# Symmetric monochromatic subsets in colorings of the Lobachevsky plane

Taras Banakh, Artem Dudko, Dusan Repovs

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# *Symmetric monochromatic subsets in colorings of the Lobachevsky plane*

Taras Banakh[1], Artem Dudko[2], and Dušan Repovš[3]

[1] *Department of Mathematics, Lviv National University, Lviv, Ukraine,*
*and Instytut Matematyki, Uniwersytet Humanistyczno-Przyrodniczy J.Kochanowskiego, Kielce, Poland*
*E-mail:* tbanakh@yahoo.com
[2] *University of Toronto, 40 St. George Street Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2E4*
*E-mail:* artemdudko@rambler.ru, artem.dudko@utoronto.ca
[3] *Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, and Faculty of Education, University of Ljubljana, Jadranska 19, Ljubljana, Slovenia*
*E-mail:* dusan.repovs@guest.arnes.si

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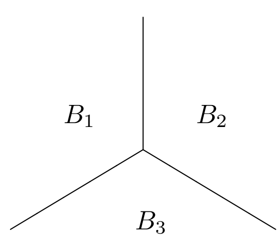
We prove that for each partition of the Lobachevsky plane into finitely many Borel pieces one of the cells of the partition contains an unbounded centrally symmetric subset.

**Keywords:** Partition, central symmetry, monochromatic set, Borel piece, Lobachevsky plane, Poincaré model,Borel $k$-partition, coloring

## 1 Introduction

It follows from [B$_1$] (see also [BP$_1$, Theorem 1]) that for each partition of the $n$-dimensional space $\mathbb{R}^n$ into $n$ pieces one of the pieces contains an unbounded centrally symmetric subset. On the other hand, $\mathbb{R}^n$ admits a partition $\mathbb{R}^n = B_0 \cup \cdots \cup B_n$ into $(n+1)$ Borel pieces containing no unbounded centrally symmetric subset. For $n = 2$ such a partition is drawn at the picture:



Taking the same partition of the Lobachevsky plane $H^2$, we can see that each piece $B_i$ does contain an unbounded centrally symmetric subset (for such a set just take any hyperbolic line lying in $B_i$).

We call a subset $S$ of the hyperbolic plane $H^2$ *centrally symmetric* or else *symmetric with respect to a point* $c \in H^2$ if $S = f_c(S)$ where $f_c : H^2 \to H^2$ is the involutive isometry of $H^2$ assigning to each point $x \in H^2$ the unique point $y \in H^2$ such that $c$ is the midpoint of the segment $[x, y]$. The map $f_c$ is called the *central symmetry* of $H^2$ with respect to the point $c$.

By a *partition* of a set $X$ we understand a decomposition $X = B_1 \cup \cdots \cup B_n$ of $X$ into pairwise disjoint subsets called the *pieces* of the partition.

The following theorem shows that the Lobachevsky plane differs dramatically from the Euclidean plane from the Ramsey point of view.

**Theorem 1.1** *For any partition $H^2 = B_1 \cup \cdots \cup B_m$ of the Lobachevsky plane into finitely many Borel pieces one of the pieces contains an unbounded centrally symmetric subset.*

## 2 Proof of Theorem 1.1

We shall prove a bit more: given a partition $H^2 = B_1 \cup \cdots \cup B_m$ of the Lobachevsky plane into $m$ Borel pieces we shall find $i \le m$ and an unbounded subset $S \subset B_i$ symmetric with respect to some point $c$ in an arbitrarily small neighborhood of some finite set $F \subset H^2$ depending only on $m$.

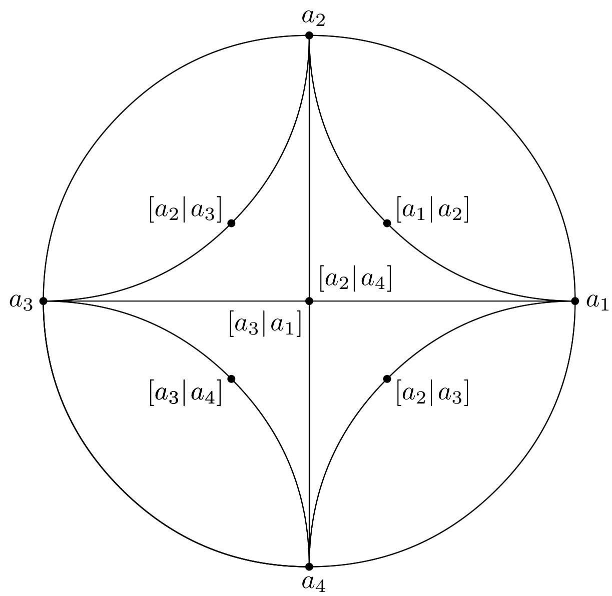
To define this set $F$ it will be convenient to work in the Poincaré model of the Lobachevsky plane $H^2$. In this model the hyperbolic plane $H^2$ is identified with the unit disk $\mathbb{D} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$ on the complex plane and hyperbolic lines are just segments of circles orthogonal to the boundary of $\mathbb{D}$. Let $\overline{\mathbb{D}} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \le 1\}$ be the hyperbolic plane $\mathbb{D}$ with attached ideal line. For a real number $R > 0$ the set $\mathbb{D}_R = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \le 1 - 1/R\}$ can be thought as a hyperbolic disk of increasing radius as $R$ tends to $\infty$.

On the boundary of the unit disk $\mathbb{D}$ consider the $(m+1)$-element set

$$A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z^{m+1} = 1\}.$$

For two distinct points $x, y \in A$ let $[x|y] \in \mathbb{D}$ denote the midpoint of the arc in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ that connects the points $x, y$ and lies on a hyperbolic line in $H^2 = \mathbb{D}$. Then $F = \{[x|y] : x, y \in A,\ x \ne y\}$ is a finite subset of cardinality $|F| \le m(m+1)/2$ in the unit disk $\mathbb{D}$.

For $m = 3$ the set $A$ consists of four points $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = i$, $a_3 = -1$ and $a_4 = -i$ while $F$ consists of five points $[a_1|a_2]$, $[a_2|a_3]$, $[a_3|a_4]$, $[a_4|a_1]$, $[a_1|a_3] = [a_2|a_4]$ as shown at the following picture:




We claim that for any open neighborhood $W$ of $F$ in $\mathbb{C}$ one of the pieces of a partition $H^2 = B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_m$ contains an unbounded subset symmetric with respect to some point $c \in W$. To derive a contradiction we assume the converse: for every point $c \in W$ and every $i \le m$ the set $B_i \cap f_c(B_i)$ is bounded in $H^2$.

For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ consider the set

$$C_n = \{c \in W : \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} B_i \cap f_c(B_i) \subset \mathbb{D}_n\}.$$

We claim that $C_n$ is a coanalytic subset of $W$, that is, the complement $W \setminus C_n$ is analytic, which in its turn means that $W \setminus C_n$ is the continuous image of a Polish space. Observe that

$$W \setminus C_n = \{c \in W : \text{there are } i \le m \text{ and } x \in B_i \cap f_c(B_i) \setminus \mathbb{D}_n\} = \mathrm{pr}_2(E),$$

where $\mathrm{pr}_2 : \mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{D} \to \mathbb{D}$ is the projection on the second factor and

$$E = \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} \{(x, c) \in \mathbb{D} \times W : x \in B_i \cap f_c(B_i) \setminus \mathbb{D}_n\}$$

is a Borel subset of $\mathbb{D} \times W$. Being a Borel subset of the Polish space $\mathbb{D} \times W$, the space $E$ is analytic and so is its continuous image $\mathrm{pr}_2(E) = W \setminus C_n$. Then $C_n$ is coanalytic and hence has the Baire property [Ke, 21.6], which means that $C_n$ coincides with an open subset $U_n$ of $W$ modulo some meager set. The latter means that the symmetric difference $U_n \triangle C_n$ is meager (i.e., is of the first Baire category) in $W$. Replacing $U_n$ by the interior of the closure $\overline{U}_n$ of $U_n$ in $W$, if necessary, we may additionally assume that $U_n$ is regular open, that is, $U_n$ coincides with the interior of its closure in $W$.

We claim that $C_n \subset C_{n+1}$ implies $U_n \subset U_{n+1}$. First we check that

$$U_n \setminus U_{n+1} \subset (U_n \triangle C_n) \cup (U_{n+1} \triangle C_{n+1})$$

is meager. Indeed, for every $x \in U_n \setminus U_{n+1}$ we get $x \in U_n \setminus C_n \subset U_n \triangle C_n$ if $x \notin C_n$ and $x \in C_{n+1} \setminus U_{n+1} \subset U_{n+1} \triangle C_{n+1}$ if $x \in C_n \subset C_{n+1}$. Therefore, the set $U_n \setminus U_{n+1}$ is meager, which implies $U_n \subset \overline{U}_{n+1}$ and hence $U_n \subset U_{n+1}$ because the set $U_{n+1}$ is regular open.

Let $U = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n$ and $M = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n \triangle C_n$. Taking into account that $W = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n$, we conclude that

$$W \setminus U = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n \subset \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \setminus U_n \subset \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \triangle U_n = M$$

which implies that the open set $U$ has meager complement and thus is dense in $W$.

We claim that $F \subset h^{-1}(U)$ for some isometry $h$ of the hyperbolic plane $H^2 = \mathbb{D}$.

For this consider the natural action

$$\mu : \mathrm{Iso}(H^2) \times \mathbb{D} \to \mathbb{D}, \ \ \mu : (h, x) \mapsto h(x)$$

of the isometry group $\mathrm{Iso}(H^2)$ of the hyperbolic plane $H^2 = \mathbb{D}$. It is easy to see that for every $x \in \mathbb{D}$ the map $\mu_x : \mathrm{Iso}(H^2) \to \mathbb{D}$, $\mu_x : h \mapsto h(x)$, is continuous and open (with respect to the compact-open topology on $\mathrm{Iso}(H^2)$). It follows that the set

$$\bigcap_{x \in F} \mu_x^{-1}(W) = \{h \in \mathrm{Iso}(H^2) : h(F) \subset W\}$$

is an open neighborhood of the neutral element of the group $\mathrm{Iso}(H^2)$.

Taking into account that $U$ is open and dense in $W$, and that for every $x \in F$ the map $\mu_x : \mathrm{Iso}(H^2) \to \mathbb{D}$ is open, we conclude that the preimage $\mu_x^{-1}(U)$ is open and dense in $\mu_x^{-1}(W) \subset \mathrm{Iso}(H^2)$. Then the intersection $\bigcap_{x \in F} \mu_x^{-1}(U)$, being an open dense subset of $\bigcap_{x \in F} \mu_x^{-1}(W)$, is not empty and hence contains some isometry $h$ having the desired property: $F \subset h^{-1}(U)$. Since $F$ is finite, there is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $F \subset h^{-1}(U_n)$. For a complex number $r \in \mathbb{D}$ consider the set $rA = \{rz : z \in A\} \subset \mathbb{D}$ and let

$$F_r = \{[x|y] : x, y \in rA, \ x \neq y\} \subset \mathbb{D},$$

where $[x|y]$ stands for the midpoint of the hyperbolic segment connecting $x$ and $y$ in $H^2$. It can be shown that for any distinct points $x, y \in A$ the midpoint $[rx|ry]$ tends to the midpoint $[x|y] \in F$ as $r$ tends to 1. Such a continuity yields a neighborhood $O_1$ of 1 such that $F_r \subset h^{-1}(U_n)$ for all $r \in O_1 \cap \mathbb{D}$.

It is clear that for any points $x, y \in A$ the map

$$f_{x,y} : \mathbb{D} \to \mathbb{D}, \ f_{x,y} : r \mapsto [rx|ry]$$

is open and continuous. Consequently, the preimage $f_{x,y}^{-1}(h^{-1}(M))$ is a meager subset of $\mathbb{D}$ and so is the union $M' = \bigcup_{x,y \in A} f_{x,y}^{-1}(h^{-1}(M))$. So, we can find a non-zero point $r \in O_1 \setminus M'$ so close to 1 that the set $rA$ is disjoint with the hyperbolic disk $h^{-1}(\mathbb{D}_n)$ (observe that for a complex number $r$ close to 1 the set $rA$ is close to the set $A$ lying in the boundary circle of $\mathbb{D}$ and thus $rA$ can be made disjoint with the compact subset $h^{-1}(\mathbb{D}_n)$ of $\mathbb{D}$). For this point $r$ we shall get $F_r \cap h^{-1}(M) = \emptyset$.

The set $rA$ consists of $m+1$ points. Consequently, some cell $h^{-1}(B_i)$ of the partition $\mathbb{D} = h^{-1}(B_1) \cup \dots \cup h^{-1}(B_m)$ contains two distinct points $rx, ry$ of $rA$. Those points are symmetric with respect to the point

$$[rx|ry] \in F_r \subset h^{-1}(U_n) \setminus h^{-1}(M).$$

Then the images $a = h(rx)$ and $b = h(ry)$ belong to $B_i$ and are symmetric with respect to the point $c = h([rx|ry]) \in U_n \setminus M \subset C_n$. It follows from the definition of $C_n$ that $\{a, b\} \subset B_i \cap f_c(B_i) \subset \mathbb{D}_n$, which is not the case because $rx, ry \notin h^{-1}(\mathbb{D}_n)$.

# 3 Concerning partitions of $H^2$

We do not know if Theorem 1.1 is true for any finite (not necessarily Borel) partition of the Lobachevsky plane $H^2$. For partitions of $H^2$ into two pieces, the Borel assumption is superfluous.

**Theorem 3.1** *There is a subset $T \subset H^2$ of cardinality $|T| = 3$ such that for any partition $H^2 = A_1 \cup A_2$ of $H^2$ into two pieces either $A_1$ or $A_2$ contains an unbounded subset, symmetric with respect to some point $c \in T$.*

**Proof:** Lemma 3.2 below allows us to find an equilateral triangle $\triangle c_0 c_1 c_2$ on the Lobachevsky plane $H^2$ such that the composition $f_{c_2} \circ f_{c_1} \circ f_{c_0}$ of the symmetries with respect to the points $c_0, c_1, c_2$ coincides with the rotation by the angle $2\pi/3$ about some point $o \in H^2$. Consequently $(f_{c_2} \circ f_{c_1} \circ f_{c_0})^3$ is the identity isometry of $H^2$.

We claim that for any partition $H^2 = A_1 \sqcup A_2$ of the Lobachevsky plane into two pieces one of the pieces contains an unbounded subset symmetric with respect to some point in the triangle $T = \{c_0, c_1, c_2\}$. Assuming the converse, we conclude that the set

$$B = \bigcup_{c \in T} \bigcup_{i=1}^{2} A_i \cap f_c(A_i)$$

is bounded. It follows that two points $x, y \in H^2 \setminus B$, symmetric with respect to a center $c \in T$ cannot belong to the same cell $A_i$ of the partition.

Let $B_0 = B$ and $B_{i+1} = B_i \cup \bigcup_{j=0}^{2} f_{c_j}^{-1}(B_i)$ for $i \geq 0$. By induction it can be shown that each set $B_i$, $i \geq 0$, is bounded in $H^2$.

Fix any point $x_0 \in H^2 \setminus B_9$ and consider the sequence of points $x_1, \dots x_9$ defined by the recursive formula: $x_{i+1} = f_{c_{i \bmod 3}}(x_i)$. It follows that

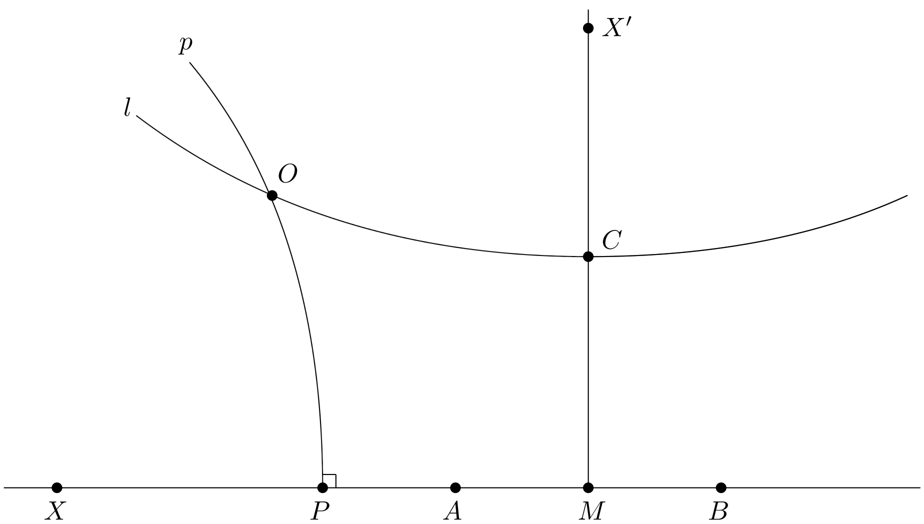
$$x_9 = (f_{c_2} \circ f_{c_1} \circ f_{c_0})^3(x_0) = x_0.$$

We claim that for every $i \leq 9$ the point $x_i$ does no belong to the set $B$. Assuming by contradiction that $x_i \in B$, we would conclude that $x_{i-1} \in \bigcup_{j=0}^{2} f_{c_j}^{-1}(B) \subset B_1$. Continuing by induction, for every $k \leq i$ we would get $x_{i-k} \in B_k$. In particular, $x_0 \in B_i \subset B_9$, which contradicts the choice of $x_0$.

The point $x_0$ belongs either to $A_1$ or to $A_2$. We loose no generality assuming that $x_0 \in A_2$. Since the points $x_0, x_1 \notin B$ are symmetric with respect to $c_0$ and $x_0 \in A_2$, we get that $x_1 \in H^2 \setminus A_2 = A_1$. By the same reason $x_1, x_2$ cannot simultaneously belong to $A_1$ and hence $x_2 \in A_2$. Continuing in this fashion we conclude that $x_i$ belongs to $A_1$ for odd $i$ and to $A_2$ for even $i$. In particular, $x_9 \in A_1$, which is not possible because $x_9 = x_0 \in A_2$. □

**Lemma 3.2** *There is an equilateral triangle $\triangle ABC$ on the Lobachevsky plane such that the composition $f_C \circ f_B \circ f_A$ of the symmetries with respect to the points $A, B, C$ coincides with the rotation by the angle $2\pi/3$ about some point $O$.*

**Proof:** For a positive real number $t$ consider an equilateral triangle $\triangle ABC$ with side $t$ the on the Lobachevsky plane. Let $M$ be the midpoint of the side $AB$ and $l$ be the line through $C$ that is orthogonal to the line $CM$. Consider also the line $p$ that is orthogonal to the line $AB$ and passes through the point $P$ such that $A$ is the midpoint between $P$ and $M$. Observe that $|PM| = |AB| = t$ and for sufficiently small $t$ the lines $p$ and $l$ intersect at some point $O$.




It is easy to see that the composition $f_B \circ f_A$ is the shift along the line $AB$ by the distance $2t$ and hence the image $f_B \circ f_A(O)$ of the point $O$ is the point symmetric to $O$ with respect to the point $C$. Consequently, $f_C \circ f_B \circ f_A(O) = O$, which means that the isometry $f_C \circ f_B \circ f_A$ is a rotation of the Lobachevsky plane about the point $O$ by some angle $\varphi_t$.

To estimate this angle, consider the point $X$ such that $P$ is the midpoint between $X$ and $M$. Then $|XM| = 2t$ and consequently, $f_B \circ f_A(X) = M$ while $X' = f_C \circ f_B \circ f_A = f_C(M)$ is the point on the line $CM$ such that $C$ is the midpoint between $X'$ and $M$. It follows that $|X'X| \le |XM| + |MX'| < 2t + 2t = 4t$.

Observe that for small $t$ the point $X'$ is near to the point, symmetric to $X$ with respect to $O$, which means that the angle $\varphi_t = \angle XOX'$ is close to $\pi$ for $t$ close to zero. On the other hand, for very large $t$ the lines $p$ and $l$ on the Lobachevsky plane do not intersect. So we can consider the smallest upper bound $t_0$ of numbers $t$ for which the lines $l$ and $p$ meet. For values $t < t_0$ near to $t_0$ the point $O$ tends to infinity as $t$ tends to $t_0$. Since the length of the side $XX'$ of the triangle $\triangle XOX'$ is bounded by $4t_0$ the angle $\varphi_t = \angle XOX'$ tends to zero as $O$ tends to infinity. Since the angle $\varphi_t$ depends continuously on $t$ and decreases from $\pi$ to zero as $t$ increases from zero to $t_0$, there is a value $t$ such that $\varphi_t = 2\pi/3$. For such $t$ the composition $f_C \circ f_B \circ f_A$ is the rotation around $O$ on the angle $2\pi/3$. □

# 4 Some comments and open problems

In contrast with Theorem 1.1, Theorem 3.1 is true for the Euclidean plane $E^2$ even in a stronger form: for any subset $C \subset E^2$ not lying on a line and any partition $E^2 = A_1 \cup A_2$ one of the cells of the partition contains an unbounded subset symmetric with respect to some center $c \in C$, see [$B_2$].

Having in mind this result let us call a subset $C$ of a Lobachevsky or Euclidean space $X$ *central for (Borel) $k$-partitions* if for any partition $X = A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_k$ of $X$ into $k$ (Borel) pieces one of the pieces contains an unbounded monochromatic subset $S \subset X$, symmetric with respect to some point $c \in C$. By $c_k(X)$ (resp. $c_k^B(X)$) we shall denote the smallest size of a subset $C \subset X$, central for (Borel) $k$-partitions of $X$. If no such set $C$ exists, then we put $c_k(X) = \infty$ (resp. $c_k^B(X) = \infty$) where $\infty$ is assumed to be greater than any cardinal number. It follows from the definition that $c_k^B(X) \le c_k(X)$.

We have a lot of information about the numbers $c_k^B(E^n)$ and $c_k(E^n)$ for Euclidean spaces $E^n$, see [$B_2$]. In particular, we known that

1. $c_2(E^n) = c_2^B(E^n) = 3$ for all $n \ge 2$;
2. $c_3(E^3) = c_3^B(E^3) = 6$;
3. $12 \le c_4^B(E^4) \le c_4(E^4) \le 14$;
4. $n(n+1)/2 \le c_n^B(E^n) \le c_n(E^n) \le 2^n - 2$ for every $n \ge 3$.

Much less is known about the numbers $c_k^B(H^n)$ and $c_k^B(H^n)$ in the hyperbolic case. Theorem 3.1 yields the upper bound $c_2(H^2) \le 3$. In fact, 3 is the exact value of $c_2(H^n)$ for all $n \ge 2$.

**Proposition 4.1** $c_2^B(H^n) = c_2(H^n) = 3$ *for all* $n \ge 2$.

**Proof:** The upper bound $c_2(H^n) \le c_2(H^2) \le 3$ follows from Theorem 3.1. The lower bound $3 \le c_2^B(H^n)$ will follow as soon as for any two points $c_1, c_2 \in H^n$ we construct a partition $H^n = A_1 \cup A_2$ in two Borel pieces containing no unbounded set, symmetric with respect to a point $c_i$. To construct such a partition, consider the line $l$ containing the points $c_1, c_2$ and decompose $l$ into two half-lines $l = l_1 \sqcup l_2$. Next, let $H$ be an $(n-1)$-hyperplane in $H^n$, orthogonal to the line $l$. Let $S$ be the unit sphere in $H$ centered at the intersection point of $l$ and $H$. Let $S = B_1 \cup B_2$ be a partition of $S$ into two Borel pieces such that no antipodal points of $S$ lie in the same cell of the partition. For each point $x \in H^n \setminus l$ consider the hyperbolic plane $P_x$ containing the points $x, c_1, c_2$. The complement $P_x \setminus l$ decomposes into two half-planes $P_x^+ \cup P_x^-$ where $P_x^+$ is the half-plane containing the point $x$. The plane $P_x$ intersects the hyperplane $H$ by a hyperbolic line containing two points of the sphere $S$. Finally put

$$A_i = l_i \cup \{x \in H^2 \setminus l : P_x^+ \cap B_i \ne \emptyset\}$$

for $i \in \{1, 2\}$. It is easy to check that $A_1 \sqcup A_2 = H^n$ is the desired partition of the hyperbolic space into two Borel pieces none of which contains an unbounded subset symmetric with respect to one of the points $c_1, c_2$. □

The preceding proposition implies that the cardinal numbers $c_2(H^n)$ are finite.

**Problem 4.2** *For which numbers $k, n$ are the cardinal numbers $c_k(H^n)$ and $c_k^B(H^n)$ finite? Is it true for all $k \le n$?*

Except for the equality $c_2(E^n) = 3$, we have no information on the numbers $c_k(E^n)$ with $k < n$.

**Problem 4.3** *Calculate (or at least evaluate) the numbers $c_k(E^n)$ and $c_k(H^n)$ for $2 < k < n$.*

In all the cases where we know the exact values of the numbers $c_k(E^n)$ and $c_k^B(E^n)$ we see that those numbers are equal.

**Problem 4.4** *Are the numbers $c_k(E^n)$ and $c_k^B(E^n)$ (resp. $c_k(H^n)$ and $c_k^B(H^n)$) equal for all $k, n$?*

Having in mind that each subset not lying on a line is central for 2-partitions of the Euclidean plane, we may ask about the same property of the Lobachevsky plane.

**Problem 4.5** *Is any subset $C \subset H^2$ not lying on a line central for (Borel) 2-partitions of the Lobachevsky plane $H^2$?*

Finally, let us ask about the numbers $c_k^B(H^2)$ and $c_k(H^2)$. Observe that Theorem 1.1 guarantees that $c_k^B(H^2) \le \mathfrak{c}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Inspecting the proof we can see that this upper bound can be improved to $c_k^B(H^2) \le \mathrm{non}(\mathcal{M})$ where $\mathrm{non}(\mathcal{M})$ is the smallest cardinality of a non-meager subset of the real line. It is clear that $\aleph_1 \le \mathrm{non}(\mathcal{M}) \le \mathfrak{c}$. The exact location of the cardinal $\mathrm{non}(M)$ on the interval $[\aleph_1, \mathfrak{c}]$ depends on axioms of Set Theory, see [Bl]. In particular, the inequality $\aleph_1 = \mathrm{non}(\mathcal{M}) < \mathfrak{c}$ is consistent with ZFC.

**Problem 4.6** *Is the inequality $c_k^B(H^2) \le \aleph_1$ provable in ZFC? Are the cardinals $c_k^B(H^2)$ countable? finite?*

The last problem asks if $H^2$ contains a countable (or finite) central set for Borel $k$-partitions of the Lobachevsky plane. Inspecting the proof of Theorem 1.1 we can see that it gives an "approximate" answer to this problem:

**Proposition 4.7** *For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ there is a finite subset $C \subset H^2$of cardinality $|C| \le k(k+1)/2$ such that for any partition $H^2 = B_1 \cup \cdots \cup B_k$ of $H^2$ into $k$ Borel pieces and for any open neighborhood $O(C) \subset H^2$ of $C$ one of the pieces $B_i$ contains an unbounded subset $S \subset B_i$ symmetric with respect to some point $c \in O(C)$.*

**Remark 4.8** *For further results and open problems related to symmetry and colorings see the surveys [BP$_2$], [BVV] and the list of problems [BBGRZ, §4].*

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