## **RIEMANN SURFACES EXAMPLES 3**

## G.P. Paternain Lent 2016

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.

**1.** Suppose  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$  is an additive subgroup such that  $\Omega$  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  $\infty$ ) uniformly in x. Show that  $f(z) = \sum_{k=-n}^{n} a_k e^{2\pi i k z}$ , 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  $a_1, \ldots, a_n$  denote the zeros of f in a fundamental parallelogram P, and let  $b_1, \ldots, b_n$  denote the poles (both with possible repeats). By considering the integral (if required, also slightly perturbing P)

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

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  $\Lambda$ ) at which  $\wp'$  is not locally injective.

7. With notation as in the previous question, and 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  $\Delta$  here denotes the open unit disc and  $\Delta^*$  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  $\Delta$ . 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  $P_1, \ldots, P_n$  be distinct points of *R*. Show that  $R \setminus \{P_1, \ldots, P_n\}$  is uniformized by the open unit disc  $\Delta$  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).