

# Riemann Surfaces

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**Abstract**

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# 1 Riemann Surfaces

## 1.1 Basic Notations

**Definition 1.1.1** (Complex Chart). Let  $M$  be a topological space. We say that  $\phi : U \subset M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$  is a complex chart on  $M$  where  $U$  is open and  $\phi(U)$  is open if  $\phi$  is a topological homeomorphism.

Since the homeomorphism is bijective, we can assign to each point  $p \in U$  a coordinate on  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , given by the coordinate functions  $z_1, \dots, z_n$ . The function  $z_i$  return the  $i$ th coordinate of  $p$ . Thus the coordinates in  $U$  has representation  $\phi(p) = (z_1(p), \dots, z_n(p))$ .

**Definition 1.1.2** (Complex Atlas). Let  $M$  be a topological space. A complex atlas on  $M$  is a countable collection of complex charts  $A = \{\phi_i : U_i \subset M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n | i \in I\}$  and  $M \subset \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$

**Definition 1.1.3** (Analytic Atlas). A complex atlas  $A$  is an analytic atlas if the transition maps

$$\phi_j \circ \phi_i^{-1} : \phi(U_i \cap U_j) \rightarrow \phi_j(U_i \cap U_j)$$

are holomorphic for all  $i, j \in I$ .

**Definition 1.1.4** (Complex Manifolds). A Hausdorff Space  $M$  equipped with a complex analytic atlas  $A$  is called a complex manifold.

**Definition 1.1.5** (Complex Analytic Chart). A complex chart on a complex manifold  $M$  is said to be analytic if it can be added to  $A$  without destroying the analyticity of the atlas.

**Definition 1.1.6** (Holomorphic Mappings). Let  $M, N$  be complex manifolds. A mapping  $f : M \rightarrow N$  of complex manifolds is said to be holomorphic if in local coordinates it is given by holomorphic functions.

**Definition 1.1.7** (Riemann Surface). A Riemann Surface is a connected complex analytic manifold of dimension 1.

## 1.2 Mappings of Riemann Surfaces