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Rotational symmetrization of holomorphic functions

squishy.pow.formal power-only get multiplies of N

Only sum terms that are multiples of N in C[[z]]

#wiki/genfx

- Let

f(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n z^n

- be a formal power series in complex entries, that is $f(z) \in \mathbb{C}[[z]]$.
- Fix a positive integer N . Let ζ_N be a N -th root of unity.

- Then if $n \in N\mathbb{N}$ then

\sum_{k=1}^N \zeta_N^{nk} = \sum_{k=1}^N (1)^k = N

- If $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus N\mathbb{N}$ then

\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} (\zeta_N^n)^k = 1 + \zeta_N + \zeta_N^2 + \dots + \zeta_N^{N-1} = \frac{1 - \cancel{\zeta_N^{N \cdot 1}}}{1 - \zeta_N} = 0

- Then

f(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots
f(\zeta_N z) = a_0 + a_1 \zeta_N z + a_2 \zeta_N^2 z^2 + \dots
f(\zeta_N^2 z) = a_0 + a_1 \zeta_N^2 z + a_2 \zeta_N^4 z^2 + \dots
f(\zeta_N^3 z) = a_0 + a_1 \zeta_N^3 z + a_2 \zeta_N^6 z^2 + \dots
...
f(\zeta_N^{N-1} z) = a_0 + a_1 \zeta_N^{N-1} z + a_2 \zeta_N^{2N-2} z^2 + \dots

- which means

\sum_{k=1}^N f(\zeta_N^k z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \left(\sum_{k=1}^N \zeta_N^{nk} \right) z^n = \sum_{l \geq 0} a_{lN} N z^{lN}
1/N \sum_{k=1}^N f(\zeta_N^k z) = \sum_{l \geq 0} a_{lN} z^{lN}
= a_0 + a_N z^N + a_{2N} z^{2N} + \dots

- Moreover

1/N \sum_{k=1}^N f(\zeta_N^{k/N} \sqrt[N]{z}) = \sum_{l \geq 0} a_{lN} z^l
= a_0 + a_N z + a_{2N} z^2 + \dots

Then if $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is holomorphic on a open subset U of $\mathbb{C}$ and

f(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n z^n

on a disk, then call

1/N \sum_{k=1}^N f(\zeta_N^k z) = \sum_{l \geq 0} a_{lN} z^{lN}

the $\mathbb{Z}_N$ -symmetrizer of f .

Proposition: The $\mathbb{Z}_N$ -symmetrizer of f is invariant under the $\mathbb{Z}_N$ action on $\mathbb{C}$.

Call the function

1/N \sum_{k=1}^N f(\zeta_N^{k/N} \sqrt[N]{z}) = \sum_{l \geq 0} a_{lN} z^l = a_0 + a_N z + a_{2N} z^2 + \dots

the **rooted $\mathbb{Z}_N$ -symmetrizer of f** which is also holomorphic $U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Example

The rooted $\mathbb{Z}_2$ rotational symmetrizer of $\cos z$ is $\cos \sqrt{z}$.

Current note has 0 direct children and 0 total descendants.

- stem
 - subobjects of and functions on $\mathbb{R}^n, S^n, \mathbb{C}^n$ and its quotients $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{R}^n, \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{C}^n$
 - Holomorphic functions on spaces over $\mathbb{C}$ of dimension 1
 - Rotational symmetrization of holomorphic functions

And it has 19 siblings.

- stem
 - subobjects of and functions on $\mathbb{R}^n, S^n, \mathbb{C}^n$ and its quotients $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{R}^n, \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{C}^n$
 - Holomorphic functions on spaces over $\mathbb{C}$ of dimension 1
 - Approximation of holomorphic functions on $\mathbb{C}$ by rational functions

- Embedding unit disk D into $\mathbb{C}^3$
- Factorization of holomorphic functions on $\mathbb{C}$
- Global holomorphic functions
- Equivalent descriptions of holomorphic functions
- Meromorphic functions on the complex plane
- Holomorphic functions meromorphic at infinity.
- Modular forms
- Reconstructing meromorphic functions from stalks
- Extending holomorphic functions by reflections
- Rotational symmetrization of holomorphic functions
- Sheaf of holomorphic functions on $\mathbb{C}$
- $\mathcal{O}(U)$
- $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C})$
- $\mathcal{O}(D)$
- $\mathcal{O}^p(H^2_U)$
- $\mathcal{O} \cap L^p$
- $\mathcal{O}(S^1)$
- Zeros and singularities of holomorphic functions