## A Carleman type theorem for proper holomorphic embeddings

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## 1. Introduction

We denote by **C** the field of complex numbers and by **R** the field of real numbers. To motivate our main result we recall the Carleman approximation theorem [4], [11]: For each continuous function  $\lambda: \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{C}$  and positive continuous function  $\eta: \mathbf{R} \to (0, \infty)$  there exists an entire function f on **C** such that  $|f(t) - \lambda(t)| < \eta(t)$  for all  $t \in \mathbf{R}$ . If  $\lambda$  is smooth, we can also approximate its derivatives by those of f. A more general result was proved by Arakelian [2] (see [14] for a simple proof).

Let  $\mathbf{C}^n$  be the complex Euclidean space of dimension n. Our main result is an extension of Carleman's theorem to proper holomorphic embeddings of  $\mathbf{C}$  into  $\mathbf{C}^n$  for n>1:

**1.1. Theorem.** Let n > 1 and  $r \ge 0$  be integers. Given a proper embedding  $\lambda: \mathbf{R} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}^n$  of class  $\mathcal{C}^r$  and a continuous positive function  $\eta: \mathbf{R} \to (0, \infty)$ , there exists a proper holomorphic embedding  $f: \mathbf{C} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}^n$  such that

$$|f^{(s)}(t) - \lambda^{(s)}(t)| < \eta(t), \quad t \in \mathbf{R}, \ 0 \le s \le r.$$

If in addition  $T = \{t_i\} \subset \mathbf{R}$  is discrete, there exists f as above such that

$$f^{(s)}(t) = \lambda^{(s)}(t), \quad t \in T, \ 0 \le s \le r$$

Definition. Two proper holomorphic embeddings  $f, g: \mathbf{C} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}^n$  are said to be Aut  $\mathbf{C}^n$ -equivalent if  $\Phi \circ f = g$  for some holomorphic automorphism  $\Phi$  of  $\mathbf{C}^n$ .

**1.2. Corollary.** For each n > 1 the set of Aut  $\mathbb{C}^n$ -equivalence classes of proper holomorphic embeddings  $\mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$  is uncountable.

For  $n \ge 3$  the corollary is due to Rosay and Rudin [16]. The corollary follows from Theorem 1.1 and a result of Rosay and Rudin [15] to the effect that for each