

A criterion of algebraicity for Lelong classes and analytic sets

by

AHMED ZERIAHI

*Université Paul Sabatier
Toulouse, France*

1. Introduction

Global extremal functions were first introduced by J. Siciak [Sic1], in the spirit of the classical work of F. Leja [Lej], in order to extend classical results of approximation and interpolation to holomorphic functions of several complex variables. Later V. P. Zahariuta [Za2] gave another definition of the global extremal function based on the following class of plurisubharmonic functions on \mathbf{C}^N :

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{C}^N) := \{v \in \text{PSH}(\mathbf{C}^N) : \exists c_v \in \mathbf{R}, v(z) \leq c_v + \log^+ |z|, \forall z \in \mathbf{C}^N\}. \quad (1.1)$$

This class is called the class of plurisubharmonic functions of logarithmic growth (or minimal growth) on \mathbf{C}^N .

Then given a compact set $K \subset \mathbf{C}^N$, we define its global extremal function on \mathbf{C}^N by the formula

$$L_K(z) = L_K(z; \mathbf{C}^N) := \sup\{v(z) : v \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{C}^N), v|_K \leq 0\}, \quad z \in \mathbf{C}^N. \quad (1.2)$$

It has been proved by Siciak that the function L_K is locally bounded on \mathbf{C}^N if and only if K is nonpluripolar in \mathbf{C}^N . In this case, the upper semi-continuous regularization L_K^* of the function L_K in \mathbf{C}^N belongs to the class $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{C}^N)$ (see [Sic2], [K1]). Moreover, if $U \Subset \mathbf{C}^N$ is a domain and $K \subset U$ is a nonpluripolar compact subset, then the following fundamental inequality, known as the *Bernstein–Walsh inequality*, holds: there exists a constant $R = R(K; U) > 1$ such that

$$\|f\|_U \leq \|f\|_K R^d, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{P}_d(\mathbf{C}^N), \forall d \geq 1, \quad (1.3)$$

where $\mathcal{P}_d(\mathbf{C}^N)$ is the space of holomorphic polynomials on \mathbf{C}^N of degree at most d . It is known ([Sic2]) that the best constant $R := R(K; U)$ in the inequality (1.3) is related to