## MAT 545 FALL 2025 HOMEWORK 1

1. (Hartog's theorem) For  $n \geq 2$  prove that holomorphic function f on the domain  $\Delta(0,R) \setminus \overline{\Delta(0,r)}$ , where  $r_1 < R_1, \ldots, r_n < R_n$ , extends to a holomorphic function on  $\Delta(0,R)$ .

Solution: See Griffiths & Harris, p. 7.

**2.** (Riemann's extension theorem) Let  $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$  be an open subset and  $f \in \mathcal{O}(D)$ . If  $g: D \setminus Z(f) \to \mathbb{C}$  is holomorphic and bounded, prove that g extends to a holomorphic function on D.

Solution: see Griffiths & Harris, p. 9.

- **3.** (Zero sets have Lebesgue measure zero)
  - (a) Prove the Jensen's inequality: if f is holomorphic in an open subset  $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$ ,  $\overline{\Delta(0,r)} \subseteq D$  and  $f(0) \neq 0$ , then  $\log |f|$  in integrable on  $\overline{\Delta(0,r)}$  and

$$\frac{1}{\mu(\Delta(0,r))} \int_{\overline{\Delta(0,r)}} \log |f| d\mu \ge \log |f(0)|,$$

where  $d\mu$  is the Lebesgue measure on  $\mathbb{C}^n = \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ .

Solution: see R. Gunning and H. Rossi, "Analytic functions in several complex variables", pp. 9-10. The key step is to use a monotone convergence theorem for functions  $L_n = \max\{-n, \log |f|\}$ ; one has  $L_{n+1} \leq L_n$  so  $L_n$  converges to  $\log |f|$  monotonically, and each  $L_n$  is  $L^1$  function because  $-n \leq L_n < |f|$ . Since  $\log |f| < C$  on  $\overline{\Delta(0,r)}$  (is bounded above),  $C - \log |f|$  is non-negative, and the non-decreasing sequence of non-negative functions  $g_n = -L_n + C$  converges to  $C - \log |f|$ , which is the standard form of the monotone convergence theorem.

- (b) Let  $f \in \mathcal{O}(D)$  be not identically zero. Then  $\mu(f^{-1}(0)) = 0$ . Solution: see R. Gunning and H. Rossi, p. 10.
- 4. Problem 1 in https://www.math.stonybrook.edu/~cschnell/mat545/homework2.pdf.

Solution: Part (a) is proved by the Leibniz rule. Part (b) is proved by using the implicit function theorem and the fact that the kernel of a ring homomorphism to the principal domain is a prime ideal.

5. Problem 2 in https://www.math.stonybrook.edu/~cschnell/mat545/homework2.pdf.

Solution: Follows from Problem 4 (a).

6. Problem 6 in https://www.math.stonybrook.edu/~cschnell/mat545/homework2.pdf.

Solution: see Griffiths & Harris, pp. 11-12.