

# COMPLEX ANALYSIS

## HOMEWORK 6

- (1) Find a fractional linear transformation that takes the half-plane  $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 1$  to the half-plane  $\operatorname{Im}(z) < 1$ .
- (2) Show that, under the inversion map  $z \mapsto 1/z$ ,
  - (a) any line not through the origin is mapped to a circle through the origin,
  - (b) any line through the origin is mapped to a line through the origin,
  - (c) any circle not through the origin is mapped to a circle not through the origin, and
  - (d) any circle through the origin is mapped to a line not through the origin.
- (3) Construct an embedding of the symmetric group  $S_3$  in  $PGL_2(\mathbf{C})$  by writing down the fractional linear transformations corresponding to the six permutations of the set  $\{0, 1, \infty\} \subset \hat{\mathbf{C}}$ .
- (4) Let

$$SU(1, 1) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b, c, d, \in \mathbf{C}, |a|^2 - |b|^2 = 1 \right\}$$

Show that every element of  $SU(1, 1)$  is of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{i\phi} \cosh \theta & e^{i\psi} \sinh \theta \\ e^{-i\psi} \sinh \theta & e^{-i\phi} \cosh \theta \end{pmatrix},$$

for some  $\phi, \psi \in [0, 2\pi)$ , and  $\theta \in \mathbf{R}$ .

- (5) Let  $SL_2(\mathbf{R})$  denote the group of all real  $2 \times 2$  matrices with determinant 1. Write down an explicit isomorphism  $SU(1, 1) \rightarrow SL_2(\mathbf{R})$  [Hint: use the Cayley transform].
- (6) Given two ordered quadruples  $\underline{z} = (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_0)$  and  $\underline{z}' = (z'_1, z'_2, z'_3, z'_0)$  of distinct points in  $\hat{\mathbf{C}}$ , show that there exists  $A \in PGL_2(\mathbf{C})$  taking  $\underline{z}$  to  $\underline{z}'$  if and only if

$$\frac{(z_1 - z_2)(z_3 - z_0)}{(z_1 - z_0)(z_2 - z_3)} = \frac{(z'_1 - z'_2)(z'_3 - z'_0)}{(z'_1 - z'_0)(z'_2 - z'_3)}.$$

In other words, the *cross-ratio* map:

$$(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_0) \mapsto \frac{(z_1 - z_2)(z_3 - z_0)}{(z_1 - z_0)(z_2 - z_3)}$$

is a *complete invariant* for the action of  $PGL_2(\mathbf{C})$  on  $\hat{\mathbf{C}}$ . Here if one of  $z_1, z_2, z_3,$  or  $z_4$  is infinity, then the two terms containing it are cancelled.

