

MATH 380: INTRODUCTION TO COMPLEX DYNAMICS
AUTUMN 2016
HOMEWORK 1

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DUE: Monday, Aug. 29, 2016

Remarks and instructions :

- You are allowed to discuss these problems with your fellow-students, but individually-written and **original** write-ups are expected for submission.

1. Let X be a locally Euclidean topological space and let \mathfrak{A} be a complex atlas on X that gives it the structure of a Riemann surface. Show that there is a unique complex structure $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}} \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$.

2. Let X be a Riemann surface and $\mathfrak{A} = \{(U_\alpha, \phi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in J}$ a complex atlas on X . Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ be the complex structure containing \mathfrak{A} (refer to Problem 1 to see that there is precisely one such complex structure). Fix $\alpha_0 \in J$ and let $V \subsetneq U_{\alpha_0}$ be a non-empty open set. Show that

$$(V, \phi_{\alpha_0}|_V) \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}.$$

3. Let X be a locally Euclidean topological space that has the structure of a Riemann surface with respect to two complex structures $\{(U_\alpha, \phi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in I}$ and $\{(V_\beta, \psi_\beta)\}_{\beta \in J}$. Show that these two structures are equivalent if and only if the identity map $\text{id}_X : (X, \{(U_\alpha, \phi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in I}) \rightarrow (X, \{(V_\beta, \psi_\beta)\}_{\beta \in J})$ is holomorphic.

4. Recall that $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ is the quotient space

$$\mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\} / \sim$$

where $(x_0, x_1) \sim (y_0, y_1) \iff (x_0, x_1) = \lambda(y_0, y_1)$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.

Let $[x_0 : x_1]$ denote the equivalence class of (x_0, x_1) , and $U_j := \{[x_0 : x_1] \in \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 : x_j \neq 0\}$, $j = 0, 1$.

- Write $\phi_0 : U_0 \ni [x_0 : x_1] \mapsto x_1/x_0$. Show that ϕ_0 does not depend on the choice of representative of $[x_0 : x_1]$, and that $\phi_0 : U_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a homeomorphism.
- Recall that $\{(U_j, \phi_j) : j = 0, 1\}$ is a complex atlas on $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$. Show that the Riemann surface $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1$ is biholomorphic to $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$.

5. (This problem presents, perhaps, the most computationally direct proof that there exist uncountably many inequivalent complex structures on the torus.) View the torus \mathbb{T}^2 as $S^1 \times S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ equipped with the relative topology.

- Let ω_1 and ω_2 be two non-zero complex numbers that are \mathbb{R} -independent when viewed as vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 . Thus, any $z \in \mathbb{C}$ can be written uniquely as

$$z = \theta_1(z)\omega_1 + \theta_2(z)\omega_2, \quad \theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Define $p_\omega(z) := (e^{i\theta_1(z)}, e^{i\theta_2(z)})$. Show that \mathbb{T}^2 can be endowed with a complex structure with respect to which $p_\omega : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$ is a holomorphic map.

b) Let $(\omega_1, \omega_2) = (1, \omega)$ and $(\tau_1, \tau_2) = (1, \tau)$ be two \mathbb{R} -independent pairs of complex numbers. Based on the construction in (a), endow \mathbb{T}^2 with two complex structures; denote them by \mathfrak{A}_ω and \mathfrak{A}_τ . Give a necessary and sufficient condition for \mathfrak{A}_ω and \mathfrak{A}_τ to be equivalent.

6. Let $p : X \rightarrow Y$ be a holomorphic covering map between Riemann surfaces. Suppose $f : U \rightarrow Y$ is a holomorphic map, where U is a Riemann surface, such that f lifts to a continuous map $F_f : U \rightarrow X$. Show that F_f is holomorphic.