

**Exercise Set 3**

**Problem 1.** Show that for all  $\kappa \neq 4$  there is  $\alpha(\kappa) > 0$  such that the conformal maps  $g_t^{-1} : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{H} \setminus K_t$  are  $\alpha(\kappa)$ -Hölder continuous a.s. More precisely, show that for all bounded sets  $A \subset \mathbb{H}$  and all  $t > 0$  there is  $C = C(A, t, \omega)$  such that

$$|g_t^{-1}(z) - g_t^{-1}(w)| \leq C|z - w|^{\alpha(\kappa)}$$

for all  $z, w \in A$ .

**Problem 2.** a) Find a bijection between the set of spanning trees on a planar graph  $G$ , and the spanning trees on its dual  $G^*$ .

b) Let  $G = \mathbb{D} \cap \epsilon\mathbb{Z}^2$  be a grid approximation to the disc, and let  $a$  and  $b$  be vertices of  $G$  closest to  $-1$  and  $1$ . Let  $\gamma$  be a simple path in  $G$  from  $a$  to  $b$ , chosen uniformly at random among all such simple paths. Show that  $\gamma$  will be "dense" when  $\epsilon$  is small: For each  $r > 0$ ,

$$P[\text{there is } z \in \mathbb{D} \text{ such that } \gamma \cap D(z, r) = \emptyset] \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

**Problem 3.** For each  $\kappa > 0$  and each  $z \in \mathbb{H}$ , show that  $y_t = \text{Im}(g_t(z)) \rightarrow 0$  a.s. as  $t \rightarrow T_z$ .

**Problem 4.** Show that, for  $c \notin \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$ , the hypergeometric series

$${}_2F_1(a, b, c; z) = 1 + \frac{ab}{c1!}z + \frac{a(a+1)b(b+1)}{c(c+1)2!}z^2 + \dots$$

converges in the unit disc, satisfies the hypergeometric differential equation

$$z(1-z)F''(z) + (c - (a+b+1)z)F'(z) - abF(z) = 0,$$

and can be analytically continued along any curve  $\gamma \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\}$ .

**Problem 5.** Let  $T = T(a, b, c)$  be an (isosceles) triangle with angles  $\alpha = \beta = (1 - \frac{4}{\kappa})\pi$  and  $\gamma = (\frac{8}{\kappa} - 1)\pi$ , and consider  $SLE_\kappa$  in  $T$  from  $a$  to  $b$ . Show that, for  $4 < \kappa < 8$ , the first intersection with the segment  $[b, c]$  is uniformly distributed.

**Problem 6.** Show that the probability that  $SLE_4$  passes a given point  $z \in \mathbb{H}$  to the right equals  $\frac{\arg z}{\pi}$ .

**Due date :** Wednesday, December 7.