

**Math 535**  
**Homework 9**  
Due Monday, April 20

Read Chapter 5 §5 and Chapter 6 §1. You are encouraged to work on *all* of the exercises in the text, but you only need to turn in the following problems.

1. Suppose  $\mathcal{F}$  is a family of analytic functions on a region  $W \subset \mathbb{C}$  such that  $\operatorname{Re} f > 0$  for all  $f \in \mathcal{F}$ . Fix a point  $p \in W$ . Prove that  $\mathcal{F}$  is a normal family if  $\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} |f(p)| < \infty$ . Hint: consider  $e^{-f}$  and think carefully!

What happens if we eliminate the condition  $\sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}} |f(p)| < \infty$ ? See Ahlfors §5.5. Is the family normal according to Definition 3 of that section? Use this definition also for the following exercise.

2. If  $f$  is analytic on all of  $\mathbb{C}$ , show that the family of functions  $\mathcal{F} = \{f(\alpha z) : \alpha \in \mathbb{C}\}$  is normal on the annulus

$$A = \{1 < |z| < 10\}$$

if and only if  $f$  is a polynomial (where in the definition of normal, we allow uniform convergence on compact subsets to the constant  $\infty$ ).

3. Let  $B$  be a bounded region in  $\mathbb{C}$  and  $b$  a point in  $B$ . Suppose  $\{f_n : B \rightarrow B\}$  is a sequence of analytic functions such that for each derivative  $m$ , we have  $f_n^{(m)}(b) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Prove that  $f_n$  converges to the zero function uniformly on compact subsets of  $B$ . Is the result true for all regions  $B$  in  $\mathbb{C}$ ?

4. Prove the following generalization of the Schwarz Lemma using normal families. Suppose  $f : B \rightarrow B$  is an analytic function from a bounded region  $B$  to itself. If  $f(b) = b$  for some  $b \in B$ , prove that  $|f'(b)| \leq 1$ . Hint: consider the sequence of compositions  $f^n = f \circ f \circ \cdots \circ f$ . Is the result true for unbounded regions  $B$ ?

5. Suppose  $f$  is a bounded analytic function on the strip  $\{x + iy \in \mathbb{C} : -1 < y < 1\}$ , and suppose  $f(x + i0) \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ . Prove that for each  $r < 1$ ,  $f(x + iy) \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  uniformly for  $y \in [-r, r]$ .