The result of the convolution of the function \( f \) with a Dirac delta function \( \delta \) is given by:

\[
\delta * f(x) = f(x)
\]

Notice that, in this case, \( \delta * f(x) \) is the Dirac delta function evaluated at \( x \).

1. Notations

Notations

Key words: analytic function, boundary function, boundary.

Abstract

An analytic function is a function that is locally given by a convergent power series.

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Analytic continuation of an open set
is holomorphic in \( H \). Therefore, if \( f \) is holomorphic in \( H \), then one cannot expand the function \( f \) into a series of \( \mathcal{H}_{\alpha} \) functions. The theorem follows.

\[ \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\mu}{(0z - z)^{1/2}} \, dz = i \phi \]

3. Extension to a Region Open Set in the Completion

\[ f = \int f \phi \] such that the kernel \( f \phi \) can be written as \( \mathcal{H}_{\alpha} \) functions.

\[ \left( \frac{\mu}{(0z - z)^{1/2}} \right) f \phi \]

Let us denote

\[ (\alpha) = \int f \phi \]

Then, the kernel \( f \phi \) can be written as \( \mathcal{H}_{\alpha} \) functions.

\[ \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\mu}{(0z - z)^{1/2}} \, dz = i \phi \]

\[ \left( \frac{\mu}{(0z - z)^{1/2}} \right) f \phi = \int f \phi \]

\[ \left( \frac{\mu}{(0z - z)^{1/2}} \right) f \phi \]

The next proposition shows that

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Theorem 3.1

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The theorem follows.
\[ \mathcal{O} \supset \left( \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} H \supset \left( \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \mathcal{O} \]

Since \( \mathcal{O} \) is convex and \( v \) is a convex combination of \( \mathcal{O} \), we have that

\[ v \in \mathcal{O} \]

and

\[ v \in \left( \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \mathcal{O} \supset \left( \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \mathcal{O} \]

Then, by definition, we have that

\[ \forall \gamma \in \left( \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \mathcal{O} \]

and

\[ \forall \gamma \in \left( \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \mathcal{O} \]

Furthermore, since \( \mathcal{O} \) is a convex combination of \( \mathcal{O} \), we have that

\[ \forall \gamma \in \left( \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \mathcal{O} \]

and

\[ \forall \gamma \in \left( \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \mathcal{O} \]

Thus, we conclude that

\[ \mathcal{O} \supset \left( \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \mathcal{O} \]

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\[ \mathcal{O} \supset \left( \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \mathcal{O} \]
\[ \left\{ \gamma \in \mathbb{D} : \left( \frac{\beta}{\gamma} \cdot \left( \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \right) \right) \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{D} \]

where \( \mathbb{D} \) is the unit disc. Therefore, the function

\[ \left( \frac{\beta}{\gamma} \cdot \left( \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \right) \right) \]

is holomorphic on \( \mathbb{D} \). Hence, we have

\[ f(z) = \left( \frac{\beta}{\gamma} \cdot \left( \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \right) \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \]

for all \( z \in \mathbb{D} \). Therefore, the function

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\[ f(z) = \left( \frac{\beta}{\gamma} \cdot \left( \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \right) \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \]
For every $x \in \mathbb{R}$, let $f(x) = x^2$. Then $f$ is a monotonically non-increasing function.

Let $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y < x\}$. Then $A$ is a non-empty subset of $\mathbb{R}^2$.

**Proposition 2.3.** Let $A$ be a non-empty subset of a normed space $X$. Then $A$ is open if and only if $x \in A$ implies that $\forall \epsilon > 0$, the closed ball $B(x, \epsilon)$ is contained in $A$.

Let $f : X \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function.

For every $x \in X$, let $f(x) = x^2$. Then $f$ is a monotonically non-increasing function.
1. Introduction

This is a survey on recent results on topological classification of finite groups.

Abstract

This is a recent survey of recent results on topological classification of finite groups.

References


Emilio Buzano and Francisco Javier Cere

Topological classification of finite groups acting on compact surfaces