Bonus 06 - MATH 722

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Let $\overline{D}(a_j,r_j)$ be pairwise disjoint closed disc closed discs in D(0,1) such that the union of discs $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \overline{D}(a_j,r_j)$ is dense in $\overline{D}(0,1)$. Let $K=\overline{D}(0,1)-(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} D(a_j,r_j))$. Prove that such discs can be chosen so that $\sum_j r_j < 1$ and that in this case the conclusion of Mergelyan's theorem fails on K.

Sol.

The first part is the proof of the existence of a_j, r_j such that $\sum_{r_j} <1, \overline{a_j, r_j}$ disjoint and $\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \overline{D}(a_j, r_j)$ are dense. Consider the partition A_n of $\overline{D}(0,1)$ by

$$A_{n,k,s} = \{e^{x+iy}, e^x \in [k2^{-n}, (k+1)2^{-n}), y \in [s2\pi/2^n, (k+1)2\pi/2^n), 0 \le k < 2^n, 0 \le s < 2^n\}$$

then we may construct P_n by choose $a_{n,k,s} \in A_{n,k,s}^{\circ} - \bigcup_{m < n} \bigcup_{0 \le k,s < 2^m} \overline{D}(a_{m,k,s}, r_{m,k,s})$ and

$$r_{n,k,s} < \min\{\min\{8^{-n}, d(a_{n,k}, \overline{D} - A_{n,k}^{\circ})\}, \min\{|a_{n,k,s} - a_{m,p,q}|, m < n, 0 \le p, q < 2^{m}\}\},$$

then let $P = \bigcup_{n \ge 1} P_n$ and we know P is countable and dense in \overline{D} and hence $\bigcup_{n \ge 0, 0 \le s, t \le 2^n} \overline{D}(a_{n,s,t}, r_{n,s,t})$ will be dense and it is easy to check that

$$\sum_{n,s,t} r_{n,s,t} < 1$$

and we are done by resorting $a_{n,s,t}$.

We consider f(z) = Rez, and then we know f is continuous on K and holomorphic on K° since it is empty, so we know for any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists p(z) polynomial such that

$$|p(z) - f(z)| < \epsilon$$

on K and hence we know let γ be $\partial D(0,1)$ with counterclockwise orientation. So we know

$$2\pi\epsilon > \int_{\gamma} |p(z) - f(z)| dz \ge |\int_{\gamma} p(z) - \int_{\gamma} f(z)| = \pi$$

since

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) = \pi i$$

and p is holomorphic on \mathbb{C} , however, let $\epsilon < 1/2$ and there will be a contradiction, and hence Mergelyan's thoerem fails on K.