**ANALYSIS IN SEVERAL COMPLEX VARIABLES: EXERCICES FOR THE CHAPTER 1**

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**Exercise 1.** Let \( U \subset \mathbb{C}^n \) and \( V \subset \mathbb{C}^m \) be open sets and suppose \( f: U \to V \) and \( g: V \to \mathbb{C}^k \) are smooth maps. Write \( z = (z_1, \ldots, z_n) \in U \) and \( w = (w_1, \ldots, w_n) \in V \). Show that

\[
\frac{\partial g \circ f}{\partial z_j} = \sum_{l=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial w_l} \circ f \frac{\partial f_l}{\partial z_j} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{w}_l} \circ f \frac{\partial \bar{f}_l}{\partial z_j} \right)
\]

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\]

Prove that the composition of two holomorphic (resp. anti-holomorphic) maps remains holomorphic.

**Exercise 2.** Let \( f: U \to \mathbb{C}^n \) be any holomorphic map defined on an open set \( U \subset \mathbb{C}^n \). Write \( z = (z_1, \ldots, z_n) \in U \), \( z_j = x_j + iy_j \) and \( f_j = h_j + ig_j \), and define the real map \( F(x_1, y_1, \ldots, x_n, y_n) = (h_1, g_1, \ldots, h_n, g_n) \). Show that

\[
|\det(df)|^2 = \det(dF)
\]

Indication: treat the case \( n = 1 \) first.

**Exercise 3.**

(a) Let \( F: \Delta^n \to \mathbb{C} \) be any holomorphic function on the unit polydisk \( \Delta^n = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n, |z_i| \leq 1 \} \). Prove that for any multi-index \( \alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n) \), and for any \( r < 1 \) one has

\[
\sup_{\Delta^n(\alpha)} |\partial^\alpha F| \leq \frac{(\alpha!) \sup_{\Delta^n} |F|}{2\pi(1 - r)^{|\alpha|}},
\]

where \( \alpha! = \alpha_1! \cdots \alpha_n! \) and \( |\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n \), and

\[
|\partial^\alpha F(0)| \leq \frac{(\alpha!) \sup_{\Delta^n} |F|}{2\pi}.
\]

(b) Prove the following generalization of the previous statement. Let \( K \) be any compact subset of a connected open subset \( \Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n \). Show that for any multi-index \( \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n \), there exists a constant \( C > 0 \) such that

\[
\sup_K |\partial^\alpha F| \leq C \sup_\Omega |F|,
\]

for any holomorphic map \( F: \Omega \to \mathbb{C} \).

(c) Let \( F_n: \Omega \to \mathbb{C} \) be any sequence of holomorphic maps converging uniformly. Show that the limit function \( F = \lim_n F_n \) is holomorphic.

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(d) Let $F_n : \Omega \to \mathbb{C}$ be any sequence of holomorphic maps with locally uniformly bounded image, i.e. $\sup_n \max_K |F_n| < +\infty$ for any compact set $K \subset \Omega$. Show the existence of a subsequence $F_{n_k}$ which converges uniformly on compact sets of $\Omega$ (use Arzelà-Ascoli theorem).

**Exercise** 4. Let $F : \Omega \to \mathbb{C}$ be any holomorphic function on a connected open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$. Suppose that $|F|$ locally attains its maximum at some point $p \in \Omega$. Show that $F$ is constant.

Deduce that there exists no non-constant holomorphic map from the unit disk $\Delta$ in $\mathbb{C}$ to the $(2n - 1)$-dimensional sphere in $\mathbb{C}^n$.

**Exercise** 5. Let $\mathcal{O}(\Omega)$ be the set of holomorphic functions on a connected open subset $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$. Determine all units of the ring $\mathcal{O}(\Omega)$.

**Exercise** 6. Consider the following two holomorphic maps $F_1, F_2 : \Delta^2(1) \to \mathbb{C}^2$.

(a) Show that $F_1(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2, xy)$ is an open map. To do so compute $\det(dF_1)$; and argue that $F_1$ is locally open at a point $(x_0, y_0)$ by solving $F_1(x, y) = (x_1, y_1)$ for all $(x_1, y_1)$ close to $F_1(x_0, y_0)$.

(b) Show that $F_2(x, y) = (x, xy)$ is not an open map (compute the image of a polydisk).

**Exercise** 7 (Hartog’s figure). Consider the following Reinhardt domain:

$$H_n = \left\{ z \in \Delta^n(1), |z_1| \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |z_j| \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ for all } j \right\}.$$  

Show that any holomorphic function on $H_n$ extends to the unit polydisk.

**Exercise** 8. Show that $\mathbb{C} \times \{0\} \subset \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ has a fundamental system of neighborhoods that are logarithmically convex complete Reinhardt domains. Generalize the construction to treat the case $\mathbb{C}^n \times \{0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^m$.

**Exercise** 9 (Krantz p.79). Prove that $\Omega_a = \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^2, |z| \cdot |w|^a < 1\}$ is a domain of holomorphy for any $0 < a < \infty$. Is every bounded holomorphic function on $\Omega_a$, a constant? One might consider parameterized curves of the form $t \mapsto (e^{-t}, ce^{it/a})$ with $|c| < 1$.

**Exercise** 10. (a) Use Cauchy estimates to prove that any holomorphic function $f : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ such that $|f(z)| \leq C(1+|z|)^k$ for some $C > 0$ and some integer $k \geq 0$ is necessarily a polynomial of degree $\leq k$.

(b) Show that any biholomorphism $f : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ is an affine map, i.e. a polynomial of degree 1. Indication: consider $1/f(1/z)$ near $z = 0$.

(c) Prove that $H(x, y) = (y, x + y^2)$ is a biholomorphism $H : \mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathbb{C}^2$.

(d) Show that for any $n \geq 2$ and for any $d \geq 1$ one can find a biholomorphism $H : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}^n$ whose components are polynomials, one of each has degree $d$.

**Exercise** 11. The aim of this exercise is to prove the following theorem of Rothstein. Recall that a map $f : X \to Y$ is proper if $f^{-1}(K)$ is compact for any compact $K \subset Y$. Let $B_2 = \{|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 < 1\}$ be the unit euclidean ball in $\mathbb{C}^2$, and $\Delta_2 = \{\max\{|z_1|, |z_2|\} < 1\}$ the polydisk of polyradius 1.

Any proper holomorphic map $f : \Delta_2 \to B_2$ is a constant.

(a) Let $f : \Delta_2 \to B_2$ be any continuous map. Show that $f$ is proper iff for any $p_k \to \partial \Delta_2$ we have $f(p_k) \to \partial B_2$. 


(b) Suppose $f: \Delta_2 \to B_2$ is holomorphic and proper. Take $e^{i\theta} \in S^1$, and any $w_k \to e^{i\theta}$.
   • Define $g_k(\zeta) = f(\zeta, w_k)$. Prove that any subsequence of $g_k$ admits a subsequence converging uniformly on compact subsets to a holomorphic map $g$.
   • Show that the image of $g$ is included in $\partial B_2$.
   • Prove that the sequence of derivatives $g'_k$ converge uniformly to 0 on compact subsets.
   • Prove that for a fixed $\zeta$, the function $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_1}(\zeta, z_2)$ tends to 0 when $|z_2| \to 1$.
   • Conclude that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_1} = 0$.
   • Prove Rothstein’s theorem.

(c) Prove that there exists no biholomorphism between $\Delta_2$ and $B_2$.
(d) Extend the argument to any dimension: for any $n \geq 2$, any proper holomorphic map $f: \Delta_n \to B_n$ is a constant.

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