

## Exercise on Alice Roth's Swiss cheese

If  $K$  is a compact set in  $\mathbb{C}$ , and  $f$  is continuous on  $K$  and holomorphic in the interior of  $K$ , can  $f$  be approximated uniformly on  $K$  by rational functions?

S. N. Mergelyan (С. Н. Мергелян) proved that the answer is “yes” when the diameters of the components of the complement of  $K$  are bounded away from 0. Runge's theorem says that the answer is “yes” when  $f$  has a holomorphic extension to an open neighborhood of  $K$ . In general, however, the answer is sometimes “no”.

The Swiss mathematician Alice Roth constructed a counterexample by punching an infinite number of holes in a disc.<sup>1</sup> Such a set is now called a “Swiss cheese” (which is the generic name in English for a pale-yellow cheese having many holes). Your task is to recreate a version of Alice Roth's example, as follows. (See also starred exercise 18 on page 381 of the textbook.)

1. Construct a sequence  $\{D_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$  of open discs satisfying all three of the following properties.
  - (a) The closures of the discs  $D_j$  are pairwise disjoint and are contained in the open unit disc  $D$ .
  - (b) The sum of the radii of the discs  $D_j$  is less than  $1/2$ .
  - (c) The set  $K := \overline{D} \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^\infty D_j$  is compact and has empty interior.
2. Use Cauchy's theorem to show that if  $R$  is a rational function whose poles lie in the complement of  $K$ , then

$$\int_{\partial D} R(z) dz = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_{\partial D_j} R(z) dz.$$

3. Observe that  $\int_{\partial D} \bar{z} dz = 2\pi i$ , while  $\left| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_{\partial D_j} \bar{z} dz \right| < \pi$ .
4. Deduce that the function  $f$  defined by  $f(z) = \bar{z}$  is an example of a continuous function on  $K$  that is holomorphic in the interior of  $K$  (vacuously, since  $K$  has empty interior) and that cannot be arbitrarily well approximated uniformly on  $K$  by rational functions.

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<sup>1</sup>Alice Roth, Approximationseigenschaften und Strahlengrenzwerte meromorpher und ganzer Funktionen, *Commentarii Mathematici Helvetici* **11** (1938) 77–125.