

Analysis in one complex variable
Lecture 12 – The disc

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Recall

Definition

- Let $U, V \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open subsets. An *isomorphism* between U and V is holomorphic bijection $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$ with holomorphic inverse.
- An *automorphism* of $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ is an isomorphism $\varphi: U \rightarrow U$.

Remark

If $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$ is holomorphic and bijective, then it is an isomorphism.

The Riemann mapping Theorem

Theorem (Riemann mapping Theorem)

Let M be a connected and simply-connected one (complex) dimensional space. Then M is isomorphic to exactly one of the following

- *The Riemann sphere, $\mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$,*
- *The complex plane, \mathbb{C} ,*
- *The unit disc, $D \subset \mathbb{C}$.*

Remark

No open proper subset $U \subsetneq \mathbb{C}$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{C} .

Recall

Theorem (L08P02)

- The automorphisms of $\mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ are maps of the form $z \mapsto \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ with $ad - bc \neq 0$,
- The automorphisms of \mathbb{C} are maps of the form $z \mapsto az + b$ with $a \neq 0$.

Aim

Automorphisms of D ?

Schwartz Lemma

Theorem (Schwartz Lemma)

Let $f: D \rightarrow D$ be a holomorphic function of D to D with $f(0) = 0$.
Then

- $|f(z)| \leq |z|$ for all $z \in D$,
- If $|f(z)| = |z|$ for some $z \in D, z \neq 0$, then there is a with $|a| = 1$ such that

$$f(z) = az.$$

Schwartz Lemma

Proof.

- Denote $r = |z|$. Since f is holomorphic and $f(0) = 0$ it follows that $\frac{f(z)}{z}$ is analytic.
- From $|f(z)| \leq 1$ we obtain

$$\left| \frac{f(z)}{z} \right| \leq \frac{1}{r}$$

- Taking the limit as $r \rightarrow 1$ we have

$$\left| \frac{f(z)}{z} \right| \leq 1 \quad \forall z \in \partial D.$$

Schwartz Lemma

Proof.

- By the maximum modulus theorem,

$$\left| \frac{f(z)}{z} \right| \leq 1 \quad \forall z \in D.$$

Hence

$$|f(z)| \leq |z|.$$



Schwartz Lemma

Proof.

- By the maximum modulus theorem, if

$$\left| \frac{f(z)}{z} \right| = 1 \quad \text{for some } z \in D.$$

then

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = a.$$



Schwartz Lemma v2

Theorem

Let $f: D \rightarrow D$ be holomorphic with $f(0) = 0$. Then

- $|f'(0)| \leq 1$
- If $|f'(0)| = 1$ then $f(z) = az$ for some a with $|a| = 1$.

Schwartz Lemma v2

Proof.

Notice that $f'(0) = \left. \frac{f(z)}{z} \right|_{z=0}$.

So, from the proof of the Schwartz Lemma $|f'(0)| \leq 1$ and if $|f'(0)| = 1$ then $f(z) = az$ for some a with $|a| = 1$. □

Automorphisms of D

Theorem

The automorphisms of the unit disc, D are maps of the form

$$g_{w,\theta}(z) = e^{i\theta} \frac{w - z}{1 - \bar{w}z}.$$

for $w \in D$ and $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$.

Automorphisms of D

Proof.

First we check that $g_{w,\theta}$ is an automorphism of the disc. For $|z| = 1$, we have $z^{-1} = \bar{z}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} |g_{w,\theta}(z)| &= \left| e^{i\theta} \frac{w - z}{1 - \bar{w}z} \right| \\ &= |z| \frac{|\bar{w}z^{-1} - 1|}{|1 - \bar{w}z|} \\ &= \frac{|w\bar{z} - 1|}{|1 - \bar{w}z|} \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

By the maximum modulus principle $|g_{w,\theta}(z)| < 1$ for $|z| < 1$.

$$g_{w,\theta}: D \rightarrow D.$$

Automorphisms of D

Proof.

Next notice that $g_{w,\theta}$ is a composition of a rotation with $g_{w,0}$ and a direct computation yields

$$g_{w,0} \circ g_{w,0} = \text{Id}$$

So the $g_{w,0}(D) = D$ and $g_{w,0}$ is an automorphism of the disc.

Automorphisms of D

Proof.

- Given $f: D \rightarrow D$ an automorphism, let $w = f^{-1}(0)$ and consider $h = f \circ g_{w,0}: D \rightarrow D$.
- $h(0) = 0$ and $h: D \rightarrow D \Rightarrow |h(z)| \leq |z| \Rightarrow |u| \leq |h^{-1}(u)|$.
- But h^{-1} satisfies the same properties, hence $|h^{-1}(z)| \leq |z| \Rightarrow |z| \leq |h(z)| \Rightarrow h(z) = e^{i\theta}z$ for some θ .
- $f(z) = h \circ g_{w,0}(z) = g_{w,\theta}(z)$.

