

# Holomorphic Extension

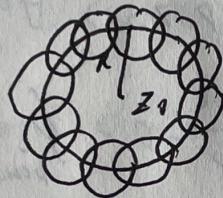
## (1) Extension by Series:

Thm.  $f(z)$  expands at  $z=z_0$  is:  $\sum_n a_n (z-z_0)^n$

with convergent radius  $R$ . Then  $f$  has at least one pole on  $|z-z_0|=R$ .

Pf: If not.  $f \in \theta(|z-z_0| \leq R)$ .

Expand  $f$  on  $|z-z_0| \leq R$ .



$\therefore f$  can be extended to  $F$  on  $|z-z_0| \leq R_1$ , where  $R_1 > R$ . By Uniqueness.  $f=F$ .

$\therefore$  the convergent radius  $> R$ .

which is a contradiction.

Thm.  $f(z) = \sum_n a_n (z-z_0)^n$  converges on circle  $|z-z_0|=R$ .

If  $f$  has a pole  $g_0$  on  $|z-z_0|=R$ . Then  $f$  diverges on  $|z-z_0|=R$ .

Pf: If exist one point  $\eta_0$  on  $|z-z_0|=R$ .

$f(\eta_0) = \sum a_n (\eta_0 - z_0)^n$  converges.

Then  $a_n (\eta_0 - z_0)^n \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore |a_n \lambda^n| \rightarrow 0$ .

1) Note that:  $\lim_{z \rightarrow g_0} (z-g_0) f(z) \neq 0$

2) Suppose  $g_0 = z_0 + Re^{i\theta_0}$

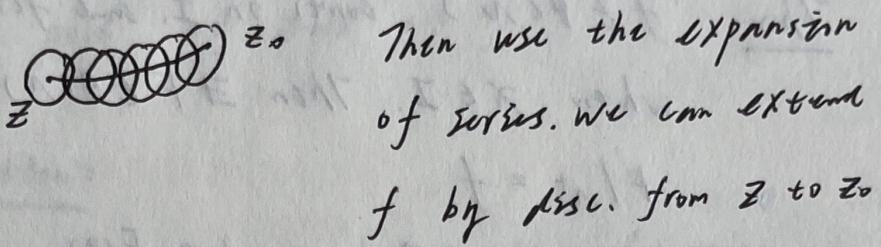
prove:  $\lim_{r \rightarrow R^-} (re^{i\theta_0} - Re^{i\theta_0}) f(re^{i\theta_0} + z_0) = 0$

since  $|re^{i\theta_0} - Re^{i\theta_0}| / |a_n r^n e^{i\theta_0}| \leq$

$$|r-R| \sum_{n=1}^N |a_n|r^n + |r-R| \sup_{n \geq N} |a_n|r^n \sum_{k=N}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{k}\right)^n$$

$$= \varepsilon C + \varepsilon |r-R| \frac{1}{1-\frac{r}{R}} = C\varepsilon.$$

Method: From  $z$  to  $z_0$ ,  $f$  holomorphic at  $z$ .

 Then use the expansion of series. we can extend  $f$  by psc. from  $z$  to  $z_0$

An example:

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z^{k!} \text{ converges on } |z| < 1.$$

But on  $|z|=1$ , every point is pole of  $f$ .

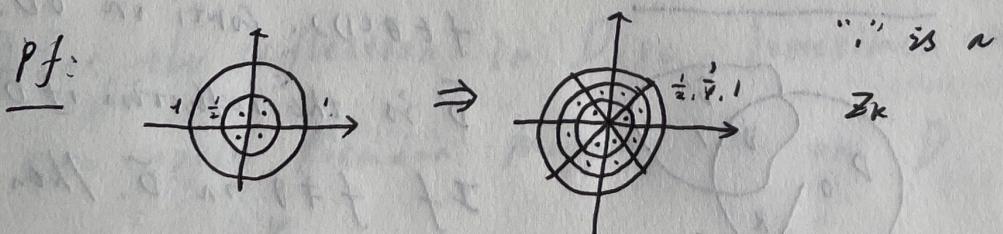
Pf: since poles of  $f$  is closed set.

Prove: it's a closed set on  $|z|=1$ .

For  $\{e^{2\pi i k} \mid k \in \mathbb{Q}\} \subseteq |z|=1$   
 $\{k!\}$  will cover the period of  $e^{2\pi i k}$ .

Thm. (Alternative)

$D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ .  $\exists f \in \mathcal{O}(D)$ ,  $f \neq 0$ , s.t.  $f$  can't be extended across any boundary point of  $\partial D$ .



construct  $\{z_k\}$ , isolated in  $\text{int } D$ .

But accumulate at every point  $\in \partial D$ .

By Weierstrass Thm.  $\exists f \in \mathcal{O}(D)$ , vanishes only on  $\{z_k\}$ .

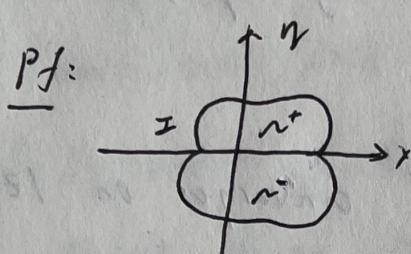
Check  $f$  can't be extended outside  $\bar{D}$ !

## (2) Refraction Principle:

### ① Schwartz Refraction:

Thm.  $f \in \theta(\mathbb{N}^+)$ , conti on I, and  $f(x) \in iK$  when  $x \in I$ . Then  $\exists F \in \theta(\mathbb{N})$ , s.t.

$$F|_{\mathbb{N}^+} = f.$$

Pf: 

Let  $F(z) = \begin{cases} f(z), & z \in \mathbb{N}^+ \\ \overline{f(\bar{z})}, & z \in \mathbb{N}^- \end{cases}$

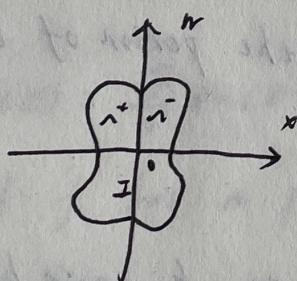
$$\text{cn} = \mathbb{N}^+ \cup \mathbb{N}^- \cup \{z\}$$

Note that  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} f(\bar{z}) = \overline{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} f(z)} = 0$ .

$$\therefore F(z) \in \theta(\mathbb{N}).$$

By morera. check  $F \in \theta(\mathbb{N})$

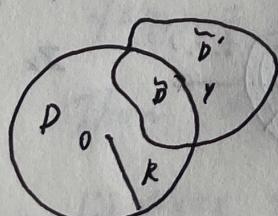
Cor.



In this case:

Let  $F(z) = \begin{cases} f(z), & z \in \mathbb{N}^+ \\ -\overline{f(-\bar{z})}, & z \in \mathbb{N}^- \end{cases}$

### ② Case in Disc:



$$D = D(0, R)$$

$f \in \theta(D)$ , conti on  $\partial D$ .

$\bar{D}'$  is the reflection of  $D'$ .

If  $f \neq 0$  on  $\bar{D}'$ . Then

$$\exists F \in \theta(\bar{D} \cup \bar{D}'), F|_{\bar{D}'} = f.$$

Pf: Let  $F(z) = \begin{cases} f(z), & z \in D \\ \frac{R^2}{f(\frac{R^2}{\bar{z}})}, & z \in \bar{D}' \text{ . check!} \end{cases}$

Remark: If  $\tilde{D} \cap \{0\} \neq \emptyset$ . Then  $\tilde{D}'$  will tend to do.

If  $f$  has zero on  $\tilde{D}$ . Then  $f$  can only be extended meromorphically since  $F$  has a pole at zero of  $f$ .

### (3) Application:

By Uniqueness of holomorphic function.

The extension will coincide with the original one. Moreover, the method of reflection will endow  $f$  with special form

prop.  $f \in \partial C(C)$ .  $f: iR \rightarrow iR$ ,  $iR = \{ix \mid x \in R\}$ .

$f: iR \rightarrow iR$ . Then  $f(z) = -f(-z)$

Pf: By the two reflection in (1).

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \overline{f(\bar{z})}, \quad f(z) = -\overline{f(-\bar{z})}$$

$$\therefore f(z) = -f(-z).$$

② For the reflection in Disc. Sometimes we can apply Riemann mapping Thm on  $D$ .

Let  $D \xrightarrow{\varphi} U$ . Reflect  $f$  to  $\varphi^*$ . replaceably!