

**TOPICS IN COMPLEX ANALYSIS @ EPFL, FALL 2024**  
**HOMEWORK 12**

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**Homework 12.1** (High-dimensional Schwarz lemma\*). Let  $f: B_1(0) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  be holomorphic such that  $f(0) = 0$ , where  $B_1(0)$  denotes the unit ball in  $\mathbf{C}^n$ , where  $n \geq 2$ . Assume there exists a constant  $M > 0$  such that  $|f(z)| \leq M$  for all  $z \in B_1(0)$ .

- a. Show  $|f(z)| \leq M\|z\|$  for every  $z \in B_1(0)$ , where  $\|\cdot\|$  denotes the Euclidean norm on  $\mathbf{C}^n$ .
- b. If  $n = 1$ , the equality  $|f(z)| = M|z|$  for some nonzero  $z \in B_1(0)$  implies  $f(z) = Maz$  for some  $a \in \partial B_1(0)$ . In particular, when  $M > 0$  then  $f$  is biholomorphic. Show that for  $n \geq 2$  there is a holomorphic function  $f: B_1(0) \rightarrow B_1(0)$  with  $f(0) = 0$  and  $\|f(z)\| = \|z\|$  for some  $z \in B_1(0) \setminus \{0\}$  that is not even injective<sup>1</sup>.

**Homework 12.2** (A stronger version of the identity theorem). Let  $D \subset \mathbf{C}^n$  be a domain and  $f: D \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  be holomorphic. Assume there exists  $a \in D$  such that for every multiindex  $\alpha \in \mathbf{N}_0^n$ , we have  $D^\alpha f(a) = 0$ . Show  $f = 0$ .

**Homework 12.3** (Consequences of Hartogs' extension theorem). Let  $n \geq 2$  and  $U \subset \mathbf{C}^n$  be open. Show the following statements

- a. If  $f: U \setminus \{a\} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  is holomorphic for a given point  $a \in \mathbf{C}^n$ , then  $f$  can be extended to a holomorphic function  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ .
- b. If  $K \subset \mathbf{C}^n$  is compact and such that  $\mathbf{C} \setminus K$  is connected, then every holomorphic function  $f: \mathbf{C}^n \setminus K \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  can be extended to an entire function.
- c. If  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  is holomorphic, then  $f$  cannot have an isolated zero.
- d. If  $f: \mathbf{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  is entire, then  $\{f = 0\}$  is either empty or unbounded.

**Homework 12.4** (Merry Christmas\*). Enjoy your holidays!

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Date: December 16, 2024.

<sup>1</sup>Cartan's uniqueness theorem states if  $U \subset \mathbf{C}^n$  is bounded and  $f: U \rightarrow U$  has a fixed point  $a \in U$  with  $Df(a) = \text{Id}$  then  $f(z) = z$  for all  $z \in U$ .