

## NOTE ON THE PERIODIC POINTS OF THE BILLIARD

LUCHEZAR STOJANOV

Marek Rychlik [2, Theorem 1.1] proves that for any bounded convex domain  $\Omega$  in a Euclidean plane  $\mathbf{R}^2$  with smooth boundary  $X = \partial\Omega$  the set  $\text{Fix}_3$  of all periodic points of period 3 of the billiard ball map related to  $\Omega$  has empty interior in its (two-dimensional) phase space  $M_\Omega$ . The last part of the proof of this theorem, considered in [2], involves a symbolic computation system. In this note a short elementary argument is presented which completes the proof in [2] without use of any computer programs. Combining this argument with §3 in [2], one gets also a direct proof of Theorem 1.2 of [2]:  $\text{Fix}_3$  has Lebesgue measure zero.

We use the notation from [2], and state the results of [2] in a little more general form.

**Theorem.** *Let  $\Omega$  be a bounded (note necessarily convex) domain in  $\mathbf{R}^2$  with  $C^3$ -smooth boundary  $X$ . Then  $\text{Fix}_3$  has empty interior and Lebesgue measure zero in  $M_\Omega$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  be the successive (transversal) reflection points of a periodic billiard trajectory in  $\Omega$ . Consider a natural parametrization  $h_i(x_i)$ ,  $x_i \in \mathbf{R}$ , of  $X$  around  $y_i$  with  $\|h'_i(x_i)\| \equiv 1$ ,  $\cos \varphi_i = \langle e_i, \nu_i \rangle > 0$ , where  $\nu_i = \nu(x_i)$  is the unit normal to  $X$  at  $h_i(x_i)$ , pointing into  $\Omega$ ,  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  is the natural inner product in  $\mathbf{R}^2$ ,  $\varphi_i$  is the angle between  $e_i$  and  $\nu_i$ ,  $0 < \varphi_i < \pi/2$ , and

$$e_i = \frac{h_{i+1}(x_{i+1}) - h_i(x_i)}{\|h_{i+1}(x_{i+1}) - h_i(x_i)\|}.$$

One can introduce  $\Phi_i$  and  $\hat{\Phi}_i$  simply by setting  $\Phi_i = \cos \varphi_i$  and  $\hat{\Phi}_i = \sin \varphi_i$ . Then, if  $h_i(x_i)$  are the reflection points of a periodic trajectory, a simple computation gives

$$\frac{\partial l(x_i, x_{i+1})}{\partial x_i} = -\langle e_i, h'_i \rangle = -\cos \varphi_i = -\Phi_i = -\frac{\partial l(x_{i-1}, x_i)}{\partial x_i}.$$