RIEMANN SURFACES EXAMPLES 3

G.P. Paternain Lent 2015

Comments on and/or corrections to the questions on this sheet are always welcome, and may be e-mailed to me at `g.p.paternain@dpmms.cam.ac.uk`. These are the same questions used by Pelham Wilson in Michaelmas 2010.

1. Suppose $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ is an additive subgroup such that Ω contains only isolated points. Show that *either* $\Omega = \{0\}$, *or* $\Omega = \mathbb{Z}\omega$ for some $\omega \neq 0$, *or* $\Omega = \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_2$ with $\omega_1, \omega_2 \neq 0$ and $\omega_2/\omega_1 \notin \mathbb{R}$.

2. Suppose that f is a simply periodic analytic function on $\mathbb{C}$ with periods $\mathbb{Z}$, and that $\lim_{y\to+\infty} f(x+iy)$ and $\lim_{y\to-\infty} f(x+iy)$ both exist (possibly ∞) uniformly in x. Show that $f(z) = \sum_{k=-n}^{n} a_k e^{2\pi ikz}$, i.e. $f(z)$ has a *finite* Fourier expansion.

3. Let f be a non-constant elliptic function with respect to a lattice $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}$. Let $P \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a fundamental parallelogram; using the argument principle, and if necessary slightly perturbing P, show that the number of zeros of f in P is the same as the number of poles, both counted with multiplicities (in lectures, this followed by a use of the Valency theorem, but this more direct argument via contour integration also works).

4. With the notation as in the previous question, let the degree of f be n, and let $a_1, \dots, a_n$ denote the zeros of f in a fundamental parallelogram P, and let $b_1, \dots, b_n$ denote the poles (both with possible repeats). By considering the integral (if required, also slightly perturbing P)

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_{\partial P} z\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}dz,$$

show that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_j \; - \; \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j \; \in \Lambda.$$

5. Suppose a is a complex number with $|a| > 1$. Show that any analytic function f on $\mathbb{C}^*$ with $f(az) = f(z)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}^*$ must be constant, but that there is a non-constant meromorphic function f on $\mathbb{C}^*$ with $f(az) = f(z)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}^*$.

6. Let $\wp(z)$ denote the Weierstrass $\wp$-function with respect to a lattice $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}$. Show that $\wp$ satisfies the differential equation $\wp''(z) = 6\wp(z)^2 + A$, for some constant $A \in \mathbb{C}$. Show that there are at least three points and at most five points (modulo Λ) at which $\wp'$ is not locally injective.

7. With notation as in the previous question, and a a complex number with $2a \notin \Lambda$, show that the elliptic function

$$h(z) = (\wp(z-a) - \wp(z+a))(\wp(z) - \wp(a))^2 - \wp'(z)\wp'(a)$$

has no poles on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \Lambda$. By considering the behaviour of h at $z = 0$, deduce that h is constant, and show that this constant is zero.

8. Find an explicit regular covering map of Riemann surfaces $\Delta \to \Delta^*$, where Δ here denotes the open unit disc and Δ^* the punctured disc.

9. Show that $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{P, Q\}$, where $P \neq Q$, is not conformally equivalent to $\mathbb{C}$ or $\mathbb{C}^*$, and deduce from the Uniformization theorem that it is uniformized by the open unit disc Δ. Show that the same is true for any domain in $\mathbb{C}$ whose complement has more than one point.

10. Let R be a compact Riemann surface of genus g and $P_1, \dots, P_n$ be distinct points of R. Show that $R \setminus \{P_1, \dots, P_n\}$ is uniformized by the open unit disc Δ if and only if $2g - 2 + n > 0$, and by $\mathbb{C}$ if and only if $2g - 2 + n = 0$ or -1.

11. Let f, g be meromorphic functions on a compact Riemann surface R. Show that there is a non-zero polynomial $P(w_1, w_2)$ such that $P(f, g) = 0$.
[Hint: Suppose f, g have valencies m, n respectively, and put $d = m + n$. Show that it is possible to choose complex numbers a_{ij}, not all zero, such that the function

$$\sum_{j=0}^{d} \sum_{k=0}^{d} a_{jk} f(z)^j g(z)^k$$

has at least $(d^2 + 2d)$ distinct zeros in R. Show that it cannot have more than d^2 poles, and deduce that it must be identically zero on R.]

12. Prove from first principles that S^2 is simply connected (this is not quite as trivial as it initially looks).