

Please let me know if any of the problems are unclear or have typos.

**Exercise 3.1.** Choose  $P$  to be one of the tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, or icosahedron. For your choice of  $P$ , carry out the following exercise.

Show that after scaling appropriately  $P$  can be inscribed in  $S^2$ , the unit sphere. This done, compute the coordinates of the vertices of  $P$ . Compute the lengths of the edges of  $P$ . Finally, compute the *dihedral angle* of  $P$ : the angle made by a pair of adjacent faces of  $P$ , when intersected with a plane orthogonal to both.

**Exercise 3.2.** Fix  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Define  $\text{Trans}_b: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  by  $\text{Trans}_b(x) = x + b$ . Prove  $\text{Trans}_b$  is an isometry. Show that  $\text{Trans}_b$  preserves angles.

**Exercise 3.3.** Suppose that  $A \in O(n)$  is an orthogonal matrix. Define  $\text{Ortho}_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  by  $\text{Ortho}_A(x) = Ax$ . Prove  $\text{Ortho}_A$  is an isometry. Show that the composition of isometries is again an isometry. Deduce that  $\text{Trans}_b \circ \text{Ortho}_A$ , taking  $x$  to  $Ax + b$ , is an isometry. (This is the converse of the statement made in class.)

**Exercise 3.4.** With  $\text{Trans}_b$  as defined in Exercise 3.2, show that the “translation subgroup” is normal in  $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . That is, for any  $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and for any  $T \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  there is a vector  $c' \in \mathbb{R}^n$  so that

$$\text{Trans}_{c'} = T \circ \text{Trans}_c \circ T^{-1}.$$

Verify this and find  $c'$ .

**Exercise 3.5.** For each of the following isometries  $T \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{R}^2)$  find an orthogonal matrix  $A \in O(2)$  and a vector  $b \in \mathbb{R}^2$  so that  $T(x) = Ax + b$ .

- Reflection in the line containing the points  $(1, 0)$  and  $(0, 2)$ .
- Reflection in the line containing the points  $(1, 0)$  and  $(0, 2)$  followed by reflection in the line containing the points  $(1, 0)$  and  $(3, 1)$ .
- Rotation by  $\pi/6$  (anti-clockwise) about the point  $(1, 0)$ .
- Translation by  $(1, 0)$  followed by a rotation by  $\pi/4$  about the origin.