

**Homework 1, due 2/1**

Only your **four** best solutions will count towards your grade.

1. Consider the power series

$$f(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z_1^k z_2^k.$$

- (a) Find the region in  $\mathbf{C}^2$  where the power series converges.
  - (b) Find an analytic continuation of  $f$  to a larger domain.
2. Let  $U \subset \mathbf{C}^n$  be open, and  $f : U \setminus \mathbf{C}^{n-2} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  be holomorphic, where  $\mathbf{C}^{n-2} \subset \mathbf{C}^n$  is a coordinate subspace. Show that  $f$  extends to a holomorphic function  $\tilde{f} : U \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ .
  3. Let  $f : \mathbf{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  be holomorphic, with  $n > 1$ . Show that  $f^{-1}(0)$  cannot be contained in a bounded set of  $\mathbf{C}^n$  if it is non-empty.
  4. Let  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^n$ , where  $U \subset \mathbf{C}^m$  and  $m \leq n$ . Suppose that  $J(f)(z_0)$  has rank  $m$  at some  $z_0 \in U$ . Show that there is a neighborhood  $V$  of  $f(z_0)$  and a biholomorphism  $h : V \rightarrow V'$  for some  $V' \subset \mathbf{C}^n$  such that

$$h(f(z_1, \dots, z_m)) = (z_1, \dots, z_m, 0, \dots, 0),$$

for  $(z_1, \dots, z_m) \in V$ .

5. Let  $p(z)$  be a polynomial with  $p(0) = p'(0) = 0$ . Consider the map

$$F(z_1, z_2) = (z_2, -2z_1 - p(z_2)).$$

Show that  $F : \mathbf{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^2$  is a biholomorphism with Jacobian

$$A = J(F)(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

at the origin.

6. In the notation of the previous question,
  - (a) Define the set  $U = \{z \in \mathbf{C}^2 : F^{-n}(z) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty\}$ , and show that we can define a biholomorphism  $G : \mathbf{C}^2 \rightarrow U$  as follows: for  $z$  close to 0 we define  $G(z)$  by the formula

$$G(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F^n(A^{-n}(z)),$$

and extend  $G$  to all of  $\mathbf{C}^2$  using the identity  $G \circ A = F \circ G$ .

- (b) Suppose that we also have  $p(1) = -3, p'(1) = 0$ . Show that then  $(1, 1)$  is a fixed point of  $F$  and  $U$  omits a neighborhood of  $(1, 1)$ . So  $G$  defines a biholomorphism between  $\mathbf{C}^2$  and a subset  $U$  of  $\mathbf{C}^2$  omitting an open set.