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ON THE FUNDAMENTAL INEQUALITY FOR NON-DEGENERATE HOLOMORPHIC CURVES

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1. Introduction

Let

$$f: C \longrightarrow P^n(C)$$

be a holomorphic curve from C into the *n*-dimensional complex projective space $P^{n}(C)$, where *n* is a positive integer, and let

$$(f_1, \ldots, f_{n+1}): C \longrightarrow C^{n+1} - \{0\}$$

be a reduced representation of f. We then write f as follows:

 $f = [f_1, \ldots, f_{n+1}].$

We use the following notation:

 $||f(z)|| = (|f_1(z)|^2 + \dots + |f_{n+1}(z)|^2)^{1/2}$

and for a vector $\boldsymbol{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_{n+1})$ in C^{n+1}

$$(a, f) = a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_{n+1} f_{n+1},$$

$$(a, f(z)) = a_1 f_1(z) + \dots + a_{n+1} f_{n+1}(z),$$

$$||a|| = (|a_1|^2 + \dots + |a_{n+1}|^2)^{1/2}.$$

The characteristic function T(r, f) of f is defined as follows (see [11]):

$$T(r, f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \log \|f(re^{i\theta})\| d\theta - \log \|f(0)\|.$$

Further, put

$$U(\mathbf{z}) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n+1} |f_j(\mathbf{z})|,$$

then it is known ([1]) that

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