

$\Rightarrow f(t, z) = \int a(t, z) dt + \sqrt{-1} \int b(t, z) dt$  is holomorphic.

More precisely, let  $v(z) = v(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = (p(x, y) + \sqrt{-1} q(x, y)) \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$  which corresponds to

$$p(x, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + q(x, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}.$$

where  $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}$  &  $\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$ .

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t, z) = p(f(t, x, y)) \frac{\partial f(t, x, y)}{\partial x} + q(f(t, x, y)) \frac{\partial f(t, x, y)}{\partial y}.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f \right) = \frac{\partial p(f)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + p \cdot f \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial q \cdot f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + q \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + p \cdot f \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \left( \frac{\partial q \cdot f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + q \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f \right) = \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + p \cdot f \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \left( \frac{\partial q \cdot f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + q \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

① + ② =

No!

Completely Wrong!  $\Uparrow$

For the notation  $f_t = \exp(tv)$ , see p. 80, Differentiable Manifolds by Matsushima. By the theorem 2 on 121, the  $f_t$  is holomorphic, for each  $t$ .  $\square$

Moreover, if  $z_1, \dots, z_n$  are local coordinates around a zero  $p$  of  $v$  and