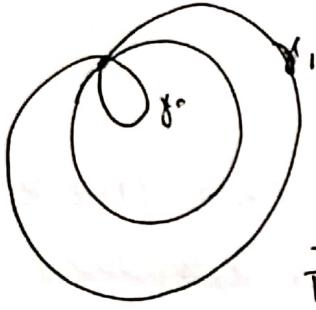


$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z^{2015}-1} dz = \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{1}{z^{2015}-1} dz + \int_{\gamma_1} \frac{1}{z^{2015}-1} dz$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{\int_{\gamma_0} \frac{1}{z^{2015}-1} dz}}_{=0}$



$$P(z) = \prod_{i=1}^d (z - a_i)$$

$$\frac{1}{\prod(z-a_i)} = \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{a_i}{(z-a_i)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^d a_i \prod_{j \neq i} (z-a_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^d (z-a_i)} = \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{z^{2015}-1} = \sum_{i=0}^{2015} \frac{a_i}{z-w^i}, \quad w = \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{2015}\right)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2014} \frac{1}{z-w^i} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{2014} \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^{2014} (z-w^j)}{\prod_{i=0}^{2014} (z-w^i)} = \frac{2015 z^{2014}}{z^{2015}-1} \quad (\text{no resulta})$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{2014} \frac{w^i}{z-w^i} = \dots$$

$$\prod_{j=0}^{2014} (z-w^j) = z \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^{2014} (z-w^j) - w^i \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j=i}}^{2014} (z-w^j)$$

$$2015 (z^{2015}-1) = z \sum_{i=0}^{2014} \prod_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq i}}^{2014} (z-w^j)$$

$$= 2015 z^{2015} - (z^{2015}-1) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{2014} \frac{w^j}{z-w^j} \right)$$

$$\frac{2015}{z^{2015}-1} = \sum_{j=0}^{2014} \frac{w^j}{z-w^j}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1}{z^{2015}-1}, w^j\right) = \frac{w^j}{2015}$$

$U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto conexo, $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa no constante

Sea $p \in U$, $f(p) = 0$:

$f(z) = (z-p)^n g(z)$; $g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa que no se nula en p .

$$f'(z) = n(z-p)^{n-1} g(z) + (z-p) g'(z) = (z-p)^{n-1} (ng(z) + (z-p)g'(z))$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{f'}{f}(z)}_{\text{derivada logarítmica}} = \frac{ng(z) + (z-p)g'(z)}{(z-p)g(z)} = \frac{n}{z-p} + \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)}$$

derivada
logarítmica.

Tenemos que $\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{f'}{f}, p\right) = n$.

Principio del argumento

γ curva de Jordan C' a pedazos en U tal que no contiene
los ceros de f y tal que el interior de $\gamma \subseteq U$.

$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f'}{f} dz = \text{numero de ceros de } f \text{ contados con multiplicidad en el interior de } \gamma$.

Teorema de Rouché

γ curva de Jordan en U C' -pedazos, tal que la región que encierra γ está contenida en γ' .

Sean $f, g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa tal que para todo $z \in \gamma'$

$$|f(z)| > |g(z)| \quad \text{y tif } f \text{ no se nula en } \gamma$$

$\Rightarrow f, f+g$ tienen el mismo número de ceros en el interior de γ' .

$$f_t := f + tg, \quad t \in [0,1], \quad 0 = f_t(z) + tg(z)$$

$f_t: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa f_t no se anula en γ .

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f'_t(z)}{f_t(z)} dz$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f'_t(z)}{f_t(z)} dz = N(f_t, \text{interior } \gamma) = N(f_t, \text{interior})$$

$$|f(z)| > |f(z) - \tilde{f}(z)|$$

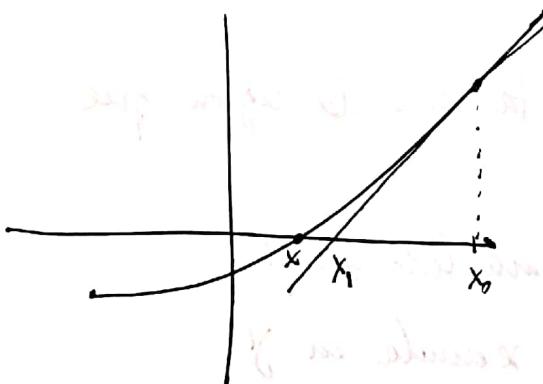
Aplicación para demostrar el teo. fundamental del álgebra.

$$R > 0 \quad \nexists : \frac{|a_0| + |a_1|R + \dots + |a_{d-1}|R^{d-1}}{|a_d|} < R^d$$

$$|z|=R \Rightarrow |\underbrace{P(z) - a_d z^d}_{:= g(z)}| \leq |\underbrace{a_d z^d}_{:= f(z)}|$$

Teo de Rouché $\Rightarrow N(P, B(0, R)) = N(a_d z^d, B(0, R)) = d$.

Método de Newton



$$t \mapsto \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f'_t(z)}{f_t(z)} dz \subseteq \text{conjunto cerrado}$$

continua

convexo \mapsto convexo
 \Rightarrow constante

$$|P(z) - a_d z^d| \leq |a_0| + |a_1|R + \dots + |a_{d-1}|R^{d-1} \\ < R^d |a_d| = |a_d z^d|$$

en $B(0, R)$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \dots$$

$$f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

Teorema $N_f(x) = x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)}$

Ahora si f tiene un cero de orden n :

$$f(x) = (x-p)^n g(x), \quad N_f(x) = x - \frac{(x-p)g(x)}{ng(x) + (x-p)g'(x)}$$

$$f'(x) = n(x-p)^{n-1}g(x) + (x-p)^n g'(x). \quad N'_f(p) = p$$

$$N'_f(x) = 1 - \frac{(f'(x))^2 - f(x)f''(x)}{(f')^2(x)} = \frac{f(x)f''(x)}{(f'(x))^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \cancel{\text{f(x)}} \cancel{\text{f'(x)}} f''(x) \\ &= n(n-1)(x-p)^2 g(x) + n(x-p)^{n-1} g'(x) + n(x-p)^{n-1} g'(x) + (x-p)^n g''(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(x) = (x-p)^{n-2} [n(n-1)g(x) + 2n(x-p)g'(x) + (x-p)^2 g''(x)] = \frac{g(x)\tilde{g}(x)}{\tilde{g}'(x)}$$

~~$f(x) = (x-p)g(x)$~~

$$f'(x) = g(x) + (x-p)g'(x)$$

$$f''(x) = 2g'(x) + (x-p)g''(x)$$

$$N'_f(x) = \frac{(x-p)g'(x)(2g'(x) + (x-p)g''(x))}{(g(x) + (x-p)g'(x))^2}$$

Teorema de la función abierta

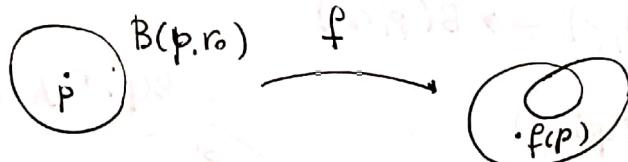
$f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa no constante, entonces f es abierta.

dem: $p \in U$. $\exists r_0 > 0 : \forall r_0 \in (0, 1)$ tal que $f - f(p)$ no tiene ceros en $\partial B(p, r_0)$

$\rho := \inf_{z \in B(p, r_0)} |f(z) - f(p)| > 0$

~~(Bolzano-Weierstrass)~~

desear:



$q' \in B(f(p), \rho)$. $F(z) := f(z) - f(p)$, $G(z) := f(z) - q'$

$$|F(z) - G(z)| = |f(z) - f(p) - (f(z) - q')| < \rho = \inf_{w \in B(p, r_0)} |F(w)|$$

G tiene al menos un cero en $B(p, r_0)$

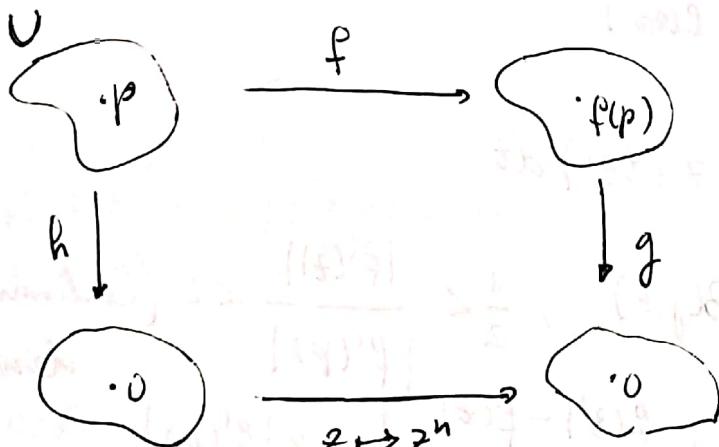
\Rightarrow para todo $r > 0$ pequeño, $f(p)$ esté en el interior de $f(B(p, r))$.

$V \subseteq U$ abierto

$p \in V : f(V)$ es abierto.

Abs. Teo de la función abierta \Rightarrow principio del máximo. pendiente

Toda función holomorfa (no constante) es localmente de la forma $z \mapsto z^n$, $n \geq 1$.



f, g nn cambios de coordenadas (holomorfas)

$$n = \text{ord}(f - f(p), p)$$

$$\text{ad } (f - f(p), p) = n \leq 1 \iff f'(p) \neq 0.$$

r_0 tal que el radio sea de $f - f(p)$ en $B(p, r_0) \ni p$.

$$\text{Sea } \rho := \inf_{z \in \partial B(z, r_0)} |f(z) - f(p)|$$

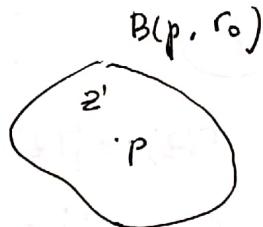
diseñar

Teorema de Rouché \Rightarrow $\forall q'$, existe único $z' \in B(z, r_0)$ tal que $f(z') = q'$.

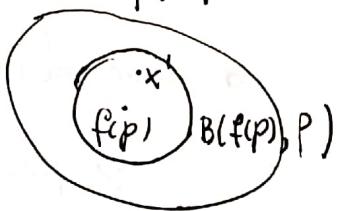
avergüen!

$$g(q') := z' , g : B(f(p), \rho) \rightarrow B(p, r_0)$$

$$\text{taq } f \circ g = id_{B(f(p), \rho)}$$



$$f(B(p, r_0))$$



$$q = f(z), q' = f(z')$$

$$\frac{|g(q) - g(q')|}{|q - q'|} = \frac{|z - z'|}{|f(z) - f(z')|}$$

$$\text{Afirmación. } f(z') - f(z) = \int_z^{z'} f'(z) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dem. } f(z') - f(z) &= \int_z^{z'} f(z) dz = \int_0^1 f(\gamma(t)) (z' - z) dt = f(\gamma(1)) - f(\gamma(0)) \\ &= f(z') - f(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f(z') - f(z)}{z' - z} = \int_0^1 f'((1-t)z + tz') dt$$

$$\epsilon \in (0, r_0) \text{ tal que } \forall z \in B(p, \epsilon) , \frac{1}{2} < \frac{|f'(z)|}{|f'(p)|} < 2 \text{ (Continuidad de la derivada)}$$

$$\text{En particular, } \frac{1}{2} |f'(p)| < \left| \frac{f(z') - f(z)}{z' - z} \right| < 2 |f'(p)|$$

consideremos una sucesión $q := f(p)$

$$\left| \frac{g(q) - g(q_n)}{|q - q_n|} \right| < 2 \cdot \frac{1}{|f'(p)|}$$

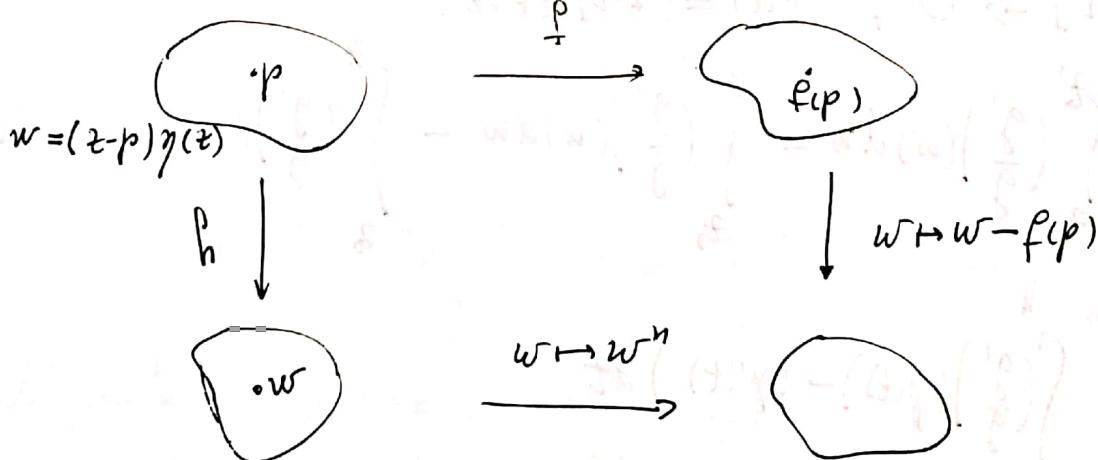
$(q_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ sucesión en $B(f(p), r)$ que converge a $f(p)$. $z_n := g(q_n)$

$$g'(p) = \frac{g(q_n) - g(f(p))}{q_n - f(p)} = \frac{z_n - p}{f(z_n) - f(p)} = \frac{1}{f'(p)}$$

Sea f tal que $n := \text{ord}(f-f(p), p) \geq 2$.

$f(z) = f(p) + (z-p)^n g(z)$, g holomorfa, no se anula en p . Supongamos existe η función holomorfa definida en una vecindad de p tal que $\eta^n = g$

$$f(z) = f(p) + ((z-p)\eta(z))^n$$



$$h(z) = (z-p)\eta(z)$$

$$h(z)^n = (z-p)^n \eta(z)^n = (z-p)^n g(z) = f(z) - f(p)$$

$$h'(z) = \eta(z) + (z-p)\eta'(z)$$

$$h'(p) = \eta'(p)$$

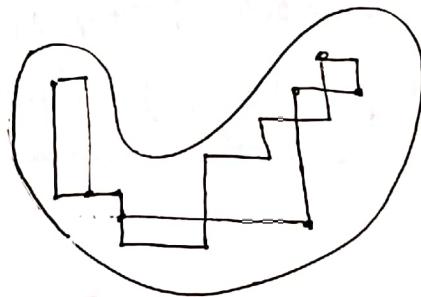
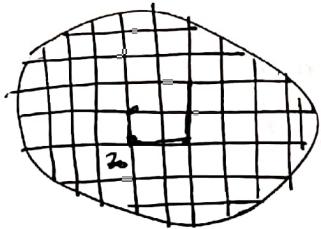
$$\eta(p)^n = g(p) \neq 0$$

Pd: $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto simplemente conexo, $g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ holomorfa

$\Rightarrow \exists \lambda: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ tal que $g = \exp \circ \lambda$ en U .

$$\lambda(z) = \int_{z_0}^z \left(\frac{g'}{g}(w) \right) dw \quad (*)$$

Obs. g'/g es holomorfa en $U \rightarrow (*)$ no depende del camino



z, z' en la misma horizontal o en la misma vertical.

$\gamma: [0, 1] \rightarrow U$, $\gamma(t) = (1-t)z + tz'$.

$$\int_z^{z'} \left(\frac{g'}{g}(w) \right) dw = \int_{z_0}^{z'} \left(\frac{g'}{g}(w) \right) dw - \int_{z_0}^z \left(\frac{g'}{g}(w) \right) dw = \lambda(z') - \lambda(z)$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{g'}{g}(\gamma(t)) - \frac{g'}{g}(\gamma'(t)) \right) dt$$

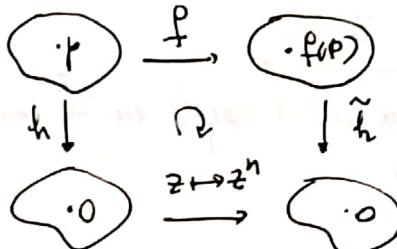
Resumen

. Teo de la función abierta: Estudiar perturbaciones de $f - f(p)$.

. (Funciones holomorfas pueden verse como meromorfas).

$f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa no constante.

$p \in U$:



$$n := \text{ord}(f, p)$$

h, \tilde{h} holomorfas,
 h', \tilde{h}' no nulas

. (Teo de la función inversa). h holomorfa, $h'(p) \neq 0 \rightarrow h$ admite inversa holomorfa localmente.

~~Si $f(z) = f(p) + (z-p)^n g(z)$, $g(p) \neq 0$.~~

Lema. $\exists \eta$ holomorfa: $\eta^n = g$

$$h(z) = (z-p)\eta(z), \quad (h(z))^n = f(z) - f(p); \quad \tilde{h}(w) = w^n - f(p).$$

Pd. U simplemente conexo, $g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ holomorfa $\rightarrow \exists \lambda: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa; tal que $\exp(\lambda) = g$.

dem. $\lambda(z) := \lambda_0 + \int_{z_0}^z \left(\frac{g'}{g} \right)(w) dw$; λ_0 tal que $\exp(\lambda_0) = g(z_0)$. $(\lambda'(z) = \frac{g'}{g}(z))$

Calculamos: $\left(\frac{\exp(\lambda)}{g} \right)' = \frac{\exp(\lambda) \lambda' g - \exp(\lambda) g'}{g^2} = \frac{\exp(\lambda)}{g^2} (\lambda' g - g') = 0$

Rama principal del logaritmo. $g(z) = z$, $U = \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$

Rama principal del logaritmo en $\ln(z) := \int_{1}^z \frac{1}{z} dz$.

Sea $r > 0$, tal que $B(p, r)$ esté en el dominio de f , tq g no se anula en $B(p, r)$.

$$\gamma(z) := \exp\left(\frac{\lambda(z)}{n}\right) \text{ tq } (\gamma(z))^n = \exp(\lambda(z)) = g(z).$$

Transformada de Koebe. $g(z)=0, g'(z)\neq 0 \Rightarrow \gamma'(z)^n = g(z^n)$

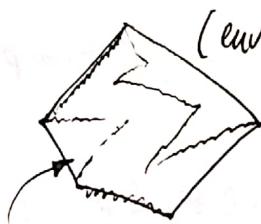
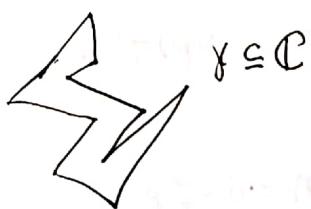
$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa inyectiva : $f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots$ $|a_n| \leq n$.
 $(K(z) = z + 2z^2 + \dots)$

Teorema de la curva de Jordan

El complemento de una curva simple en S^2 consiste en dos componentes conexas, ambas homeomorfas al disco.

(Versión fuerte del teorema). $f: S^1 \rightarrow S^2$ continua e inyectiva $\Rightarrow \exists f^*: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ homeomorfismo tq $f^{-1}|_{S^1} = f$.

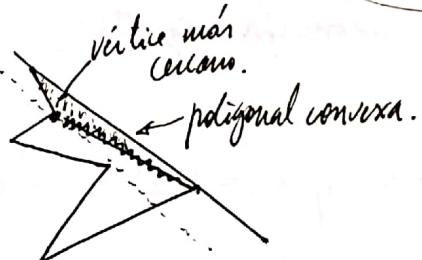
(Caso poligonal)



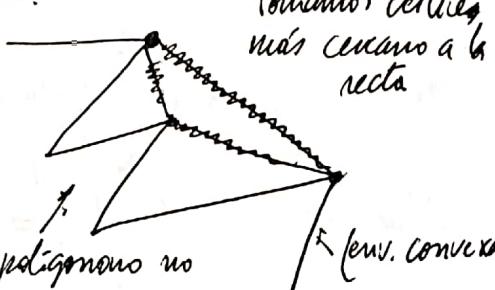
(envolvente convexa)

polígono convexo

Caso complicado



Otro ejemplo!

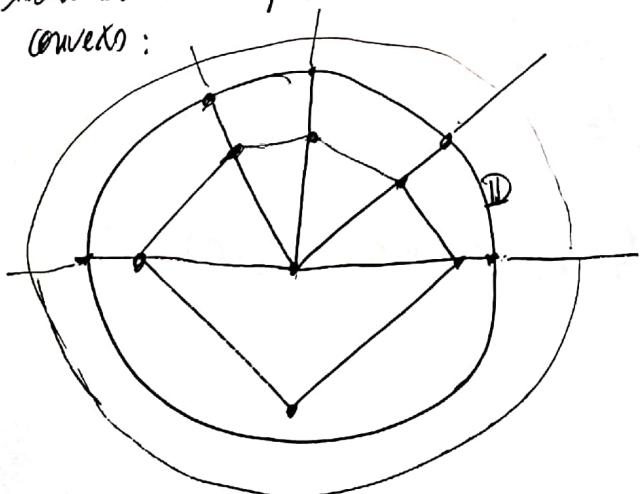


polígonos no convexos

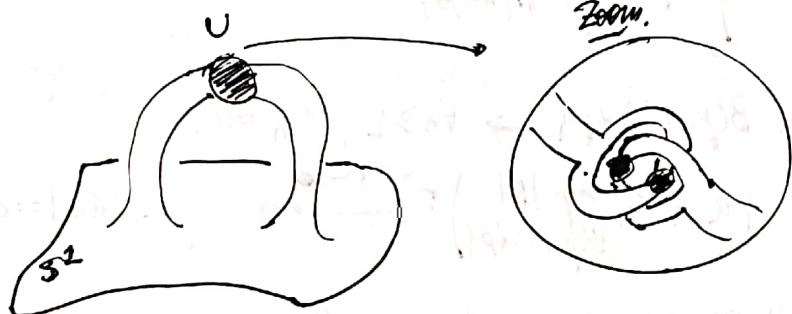
Tocamos vértices más cercano a la recta

cuando el polígono no es convexo, se procede inducitivamente, de modo de reducir el problema a "triángulos" (polígonos convexos simples).

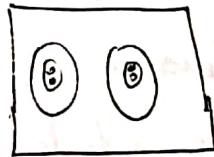
Dicho los anteriores, nos basta estudiar el caso convexo:



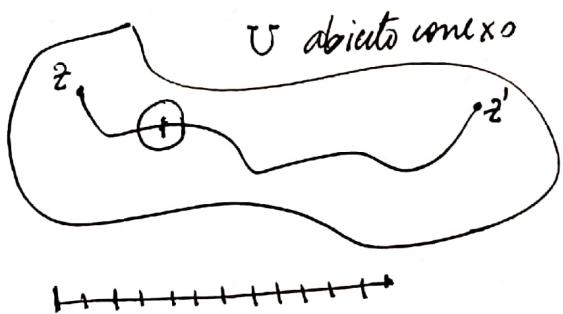
Esfera de Alexander



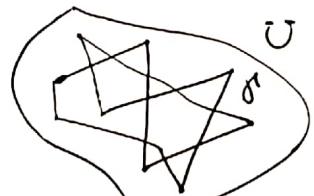
Construcción tipo cuarto



• El complemento de esta esfera no es simplemente conexo.

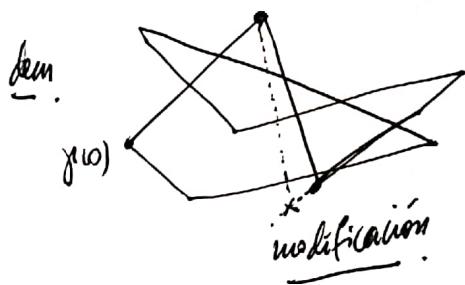


Sea $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$



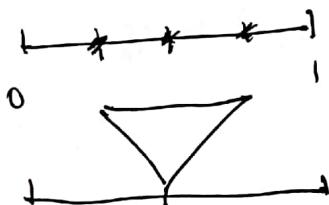
$$\text{Pd: } \int_U f(z) dz = 0.$$

γ' poligonal cerrada



partición finita

Tenemos que cambiar las pendientes de los vectores para que sean distintas entre si. Luego proceder por inducción.



Volviendo a las singularidades.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| $n = \text{ord}(f, n)$ | ≥ 1 | círculo de orden n |
| | $= 0$ | regular |
| $-\infty < n < -1$ | | punto de orden $-n$ |
| | $= -\infty$ | singularidad esencial |

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \text{ donde}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} f(z)(z-p)^{-n} dA(p, r)$$

para r pequeño.

$$\frac{f^n(p)}{n!} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial B(p,r)} \frac{f(z)}{(z-p)^{n+1}} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^1 \frac{f(p+r e^{i\theta})}{r^{n+1} e^{i(n+1)\theta}} 2\pi r e^{i(n+1)\theta} d\theta$$

Debemos demostrar: f acotada en $B(p,r_0) \setminus \{p\} \rightarrow \forall n \geq 1, a_{-n} = 0.$

dem. Dado lo anterior, $|a_n| \leq \left(\sup_{B(p,r) \setminus \{p\}} |f| \right) r^n \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0 \therefore |a_n| = 0.$

Consecuencia: $\forall r > 0$ pequeño, $f(B(p,r) \setminus \{p\})$ es denso en \mathbb{C} .

Consideremos $f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{p\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$f: (\cup \setminus \{p\}) \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa tq p es singularidad esencial.

Pd: $\forall r > 0$, $f(B(p,r) \setminus \{p\})$ es denso en \mathbb{C} .

Obs. Generalizando a meromorfas $f: (\cup \setminus \{p\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $f(B(p,r) \setminus \{p\})$ es denso en $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$.

dem. Supongamos que existe $q \in \mathbb{C}$, $\delta > 0$ tq $f(B(p,r) \setminus \{p\}) \subseteq \mathbb{C} \setminus B(q, \delta)$

Tomaremos la transformación de Möbius:

$$M: \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}, \\ z \mapsto \frac{1}{z-q}$$

$M \circ f$ es acotada en $B(p,r) \setminus \{p\}$. Luego existe $h: B(p,r) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ tq

$$h|_{B(p,r) \setminus \{p\}} = M \circ f|_{B(p,r) \setminus \{p\}}$$

$$\therefore f = M^{-1} \circ h \text{ en } B(p,r) \setminus \{p\}$$

$\therefore p$ no es una singularidad esencial de f .

Lema de Schwarz

$f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ holomorfa, $f(0)=0$.

$\Rightarrow |f'(0)| \leq 1$, con igualdad si $f(z) = \lambda z$, $|\lambda|=1$.

dem. $\frac{f(z)}{z} = a_1 + a_2 z + \dots$; $h(z) := \frac{f(z)}{z}$

$$|z|=r: \sup_{|z|=r} \left| \frac{f(z)}{z} \right| \leq \frac{1}{r} \implies |h(0)| \leq \sup_{\mathbb{D}} |h(z)| \leq 1$$

principio del
máximo

$$|f'(0)| = |h(0)| = 1 \Rightarrow h \text{ constante} \Rightarrow f(z) = a_1 z, a_1 = |f'(0)|$$

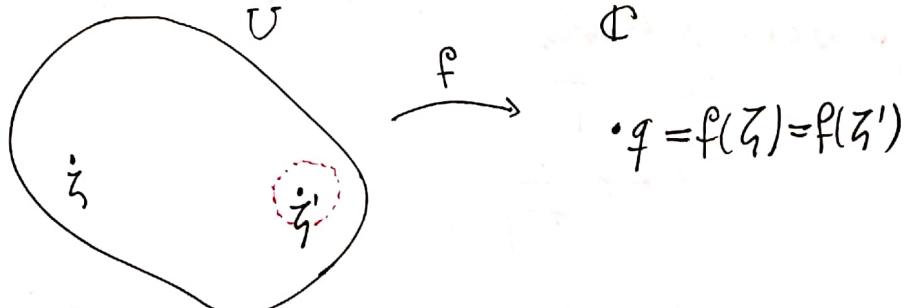
obs. Univalente = holomorfa + inyectiva.
no constante

Lema. Todo límite localmente uniforme de funciones univalentes es univalente.

dem. $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto conexo. $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$, $f_n: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ univalente que converge localmente uniforme a una función $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ no constante.

Fórmula integral de Cauchy $\Rightarrow f$ holomorfa.

Supongamos



$r > 0$ tal que $f^{-1}(q) \cap \overline{B(z, r)} = \{z\}$. $\rho := \text{dist}(f(\partial B(z, r)), q) > 0$

$\exists N \geq 1$, $\forall n \geq N$, $\sup_{B(z, r)} |f_n - f| < \rho$

Teorema de Rouché $\Rightarrow f_n$ tiene al menos una solución de $f_n(z) = q$ en $B(z, r)$.

$\Rightarrow n \gg 1$, f_n tiene una solución de $f_n(z) = q$ cerca de z y cerca de z' (\iff)

Teorema (Uniformización de Riemann).

Sea $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto simplemente conexo $\nexists \#(\mathbb{C} \setminus U) \geq 2$.

$\Rightarrow \exists f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ univalente y sobreyectiva.

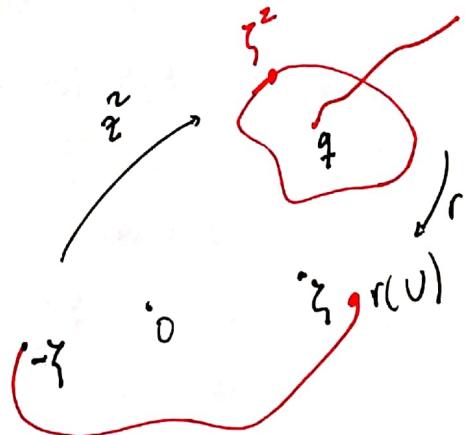
$(\forall p \in U, \deg_f(p) := \text{ord}(f - f(p), p) = 1)$

dem. $\mathcal{F} := \{f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{D}, \text{univalentes} \mid f(z_+) = 0, f'(z_+) > 0\}$, $z_+ \in U$

sea $q \in \mathbb{C} \setminus U$

$r: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa tq $r(z)^2 = \frac{z-q}{g(z)}$

$$r(z) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \log(z-q)\right) ; r(U) \cap (r(U)) = \emptyset$$



$\therefore r$ es univalente y $r(U)$ no es abierto en \mathbb{C}
 $\Rightarrow \exists q' \in \mathbb{C} : r(U) \cap B(q', \delta) = \emptyset$
 Es decir

$$M: \overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}, z \mapsto \frac{1}{z-q}, \Rightarrow M \circ r \text{ es acotado en } U$$

Existe una función afín A tq $A \circ M \circ r(z_*) = 0$

$$(A \circ M \circ r)'(z_*) > 0 \quad | \quad A(z) = \lambda(z - M \circ r(z_*))$$

$$(A \circ M \circ r)(U) \subseteq \mathbb{D}$$

Sea $D := \sup_{f \in F} f'(z_*)$.

Por el teo. de Montel, F es normal $\stackrel{F \neq \emptyset}{\Rightarrow} \exists (f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ en F tq $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n'(z_*) = D$ y $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converge localmente uniformemente a una función $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$.

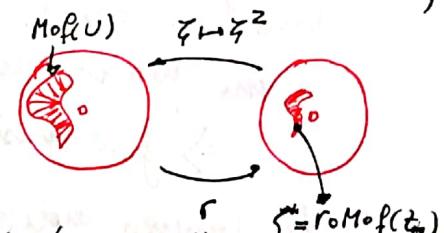
$\therefore f$ holomorfa, $f'(z_*) = D \Rightarrow f$ no constante.

Lema $\Rightarrow f$ es univalente. ($f \in F$).

Pd. f es sobreyectiva.

Por contradicción. Supongamos que $f(U) \neq \mathbb{D}$.

Sea $q \in \mathbb{D} \setminus f(U)$. Consideraremos $M(z) = \frac{z-q}{1-\bar{q}z}$. $M \circ f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{D} \setminus \{0\}$ es univalente,
 $\Rightarrow M \circ f(U)$ es abierto y simplemente conexo.
 $\Rightarrow \exists r: M \circ f(U) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ tal que $r(w) = w$. Se tiene que $r \circ M \circ f(U) \subseteq \mathbb{D}$, r univalente.



Continuamos $\tilde{M}(z)$:

$$\tilde{M}(z) = \frac{z - z_*}{1 - \bar{z}_* z}, \text{ tal que}$$

$$(\tilde{M} \circ r \circ M)'(z_*) > 0 \Rightarrow \dots$$

$\dots \Rightarrow$ Se tiene que $g := \tilde{M} \circ r \circ M: U \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ está en F

$$h := \tilde{M} \circ r \circ M \Big|_{f(U)}: f(U) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g &= h \circ f \\ f &= h \circ g \end{aligned}$$

$$= G \circ g \quad \text{donde } G(0) = 0,$$

$$h^{-1}: \tilde{M}^{-1} \circ c \circ \tilde{M}^{-1} \Big|_{h(f(U))}, \quad c(\zeta) = \zeta^2; \quad G := M^{-1} \circ c \circ \tilde{M}^{-1}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$$

Ocupando el lema de Schwarz: $|G'(0)| < 1$

$$|f'(0)| = |G'(0)| |g'(0)| < |g'(0)|$$

Será $f: \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ holomorfa no constante.

$$\text{Tenemos } \sum_{p \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}} \text{ord}(f, p) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &:= \{ p \in \bar{\mathbb{C}} \mid \text{ord}(f, p) < 0 \}, \quad p \in P : n_p := -\text{ord}(f, p) \\ C &:= \{ p \in \bar{\mathbb{C}} \mid \text{ord}(f, p) > 0 \}, \quad p \in C : n_p := \text{ord}(f, p) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \sum_{p \in C} n_p = \sum_{p \in P} n_p \\ \sum' n_p = \sum' n_p \end{array} \right\}$$

$$R[x:y] = \left[\prod_{[z:w] \in C} (xw - yz)^{n_{[z:w]}}, \prod_{[z:w] \in P} (xw - yz)^{n_{[z:w]}} \right]$$

$R: \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ holomorfa.

$$D := \bar{\mathbb{C}} \setminus (C \cup P), \quad \text{def: } g: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*, \quad z \mapsto f(z)/R(z).$$

Si $p \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}$: $\text{ord}(g, p) = \text{ord}(f, p) - \text{ord}(R, p) = 0$. En particular, g se extiende a una función holomorfa de $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ en $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$,
 $\Rightarrow g$ es constante $\Rightarrow f = R$ (constante).

- Toda función holomorfa de $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ en $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ es una función racional. Importante
- $\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{Espacio de funciones holomorfas } \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}} \} = \mathbb{C}(z) \cup \{\infty\} = \mathbb{P}/\mathbb{C}(z)$
- Toda función de $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ en $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ es constante.
- \rightarrow Todo automorfismo de $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$ es de la forma $[X:Y] \mapsto [AX+BY: CX+DY]$

Si $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ es un automorfismo, entonces f se extiende a una función de $\overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$, $f(\infty) = \infty$.

Como f (tal que $f(\infty) = \infty$) es una transformación de Möbius $\Rightarrow f(z) = Az + B$.

Def. Una función $g: X \rightarrow Y$ entre espacios topológicos es propia si la preimagen de un compacto es un compacto.

Pd. Toda función holomorfa $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ que es propia, es un polinomio.

$f^{-1}(\bar{\mathbb{D}}) \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ es compacto.

Sea $R > 0$ tal que $f^{-1}(\bar{\mathbb{D}}) \subseteq B(0, R)$. $f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{B(0, R)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{D}$

~~Traer de entender~~ $\Rightarrow f$ se extiende a una función meromorfa de $\overline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{C}}$

~~existen~~ existen $d \geq 1$, $P(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^d a_i x^i y^{d-i}$, $Q(x, y) = \sum_{j=0}^d b_j x^j y^{d-j}$ tales que

$$f([x:y]) = [P(x,y) : Q(x,y)]$$

$$f^{-1}(\infty) = \{\infty\} \Rightarrow Q(x, y) = b_d y^d \quad (\Leftrightarrow b_0 = b_1 = \dots = b_{d-1} = 0)$$

$$\text{En coordenadas afines, } f(z) = \sum_{i=0}^d \left(\frac{a_i}{b_d} \right) z^i \in \mathbb{C}[z].$$

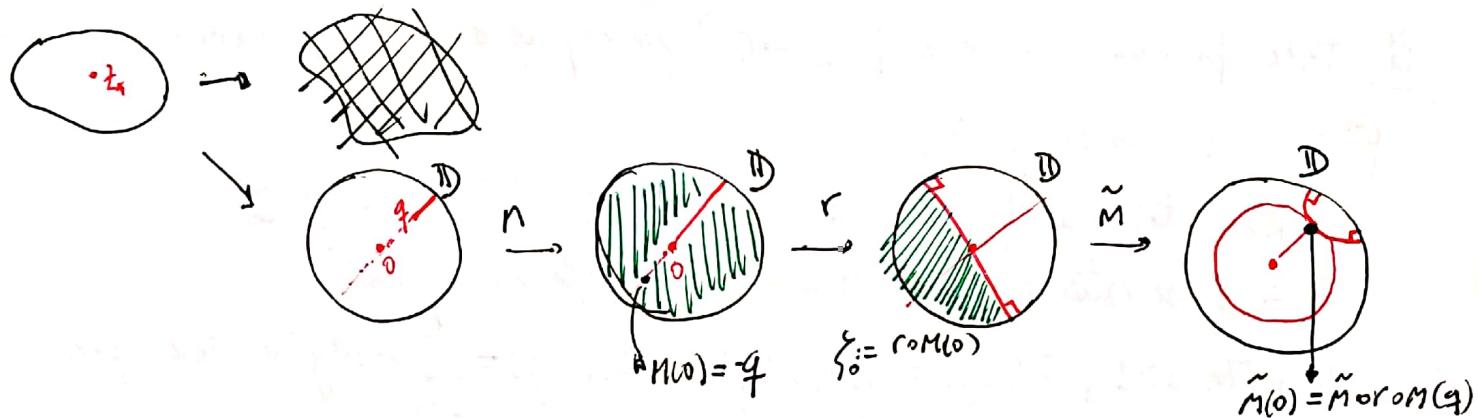
• $a_d \neq 0 \Rightarrow f$ de contracción
 • $a_d \neq 0 \Rightarrow f$ de expansión
 • $a_d \neq 0 \Rightarrow f$ de contracción
 • $a_d \neq 0 \Rightarrow f$ de expansión

Reparo del teorema anterior.

$\mathbb{U} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ abierto y simplemente conexo, $z_0 \in \mathbb{U}$. $\mathcal{F} := \{f : \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ univalentes} \mid f(z_0) = 0, f'(z_0) > 0\}$

$\exists f_0 \in \mathcal{F}$ tal que $f'_0(z_0) = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} f'$.

Supongamos que $f(\mathbb{U}) \notin \mathbb{D}$



$$\begin{aligned} q &\in \mathbb{D} \setminus f(\mathbb{U}) \\ f(\mathbb{U}) &\subseteq \mathbb{D} \setminus \{\eta q \mid \eta \geq 1\} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} q = \\ M(z) = \frac{z-q}{1-\bar{q}z}, \quad M(0) = -q = \rho_0 \exp(i(\theta_0 + \pi)) \\ r_0 M(0) = |q|^{1/2} \exp(i(\frac{\theta_0 + \pi}{2})) \\ \tilde{M}(z) = \frac{z-\xi_0}{1-\bar{\xi}_0 z}, \quad \tilde{M}(0) = \xi_0 = |q|^{1/2} \exp(i(\frac{\theta_0 + \pi}{2})) \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Endomorfismos de $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ = funciones racionales
Automorfismos de $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ = transformaciones de Möbius

Endomorfismos de \mathbb{C} = polinomios
Automorfismos de \mathbb{C} = transformaciones afines.

Lema. Todo grupo de traslaciones en \mathbb{C} con órbitas discretas tiene a lo más dos generadores.

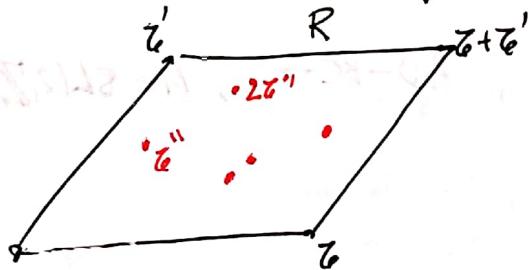
dem. $\forall \zeta \in \mathbb{C}, T_\zeta(z) := z + \zeta$.

Sea G un grupo de traslaciones con órbitas discretas.

ζ, ζ' tales que $\mathbb{Z}\zeta \cap \mathbb{Z}\zeta' = \{0\}, T_\zeta, T_{\zeta'} \in G$

$\cdot \zeta, \zeta'$ linealmente independientes, entonces $G(0)$ es discreto en $\mathbb{R}\cdot\zeta$. (\Leftrightarrow)

$\cdot \zeta, \zeta'$ linealmente independientes. $\Pi = \mathbb{C}/\langle T_\zeta, T_{\zeta'} \rangle$ compacto.



Supongamos que existe $\zeta'' \in \mathbb{C}$ tal que $T_{\zeta''} \in G$ y no está en $\langle T_{\zeta'}, T_{\zeta''} \rangle$

$$P_n := n\zeta'' - (m\zeta + m'\zeta') \in \mathbb{R}$$

Si los P_n son distintos dos a dos, entonces $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n, \tilde{n}$ tq: $|P_n - P_{\tilde{n}}| < \varepsilon$

$$0 \neq (n - \tilde{n})\zeta'' - ((m - \tilde{m})\zeta + (m' - \tilde{m}')\zeta') \in G.0$$

$\Rightarrow G.0$ no es discreto en \mathbb{C}

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \exists n, \tilde{n} \text{ enteros distintos tales que } P_n = P_{\tilde{n}} \Rightarrow \zeta'' &= \frac{(m - \tilde{m})\zeta + (m' - \tilde{m}')\zeta'}{n - \tilde{n}} \\ &= \frac{(m - \tilde{m})\zeta}{n - \tilde{n}} + \frac{(m' - \tilde{m}')\zeta'}{n - \tilde{n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G.0 &\subseteq \left\langle \frac{\zeta}{N}, \frac{\zeta'}{N} \right\rangle \Rightarrow G.0 \text{ tiene rango 2} \\ &\Rightarrow G.0 \cong \mathbb{Z}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\zeta \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, G = \langle T_\zeta \rangle$. Cambiando coordenadas suponemos $\zeta = 1$
 T_1 actúa de forma propiamente discontinua en \mathbb{C}

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\exp(2\pi i \cdot)} & \mathbb{C}^* \\ & \downarrow & \nearrow \varphi \text{ bidualomorfía} \\ & & \mathbb{C}/\langle T_1 \rangle \end{array}$$

• Uniformización del cilindro

G tiene dos generadores



$$G = \langle T_1, T_8 \rangle, \operatorname{Im} z > 0 ; \quad \mathbb{C}/\langle T_1, T_8 \rangle \rightarrow \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2 / y^2 = x^3 + ax + b\} \cup \{\infty\}$$

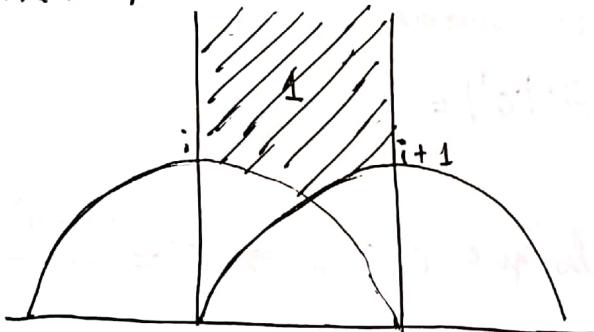
Es función de Weierstrass; $x = f(z)$, $y = f'(z)$

Aura modular

Observación. Si $M(z) = \frac{Az+B}{Cz+D}$; $A, B, C, D \in \mathbb{Z}$; $AD - BC = 1$, $M \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$

$$\text{Entonces } \langle T_1, T_8 \rangle = \langle T_1, T_{M(z)} \rangle .$$

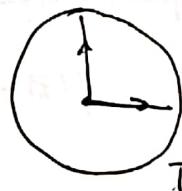
$$\mathbb{H} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} / \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$$



$\mathbb{H}/SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) := \text{aura modular}$.

Métricas Planas

- Métricas conformes. $v \in T_z \mathbb{C}$, $|v|_p = p(z)|v|$



(respete ángulos)

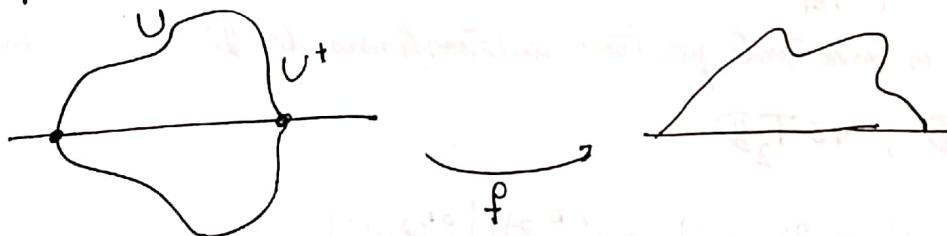
S superficie de Riemann recubierta por \mathbb{C} , entonces tiene una métrica plana.
($|dz|$ es invariante por traslaciones)

cilindro bi-holomorfo \mathbb{D}^* ($p(z) = \frac{1}{|z|}$, $\frac{|dz|}{|z|}$)

Endomorfismos propios de \mathbb{D} .

$f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ propia, tal que $f'(0)$. Para estudiar f , primero tenemos que ver el principio de Reflexión de Schwarz.

- Principio de reflexión de Schwarz:



$$\begin{aligned}\bar{U} &= U \\ U^+ &= U \cap \mathbb{H}\end{aligned}$$

$f: U^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa. f admite extensión continua a $U^+ \cup (U \cap \mathbb{R})$ tal que $f(U \cap \mathbb{R}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

$\hat{f}: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\hat{f}(z) = \begin{cases} f(z) & z \in U^+ \cup (U \cap \mathbb{R}) \\ \overline{f(\bar{z})} & z \in \bar{U}^+ \end{cases}$ es holomorfa

$$z \mapsto \bar{z} \quad \mathbb{H} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{D} \xrightarrow{\psi} z \mapsto \frac{1}{\bar{z}}$$

$\varphi(\mathbb{R}) = S^1$
x analítica.



Tema. f se extiende continuamente a $\bar{\mathbb{D}}$ y $f(S') \subseteq S'$.

dem. Por el principio de reflexión de Schwarz, existe $\hat{f}: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ tal que

$$\hat{f}(z) = \begin{cases} f(z), & z \in \mathbb{D} \\ \frac{1}{\bar{f}(\frac{1}{\bar{z}})}, & z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \bar{\mathbb{D}} \end{cases}$$

es holomorfa $\Rightarrow \hat{f}$ es una función racional. $\hat{f}^{-1}(S') \subseteq S'$.

a_1, \dots, a_k ceros de \hat{f} con multiplicidades m_1, \dots, m_k , $g(z) = \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{(z-a_i)^{m_i}}{z-\bar{a}_i}$

$$g(z) = \prod_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{z-a_i}{1-\bar{a}_i z} \right)^{m_i}$$

Existe $\lambda \in S'$, $a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{D}$ y $m_1, \dots, m_k \geq 1$ enteros tales que $f(z) = \lambda \prod_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{z-a_i}{1-\bar{a}_i z} \right)^{m_i}$

Todo automorfismo de \mathbb{D} es de la forma $z \mapsto \frac{z-a}{1-\bar{a}z}$.

Métrica hiperbólica.

$$\rho(z) = \frac{1}{1-|z|^2}$$

Pd: La métrica hiperbólica es invarianta por todo automorfismo de \mathbb{D} .

$$f(z) = \lambda \frac{z-a}{1-\bar{a}z}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}, \quad v \in T_z \mathbb{D}$$

$$|v|_\rho = \rho(z) |v| \stackrel{?}{=} |Df(z)v|_\rho = |f'(z) \cdot v|_\rho = \rho(f(z)) |f'(z) \cdot v|$$

$$|f'(z)| \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\rho(z)}{\rho(f(z))}$$

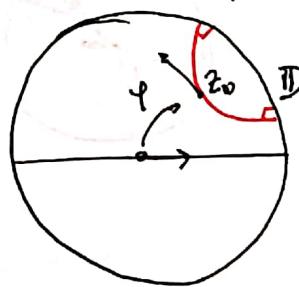
Pequeño cálculo:

$$f(z) = \lambda \frac{z-a}{1-\bar{a}z}, \quad f'(z) = \lambda \frac{1-|a|^2}{(1-\bar{a}z)^2}, \quad \rho(f(z)) = \frac{|1-\bar{a}z|^2}{|1-\bar{a}z|^2 - |z-a|^2}$$

$$\frac{\rho(z)}{\rho(f(z))} = \frac{|1-\bar{a}z|^2 - |z-a|^2}{|1-\bar{a}z|^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|1-\bar{a}z|^2}$$

$$|1-\bar{a}z|^2 - |z-a|^2 = (1-\bar{a}z)(1-a\bar{z}) - (z-\bar{a})(\bar{z}-\bar{a}) = (1-|a|^2)(1-|z|^2)$$

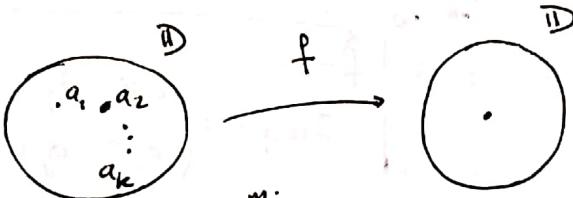
$$\therefore |f'(z)| = \frac{|f(z)|}{\rho(f(z))}$$



$\varphi \in \text{Aut}(D)$

$$1. \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \bar{z}_0 z}$$

Repaso:



$$\cdot f(z) = \lambda \prod_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{z - a_i}{1 - \bar{a}_i z} \right)^{m_i}, \quad a_1, \dots, a_k \text{ ceros de } f \quad (\text{producto de Blaschke})$$

endomorfismo.

• Todo automorfismo de D es de la forma $z \mapsto \lambda \frac{z - a_i}{1 - \bar{a}_i z}$

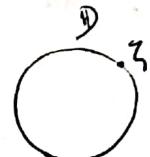
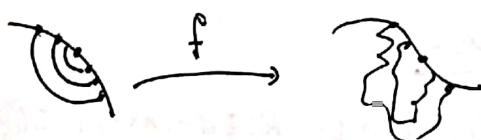
Problema:



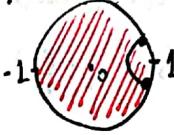
$f: D \rightarrow D_f$ biholomorfía

Pd: f se extiende continuamente a \bar{D} .

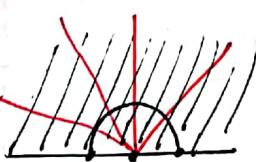
No approximamos mediante curvas



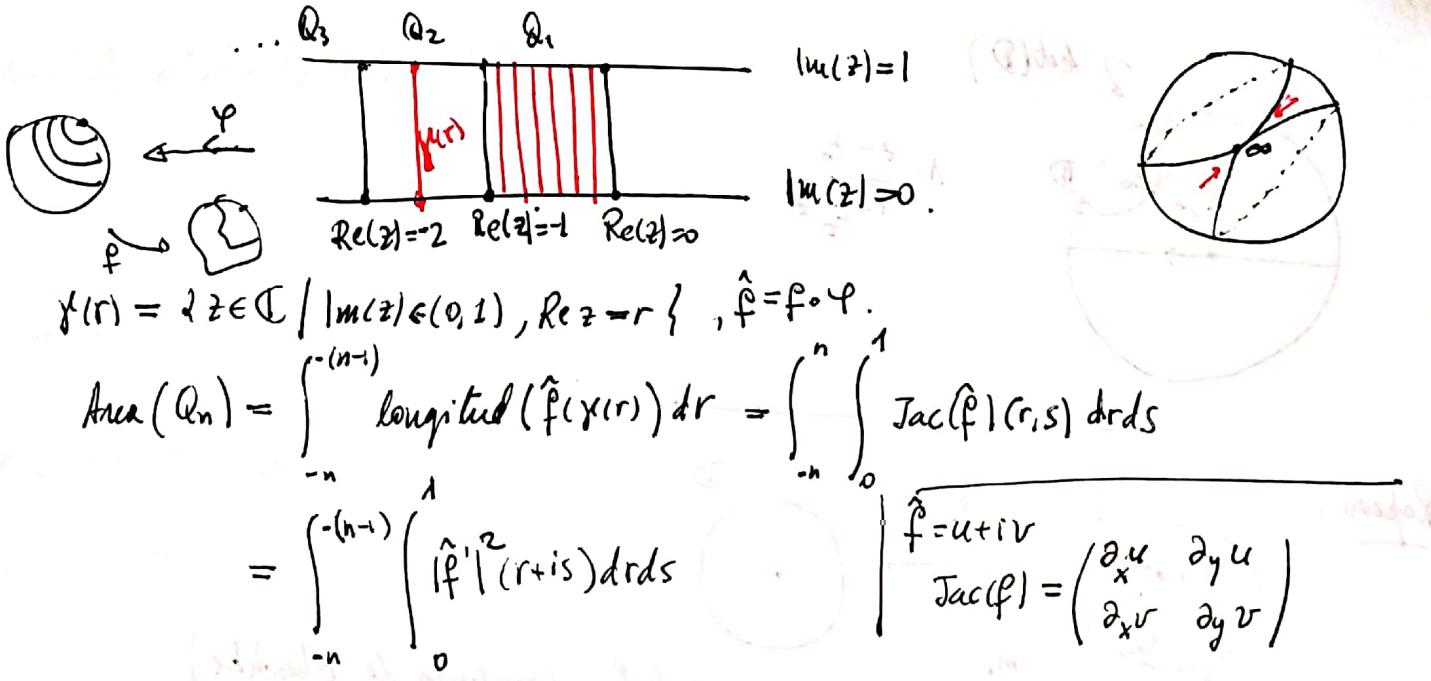
$$z \mapsto \frac{z}{\bar{z}}$$



$$z \mapsto i \frac{z-1}{z+1}$$



$$z \mapsto \exp(\pi r)$$

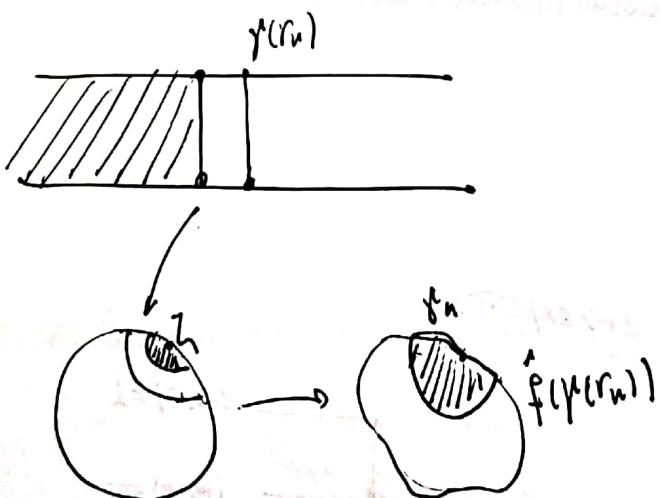


$$\text{Area}(f(Q_n)) \leq \int_{-n}^{-(n-1)} \text{longitud}(f(\psi(r))) dr = \int_{-n}^{-(n-1)} \int_0^1 |\hat{f}'|^2(r+is) dr ds \leq \left(\int_{-n}^{-(n-1)} \int_0^1 dr ds \right) \left(\int_{-n}^{-(n-1)} \int_0^1 |\hat{f}'|^2(r+is) dr ds \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\text{Area } Q_n}$$

$\Rightarrow \forall n \text{ existe } r_n \in [-n, -(n-1)] \text{ tq longitud}(\hat{f}(\psi(r_n))) \leq \sqrt{\text{Area}(Q_n)}$

obr. $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Area}(\hat{f}(Q_n)) = \text{Area}(D_f) < +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \text{Area}(\hat{f}(Q_n)) = 0$.



Consideraciones:

- $\hat{f}(\{z \in \mathbb{C} / \operatorname{Im} z \in (0, 1), \operatorname{Re} z \leq -(n+1)\}) \subset D_n$

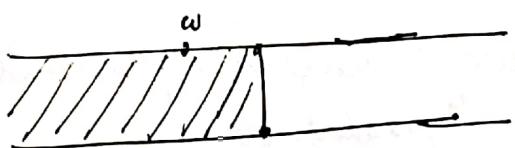
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{longitud de } \hat{f}(\psi(r_n)) = 0$



$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam}(D_{r_n}) = 0$

$\cap D_{r_n} \text{ se reduce a un punto, que definimos como } f(\underline{z})$

No falta estudiar la continuidad en los bordes de la banda



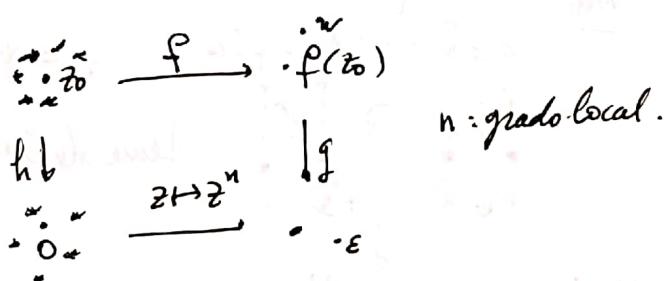
Basta observar que $f(w) \in \overline{D_n}$.

Sea $f: D \rightarrow D$ propia (no constante)

P.d.: \exists entero $d \geq 1$, tal que para todo $w \in D$,

$$\sum_{z \in f^{-1}(w)} \deg_f(z) = d$$

donde $\deg_f(z) = \text{ord}(f - f(z), z)$



$$w_0 \in D$$

$$f_0(z) = f(z) - f(z_0)$$

$$w \in D \text{ "cerca" de } f(z_0) \quad , \quad g_0(z) = f(z) - w$$

$$|f_0(z) - g_0(z)| < |f_0(z)|$$

$$r \in (0,1) \quad . \quad \gamma_r := \partial B(0, r)$$

$$|w - f(z_0)| < |f_0(z)|$$

Demostremos el hecho de que f es propia.

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$ tal que $B(f(z_0), \varepsilon) \subseteq D$. $f^{-1}(\overline{B(f(z_0), \varepsilon)})$ es compacto.

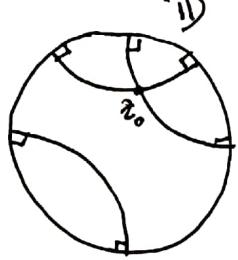
$$f^{-1}(\overline{B(f(z_0), \varepsilon)}) \subseteq B(0, r)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon' := \inf_{z \in \partial B(0, r)} |f_0(z)| > 0$$

Por teor. de Rouché $\Rightarrow d(w)$ es constante en $B(f(z_0), \min\{\varepsilon, \varepsilon'\})$.

$$d(w) := \sum_{z \in f^{-1}(w)} \deg_f(z)$$

Resumen: Métrica hiperbólica



- Geodésicas: arcos de circunferencias perpendiculares a \mathbb{D}
- No se cumple 5^{ta} postulado de Euclides.
- $\rho(z) = \frac{1}{1-|z|^2}$
- Métrica hiperbólica invariante por automorfismos de \mathbb{D} .

Lema (de Schwarz-Pick). $f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ holomorfa $\Rightarrow |f'|_p \leq 1$. Si $\exists z_0 \in \mathbb{D}$ tq $|f'|_p(z_0) = 1$
 $\Rightarrow f \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$.

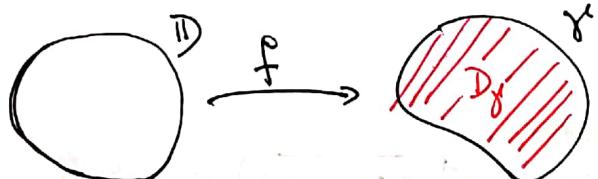
dem. $z_0 \in \mathbb{D} \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{D} \ni f(z_0) \quad f = \psi^{-1} \circ g \circ \psi$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow \psi & \curvearrowright & \downarrow \psi \\ \mathbb{D} \ni z_0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{D} \ni 0 \end{array}$$

Lema de Schwarz $\Rightarrow (|g'(0)| \leq 1 \text{ con igualdad} \Leftrightarrow g \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}))$

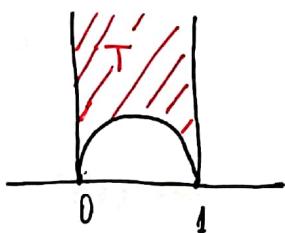
$$|f'|_p(z_0) = |(\psi^{-1})'|_p(0) \cdot |g'|_p(0) \cdot |\psi'|_p(z_0) = |g'(0)| \leq 1$$

$$|f'|_p(z_0) = |f'(z_0)| \frac{\rho(f(z_0))}{\rho(z_0)} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} f \text{ automorfismo} \Leftrightarrow g \text{ automorfismo.} \end{array} \right.$$



f curva de Jordan
 D_f abierto simplemente conexo.

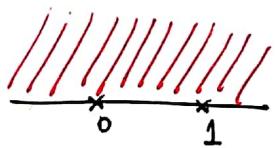
$f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow D_f$ holomorfa $\Rightarrow f$ se extiende a una función continua definida en $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$



$\pi: H \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\}$ recubrimiento universal holomorfo.

$$T \xrightarrow{\Psi} H \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{D}, \quad f = (\Psi \circ \pi)^{-1}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow T \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

Aerogramas:
Aplicaciones de
Recubrimiento.



Tercer teorema de Montel \mathcal{F} familia de funciones holomorfas de \mathbb{D} en $\bar{\mathbb{C}}$. Supongamos que existen 3 puntos $a, b, c \in \bar{\mathbb{D}}$ distintos dos a dos tales que

$$\bigcup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} f(\mathbb{D}) \subseteq \bar{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \{a, b, c\}.$$

Entonces \mathcal{F} es normal.

dem. $\varphi: \bar{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}}$ trans. de Möbius tal que $\varphi(a) = 0$, $\varphi(b) = 1$, $\varphi(c) = \infty$.

$\forall f \in \mathcal{F}$, $\varphi \circ f(\mathbb{D}) \subseteq \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\} \Rightarrow$ existe única función $\tilde{f}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ tal que $\varphi \circ f = \pi \circ \tilde{f}$ y $\tilde{f}(0) \in T$ ($\tilde{f}(0) \in \pi^{-1}(f(0))$).

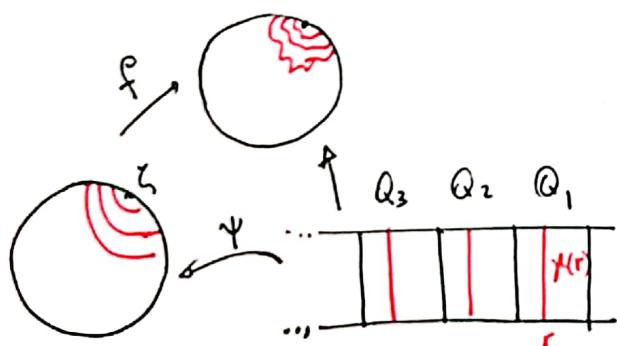
Sea ψ transformación de Möbius tal que $\psi(\mathbb{H}) = \mathbb{D}$. $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \{ \psi \circ \tilde{f} \mid f \in \mathcal{F} \}$ es normal.

Pd: \mathcal{F} es normal.

Sea $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ en \mathcal{F} . Como la familia $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ es normal, existe $(n_j)_{j=1}^{\infty}$ tal que $(\psi \circ \tilde{f}_{n_j})_{j=1}^{\infty}$ converge localmente uniformemente. $\varphi \circ f_{n_j} = (\pi \circ \psi^{-1}) \circ \varphi \circ \tilde{f}_{n_j} \dots$ (queda pendiente)

Sea $f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ holomorfa y propia.

Pd: f se extiende continuamente a $\bar{\mathbb{D}}$.

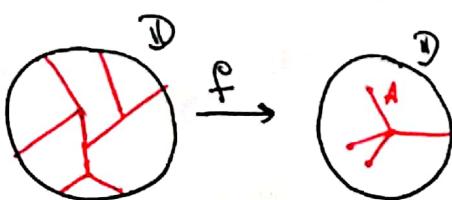


$$\int_{-(n+1)}^n \text{longitud } (f \circ \gamma(r)) dr \leq \sqrt{\text{Area } (f(Q_n))}$$

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Area } (f(Q_n)) = \text{Area } f(\mathbb{D}) < +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area } f(Q_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

$\exists d \geq 1$ entero tal que para todo $w \in \mathbb{D}$, $\sum_{z \in f^{-1}(w)} \deg_f(z) = d$.



A: arbol, Area(A) = 0.

A arbol rectificable que contiene los valores críticos de f , y tal que $\mathbb{D} \setminus A$ es simplemente conexo.

$f: \mathbb{D} \setminus f(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{D} \setminus A$ (aplicación de remblamiento)

Para cada componente conexa V de $\mathbb{D} \setminus f(A)$, $f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{D} \setminus A$ es propia y localmente inyectiva (f biholomorfismo entre V y $\mathbb{D} \setminus A$).

V componente conexa de $\mathbb{D} \setminus f^{-1}(A)$. $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Area}(\hat{f}(Q_n \cap \psi^{-1}(V)) \leq \text{Area}(\hat{f}(V)) \leq \text{Area}(\hat{f}(\mathbb{D}))$

$$\sum_{\substack{V \text{ comp} \\ \text{conexa} \\ \text{de } \mathbb{D} \setminus f^{-1}(A)}} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Area}(\hat{f}(Q_n \cap \psi^{-1}(V)) \leq \underbrace{\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Area}(\hat{f}(V))}_{\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Area}(\hat{f}(Q_n))} \leq d \text{ Area}(\mathbb{D})$$

$$(w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4) = \phi((z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4))$$

$$w_1 = (z_2 + z_3 i)^2 = (z_2^2 - z_3^2 + 2z_2 z_3 i)^2$$

$$w_2 = (z_2 + z_3 i)^2 = (z_2^2 - z_3^2 + 2z_2 z_3 i)^2$$

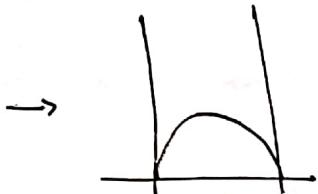
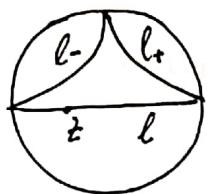


$$w_3 = (z_1 + z_4 i)^2$$

$$w_4 = (z_1 + z_4 i)^2$$

Desarrollo prueba

Problema C.

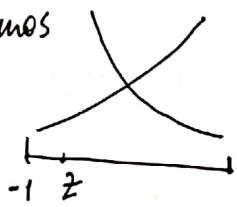


$$\text{dist}(l, l \cup l_+) = \min(\text{dist}(l, l_-), \text{dist}(l, l_+))$$

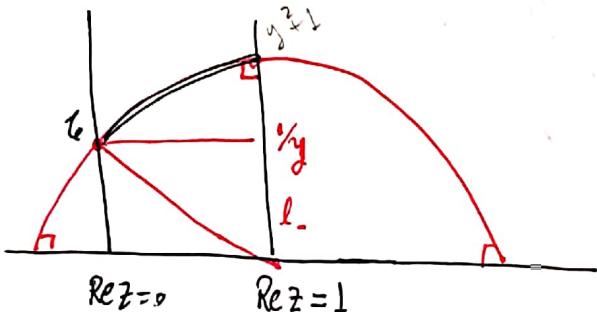
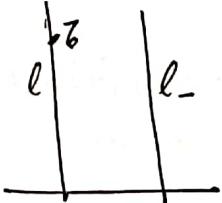
$$z \in l \mapsto \text{dist}(z, l_-) \text{ (creciente)}$$

$$z \in l \mapsto \text{dist}(z, l_+) \text{ (decreciente)}$$

Tenemos



en el plano \mathbb{H}



$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{|\operatorname{Im}(z)|} ds, \quad z = i \cdot y.$$

∴ Distancia tiende a cero" (avanzar).

Problema D

$\psi: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow E$ biholomorfismo tg $\psi(0) = 0$.

ρ métrica hiperbólica en E : $|\psi'(z)| \cdot \frac{1}{1-|z|^2}$



$$\frac{r}{1-|z|^2} = |\nu|_{\mathbb{D}} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho(z) |dz| \\ & \rho(\psi(z)) |\psi'(z)| \nu | = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho(\psi(z)) = \frac{1}{|\psi'(z)|} \cdot \frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{1}{|\psi'(z)|} \cdot \frac{1}{1-|z|^2}$$

$$1 \geq |\psi'(0)|_{hyp} = \frac{|\psi'(0)| \nu|_E}{|\nu|_{\mathbb{D}}} = \frac{\rho(f(0)) |\psi'(0)| \nu|}{|\nu|} = |\psi'(0)| \rho(f(0))$$

$$\Rightarrow |\psi'(0)| \leq \frac{1}{\rho(f(0))}$$

$$f: D \rightarrow E, |f'(0)|_{hyp} \leq 1$$

$$1 \geq |f'(0)|_{hyp} = \frac{|f'(0) \cdot v|_E}{|v|_D} = \frac{\rho(f(z)) |f'(0)| |v|}{|v|} = |f'(0)| \rho(f(0))$$

Arcigues
Mc Mullen

$$|f'(0)| \leq \frac{1}{\rho(f(0))} \quad \text{con igualdad} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ es un biholomorfismo.}$$

Debemos encontrar explícitamente estos biholomorfismos.

$$R(z) = z + \frac{1}{z} \quad | \quad r \in (0, 1)$$

$$R : \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad | \quad R(r \exp(i\theta)) = r \exp(i\theta) + r^{-1} \exp(-i\theta) = (r+r^{-1}) \cos \theta + i(r-r^{-1}) \sin \theta$$

satisface la ecuación:

$$\left(\frac{Re(z)}{(r+\frac{1}{r})} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{Im(z)}{(\frac{1}{r}-r)} \right)^2 = 1$$

R no sirve, ya que



Problema B: Ocupar teo de Rouche'...

Problema A: Suponer que p_j (cero de P) no es esencial. Entonces f adquiere extensión holomorfa o meromorfa (se puede demostrar a mano que para cualquier vecindad de p_j , su imagen se densa en \mathbb{C})

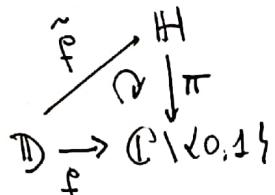
Continuando con la materia ...

Normalidad: $\xrightarrow[1]{\text{various}} \text{familias acotadas}$ $\xrightarrow[2]{\text{various}} \text{familias no densas}$, que omiten 3 pts (Montel Thm)

Singularidades: $\xrightarrow[1]{\text{various}} \text{singularidades acotadas}$ $\xrightarrow[2]{\text{various}} \text{singularidades no densas, que omiten 3 pts}$
 removable. $\xrightarrow[1]{\text{dejando de condic de continuidad}}$ $\xrightarrow[2]{\text{de acuerdo a su extensión holomorfa}}$ $\xrightarrow[3]{\text{exclusivas}}$ (Great Picard Thm).
 $\xrightarrow[1]{\text{de acuerdo a singularidad}}$ que omite 3 pts
 $\xrightarrow[2]{\text{es removable}}$
 $\xrightarrow[3]{\text{f se extiende a meromorfa.}}$

$\pi: \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\}$ recubrimiento holomorfo.

Thm. Montel. $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \{f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\}\}$, $f \in \mathcal{F}$. $\tilde{f}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ tq $f = \pi \circ \tilde{f}$



$\tilde{f}(0) \in \pi^{-1}(f(0))$ conjunto infinito.

normalizamos \tilde{f} tal que $\tilde{f}(0) \in T \cup (T+1)$



sea $(\tilde{f}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ sucesión en $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$.

Pd: \exists sucesión que converge localmente uniformemente. Tomando una subsucesión, supongamos que $\tilde{f}_n(0)$ converge en $(T \cup (T+1)) \cup \{0, 1, 2, \infty\}$.

Hay dos casos: uno fácil y otro difícil.

Caso 1. El límite está en $T \cup (T+1)$.

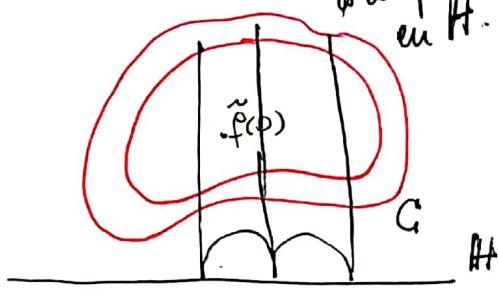
Supongamos que $(\tilde{f}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converge localmente uniformemente en \tilde{f} . $\tilde{f}(\{|z| \leq r\})$ es compacto en \mathbb{H} .

$\rightarrow \forall r \in (0, 1), \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N$ tal que $\forall n \geq N$

$$\text{dist}(\tilde{f}_n, \tilde{f}) \leq \epsilon \text{ en } \{|z| \leq r\}$$

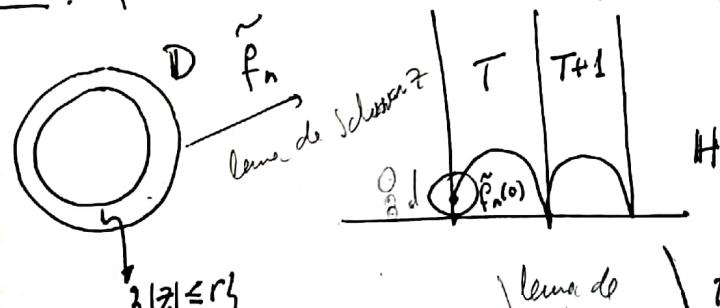
$$\epsilon < \text{dist}(\tilde{f}(\{|z| \leq r\}), \mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq N, \tilde{f}(\{|z| \leq r\}) \subseteq G := B_{\epsilon}^+(\tilde{f}(\{|z| \leq r\}))$$

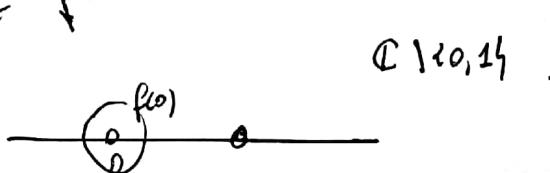


$f_n = \pi \circ \tilde{f}_n$, $\sup_G |\pi'| < \infty$, $\inf_G |\pi'| > 0$ | $f_n|_{\{|z| \leq r\}}$ converge uniformemente a $\pi \circ \tilde{f}|_{\{|z| \leq r\}}$

Caso 2. $\tilde{f}(0) \in \{0, 1, 2, \infty\}$. Por simplicidad, siempre podemos suponer que $\tilde{f}(0) = 0$. Transformaciones lo hacen nos dan otras posibilidades



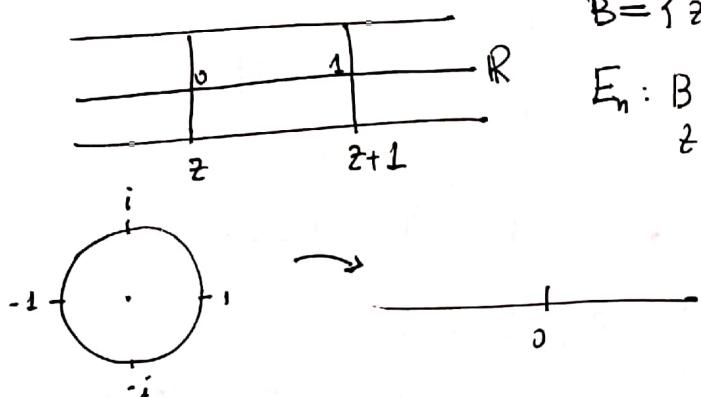
Recubrimiento ramificado.



Teatrero de Montel (Versión fuerte)

$\mathcal{F} = \{ f : D \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}} \mid \text{holomorfas}\}$. Si \mathcal{F} omite a los más 3 puntos de \mathbb{C} , entonces \mathcal{F} es normal.

Ejemplo. $D \approx B$



$$B = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid -1 \leq \operatorname{Im} z \leq 1 \}$$

$$E_n : B \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$z \mapsto \exp(2\pi i n z)$$

$$\varphi : D \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$$

$$z \mapsto -i \frac{z-1}{z+1}$$

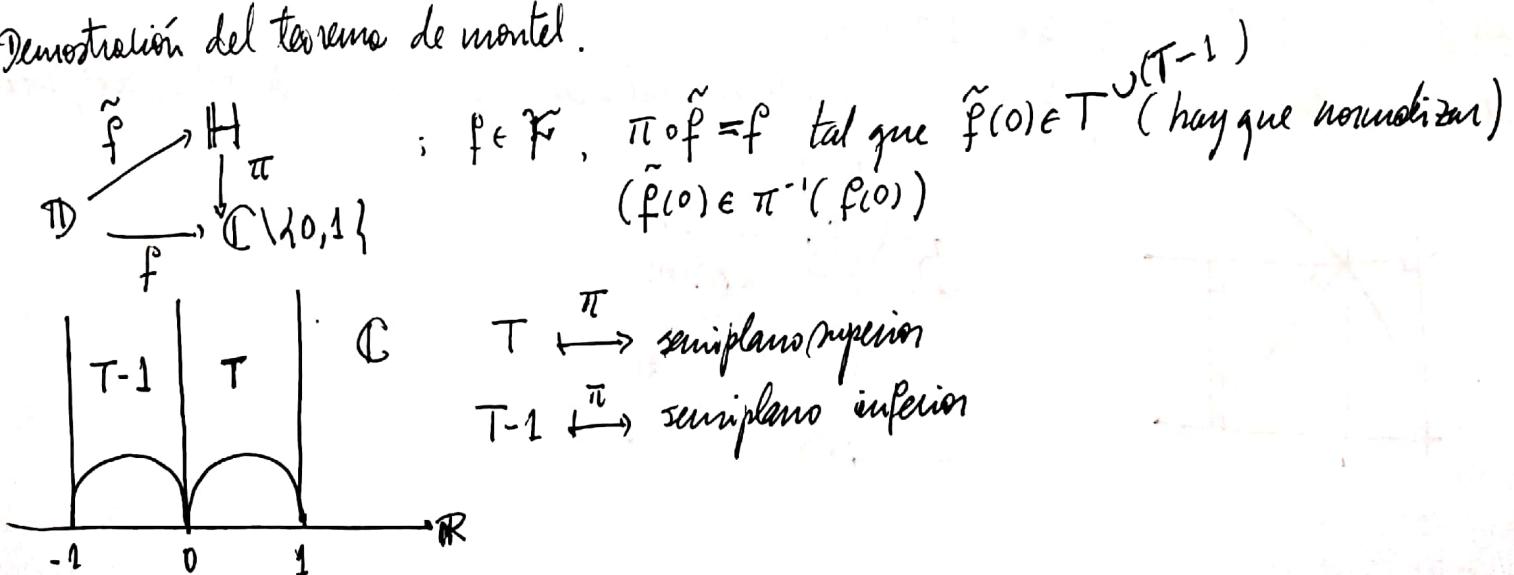
$$\varphi(i) = -i \frac{i-1}{i+1} = -i \frac{(i-1)(-i+1)}{2} = -i \frac{2i}{2} = 1$$

$$\psi : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow B$$

$$\zeta \mapsto \exp\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(\zeta + 1)\right) \quad | \quad \psi \circ \varphi : D \rightarrow B \text{ holomorfa}$$

$\mathcal{F} := \{ E_n \circ \psi \circ \varphi \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}$ omite 0 e ∞ y no es normal.

Demonstración del teorema de montel.



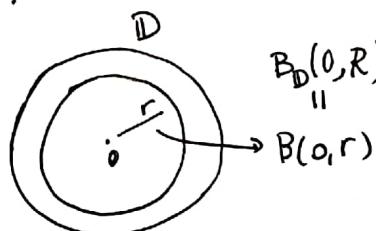
$$\cdot \tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \{ \tilde{f} \mid f \in \mathcal{F} \}$$

Teorema de Montel (versión "simple") $\rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ es normal.

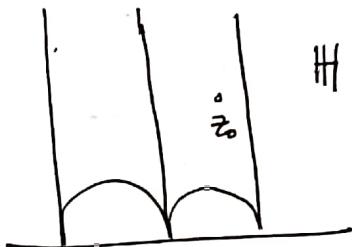
$$\cdot \text{Sea } (f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ en } \mathcal{F}$$

Tomando una subsecuencia si es necesario, podemos suponer que $(\tilde{f}_n(z_0))_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converge en $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ ($\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ compacto) a un punto z_0 .

Caso I. $z_0 \in T \cup (T-1)$



$B_D(0, R)$ (bola hiperbólica).



Lema de Schwarz $\rightarrow \tilde{f}_n(B(0, r)) = \tilde{f}_n(B_D(0, R)) \subseteq B_H(\tilde{f}_n(z_0), R)$

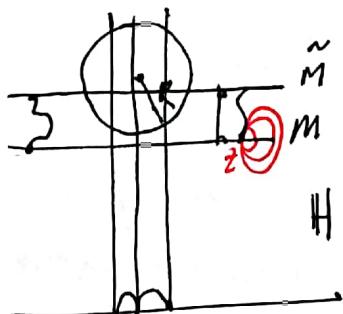
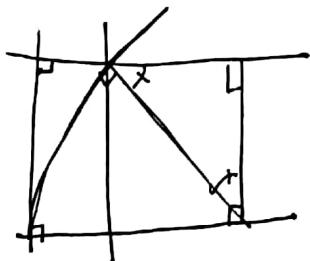
Tomando una subsecuencia si es necesario, podemos suponer que $d_H(\tilde{f}_n(z_0), z_0) \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{f}_n(B(0, r)) \subseteq B_H(z_0, R+1) \subseteq \overline{B_H(z_0, R+1)} \subseteq H$$

Como $\sup_{B_H(z_0, R+1)} |D\pi| < \infty$, $\inf_{B_H(z_0, R+1)} |D\pi| > 0$ \downarrow rel. compacto $f|_{B(0, r)} = \tilde{f} \circ \pi|_{B(0, r)}$ es normal.

Caso II. $z_0 \in T \cup (T-1) \Rightarrow z_0 \in \{-1, 0, 1, \infty\}$

Pd: Para todo $r \in (0, 1)$ y todo $M > 0$, existe N tal que $\forall n \geq N$, $\tilde{f}_n(B(0, r)) \subseteq \{z \in H \mid \operatorname{Im} z > M\}$



$\tilde{M} > M$

$$y : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im} y(0) &= M \\ \operatorname{Im}(y(1)) &= \tilde{M} \end{aligned}$$

longitud de y

$$l(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{|y'(t)|}{\operatorname{Im}(y(t))} dt$$

$$y(t) = y(0) + (\tilde{M} - M)t$$

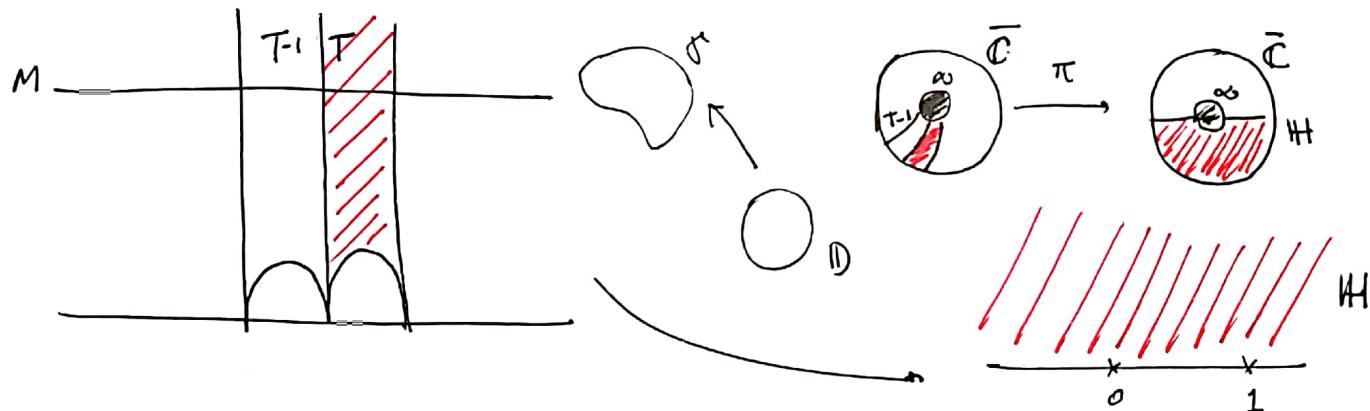
$$\begin{aligned} \text{longitud}(y) &= \int_0^1 \frac{\tilde{M} - M}{M + (\tilde{M} - M)t} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\frac{M}{\tilde{M} - M} + t} dt = \log\left(t + \frac{M}{\tilde{M} - M}\right) \Big|_0^1 = \log\left(\frac{\tilde{M}}{\tilde{M} - M}\right) - \log\left(\frac{M}{\tilde{M} - M}\right) \\ &= \log\left(\frac{\tilde{M}}{M}\right) \xrightarrow{\tilde{M} \rightarrow \infty} \infty \end{aligned}$$

~~Definición~~ $\tilde{M} := M \exp(R)$

$$N \text{ tal que } \forall n \geq N, \operatorname{Im}(\tilde{f}_n(0)) \geq \tilde{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{f}_n(B(0, r)) \subseteq B_{\mathbb{H}}(\tilde{f}_n(0), R) \subseteq \{z \in \mathbb{H} / \operatorname{Im} z \geq M\}$$

Pd: $\forall \epsilon > 0$, existe $M > 0$ tal que $\pi(z \in \mathbb{H} : \operatorname{Im} z \geq M) \subseteq B_{\mathbb{C}}(\infty, \epsilon)$



Funciones armónicas

$U \subset \mathbb{C}$ abierto conexo. $u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ clase C^2 (se le puede pedir menos...)

$u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es armónica si $\Delta u = 0$

$$\Delta = \partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 = 4\partial\bar{\partial} = 4\bar{\partial}\partial$$

A nivel de formas: $\Delta u = (\partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2) dx \wedge dy$

Afirmación. f holomorfa $\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} f, \operatorname{Im} f$ son armónicas

Afirmación. u armónica $\Rightarrow \partial u$ es función holomorfa

$$\text{dem. } \partial u = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x u - i \partial_y u), \quad \bar{\partial} u = 0$$

Afirmación. Si U es simplemente conexo, $u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es armónica. Entonces existe una función holomorfa $\tilde{f}: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ tal que $u = \operatorname{Re}(\tilde{f})$.

$$\text{dem. } f \text{ primitiva de } \partial u \rightarrow f' = \partial u = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x u - i \partial_y u)$$

$$f = a + ib, \quad f' = \partial_x f = \partial_x a + i \partial_x b = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x u - i \partial_y u)$$

$$\overline{f}' = \partial_x a - i \partial_x b = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x u + i \partial_y u) = \overline{\partial u} \quad \begin{array}{l} f \text{ holo} \Rightarrow \bar{\partial} f = 0 = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x \bar{f} + i \partial_y \bar{f}) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \partial_x \bar{f} + i \partial_y \bar{f} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(f') = \frac{1}{2} \partial_x u$$

$$\bar{\partial} f = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x \bar{f} - i \partial_y \bar{f}) \Rightarrow \partial_x \bar{f} = -i \partial_y \bar{f}$$

$$\partial_x a = \frac{1}{2} \partial_x u$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\partial_x \bar{f} + \partial_y \bar{f}) = \partial_x \bar{f}. \checkmark$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \partial_x a(t, y) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \partial_x u(t, y) dt = \frac{1}{2}(u(x_1, y) - u(x_0, y))$$

$$a(x, y) - a(x_0, y)$$

$$f' = \partial f = \partial f - \bar{\partial} f = -i \partial_y f = -i(\partial_y a + i \partial_y b) = \partial_y b - i \partial_y a$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial_x u - i \partial_y u) \quad . \quad \partial_y a = \partial_y u$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y_1) - u(x, y_0) = \frac{1}{2} (u(x, y_1) - u(x, y_0))$$

$c := \frac{1}{2}u - a$ es constante

$$\tilde{f} := 2(f + c) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(\tilde{f}) = u$$

Con lo anterior tenemos

$$z_0 \in U, r > 0, \text{ tal que } \overline{B(z_0, r)} \subseteq U \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Teo. del vector medio} \\ \text{PVP}}} \quad (\text{en wmg})$$

$$\tilde{f}(z_0) = \int \tilde{f}(z) d\lambda_r(z_0, r) \quad (\text{fórmula integral de Cauchy})$$

parte real.

$$\Rightarrow u(z_0) = \int u(z) d\lambda_r(z_0, r) \quad \text{tomar parte real!}$$

compartida.

\Rightarrow Principio del máximo : $u(z_0) \leq \sup_{U \cap \overline{B(z_0, r)}} u(z)$, con igualdad sólo si u es constante.
 (Obs. Aquí el dominio de u no es necesariamente simple y conexo)

demotación: Solo
basta estudiar \tilde{f} en su
forma local

Asumir
que \tilde{f} tiene
una
pendiente.

\Rightarrow El límite uniforme de funciones armónicas es armónica

$u_n \rightarrow u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ fijo $f \in \operatorname{Re}(f_n) = u$

Productos de la fórmula
integral de Cauchy y
después tomar la parte
real

Corolario. Toda función armónica es analítica.

$f(z_0) = \int f(z) d\lambda_r(z_0, r)$
tomar parte real de $f(z)$

$$f(z) = \int \lim f_n(z) d\lambda_r(z_0, r)$$

$$= \int f(z) d\lambda_r(z_0, r)$$

$\Rightarrow f$ hol. $\lim f_n = f$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(f) = \lim \operatorname{Re}(f_n)$$

$$= u$$

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(f)$ es armónica

$\partial, \bar{\partial}$ viertiendo derivadas.

Consideremos $u: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^2$

$f: V \rightarrow U$ holomorfa

Procedemos a calcular $\Delta(u \circ f) = 4 \bar{\partial} \partial (u \circ f)$

$$f(z) \sim f(z_0) + \partial f(z_0)(z - z_0) + \bar{\partial}(f(z_0)) \overline{(z - z_0)}$$

$$u(w) \sim u(w_0) + \partial u(w_0)(w - w_0) + \bar{\partial} u(w_0) \overline{(w - w_0)}$$

$$w_0 = f(z_0)$$

$$f(w) \sim f(z_0) + \partial f(z_0)(z - z_0) + \bar{\partial}(f(z_0)) \overline{(z - z_0)}$$

$$u \circ f \approx u(f(z_0)) + \partial u(w_0)(\bar{\partial}f(z_0))(z - z_0) + \frac{\bar{\partial}f(z_0)(\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0)}{\bar{\partial}f(z_0)(z - z_0) + \bar{\partial}f(z - z_0)}$$

$$u(f(z)) + (\partial u(w_0) \cdot \bar{\partial}f(z_0) + \bar{\partial}u(w_0) \bar{\partial}f(z_0))(z - z_0) \\ + (\partial u(w_0) \bar{\partial}f(z_0) + \bar{\partial}u(w_0) \bar{\partial}f(z_0))/(z - z_0)$$

Entonces: $\Delta(u \circ f) = 4 \bar{\partial} \Delta(u \circ f) = 4 \bar{\partial}(\partial u \circ f \cdot \bar{\partial}f)$

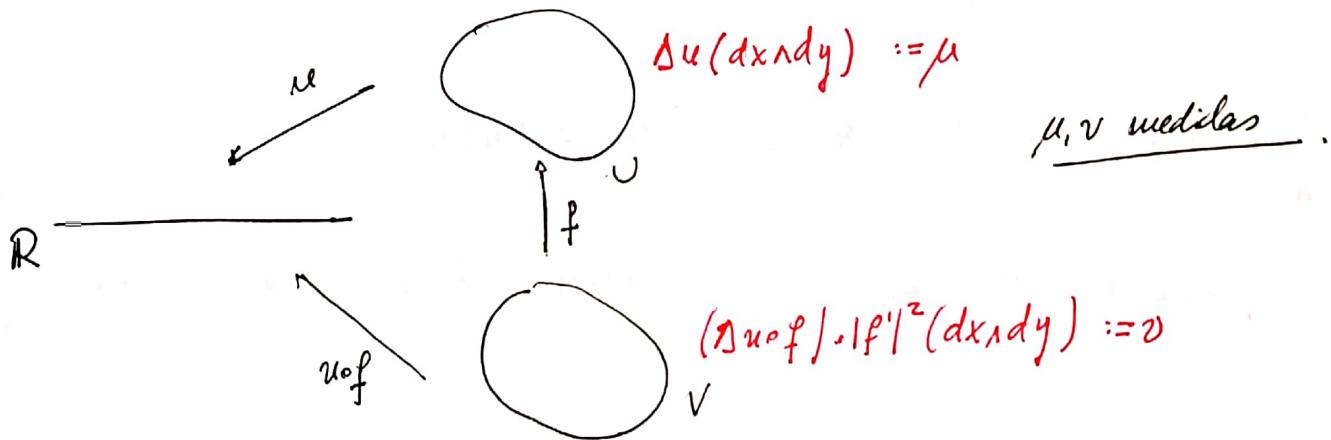
$$= 4 \bar{\partial}(\partial u \circ f) \cdot \bar{\partial}f$$

$$= 4(\bar{\partial} \partial u \circ f \cdot \bar{\partial}f) \bar{\partial}f$$

$$= (\Delta u) \circ f \cdot |f'|^2$$

$$\Delta(u \circ f) = ((\Delta u) \circ f) |f'|^2$$

importante.



Lema: $g: X \rightarrow Y$ medible. X, Y espacios de medida.

\Rightarrow medida en $X \Rightarrow g_* \nu$ es una medida en Y donde $g_* \nu(A) = \nu(g^{-1}(A))$

Fórmula de cambio de variable: $\nu: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_Y \nu d(g_* \nu) = \int_X \nu \circ f d\nu \quad \nu = h \eta$$

$$g_* \nu = h \eta$$

$$\int_Y \tilde{h} d\nu = \int_X \nu \circ f \cdot h d\nu \quad \tilde{h} = h \circ g^{-1} \operatorname{Jac}(g)^{-1}$$

$A \subseteq U$

$$f_* \nu(A) = \nu(f^{-1}(A)) = \iint_{f^{-1}(A)} \Delta u \circ f \cdot |f'|^2 dx dy$$

~~(*)~~

\xrightarrow{g}

~~(*)~~

$$g(B(x_0, \varepsilon)) \approx B(g(x_0), |g'(x_0)|\varepsilon)$$

$$(g_* \nu)(g(B(x_0, \varepsilon))) \sim h(x_0) \gamma(B(x_0, \varepsilon))$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g_* \nu)\left(B(x_0, |g'(x_0)|\varepsilon)\right) &\sim h(x_0) \gamma(B(x_0, \varepsilon)) \\ &= h(x_0) \gamma(B(x_0, r|g'(x_0)|^{-1})) \\ &= h(x_0) |g'(x_0)|^{-2} \gamma(B(x_0, r)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d f_* \nu}{d(\text{leb})}(y_0) = (\Delta u \circ f \cdot |f'|^2)(x_0) \cdot |f'|^{-2}(x_0) = \Delta u(y_0)$$

$\Delta(u \circ f) = (\Delta u) \circ f \cdot |f'|^2 \Rightarrow$ Si u es armónica, entonces $u \circ f$ es armónica.

dem u armónica $\Rightarrow \Delta u = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta(u \circ f) = 0 \Rightarrow u \circ f$ armónica.

Reposo : $f: V \rightarrow U$ holomorfa . $u \circ f$ armónica $\Leftrightarrow u$ es armónica .
 $\Delta(u \circ f) = (\Delta u) \circ f \cdot |f'|^2$

Laplaciano es una 2-forma (Naturalmente puede ver como una medida).

Teorema. Para toda función continua $u: S' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, existe una única función armónica $\hat{u}: \bar{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tal que $\hat{u}|_{S'} = u$.

• $C(S') =$ Espacio de las funciones continuas en S' con valores en \mathbb{C} .

• $A(\bar{\mathbb{D}}) =$ Espacio de las funciones complejas continuas en $\bar{\mathbb{D}}$, que son armónicas en \mathbb{D} .

Variación 2 del teo : $\exists P: C(S') \rightarrow A(\bar{\mathbb{D}})$ operador lineal isométrico , $P(u)|_{S'} = u$.

Generalización : $f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorfa sobre \mathbb{C}^2 .

del Laplaciano $\Delta(f) := \Delta(\operatorname{Re} f) + i\Delta(\operatorname{Im} f)$.

Unicidad : $\hat{u}_0, \hat{u}_1: \bar{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ armónicas en \mathbb{D} tq $\hat{u}_0|_{S'} = \hat{u}_1|_{S'}$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}_0 - \hat{u}_1 \text{ es armónico en } \mathbb{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}_0 - \hat{u}_1|_{S'} = 0$$

principio del máximo $\Rightarrow \hat{u}_0 - \hat{u}_1 = 0$.

$$N \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad P_N: S' \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad z \mapsto z^N \quad \hat{P}_N: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad z \mapsto \begin{cases} z^N, & N \geq 0 \\ \bar{z}^N, & N < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_0: V \rightarrow A(\bar{\mathbb{D}})$$

$$V = \langle P_n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}_4 \rangle \subseteq C(S')$$

$\sum_{N \in \mathbb{Z}} a_N P_N$, $a_N = 0$ con un número finito de excepciones.

$$P_0 \left(\sum_{N \in \mathbb{Z}_4} a_N P_N \right) := \sum_{N \in \mathbb{Z}_4} a_N \hat{P}_N$$

P_0 es lineal, si $u \in V$, $\|P_0(u)\|_{S^1} = \|u\|$

es una isometría:

$$\|P_0(u_0) - P_0(u_1)\|_{S^1} = \|(P_0(u_0) - P_0(u_1))\|_{S^1} = \|u_0 - u_1\|_{S^1}$$

principio
del
máximo.

Como V es denso en $C(S^1)$, así que P_0 se extiende a una isometría lineal de $C(S^1)$ en $A(\bar{D})$.

Obs. $A(\bar{D})$ es cerrado en $C(\bar{D})$.

$u \in C(S^1)$

$(u_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$ en V converge a u . $(P(u_i))_{i=1}^{\infty}$ es una sucesión de Cauchy en $A(\bar{D})$. $P(u_i)$ converge uniformemente a $P(u)$ $\Rightarrow u_i = P(u_i)|_{S^1}$ converge uniformemente a $P(u)|_{S^1} \Rightarrow P(u)|_{S^1} = u$ \blacksquare (dem. verión 2)

$$\lambda := \lambda(0,1)$$

$$u \cdot \lambda = \int u(z) \delta_z d\lambda(z)$$

Pregunta: ¿Cuál es la extensión armónica de " $u = \delta_1$ "

$$f: \bar{D} \rightarrow \bar{C} \text{ tq } \operatorname{Re} f|_{S^1 \setminus \{1\}} = 0, (\operatorname{Re}(f))(0) = 1$$

$$f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z-1} \text{ manda } S^1 \text{ a recto imaginaria, } f(0) = 1.$$

Necesitamos que $f(0) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{(1+z)(1-\bar{z})}{|1-z|^2} = \frac{1-|z|^2+z-\bar{z}}{|1-z|^2} = \frac{1-|z|^2}{|1-z|^2} + \frac{2\operatorname{Im}(z)}{|1-z|^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = \frac{1-|z|^2}{|1-z|^2}, \quad \operatorname{Im}(f(z)) = \frac{2\operatorname{Im} z}{|1-z|^2}$$

$$u_z(z) = \frac{1-|z|^2}{|1-z|^2}$$

$$\zeta \in S^1, \quad R_\zeta(z) = \zeta z, \quad (R_\zeta)_* \delta_z = \delta_\zeta$$

$$u_\zeta := u_z \circ R_\zeta^{-1}, \quad u_\zeta(z) = \frac{1-|z/\zeta|^2}{|1-z/\zeta|^2} = \frac{1-|z|^2}{|\zeta-z|^2}$$

$$\text{de } u \cdot \lambda = \int u(z) \delta_z d\lambda(z) \Rightarrow \hat{u} = \int u(\zeta) u_\zeta d\lambda(\zeta), \quad \hat{u}(z) = \int \frac{u(\zeta)(1-|z|^2)}{|\zeta-z|^2} d\lambda(\zeta)$$

$$\text{Chequear que } \hat{u} \text{ es armónico: } \Delta \hat{u} = \Delta \int u(\zeta) u_\zeta d\lambda(\zeta) = \int u(\zeta) \Delta u_\zeta d\lambda(\zeta) = 0.$$

Pd: Para u continua, \hat{u} se extiende continuamente a $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ y es igual a u en S^1 .

Extensiónes armónicas

$u: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua

$P(u): \bar{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua, $P(u)|_{S^1} = u$

$P(u)$ es armónica en $\bar{\mathbb{D}}$.

$P(u)$ está únicamente determinada por u . $P: C(S^1; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow A(\bar{\mathbb{D}}, \mathbb{R})$ biyección isométrica

Núcleo de Poisson

$u \cdot \lambda(0,1)$ medida en S^1

$$u \lambda(0,1) = \int u(\zeta) \delta_\zeta d(\lambda(0,1))(\zeta)$$

$$f: \bar{\mathbb{D}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(f) \equiv 0 \text{ en } S^1 \setminus \{1\}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} f(0) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= -\frac{z+1}{z-1} && \xrightarrow{\text{tomo Re}(-)} \operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = \frac{1-|z|^2}{|z-1|^2} \\ \Downarrow f_\zeta(z) &= f(z/\zeta) && \xrightarrow{\quad} \operatorname{Re}(f_\zeta(z)) = \frac{1-|z/\zeta|^2}{|z/\zeta-1|^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Con lo anterior: } \hat{u}_1(z) = \frac{1-|z|^2}{|1-z|^2}, \quad \hat{u}_\zeta(z) = \frac{1-|z|^2}{|\zeta-z|^2}$$

$$\text{Candidato: } P(u)(z) = \int u(\zeta) \hat{u}_\zeta(z) d(\lambda(0,1))(\zeta) = \int u(\zeta) \hat{u}_1(z/\zeta) d(\lambda(0,1))(\zeta)$$

$$\Delta P(u)(z) = \int u(\zeta) \Delta \hat{u}_\zeta(z) d(\lambda(0,1))(\zeta) = 0.$$

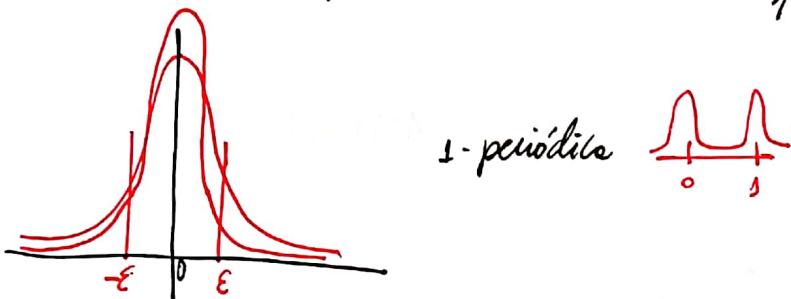
Pd: $P(u)$ se extiende continuamente a $\bar{\mathbb{D}}$ y $P(u)|_{S^1} = u$.

$$z = r \exp(2\pi i \theta)$$

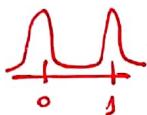
$$\hat{u}_r(z) = \frac{1-r^2}{(1-r \cos(2\pi\theta))^2 + (r \sin(2\pi\theta))^2} = \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos(2\pi\theta) + r^2}$$

$$P(u)(r \exp(2\pi i \theta)) = \int_0^1 u(\exp(2\pi i \omega)) \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos(2\pi(\theta-\omega))+r^2} d\omega$$

~~$P_r(\theta) = P_r: \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$~~ , $P_r(\theta) := \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos(2\pi\theta)+r^2}$ nucleo de Poisson.

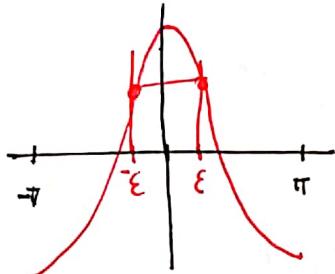


1-periodica



$$P_r(\theta) = \frac{1-r^2}{(1-r)^2 + 2r(1-\cos(2\pi\theta))} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \theta \in [-\pi, \pi] \setminus (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \\ 1-\cos(2\pi\theta) \geq 1-\cos(2\pi\epsilon) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{1-r^2}{2r(1-\cos(2\pi\epsilon))} \xrightarrow[r \rightarrow 1^-]$$



pd: $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos(2\pi\theta)+r^2} d\theta = 1 \quad (\dots?)$

$$v = \tan\left(\frac{z}{2}\right), \quad z = 2\pi\theta$$

$$\cos(z) = 2\cos\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{2}{\tan\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^2 + 1} - 1 = \frac{2}{v^2 + 1} - 1$$

$$1+r^2 - 2r \cos(z) = (1+r^2) - 2r \left(\frac{2}{v^2+1} - 1 \right) = (1+r)^2 - \frac{4r}{v^2+1}$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2\left(\frac{z}{2}\right) dz = \frac{1}{2}(1+v^2) dz = \pi(1+v^2) d\theta$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos(2\pi\theta)+r^2} d\theta = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1-r^2}{(1+r)^2 - \frac{4r}{v^2+1}} \frac{dv}{\pi(1+v^2)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1-r^2}{(1+r)^2(1+v^2) - 4r} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1-r^2}{(1-r)^2 + (1+r)^2 w^2} dw \quad , \quad w = \frac{1-r}{1+r} \tan \omega, dw = \frac{1-r}{1+r} (\sec \omega)^2 d\omega$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1-r^2}{(1-r)^2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{(\sec \omega)^2} \cdot \frac{1-r}{1+r} (\sec \omega)^2 d\omega = 1$$

$$P_r(\theta) = \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{1-r}{1+r} \right) \quad . \quad \int_0^1 P_r(\theta) d\theta = \operatorname{Re} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1-r \exp(2\pi i \theta)}{1+r \exp(2\pi i \theta)} d\theta \right) \quad r: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \\ \theta \mapsto \exp(2\pi i \theta)$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1-r\gamma}{1+r\gamma} \cdot \frac{d\gamma}{\gamma} \right) = \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{1-r\gamma}{1+r\gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} d\gamma \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{1-r\gamma}{1+r\gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-r\gamma)(1-r\gamma + r^2\gamma^2 + \dots) = \frac{1}{\gamma} (1-2r\gamma + \dots) = \frac{1}{\gamma} + \dots$$

$(P_r)_{r \in (0,1)}$ es una aproximación de la identidad.

Fijamos $\theta \in (0,1)$

$$\text{Pd: } P(u)(r \exp(2\pi i \theta)) \xrightarrow[r \rightarrow 1^-]{} u(\theta)$$

- Existe $\delta > 0$ tal que $\forall \theta' \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, con $|\theta - \theta'| \leq \delta$, $|u(\theta) - u(\theta')| < \varepsilon$
- existe $r_0 \in (0,1)$ tq $\forall r \in (r_0, 1)$: $P_r(\theta') \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall \theta' \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, |\theta - \theta'| \geq \delta$.

$$\left| P(u)(r \exp(2\pi i \theta)) - u(r \exp(2\pi i \theta)) \right| = \left| \int_0^1 [u(r \exp(2\pi i \theta)) - u(r \exp(2\pi i \theta - w))] P_r(\theta - w) dw \right| \\ \leq \varepsilon \int_{[\theta-\delta, \theta+\delta]} P_r(\theta - w) dw + \int_{\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \setminus [\theta-\delta, \theta+\delta]} 2 \|u\|_\infty \varepsilon dw \leq \varepsilon + 2 \|u\|_\infty \varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$$

Resumo: $P: C(S^1) \rightarrow A(\bar{D})$ biyección isométrica

$$P(u)|_{S^1} = u$$

$$I(u)(\exp(2\pi i \theta)) = \int_{S^1} u(\exp(2\pi i \omega)) P(\theta - \omega) d\omega, P_r(\theta) = \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r\cos(2\pi\theta)+r^2}$$

Núcleo de Poisson.

ψ transformación de Möbius tq $\psi(S^1) = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$

$$\psi(-1) = \infty, \quad \psi(1) = 0, \quad \psi(i) = 1 \quad \psi(z) = -i \frac{z-1}{z+1}$$

$$C_0(\mathbb{R}) := \{v: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \text{continua tq } \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} v(x) = 0\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_*: C_0(\mathbb{R}) &\rightarrow C(S^1) \\ v &\mapsto \psi_*(v)(\zeta) = \begin{cases} 0, & \zeta = 1 \\ v \circ \psi(\zeta) \text{ si no.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u \in C(S^1) &\mapsto v := u \circ \psi^{-1} - u(1) \in C_0(\mathbb{R}) \\ &\text{tal que } \psi_* v = u - u(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v \in C_0(\mathbb{R}) &\quad | \quad P_H(\cdot) := P(\psi_* v) \circ \psi^{-1} \\ \psi_* v \in C(S^1) & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_H(v)|_{\mathbb{R}} &= P(\psi_* v)|_{S^1 \setminus \{1\}} \circ \psi^{-1}|_{\mathbb{R}} = (\psi_* v)|_{S^1 \setminus \{1\}} \circ \psi^{-1}|_{\mathbb{R}} \\ &= (v \circ \psi)|_{S^1 \setminus \{1\}} \circ \psi^{-1}|_{\mathbb{R}} \\ &= v|_{\mathbb{R}} \circ \psi|_{S^1 \setminus \{1\}} \circ \psi^{-1}|_{\mathbb{R}} = v \quad \therefore P_H(v)|_{\mathbb{R}} = v \end{aligned}$$

$P_H(v)$ se extiende continuamente a $H \cup \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\} := \overline{H}$,
y la extensión es nula en ∞ .

$P_H(v)$ es armónica en H .

$A_0(\bar{H}) := \{ \hat{v} : \bar{H} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{C}} / \hat{v} \text{ continua, armónica en } H, \hat{v}(\infty) = 0, \text{ provisto de la norma uniforme} \}$

$P_H : C_0(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow A_0(\bar{H})$ biyección isométrica.

$$P_H(v) = P(\psi_* \circ v) \circ \psi^{-1} = P(v \circ \psi) \circ \psi^{-1}$$

$$\zeta \in H, z = \psi^{-1}(\zeta) = r \exp(2\pi i \theta)$$

$$P_H(v)(\zeta) = P(v \circ \psi)(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}} v \circ \psi(\exp(2\pi i w)) P_r(\theta - w) dw$$

$$x = \psi(\exp(2\pi i w)), w \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$dx = \psi'(\exp(2\pi i w)) 2\pi i \exp(2\pi i w) dw$$

$$\psi' = -\frac{2i}{(\zeta+i)^2}, \zeta+1 = \frac{2i}{x+i}$$

$$x = \psi(\zeta) = -i \frac{\zeta-1}{\zeta+1} \rightarrow \zeta = \frac{-x+i}{x+i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-x+i}{x+i} - \frac{-\zeta+i}{\zeta+i} &= -i \frac{x+\zeta}{x\zeta+1} \\ \frac{-x+i}{x+i} + \frac{-\zeta+i}{\zeta+i} & \\ -i \left(\frac{-x+\zeta}{x\zeta+1} \right) &= \frac{(x^2+1) \operatorname{Im} \zeta}{|x\zeta+1|^2} + \text{parte imaginaria} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} v(x) \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{1 - \overline{\exp(2\pi i w)}}{1 + \frac{z}{\exp(2\pi i w)}} \right) \frac{1}{2\pi i \exp(2\pi i w)} \left(-\frac{(\exp(2\pi i w) + 1)^2}{2i} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} v(x) \frac{(x^2+1) \operatorname{Im}(\zeta)}{|x\zeta+1|^2} \left(-\frac{4}{(x+i)^2} \cdot \frac{x+i}{-x+i} \right) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} v(x) \frac{\operatorname{Im}(\zeta)}{|x\zeta+1|^2} dx$$

Algo más que decir sobre el laplaciano...

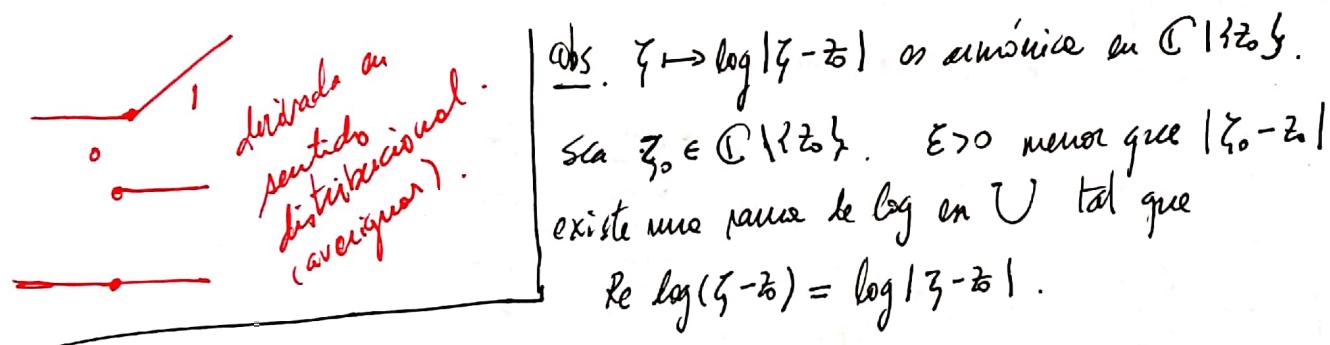
Sea $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$

$$g(z_0) = \int \log |z - z_0| d\lambda_{0,1}(z) = \log \max \{ 1, |z_0| \} \quad \Delta \log^+ |z_0| = \lambda_{0,1}$$

$$\Delta \log |z - z_0| = \delta_{z_0}$$

$$\mu = \int \delta_z d\mu(z)$$

$$g_\mu(z) := \int \log |z - z_0| d\mu(z) \rightarrow \Delta g_\mu = \mu.$$



$$\Delta (\log |z - z_0|) \Big|_{\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}} = 0.$$

$$\int \varphi \Delta \log |z - z_0| = \varphi(z_0)$$

$$\int \varphi \Delta \log |z - z_0| = \int \Delta \varphi \log |z - z_0| d\operatorname{Leb}(z)$$

$$= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \int \Delta \varphi \log \max \{ \exp(-M), |z - z_0|^2 \} d\operatorname{Leb}(z) \quad \boxed{\text{Teo. convergencia monotónica}}$$

$$= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \int \varphi(z) \Delta \log \max \{ \exp(-M), |z - z_0|^2 \} d\operatorname{Leb}(z)$$

$$= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \int \varphi(z) d\lambda_{z_0, \exp(-M)}(z) = \varphi(z_0).$$

FIN !!