## Department of Mathematics Colloquium

# What happens when $a^{2}+b^{2}=c^{2}$ changes to $\left|a^{2}-b^{2}\right|=c^{2}$ ? 

## Prof. Barbara Shipman UT Arlington

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In our everyday experience, we describe distance and length using the Pythagorean relationship $a^{2}+b^{2}=c^{2}$. Changing this to $\left|a^{2}-b^{2}\right|=c^{2}$ opens up an intriguing new world of Lorentzian geometry. This amounts to switching from the complex number system where $i^{2}=-1$ to a hyperbolic system where $t^{2}=1$. While conformal transformations of the complex plane satisfy the Cauchy-Riemann equations and the Laplace equation, Lorentz-conformal mappings satisfy the Lorentz-Cauchy-Riemann equations and the wave equation. In this colloquium, we explore and contrast these two geometries.

