

## The Riemann-Hilbert Problem and its Application to Analytic Functions of Several Complex Variables

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### Introduction

In this paper we shall prove the local existence of holomorphic functions in an analytic cover (a ramified Riemann domain)  $\pi: Y \rightarrow X$  by using a solution of the Riemann-Hilbert problem (see §6). The existence of such functions was earlier proved in 1958 by H. Grauert and R. Remmert [10] and in 1960 by R. Kawai [11] by different methods. We can consider the functions on  $Y$  as many-valued functions on  $X$  which may have the branch points along the critical locus  $D$  of the analytic cover  $\pi: Y \rightarrow X$ . We shall construct such many-valued functions on  $X$  from the solutions of the total differential equation (1.1) whose monodromy representation is the one associated with the analytic cover  $\pi: Y \rightarrow X$  (see §5). For this purpose, in §3, using the results of P. Deligne [6], we solve the Riemann-Hilbert problem in the following situation; let  $X$  be a connected Stein manifold and let  $D$  be a divisor of  $X$  (not necessarily normal crossing). Suppose that a representation  $\rho$  of  $\pi_1(X-D, x_0)$  in  $GL_q(\mathbb{C})$  is given. We shall construct a total differential equation (1.1) whose monodromy is the given  $\rho$ . We can study in detail the case of  $\dim X=2$  than that of  $\dim X \geq 3$ , more precisely, when  $\dim X=2$ , if  $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})=0$ , we can solve the Riemann-Hilbert problem *without apparent singularities* (Theorem 3). As an application of Proposition 2 of §3, we shall give a remark to the Riemann-Hilbert problem *in the restricted sense*, when  $X$  is a two-dimensional connected complex manifold. This problem was treated by K. Aomoto [1] by different method when  $X$  is an  $n$ -dimensional complex projective space (see §4). In solving the Riemann-Hilbert problem, we do not use the existence of resolution of  $X$  satisfying the condition that the inverse image of  $D$  is normal crossing, but we use essentially the extension theorems of coherent analytic sheaves of J.-P. Serre [15] and Y.-T. Siu

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