As $n \to \infty$, $e^{-y^{-2}} - 1 = \dfrac{1}{e^{y^{-2}}} - 1$

$$= \frac{1}{e^{(n\pi)^2}} - 1 = \frac{1}{\infty} - 1 = -1$$

If we choose any nbd of 0, then $\exists$ an infinitely many points in the nbd. $\Rightarrow$ It has an infinite area. For a set of points, the area of a point is 1.

As a corollary of the proof, we see that for any region $U \subset M$ with $\overline{U}$ compact and $\varphi \in A^*(\overline{U})$,

$$\int_{V^* \cap U} \varphi < \infty.$$

「 By the proof of the proposition, for each $p \in \overline{U}$, $\exists$ an open set U_p s.t

$$\int_{V^* \cap U_p} \varphi < \infty.$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\{U_p\}_{p \in \overline{U}}$ is an open covering of $\overline{U}$, and since $\overline{U}$ is compact, $\exists$ a finite # of U_p's covering $\overline{U}$.

$\Rightarrow$ $$\int_{V^* \cap U} \varphi < \sum_{\# p < \infty} \int_{V^* \cap U_p} \varphi < \infty.$$

" $$c \int_{V^* \cap U_p} \varphi_I \, dz_I \wedge d\bar{z}_I \le d \cdot c \int_{\pi(V^* \cap U_p)} \pi^* \varphi_I \, dz_I \wedge d\bar{z}_I < \infty$$

since $|\pi^* \varphi| < M'$ on $\pi(V^* \cap U_p)$. "