

Trees, Animals, and Percolation on Hyperbolic Lattices

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Abstract

We study lattice trees, lattice animals, and percolation on non-Euclidean lattices that correspond to regular tessellations of two- and three-dimensional hyperbolic space. We prove that critical exponents of these models take on their mean field values. Our methods are mainly combinatorial and geometric.

Key words: Percolation, lattice animal, lattice tree, critical exponents, mean field behaviour, hyperbolic geometry, hyperbolic lattice.

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1 Introduction

Although discrete models of statistical mechanics are usually based on Euclidean lattices such as \mathbb{Z}^d (the d -dimensional hypercubic lattice), some researchers have studied the properties of standard models on various non-Euclidean lattices. See for example Grimmett and Newman (1990), Rietman *et al.* (1992), Swierczak and Guttmann (1996), Benjamini and Schramm (1996, 2001), Wu (2000), Lalley (1998, 2001), Benjamini *et al.* (1999), Jonasson and Steif (1999), Pak and Smirnova-Nagnibeda (2000), Schonmann (2001, 2002), Madras and Wu (2005), Häggström and Jonasson (2006), and Tykesson (2007).

In this paper we shall study properties of three standard statistical mechanical models on hyperbolic lattices. Hyperbolic lattices differ from Euclidean lattices in that the number of sites within distance N of the origin grows exponentially in N rather than polynomially. In this sense hyperbolic lattices are like infinite regular trees, but unlike trees they have cycles.

The models from statistical mechanics that we study here are lattice animals (finite connected subgraphs of the lattice), lattice trees (lattice animals with no cycles), and percolation (a random graph model in which bonds of the lattice are randomly “occupied” or “vacant”). Lattice animals and lattice trees model branched polymers (see Vanderzande (1998) or Janse van Rensburg (2000)), while percolation models a random medium (see Grimmett (1999)). We shall prove that these three models all exhibit “mean field” scaling behaviour on hyperbolic lattices in two and three dimensions. We expect that this is true in higher dimensional hyperbolic lattices as well, but, as we shall discuss, our method falls slightly short of proving this.

The paper is organized as follows. This introductory section contains three subsections. Subsection 1.1 introduces the hyperbolic lattices on which we shall work. Subsection 1.2 introduces lattice animals and lattice trees and presents our main results about them. Subsection 1.3 introduces percolation and presents our main result about it. Section 2 presents basic definitions and properties about hyperbolic lattices and hyperbolic geometry that we will need in subsequent sections. Section 3 proves the basic result that lattice animals and lattice trees grow at a well-defined exponential rate in the number of sites. The proof requires a fair number of intermediate results and definitions. Although occasionally cumbersome, the work in Section 3 pays big dividends in Sections 4 and 5, where it leads to relatively direct proofs of the main scaling results about lattice animals (and trees) and percolation respectively.

Notation: If u is a real number, then $\lfloor u \rfloor$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to u . If S is a set, then $|S|$ denotes the cardinality of S . For functions f and g defined on a set S , we write $f \asymp g$ to mean that there exist positive finite constants K_1 and K_2 such that $K_1 f(z) \leq g(z) \leq K_2 f(z)$ for all $z \in S$. And if z_0 is a specified limit point of S (possibly ∞), then we write $f \sim g$ to mean that $f(z)/g(z)$ converges to 1 as $z \rightarrow z_0$.

1.1 Hyperbolic Lattices

In this paper we shall explicitly consider specific two- and three-dimensional hyperbolic lattices (see Section 2 for explicit definitions of this and other terms), although our general approach should work for other hyperbolic lattices. For that reason we keep our terminology general in places. There is one place where our argument does not seem to hold above three dimensions (see the remark

following Lemma 8), but we believe that there is a “better” argument that will allow the rest of our work to extend (in principle) above three dimensions.

Our two-dimensional lattices are derived from regular tessellations (tilings) of the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 . These tessellations are characterized by two integers f and v , both greater than 2, such that $(f - 2)(v - 2) > 4$. The integer f is the number of sides (or vertices) on each polygonal tile, and v is the number of tiles that meet at each vertex. The “Schläfli symbol” for this tessellation is $\{f, v\}$ (Coxeter 1963). We shall denote the graph consisting of the edges and vertices in the tessellation as $\mathcal{H}(f, v)$ (see Figure 1). (In Madras and Wu (2005), we used $\mathcal{H}(v, f)$, but in the present paper we conform to the standard ordering.)

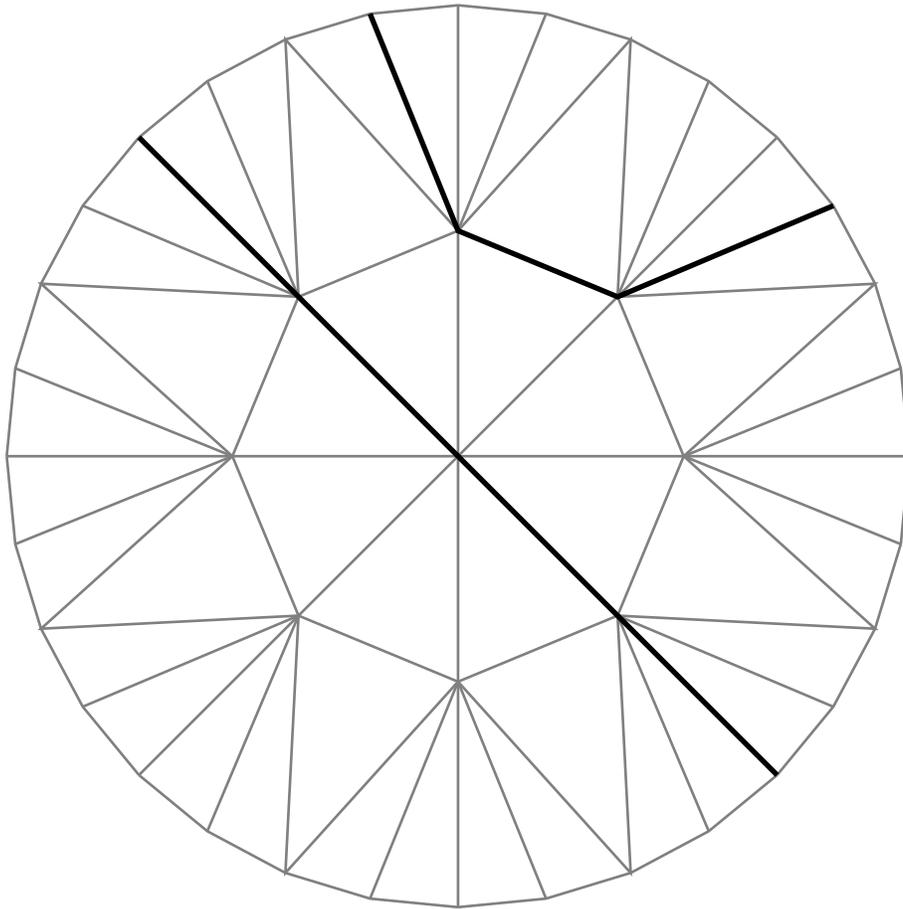


Figure 1: Part of the hyperbolic graph $\mathcal{H}(3, 8)$. The two heavy lines correspond to two examples of lattice-lines (see Section 2).

Our three-dimensional lattice is derived from the regular tessellation of hyperbolic three-space \mathbb{H}^3 by dodecahedra, with all dihedral angles equal to $\pi/2$. Thus eight dodecahedra meet at each vertex, and four dodecahedra share each edge. (The “Schläfli symbol” for the dodecahedron is $\{5, 3\}$, since 3 pentagons meet at each vertex. The Schläfli symbol for this tessellation is $\{5, 3, 4\}$. See Coxeter (1956, 1963).) We shall denote the graph consisting of the edges and vertices in this tessellation by $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$.

In the $\{5, 3, 4\}$ tessellation, consider an arbitrary facet of some dodecahedron tile, and consider the

plane in \mathbb{H}^3 that contains this facet. Because the facets of each dodecahedron meet at right angles, this plane is the union of infinitely many facets of dodecahedra. Indeed, these facets form a $\{5, 4\}$ tessellation of the given plane (four pentagons meeting at each vertex). Such a plane is called a “lattice-plane” below (see Section 2 for the formal definition). The existence of these lattice-planes make it easy to work with the lattice $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$; for example, every edge that intersects the lattice-plane has at least one endpoint in the lattice-plane. For convenience, we shall also work with two-dimensional lattices that have an analogous property: namely, the line in \mathbb{H}^2 that contains a given edge of $\{f, \nu\}$ should be the union of edges of $\{f, \nu\}$. This is true if and only if ν is even (see Section 3 of Madras and Wu (2005) for more discussion). Henceforth we shall assume that ν is even in $\mathcal{H}(f, \nu)$.

We close this subsection with remarks on other regular hyperbolic lattices; see Coxeter (1956) for a fuller survey. There are three other regular tessellations of \mathcal{H}^3 by bounded tiles: $\{3, 5, 3\}$ has icosahedra with dihedral angles $2\pi/3$; $\{4, 3, 5\}$ has “cubes” with dihedral angles $2\pi/5$; and $\{5, 3, 5\}$ has dodecahedra with dihedral angles $2\pi/5$. There are five regular tessellations of \mathcal{H}^4 with bounded tiles, but there are none of \mathcal{H}^d for any $d > 4$. We do not know if any of these other tessellations has a nice “lattice-(hyper)plane” structure similar to that of $\{5, 3, 4\}$.

Of course, one could weaken the regularity assumption and consider tessellations of hyperbolic space in which the tiles are polytopes but not regular. In this case, we would like the union of all facets of all tiles to be equal to a (countable) union of hyperplanes. (This condition has been studied in \mathbb{H}^2 by Bowen and Series (1992) and in higher dimensions by Bourdon (1993), among others.) We fully expect our methods to extend to all such tessellations of \mathbb{H}^2 and \mathbb{H}^3 , although it seems cumbersome to give our proofs in such generality (analogously, authors often work only on the lattices \mathbb{Z}^d rather than on general Euclidean lattices).

1.2 Lattice Animals and Lattice Trees

In this paper we shall use \mathcal{G} to denote one of the “lattices” that we are considering: the hyperbolic lattices $\mathcal{H}(f, \nu)$ and $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$, and sometimes the Euclidean lattices \mathbb{Z}^d . One site of the lattice \mathcal{G} is chosen to be called the “origin”.

A *lattice animal* is a finite connected subgraph of \mathcal{G} . A *lattice tree* is a lattice animal with no cycles.

For each integer $N \geq 1$, let a_N (respectively, t_N) denote the number of lattice animals (respectively, trees) that have exactly N sites and contain the origin. Also, for each lattice site x of \mathcal{G} , let $a_N(x)$ (respectively, $t_N(x)$) denote the number of lattice animals (respectively, trees) that have exactly N sites and contain both x and the origin.

Remark: In the case of the d -dimensional integer lattice \mathbb{Z}^d in Euclidean space, one often works with $a_n^{(0)}$, the number of n -vertex lattice animals modulo translation. (That is, if we say that two animals are equivalent when one is a translation of the other, then $a_n^{(0)}$ is the number of equivalence classes of animals having n vertices.) Then $a_n^{(0)} = a_n/n$. There is no analogous simple equation if we replace “translation” by “automorphism”, since some animals are mapped onto themselves by a non-trivial automorphism. Since translation in non-Euclidean geometry is not as well behaved as Euclidean translation, we shall not define an analogue of $a_n^{(0)}$ for hyperbolic graphs (although $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}_n$ in Definition 6 will come closest).

The following basic result extends what we know from Euclidean lattices (Klarner, 1967; Klein, 1981; Janse van Rensburg, 2000) to our hyperbolic graphs. We shall prove it in Section 3.

Proposition 1. Let \mathcal{G} be one of the hyperbolic lattices $\mathcal{H}(f, v)$ or $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$. Then there exist positive finite constants λ_a and λ_t (depending on the lattice) such that

$$\lambda_a = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} a_N^{1/N} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_t = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} t_N^{1/N}. \quad (1)$$

Moreover, there exist positive finite constants B_a and B_t such that

$$a_N \leq B_a \lambda_a^N \quad \text{and} \quad t_N \leq B_t \lambda_t^N \quad \text{for all } N \geq 1. \quad (2)$$

The number λ_a (respectively λ_t) is called the *growth constant* for lattice animals (respectively trees) on the given lattice.

It is generally believed that the numbers of lattice animals and lattice trees have the following asymptotic behaviour:

$$a_n \sim K_a n^{-\theta_a} \lambda_a^n \quad \text{and} \quad t_n \sim K_t n^{-\theta_t} \lambda_t^n \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (3)$$

In Euclidean lattices, the relations of (3) are more commonly written in terms of $a_n^{(0)}$ ($= a_n/n$) and $t_n^{(0)}$ ($= t_n/n$), viz.

$$a_n^{(0)} \sim K_a n^{-\theta_a^{(0)}} \lambda_a^n \quad \text{and} \quad t_n^{(0)} \sim K_t n^{-\theta_t^{(0)}} \lambda_t^n \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (4)$$

with $\theta_a^{(0)} = \theta_a + 1$ and $\theta_t^{(0)} = \theta_t + 1$. The constants K_a , K_t , λ_a , and λ_t depend on the lattice, but it is believed that the *critical exponents* θ_a and θ_t depend only on the ambient space. Moreover, lattice animals and lattice trees are believed to be in the same universality class (Lubensky and Isaacson, 1979), which would imply that $\theta_a = \theta_t$ for every lattice. The common value of $\theta_a^{(0)}$ and $\theta_t^{(0)}$ is believed to equal 1 in any two-dimensional Euclidean lattice, and 3/2 in any three-dimensional Euclidean lattice (Parisi and Surlas, 1981; Brydges and Imbrie, 2003). The common value in d -dimensional Euclidean space is believed to increase steadily with d , until $d = 8$. Lace expansion methods have been used to prove that $\theta_a^{(0)} = \theta_t^{(0)} = 5/2$ for \mathbb{Z}^d with sufficiently large d , as well as for specific Euclidean lattices in every dimension above 8 (see Slade (2006) and the references therein). Madras (1995) proved that $\theta_a^{(0)}$ and $\theta_t^{(0)}$ are bounded below by $(d - 1)/d$ in any d -dimensional Euclidean lattice (in the sense that $a_n^{(0)} \leq C_a n^{-(d-1)/d} \lambda_a^n$ for all n and a constant C_a , and similarly for $t_n^{(0)}$). It is also known that $\theta_a^{(0)}$ and $\theta_t^{(0)}$ are bounded above by 5/2 on very general lattices (Bovier *et al.*, 1986; Tasaki and Hara, 1987), in the sense of a proven bound on the generating functions; see Equations (19) and (5).

The value $\theta^{(0)} = 5/2$, or equivalently $\theta = 3/2$, has appeared over the years in many similar problems of asymptotic enumeration of trees. An early landmark paper was Pólya (1937) (see Pólya and Read (1987) for translation and discussion), which examined the asymptotic enumeration of classes of “abstract” graphs (in contrast to lattice animals, which are embeddings of graphs into a lattice in a geometric space). For example, consider the number of topologically different trees with n vertices of degree 4 and all other vertices of degree 1 (the “degree” of a vertex is the number of its neighbours); this counts the number of possible structurally different molecules (isomers) with the formula $C_n H_{2n+2}$. Pólya showed that this sequence has asymptotic behaviour of the form $K n^{-3/2} \tau^n$. Otter (1948) proved the same asymptotic form for the number of trees having n vertices and maximum degree m (fixed). This result also arises in the context of percolation on a tree:

Equation (10.12) in Grimmett (1999) implies that the rooted infinite binary tree has $\binom{2n}{n-1}/n \sim Kn^{-3/2}4^n$ n -node subtrees containing the root. In many ways, abstract trees are easier to deal with than lattice trees, since the former need not deal with spatial interaction in the form of mutual avoidance of branches. For this reason, we sometimes refer to abstract trees as a *mean field model* for lattice trees, and we refer to $3/2$ as the *mean field value* of the critical exponent θ for trees (or animals). (See Borgs *et al.* (1999) for a different mean field model of lattice trees, in which trees are embedded in the lattice \mathbb{Z}^d with self-intersections permitted.) Lattice trees share the following property with many other important models of statistical mechanics in Euclidean space: there is an “upper critical dimension” above which the critical exponents take on their mean field values. For lattice trees and animals, the upper critical dimension is 8. In hyperbolic lattices, in contrast, we shall prove that the mean field value $\theta = 3/2$ occurs in 2 and 3 dimensions (and we expect it to hold in every dimension above 1).

We shall prove that $\theta = 3/2$ in the context of generating functions, which is slightly weaker than Equation (3). To this end, we now define generating functions for trees and animals, as functions of a continuous variable z . In general, we permit z to be complex, but in the present paper we shall only deal with real positive values of z .

Definition 2. *In the following, z is a complex variable and x is a vertex. The two-point functions are*

$$G_a(x; z) := \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} a_N(x) z^N,$$

$$G_t(x; z) := \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} t_N(x) z^N \quad \text{for } x \in V(\mathcal{G}).$$

The susceptibility functions are

$$\chi_a(z) := \sum_{x \in V} G_a(x; z) = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N a_N z^N,$$

$$\chi_t(z) := \sum_{x \in V} G_t(x; z) = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N t_N z^N.$$

Finally, denote the radii of convergence of χ_a and χ_t respectively as

$$z_{ac} := \frac{1}{\lambda_a} \quad \text{and} \quad z_{tc} := \frac{1}{\lambda_t}.$$

Observe that if the scaling behaviour (3) holds, then we also have

$$\chi_a(z) \sim \tilde{K}_a (z_{ac} - z)^{\theta_a - 2} \quad \text{as } z \nearrow z_{ac} = \lambda_a, \quad (5)$$

if $\theta_a < 2$ (with an analogous assertion for χ_t).

In Section 4 we shall prove the following result, which implies that if Equation (3) is true in our hyperbolic lattices, then $\theta_a = \theta_t = 3/2$.

Theorem 3. *For the hyperbolic lattices $\mathcal{H}(f, \nu)$ in \mathbb{H}^2 and $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$ in \mathbb{H}^3 , we have*

$$\chi_a(z) \asymp (z_{ac} - z)^{-1/2} \quad (6)$$

for all z in $(z_{ac}/2, z_{ac})$. The corresponding assertion for trees also holds.

1.3 Percolation

We shall focus on bond percolation here, although changes needed for site percolation seem minimal.

Consider a lattice \mathcal{G} and a parameter $p \in [0, 1]$. For each bond e of \mathcal{G} , let B_e be an independent Bernoulli random variable that equals 1 (respectively 0) with probability p (respectively $1 - p$). We say that e is occupied if $B_e = 1$, and vacant if $B_e = 0$. The set of occupied edges induces a subgraph of \mathcal{G} , and the connected components of this random subgraph are called the percolation clusters. The interesting objects in this model are the large clusters; in particular, can clusters be infinite?

We write P_p to denote the probability measure of the above model (i.e. of the collection of all B_e 's), and E_p to denote the corresponding expectation. For a vertex $x \in V$, we write $\mathcal{C}(x)$ to denote the percolation cluster containing x . A fundamental quantity is the function

$$\theta(p) := P_p\{|\mathcal{C}(0)| = \infty\},$$

the probability that the origin is connected to infinitely many sites via paths of open bonds. We define the critical probability p_c by

$$p_c := \inf\{p \in [0, 1] : \theta(p) > 0\}.$$

Standard arguments (see for example Section 1.4 of Grimmett (1999)) show that $0 < p_c < 1$ for hyperbolic lattices (as well as many other lattices). In addition, we define the *percolation susceptibility* function

$$\chi(p) := E_p(|\mathcal{C}(0)|),$$

and, for $q \in (0, 1)$, the function

$$\theta(p, q) := E_p\left(1 - (1 - q)^{|\mathcal{C}(0)|}\right). \quad (7)$$

It is of major interest to understand the scaling properties of the above functions for p near p_c . The scaling behaviours are described by critical exponents γ , Δ , δ , and β , among others (see Grimmett (1999) for a full discussion). The critical exponent γ may be defined by the property $\chi(p) \sim (p_c - p)^{-\gamma}$ as $p \uparrow p_c$; we shall use the slightly weaker definition

$$\chi(p) \asymp (p_c - p)^{-\gamma} \quad \text{for } p \in (0, p_c). \quad (8)$$

In particular, the assertion “ $\gamma = 1$ ” means “the scaling relation (8) holds with $\gamma = 1$ ”. Similarly, we define β , δ , and Δ by

$$\theta(p) \asymp (p_c - p)^\beta \quad \text{for } p \in (p_c, 1); \quad (9)$$

$$\theta(p_c, q) \asymp q^{1/\delta} \quad \text{for } 0 < q < 1; \text{ and} \quad (10)$$

$$E_p(|\mathcal{C}(0)|^{m+1})/E_p(|\mathcal{C}(0)|^m) \asymp (p_c - p)^\Delta \quad \text{for } p \in (0, p_c), m = 1, 2, \dots \quad (11)$$

Our results about scaling behaviour of percolation are contained in the following result, which we shall prove in Section 5. It says that percolation in our hyperbolic lattices takes on its mean field values (i.e., values corresponding to percolation on a tree—see Theorem 10.52 of Grimmett (1999)). In contrast, percolation in Euclidean lattices only takes on mean field values above 6 dimensions (see Slade (2006) for discussion and references).

Theorem 4. For the hyperbolic lattices $\mathcal{H}(f, \nu)$ in \mathbb{H}^2 and $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$ in \mathbb{H}^3 , we have $\gamma = 1$, $\beta = 1$, $\delta = 2$, and $\Delta = 2$.

Schonmann (2002) proved this result for percolation on a large class of planar graphs that includes our lattices $\mathcal{H}(f, \nu)$, but his methods relied heavily on planarity. In contrast, our methods apply equally to two- and three-dimensional hyperbolic lattices, and may well apply in four or more dimensions. However, our methods make substantial use of hyperbolic geometry, and it is not clear whether they will extend to general non-amenable graphs that do not have a nice embedding in hyperbolic space.

Our percolation proofs are very geometric and combinatorial, and focus on sets of lattice animals. In a sense, we treat percolation functions like certain kinds of generating functions of lattice animals. Indeed, it is interesting to note that our percolation proofs do not use any correlation inequalities (such as FKG or BK—see Grimmett (1999)). Rather, they are modelled closely on the lattice animal proofs of Section 4.

2 Definitions and Basic Hyperbolic Geometry

Let S be a subset of \mathbb{H}^d or \mathbb{R}^d . The *convex hull* of S , denoted $\text{conv}(S)$, is the intersection of all closed half-spaces containing S . We say that a *polytope* is the convex hull of a finite set of points (elsewhere, this is often called a bounded convex polytope). A *face* of a convex set C is a convex subset F of C with the following property: if a line segment in C has an interior point in F , then the line segment must be entirely contained in F . A zero-dimensional face is called an *extreme point*; a one-dimensional face is called an *edge*; and a $(d - 1)$ -dimensional face of a d -dimensional convex set is called a *facet*.

A *tessellation* is a covering of space by a countable collection of polytopes with pairwise disjoint interiors, with all polytopes congruent to one another. We shall use the term *tile* to refer to any one of the polytopes in a given tessellation. In particular, each tile is a closed set. We shall focus on *regular tessellations*, in which each tile is a regular polytope and any non-empty intersection of a pair of tiles is a face (of some dimensionality) of both tiles. We define a *hyperbolic lattice* corresponding to a given tessellation to be the infinite graph whose edges and vertices are the edges and extreme points of the tiles of the tessellation.

Although some of our discussion will be in terms of hyperbolic space in general dimensions, we will mostly focus on the tessellations $\{f, \nu\}$ in \mathbb{H}^2 and $\{5, 3, 4\}$ in \mathbb{H}^3 , as described in Section 1.1, and their associated lattices $\mathcal{H}(f, \nu)$ and $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$.

We write $d_H(x, y)$ to denote the usual hyperbolic distance between the points x and y in \mathbb{H}^d (Iversen 1992, Ratcliffe 1994). There is a unique possible value λ_e for the side length (as measured by d_H) of a regular pentagon with five right angles (in fact, $\lambda_e \approx 1.0612$ because λ_e is the positive root of $\sinh^2 \lambda_e = \cosh \lambda_e$, which equals $\lambda_e = \ln(\tau + \sqrt{\tau})$ where $\tau = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$; this may be deduced from p. 112 of Iversen (1992) or p. 97 of Ratcliffe (1994)). If we view the graph $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$ as being embedded in \mathbb{H}^3 , so that each edge of the graph corresponds to an edge of a dodecahedron in the tessellation $\{5, 3, 4\}$, then λ_e is the hyperbolic length of each edge.

A “lattice-hyperplane” is a hyperplane in \mathbb{H}^d which contains a facet of some tile in the tessellation. (These are also called “lattice-lines” in \mathbb{H}^2 and “lattice-planes” in \mathbb{H}^3 . See Figure 1.) In the tessellations we consider ($\{f, \nu\}$ with even ν , and $\{5, 3, 4\}$), every lattice-hyperplane is the union of an

infinite collection of facets in the tessellation. A “lattice-half-space” is a half-space whose boundary is a lattice-hyperplane. (We will be careful not to omit the “lattice” prefix when it is needed, since the possibility of confusion is quite real.)

We denote the set of vertices of the lattice \mathcal{G} by $V(\mathcal{G})$, or simply V . Fix one of the vertices of \mathcal{G} to be the origin, and denote it 0 . The *graph distance* between two vertices u and v of \mathcal{G} is defined to be the fewest number of edges on a path in \mathcal{G} from u to v , and we denote it $d_G(u, v)$. If $v \in V$ and $A \subset \mathbb{H}^d$, then $d_G(v, A)$ is the minimum value of $d_G(v, w)$ among all $w \in V \cap A$.

We denote the cardinality of a set S by $|S|$. We shall extend this notation to the situation that S is a subgraph of \mathcal{G} , in which case $|S|$ shall denote the number of vertices in S .

Let S be any subset of \mathbb{H}^d . For a given tessellation, the *neighborhood* of S , denoted $\mathcal{N}(S)$, is the union of all tiles that have nonempty intersection with S .

We shall frequently refer to automorphisms of the graph \mathcal{G} . A (graph) automorphism is a bijection of $V(\mathcal{G})$ with itself that preserves adjacency; in particular, an automorphism extends naturally to a bijection on the set of edges. Also, we can view each automorphism of \mathcal{G} as the restriction to $V(\mathcal{G})$ of a particular isometry of \mathbb{H}^d . We shall write K' for the number of automorphisms ϕ such that $\phi(0) = 0$. It follows that for any two vertices x and y , there are exactly K' automorphisms of \mathcal{G} such that $\phi(x) = y$.

Lemma 5. *There exists positive finite constants K_{GH} and K_{HG} with the following property: For all vertices u and v of $V(\mathcal{G})$,*

$$\frac{1}{K_{GH}} d_G(u, v) \leq d_H(u, v) \leq K_{HG} d_G(u, v).$$

Proof: Clearly we can take $K_{HG} = \lambda_e$, the length of an edge of a tile. For the other inequality, observe that the d_H -distance between any two disjoint tiles is at least λ_e . Let α be the number of tiles that intersect a fixed tile. Then the number of tiles intersecting an arbitrary segment \overline{uv} is at most $\alpha + \alpha \lceil d_H(u, v) / \lambda_e \rceil$, which is at most $2\alpha d_H(u, v) / \lambda_e$ for distinct vertices u and v (because $d_H(u, v) \geq \lambda_e$ in this case). Since there is a path connecting vertices u and v that only uses edges of $\mathcal{N}(\overline{uv})$, it follows that we can take K_{GH} to be $2\alpha / \lambda_e$ times the number of edges on a single tile. ■

3 Basic Properties of Lattice Animals and Lattice Trees

Our first task is to prove that the limits

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} a_N^{1/N} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} t_N^{1/N}$$

exist and are finite. The general idea is the same as in Euclidean lattices, but some complications arise due to lack of translation (as alluded to in the Remark of Section 1.2). We shall concentrate on the case of lattice animals. The proofs for lattice trees are essentially the same.

This section requires some hard work and attention to detail, but fortunately this makes for smooth sailing in the rest of the paper.

Definition 6. Fix a lattice-half-space \hat{H}_0 that has the origin on its boundary. For each positive integer N , define the following sets of lattice animals:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_N &= \{ C : C \text{ is an } N\text{-site animal containing } 0 \}; \\ \mathcal{AE}_N &= \{ C : C \text{ is an } N\text{-site animal, and} \\ &\quad 0 \text{ is an extreme point of } \text{conv}(\mathcal{N}(C)) \}; \\ \mathcal{AL}_N &= \{ C \in \mathcal{A}_N : 0 \in C \subset \hat{H}_0 \}.\end{aligned}$$

In particular, we have $a_N = |\mathcal{A}_N|$ for every N .

Proposition 7. (a) There exists a strictly positive real number ϵ_E such that

$$\epsilon_E a_N \leq |\mathcal{AE}_N| \quad \text{for all } N \geq 1.$$

(b) There exist a positive real number U_L and a positive integer r such that

$$|\mathcal{AE}_N| \leq U_L |\mathcal{AL}_{N+r}| \leq U_L a_{N+r} \quad \text{for all } N \geq 1.$$

Before we can prove Proposition 7, we need two geometric lemmas for \mathbb{H}^3 that are analogues of results for \mathbb{H}^2 in Madras and Wu (2005).

Lemma 8. Fix a tessellation in \mathbb{H}^3 (with bounded tiles). There exist $\epsilon_V > 0$ and $\epsilon_E > 0$ with the following property: For every $N \geq 1$ and every subset S of V that contains exactly N vertices, the volume of $\text{conv}(\mathcal{N}(S))$ is at least $\epsilon_V N$, and $\text{conv}(\mathcal{N}(S))$ has at least $\epsilon_E N$ extreme points.

Proof: Let n_{Tile} be the number of vertices of one tile (20 for the dodecahedron). The first assertion holds with $\epsilon_V = 1/n_{\text{Tile}}$, since $\mathcal{N}(S)$ contains at least $|S|/n_{\text{Tile}}$ tiles.

The second assertion holds because of the following two facts. First, any 3-dimensional polytope with n extreme points can be decomposed into the union of at most $2n - 4$ tetrahedra, as we shall prove in the next paragraph. Secondly, Haagerup and Munkholm (1981) proved that for any dimension $d \geq 2$ there is a constant V_d such that no d -simplex in \mathbb{H}^d has volume greater than V_d (a “ d -simplex” in \mathbb{H}^d or \mathbb{R}^d is the convex hull of $d + 1$ points that do not all lie in a hyperplane). A 3-simplex is a tetrahedron. Therefore, if $|S| = N$ and $\text{conv}(\mathcal{N}(S))$ has n extreme points, then

$$\epsilon_V N \leq \text{volume of } \text{conv}(\mathcal{N}(S)) \leq (2n - 4)V_3.$$

Thus we can take $\epsilon_E = \epsilon_V/(2V_3)$.

Finally, we must prove the first fact in the preceding paragraph. Consider a 3-dimensional polytope with n extreme points. Subdivide each polygonal facet of the polytope into triangles (if the polygonal facet has k edges, then it gets subdivided into $k - 2$ triangles). Let e (respectively, f) denote the number of edges (respectively, triangular facets) in the resulting triangulation of the surface of the polytope. Then $3f = 2e$. Using this in Euler’s formula $n - e + f = 2$, we find that $f = 2n - 4$. Next pick a point w in the polytope’s interior, and for each triangular facet, construct a tetrahedron which is the convex hull of that facet and w . This gives $2n - 4$ tetrahedra whose union is the whole polytope, and we are done. ■

Remark: While we believe that Lemma 8 should also be true in 4 or more dimensions, we do not have a proof. The above proof uses the fact that a 3-dimensional polytope with n vertices has at

most $O(n)$ facets. The analogue is false in d dimensions for $d > 3$, where counterexamples are provided by the class of “cyclic polytopes” (see Grünbaum, 2003). For example, in 4 dimensions, there exist polytopes with n vertices and $(n^2 - 3n)/2$ 3-dimensional facets. This seems to be the only real barrier to direct extension of our work to 4 or more dimensions.

The following result is only proven here for $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$, but the analogue for other hyperbolic lattices and dimensions should also be true (with “hyperplane” instead of “plane”). The analogue for the planar lattices $\mathcal{H}(f, v)$ was proven in Lemma 3.2 of Madras and Wu (2005).

Lemma 9. *There is a constant D with the following property for the lattice $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$: Let P be any plane in \mathbb{H}^3 , and let $x \in V$ be a vertex whose distance from P is at least D . Then there is a lattice-plane through x that does not intersect P .*

Proof: Consider a plane P and point x not on P . Let y be the closest point of P to x . Let z be any other point of P , and consider the triangle xyz . Write θ_x, θ_y , and θ_z for the angles of the triangle. Then the hyperbolic Law of Cosines [p. 108 of Iversen (1992) or p. 87 of Ratcliffe (1994)] says that

$$\cosh(d_H(x, y)) = \frac{\cos \theta_x \cos \theta_y + \cos \theta_z}{\sin \theta_x \sin \theta_y}.$$

Since $\theta_y = \pi/2$ by the definition of y , and since $0 < \theta_z < \pi/2$, it follows that $\cosh(d_H(x, y)) < 1/\sin \theta_x$. Therefore, for any plane P_i containing x that intersects P , the angle $\theta[i]$ between P_i and the segment \overline{xy} satisfies

$$\sin(\theta[i]) < \frac{1}{\cosh(d_H(x, y))}.$$

Now suppose $x \in V$ and let P_1, P_2 , and P_3 be the three lattice planes through x . Assume that each P_i intersects P . Define the angles $\theta[i]$ as above ($i = 1, 2, 3$). Then

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sin^2(\theta[i]) < \frac{3}{\cosh^2(d_H(x, y))}.$$

This implies $\cosh(d_H(x, y)) < \sqrt{3}$, i.e. $d_H(x, y) < \ln(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})$. Therefore we see that the assertion of the Lemma holds with $D = \ln(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})$. ■

Proof of Proposition 7: (a) Consider the collection of all 4-tuples (C, y, \hat{C}, ϕ) such that $C \in \mathcal{A}_N$, y is an extreme point of $\text{conv}(\mathcal{N}(C))$, $\hat{C} \in \mathcal{A}\mathcal{E}_N$, and ϕ is an automorphism of \mathcal{G} such that $\phi(y) = 0$ and $\hat{C} = \phi(C)$ [i.e., \hat{C} is the image of C under ϕ]. How many such 4-tuples are there? For each given $\hat{C} \in \mathcal{A}\mathcal{E}_N$, there exist N possible choices for the vertex $\phi(0)$, namely the N vertices of \hat{C} [notice that $\phi(0)$ must be in \hat{C} because $0 \in C$]. If we know \hat{C} and $\phi(0)$, then there are exactly K' possibilities for ϕ , where K' is the number of automorphisms of \mathcal{G} that fix the origin. Since ϕ is invertible, the choice of \hat{C} and ϕ determines C and y . Therefore

$$(\text{number of 4-tuples containing } \hat{C}) = K'N \quad \text{for each } \hat{C} \in \mathcal{A}\mathcal{E}_N, \tag{12}$$

which implies that

$$(\text{number of 4-tuples}) = K'N |\mathcal{A}\mathcal{E}_N|. \tag{13}$$

Next, for each $C \in \mathcal{A}_N$, there exist at least $\epsilon_E N$ choices for y (by Lemma 8). Given y , there exist K' choices for ϕ . Then C and ϕ determine \hat{C} . Hence

$$(\text{number of 4-tuples containing } C) \geq K' \epsilon_E N \quad \text{for each } C \in \mathcal{A}_N, \quad (14)$$

which implies that

$$(\text{number of 4-tuples}) \geq K' \epsilon_E N |\mathcal{A}_N|. \quad (15)$$

Part (a) of Proposition 7 now follows from (13) and (15).

(b) The right-hand inequality is trivial. To prepare for the proof of the left-hand inequality, fix D as in Lemma 9 and let D_{Tile} be the d_H -diameter of a tile (i.e. the largest value $d_H(u, v)$ where u and v are points in the same tile).

Let $\hat{C} \in \mathcal{A}\mathcal{E}_N$. Since 0 is an extreme point of $\text{conv}(\mathcal{N}(\hat{C}))$, 0 must be a point of $\mathcal{N}(\hat{C})$. Therefore $d_G(0, \hat{C}) < n_{\text{Tile}}$ (where n_{Tile} is the number of vertices on one tile). Let H_1 be a closed (not necessarily lattice) half-space that has 0 on its boundary and contains $\text{conv}(\mathcal{N}(\hat{C}))$. Let H_1^\perp be the line through the origin that is perpendicular to the boundary of H_1 , and let \tilde{u} be the point on H_1^\perp such that $d_H(\tilde{u}, H_1) = D + D_{\text{Tile}}$ (and hence $d_H(\tilde{u}, 0) = D + D_{\text{Tile}}$ also).

Let u be an extreme point of the tile containing \tilde{u} . Then $d_H(u, 0) \geq d_H(\tilde{u}, 0) - d_H(\tilde{u}, u) \geq D$. By Lemma 9, there exists a lattice-(hyper-)plane L_u containing u such that $L_u \cap H_1 = \emptyset$. Let H_u be the closed half-space with boundary L_u that contains H_1 . Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} d_G(u, \hat{C}) &\leq K_{GH} d_H(u, \hat{C}) && \text{(using Lemma 5)} \\ &\leq K_{GH} [d_H(u, \tilde{u}) + d_H(\tilde{u}, 0) + d_H(0, \hat{C})] \\ &\leq K_{GH} (D + 3D_{\text{Tile}}). \end{aligned}$$

So there exists a path π_1 (in G) from \hat{C} to u that is contained in H_u and has at most r edges, where $r = \lfloor K_{GH} (D + 3D_{\text{Tile}}) \rfloor$. Then $\hat{C} \cup \pi_1$ is an animal in H_u with fewer than $N + r$ vertices. Finally, let π_2 be a path in L_u sharing exactly one vertex with π_1 such that

$$|\hat{C} \cup \pi_1 \cup \pi_2| = N + r.$$

For brevity, let π denote the animal $\pi_1 \cup \pi_2$. Let ϕ be an automorphism of the lattice that takes u to 0 and H_u to \hat{H}_0 (where the half-space \hat{H}_0 is specified in Definition 6). Let C^* be the animal consisting of the image of $\hat{C} \cup \pi$ under ϕ . Clearly, $C^* \in \mathcal{A}\mathcal{L}_{N+r}$. We claim that there is a constant U_L (independent of N and C^*) such that no more than U_L different \hat{C} 's in $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{E}_N$ could give rise to the same C^* . To see this, observe that there is a bounded number of possible choices for $\phi(\pi)$ and $\phi(0)$ (the bound depends on r , but r is fixed). Given $\phi(\pi)$ and C^* , we know $\phi(\hat{C})$; and given $\phi(0)$, there are exactly K' possible choices for ϕ . Since $\hat{C} = \phi^{-1}(\phi(\hat{C}))$, this proves the claim, and part (b) follows. \blacksquare

Proof of Proposition 1: The boundedness of $a_N^{1/N}$ (and hence of $t_N^{1/N}$) follows from a general percolation argument, as described on pages 81–82 of Grimmett (1999).

We shall show the existence of the limit λ_a ; the proof for λ_t is essentially the same. Let x_A and x be vertices of \mathcal{G} such that x_A is a neighbour of the origin, x_A is in the complement of \hat{H}_0 (from Definition 6), and x_A is the midpoint of the line segment $\overline{0x}$. We claim that there exists a lattice-half-space \hat{H}_x which does not intersect \hat{H}_0 and whose boundary contains x (and is perpendicular to

$\overline{0x}$). In $\mathcal{H}(5, 3, 4)$, $\overline{0x}$ must be perpendicular to the boundary plane of \hat{H}_0 , so the boundary plane of \hat{H}_x is the lattice plane containing x that is perpendicular to $\overline{0x}$. In $\mathcal{H}(f, v)$, it is not hard to see that x is not in $\mathcal{N}(\hat{H}_0)$, so the existence of \hat{H}_x follows from Lemma 3.2 of Madras and Wu (2005). Thus the claim holds for all choices of \mathcal{G} .

Let ϕ be an automorphism of \mathcal{G} such that $\phi(0) = x$ and $\phi(\hat{H}_0) = \hat{H}_x$.

Consider positive integers m and n . Let C_1 be an animal in \mathcal{AL}_m and let C_2 be an animal in \mathcal{AL}_n . Then $\phi(C_2)$ is an animal contained in \hat{H}_x that contains the vertex x . Let C_{12} be the animal that is the union of C_1 , $\phi(C_2)$, and $\overline{0x}$. Then $C_{12} \in \mathcal{A}_{m+n+1}$. Moreover, since ϕ is fixed, any animal C_{12} obtained in this way uniquely determines C_1 and C_2 ; that is, the mapping we have constructed from $\mathcal{AL}_m \times \mathcal{AL}_n$ into \mathcal{A}_{m+n+1} is clearly one-to-one. Therefore

$$a_{m+n+1} \geq |\mathcal{AL}_m| |\mathcal{AL}_n|.$$

Combining this with Proposition 7 shows that

$$a_{m+n+1} \geq \left(\frac{\epsilon_E}{U_L}\right)^2 a_{m-r} a_{n-r} \quad \text{for all } m, n \geq r+1. \quad (16)$$

If we rewrite $i = m - r$ and $j = n - r$, and let $\tilde{a}_k = (\epsilon_E/U_L)^2 a_k$, then (16) becomes

$$\tilde{a}_{i+j+2r+1} \geq \tilde{a}_i \tilde{a}_j \quad \text{for all } i, j \geq 1. \quad (17)$$

This is a variation on the usual super-multiplicative relation which holds for Euclidean lattice animals (e.g. see Section 6.1.1 of Janse van Rensburg 2000). This variation has been treated by Wilker and Whittington (1979), whose results imply our relations (1) and (2) for animals. \blacksquare

4 Critical Behaviour of Lattice Animals and Lattice Trees

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 3. To this end, we begin by defining the *half-space susceptibility* χ_{AL} ,

$$\chi_{AL}(z) := \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N |\mathcal{AL}_N| z^N,$$

which is the analogue of χ_a for animals in $\cup_N \mathcal{AL}_N$ (recall Definitions 2 and 6). The proof of Theorem 3 relies on the following result, which says that χ_{AL} is within a constant factor of χ_a . It is an immediate consequence of Proposition 7.

Proposition 10. *There exists a strictly positive constant C_{AL} such that*

$$C_{AL} \chi_a(z) \leq \chi_{AL}(z) \leq \chi_a(z) \quad (18)$$

for all $z \in (z_{ac}/2, z_{ac})$.

Proof of Theorem 3: The inequality

$$K_L (z_{ac} - z)^{-1/2} \leq \chi_a(z) \quad (19)$$

(for some constant K_L) is a known “mean field bound” that holds on fairly general lattices. Indeed, the proofs of Bovier et al. (1986) and Tasaki and Hara (1987) apply directly to hyperbolic lattices. The key is the establishment of the differential inequality

$$\frac{d \chi_a(z)}{dz} \leq K \chi_a(z)^3 \tag{20}$$

(for some constant K); the integration of this inequality leads to the lower bound. We shall show that the reverse inequality holds in hyperbolic space, and that this leads to the desired upper bound.

Consider three mutually disjoint lattice-half-spaces H_1 , H_2 , and H_3 , none of which contains the origin. For each $i = 1, 2, 3$, let π_i be a self-avoiding walk from the origin to a vertex u_i on the boundary of H_i , such that u_i is the only point of $H_1 \cup H_2 \cup H_3$ on π_i , and such that no two of the walks have any point in common besides the origin (see Figure 2). It is always possible to choose

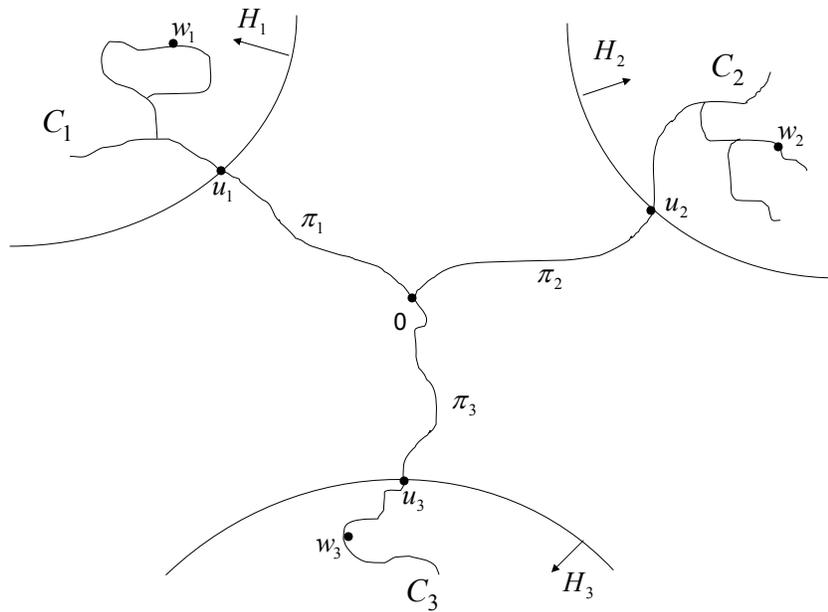


Figure 2: Proof of Theorem 3

the H_i 's so that these π_i 's exist; assume that we have done so. The H_i 's and the π_i 's will remain fixed for the rest of this proof.

For each $i = 1, 2, 3$, let $\mathcal{A}[i]$ be the set of pairs (C_i, w_i) where C_i is an animal containing u_i and contained in H_i , and w_i is a vertex of C_i . Observe that

$$\sum_{(C,w) \in \mathcal{A}[i]} z^{|C|} = \chi_{AL}(z). \tag{21}$$

Define the set $\mathcal{S}_6 := \mathcal{A}[1] \times \mathcal{A}[2] \times \mathcal{A}[3]$, consisting of 6-tuples $(C_1, w_1, C_2, w_2, C_3, w_3)$.

Before proceeding, we make the following graph-theoretical definition. Let Q be a connected graph, and let v_1 , v_2 , and v_3 be vertices of Q (not necessarily distinct). We say that the vertex \hat{v} is a

(v_1, v_2, v_3) -*articulation point* of Q if \hat{v} is on every path from v_1 to v_2 , and every path from v_1 to v_3 , and every path from v_2 to v_3 . Note that a (v_1, v_2, v_3) -articulation point of Q may not exist, but if it does exist then it is not hard to see that it must be unique.

Next, consider the set \mathcal{S}_3 of all triples (D, y_1, y_2) , where D is an animal containing the origin, and y_1 and y_2 are vertices in D . Observe that

$$\sum_{(D, y_1, y_2) \in \mathcal{S}_3} z^{|D|} = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N^2 a_N z^N = z \frac{d \chi_a(z)}{dz}. \quad (22)$$

Now, for any 6-tuple (C_1, \dots, w_3) in \mathcal{S}_6 , let ϕ be an automorphism of \mathcal{G} such that $\phi(w_3) = 0$. If we now write

$$y_1 = \phi(w_1), \quad y_2 = \phi(w_2), \quad \text{and} \quad D = \phi(C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3 \cup \pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup \pi_3),$$

then $(D, y_1, y_2) \in \mathcal{S}_3$. By construction, we have

$$|D| = |C_1| + |C_2| + |C_3| + q \quad \text{where} \quad q = |\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup \pi_3| - 3.$$

We claim that no triple (D, y_1, y_2) in \mathcal{S}_3 could arise from more than K' 6-tuples in \mathcal{S}_6 , where K' is the number of automorphisms of \mathcal{G} that fix the origin. Indeed, for any 6-tuple (C_1, \dots, w_3) in \mathcal{S}_6 , let C' be the animal $C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3 \cup \pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup \pi_3$. Observe that the origin is the unique (w_1, w_2, w_3) -articulation point of C' . (See Figure 2.) If $D = \phi(C')$ for some automorphism ϕ , then we know that there is a unique $(y_1, y_2, 0)$ -articulation point of D , and that point must be $\phi(0)$. Thus there are only K' possible choices for the ϕ that transforms a 6-tuple into (D, y_1, y_2) . Since ϕ determines the 6-tuple (via $w_1 = \phi^{-1}(y_1)$, $w_2 = \phi^{-1}(y_2)$, $w_3 = \phi^{-1}(0)$, and $C_i = H_i \cap \phi^{-1}(D)$), this proves the claim. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \chi_a(z)}{dz} &= \frac{1}{z} \sum_{(D, y_1, y_2) \in \mathcal{S}_3} z^{|D|} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{z K'} \sum_{(C_1, w_1, C_2, w_2, C_3, w_3) \in \mathcal{S}_6} z^{|C_1| + |C_2| + |C_3| + q} \\ &= \frac{z^{q-1}}{K'} \prod_{i=1}^3 \left(\sum_{(C_i, w_i) \in \mathcal{A}[i]} z^{|C_i|} \right) \\ &= \frac{z^{q-1}}{K'} \chi_{AL}(z)^3 \quad \text{[by Equation (21)]} \\ &\geq \frac{z^{q-1} (C_{AL})^3}{K'} \chi_a(z)^3 \quad \text{[by Proposition 10].} \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have proven the reverse inequality of (20), namely

$$\frac{d \chi_a(z)}{dz} \geq K \chi_a(z)^3 \quad \text{for all } z \in (z_{ac}/2, z_{ac}). \quad (23)$$

Divide by $\chi_a(z)^3$ to obtain

$$-\frac{d \chi_a(z)^{-2}}{dz} \geq 2K \quad \text{for all } z \in (z_{ac}/2, z_{ac}).$$

For $z_{ac}/2 < z_1 < z_2 < z_{ac}$, we integrate the above from z_1 to z_2 and obtain

$$\chi_a(z_1)^{-2} - \chi_a^{-2}(z_2) \geq 2K(z_2 - z_1).$$

Now let z_2 increase to z_{ac} . Since $\chi_a(z_2) > 0$, we obtain

$$\chi_a(z_1)^{-2} \geq 2K(z_{ac} - z_1).$$

Finally, take square roots of both sides of this inequality. Together with the bound (19), this completes the proof of (6). \blacksquare

5 Critical Behaviour of Percolation

We begin by adding some notation to what we introduced in Section 1.3, following Grimmett (1999, Section 5.3) and Schonmann (2002). For $A, B \subset V(\mathcal{G})$, we write $\{A \leftrightarrow B\}$ to denote the event that there exists an occupied path from some point of A to some point of B . If A is a singleton $\{x\}$, then we simply write $\{x \leftrightarrow B\}$. Observe that $\{0 \leftrightarrow y\} = \{y \in \mathcal{C}(0)\}$. The complement of $\{A \leftrightarrow B\}$ is written $\{A \not\leftrightarrow B\}$. We also introduce a ‘‘ghost field’’ by saying that each site of \mathcal{G} is painted green with probability q , independently of everything else. We write $P_{p,q}$ and $E_{p,q}$ for the probability measure and expectation in this enlarged probability space. Let Q be the (random) set of green sites. Then the function $\theta(p, q)$ defined in Equation (7) may also be written as

$$\theta(p, q) = P_{p,q}\{0 \leftrightarrow Q\}.$$

We also introduce the modified susceptibility function

$$\chi(p, q) = E_{p,q}(|\mathcal{C}(0)|; \mathcal{C}(0) \cap Q = \emptyset) = \sum_{y \in V} P_{p,q}\{y \in \mathcal{C}(0), 0 \not\leftrightarrow Q\}.$$

To prove Theorem 4, we shall use the following lemmas from Schonmann (2002), applied to our hyperbolic graphs \mathcal{G} .

Lemma 11. *Suppose there exist $\epsilon > 0$ and $c > 0$ and vertices x_1, x_2 such that for every $p \in (p_c - \epsilon, p_c)$,*

$$\sum_{y_1, y_2 \in V} P_p\{x_1 \leftrightarrow y_1, x_2 \leftrightarrow y_2, x_1 \not\leftrightarrow x_2\} \geq c(\chi(p))^2. \quad (24)$$

Then $\gamma = 1$ and $\Delta = 2$.

Lemma 12. *Suppose there exist $\epsilon > 0$ and $c > 0$ and vertices u_1, u_2, u_3 such that for every $p \in (p_c - \epsilon, p_c)$ and every $q \in (0, \epsilon)$,*

$$\sum_{y \in V} P_{p,q}\{u_1 \leftrightarrow y, u_1 \not\leftrightarrow Q, u_2 \leftrightarrow Q, u_3 \leftrightarrow Q, u_2 \not\leftrightarrow u_3\} \geq c \chi(p, q)(\theta(p, q))^2. \quad (25)$$

Then $\beta = 1$ and $\delta = 2$.

The following lemma contains the key argument. It says that in the definition of susceptibility, we don’t lose too much if we restrict our attention to the event that the origin lies on the boundary of (the convex hull of) its cluster. This is reasonable in hyperbolic space, where the boundary of a set is a nonvanishing fraction of the entire set. This lemma is an analogue of Proposition 10.

Lemma 13. Let $p_1 \in (0, p_c)$. Let \hat{H}_0 be a lattice-half-space that has the origin on its boundary. Then there is an $\epsilon_p > 0$ such that

$$\epsilon_p \chi(p) \leq \sum_{y \in \hat{H}_0} P_p \{ y \in \mathcal{C}(0), \mathcal{C}(0) \subset \hat{H}_0 \} = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{C^* \in \mathcal{A} \mathcal{L}_N} N P_p \{ \mathcal{C}(0) = C^* \} \quad (26)$$

for every $p \in (p_1, p_c)$.

Proof: We use results for various classes of lattice animals, as developed in Proposition 7. Any animal C could be a cluster; that is, there is a non-zero probability that all edges in C are occupied, and all edges incident to C but not in C are vacant. Let $\pi(C)$ be the probability that C is a cluster. Observe that for any automorphism ϕ of \mathcal{G} and any animal C , we have $\pi(C) = \pi(\phi(C))$.

We shall use the notation $\sum^{[N]}$ to denote the sum over all 4-tuples (C, y, \hat{C}, ϕ) constructed in the proof of part (a) of Proposition 7, where $C \in \mathcal{A}_N$ and so on.

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(p) &= \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{C \in \mathcal{A}_N} N \pi(C) \\ &\leq \sum^{[N]} \frac{1}{K' \epsilon_E} \pi(C) \quad [\text{by Eq. (14)}] \\ &= \sum^{[N]} \frac{1}{K' \epsilon_E} \pi(\hat{C}) \quad [\text{since } \pi(C) = \pi(\hat{C}) \text{ when } C \text{ and } \hat{C} \\ &\quad \text{are in the same 4-tuple}] \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon_E} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\hat{C} \in \mathcal{A} \mathcal{E}_N} N \pi(\hat{C}) \quad [\text{by Eq. (12)}.] \end{aligned}$$

Next, recall the proof of part (b) of Proposition 7. There, a construction was defined for each cluster $\hat{C} \in \mathcal{A} \mathcal{E}_N$ that joined \hat{C} to an animal with r new vertices, and then applied a lattice automorphism, to obtain an animal C^* in $\mathcal{A} \mathcal{L}_{N+r}$ (where r is a fixed constant). It was observed that no more than U_L different \hat{C} 's could give rise to the same C^* . Also, it is not hard to see that since r is fixed, there is a constant B such that $\pi(\hat{C}) \leq B \pi(C^*)$ for all $p \in (p_1, p_c)$. From this discussion, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\epsilon_E} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\hat{C} \in \mathcal{A} \mathcal{E}_N} N \pi(\hat{C}) &\leq \frac{U_L}{\epsilon_E} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{C^* \in \mathcal{A} \mathcal{L}_{N+r}} N B \pi(C^*) \\ &\leq \frac{U_L B}{\epsilon_E} \sum_{M=1}^{\infty} \sum_{C^* \in \mathcal{A} \mathcal{L}_M} M \pi(C^*). \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with the preceding inequalities proves the result, with $\epsilon_p = \epsilon_E / (U_L B)$. ■

Proof of Theorem 4 for γ and Δ : We shall verify the hypotheses of Lemma 11. Let L_1 and L_2 be any two lattice-planes whose neighborhoods are disjoint [i.e. $\mathcal{N}(L_1) \cap \mathcal{N}(L_2) = \emptyset$], and let x_1 and x_2 be vertices such that $x_1 \in L_1$ and $x_2 \in L_2$. Let H_1 and H_2 be the two disjoint (closed) half-spaces whose boundaries are L_1 and L_2 respectively.

For $i = 1, 2$, and $y_i \in H_i$, we define the event

$$D_i[y_i] = \{ y_i \in \mathcal{C}(x_i), \mathcal{C}(x_i) \subset H_i \}.$$

Then $D_1[y_1]$ is independent of $D_2[y_2]$, since $D_i[y_i]$ depends only on the states of the bonds in $H_i \cup \mathcal{N}(L_i)$. Let $p \in (p_1, p_c)$, where p_1 is chosen as in Lemma 13. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{y_1, y_2 \in V} P_p \{x_1 \leftrightarrow y_1, x_2 \leftrightarrow y_2, x_1 \not\leftrightarrow x_2\} \\
& \geq \sum_{y_1 \in H_1, y_2 \in H_2} P_p(D_1[y_1] \cap D_2[y_2]) \\
& = \sum_{y_1 \in H_1, y_2 \in H_2} P_p(D_1[y_1]) P_p(D_2[y_2]) \\
& \geq (\epsilon_p \chi(p))^2 \quad \text{[by Lemma 13].}
\end{aligned}$$

This proves (24), and hence we have shown that $\gamma = 1$ and $\Delta = 2$. ■

Now we prepare for Lemma 12. We begin with the following analogue of Lemma 13.

Lemma 14. *Let $p_1 \in (0, p_c)$ and let $q_1 \in (0, 1)$. Let H be a lattice-half-space whose boundary contains the origin. Then there exist constants $\epsilon_Q > 0$ and $\epsilon_\theta > 0$ such that*

$$\epsilon_Q \chi(p, q) \leq \sum_{y \in H} P_{p, q} \{y \in \mathcal{C}(0), \mathcal{C}(0) \subset H, 0 \not\leftrightarrow Q\} \quad (27)$$

and

$$\epsilon_\theta \theta(p, q) \leq P_{p, q} \{\mathcal{C}(0) \subset H, 0 \leftrightarrow Q\} \quad (28)$$

for every $p \in (p_1, p_c)$ and $q \in (0, q_1)$.

Proof: Most of the work has already been done in the proof of Lemma 13. First, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi(p, q) &= \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{C \in \mathcal{A}_N} N \pi(C) (1-q)^N \\
&\leq \frac{U_L B}{\epsilon_E} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{C^* \in \mathcal{A}_{N+r}} N \pi(C^*) (1-q)^N \\
&\quad \text{[as in the proof of Lemma 13]} \\
&\leq \frac{U_L B}{\epsilon_E} \sum_{M=1}^{\infty} \sum_{C^* \in \mathcal{A}_M} M \pi(C^*) (1-q)^M (1-q)^{-r}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore Equation (27) holds with $\epsilon_Q = (1 - q_1)^r \epsilon_E / U_L B$.

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\theta(p, q) &= \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{C \in \mathcal{A}_N} N \pi(C) \left(\frac{1 - (1-q)^N}{N} \right) \\
&\leq \frac{U_L B}{\epsilon_E} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{C^* \in \mathcal{A}_{N+r}} N \pi(C^*) \left(\frac{1 - (1-q)^N}{N} \right) \\
&\leq \frac{U_L B}{\epsilon_E} \sum_{M=1}^{\infty} \sum_{C^* \in \mathcal{A}_M} \pi(C^*) (1 - (1-q)^M) \\
&\quad \text{[since } 1 - (1-q)^N \leq 1 - (1-q)^{N+r}\text{].}
\end{aligned}$$

This proves Equation (28). ■

We are now ready to complete the proof of Theorem 4.

Proof of Theorem 4 for β and δ : We shall verify the hypotheses of Lemma 12. Similarly to the proof of Theorem 3, let $H_1, H_2,$ and H_3 be three lattice-half-spaces whose neighbourhoods are pairwise disjoint [i.e. $\mathcal{N}(H_j) \cap \mathcal{N}(H_k) = \emptyset$ for $1 \leq j < k \leq 3$]. Let u_1, u_2 and u_3 be vertices such that, for each i, u_i is contained in the boundary plane of H_i .

For $y \in H_1,$ we define the event

$$E_1[y] = \{y \in \mathcal{C}(u_1), \mathcal{C}(u_1) \subset H_1, u_1 \not\leftrightarrow Q\}.$$

For $i = 2, 3,$ define the events

$$E_i = \{\mathcal{C}(u_i) \subset H_i, u_i \leftrightarrow Q\}.$$

Then, for any $y \in H_1,$ the three events $E_1[y], E_2,$ and E_3 are independent, since they depend only on events in $\mathcal{N}(H_1), \mathcal{N}(H_2),$ and $\mathcal{N}(H_3)$ respectively. For p and q as in Lemma 14, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{y \in V} P_{p,q} \{u_1 \leftrightarrow y, u_1 \not\leftrightarrow Q, u_2 \leftrightarrow Q, u_3 \leftrightarrow Q, u_2 \not\leftrightarrow u_3\} \\ & \geq \sum_{y \in H_1} P_{p,q}(E_1[y] \cap E_2 \cap E_3) \\ & = \sum_{y \in H_1} P_{p,q}(E_1[y]) P_{p,q}(E_2) P_{p,q}(E_3) \\ & \geq \epsilon_Q \chi(p, q) (\epsilon_\theta \theta(p, q))^2 \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{[by Lemma 14].} \end{aligned}$$

This proves (25), and hence we have shown that $\beta = 1$ and $\delta = 2$. ■

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