

## PROBLEM SET 2

July 16, 2019

- (1) Let  $T : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$  be a closed, densely defined operator between two Hilbert spaces. Show that  $T^* : H_2 \rightarrow H_1$  is also closed and densely defined. Further show that  $(T^*)^* = T$ .

- (2) Prove the following improved version of Hormander's theorem in one variable:

**Theorem 0.1** (Hörmander). *Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a domain and let  $\varphi \in C^2(\Omega)$  be a strictly subharmonic function, that is,  $\varphi$  is real-valued and  $\Delta\varphi > 0$ . If  $g$  is a function on  $\Omega$  such that*

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|g|^2}{\Delta\varphi} e^{-\varphi} dV < \infty,$$

*then there is a function  $u$  on  $\Omega$  such that  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} = g$  and*

$$\int_{\Omega} |u|^2 e^{-\varphi} dV \leq \int_{\Omega} \frac{|g|^2}{\Delta\varphi} e^{-\varphi} dV. \tag{0.2}$$

- (3) Definition:

- (a) A hypersurface (not necessarily smooth) is a subset  $S \subset X$  such that for all  $p \in X$ , there exists a neighbourhood  $U$  of  $p$  and a function  $f \in \mathcal{O}(U)$  such that
- (i)  $S \cap U = \{f = 0\}$  and
  - (ii)  $df \neq 0$  on any irreducible component of  $S \cap U$ .
- (b) A divisor on  $X$  is a formal sum  $\sum_S a_S S$  where  $a_S \in \mathbb{Z}$  and for all  $x \in X$  and any neighbourhood  $U$  of  $x$  the set  $\{S : S \cap U \neq \emptyset\}$  is finite.

Problems:

- (I) Show that for any divisor  $D$  there is a holomorphic line bundle  $L_D$  and a meromorphic section  $\sigma_D$  of  $L_D$  whose divisor is  $D$
- (II) Let  $L \rightarrow X$  be a holomorphic line bundle with meromorphic section  $\sigma$ , and let  $D$  be the divisor of  $\sigma$ . Show that  $L \cong L_D$ .

(The divisor of a meromorphic function  $f$  is  $\sum \text{Ord}_V(f) \cdot V$  i.e., it is the hypersurface of zeros, counting multiplicity, minus the hypersurface of poles, counting multiplicity.)

- (4) Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a domain and let  $\Gamma \subset \Omega$  be a locally finite subset. Let  $f : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be any function. Show that there exists  $F \in \mathcal{O}(\Omega)$  such that  $F(\gamma) = f(\gamma)$  for all  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ .