

ON THE VANISHING OF THE SPAN OF A RIEMANN SURFACE

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Introduction. Lehto [5] and Ahlfors–Buerling [1] showed that if there is a point on a plane region W where every AD -function (i.e., analytic function with finite Dirichlet integral) has a vanishing derivative, then there are no nonconstant AD -functions on W . Virtanen [11] remarked that this is not true for Riemann surfaces of infinite genus, in general. Recently, Sario–Oikawa [10] posed a question whether this situation holds for HD -functions (i.e., harmonic functions with finite Dirichlet integral). Rodin [9] and Goldstein [3, 4] answered this question, but it does not seem to be final.

In this paper we shall be concerned with this question. In §1 we introduce the classes $S_X^{-1}(X = HD, KD \text{ or } \text{Re } AD)$ of Riemann surfaces and show the inclusion relations of them. In contrast with Lehto’s results, there is a plane region which carries nonconstant HD -functions, yet there is a point on the region where every HD -function has a vanishing derivative (the derivative is taken in some fixed direction). The definition of the classes S_X is given in §2. W is of class S_X if and only if $X(W)$ does not separate the points of W . For plane regions we have $S_{HD} = S_{HD}^{-1}$. §3 deals with the span of higher order. In the last section, §4, we define the sets $N_{X,s}^m(W)$ and $N_{X,a}^m(W)$, and show characterizations of the classes O_X and O_X^{2m} .

After the author had written this paper, his attention was called to papers by Lokki [6] and Myrberg [8]. In these papers they constructed the same example of a plane region which is shown in lemma 1.2.

1. The classes S_{HD}^{-1} , S_{KD}^{-1} and S_{AD}^{-1} . Let W be a Riemann surface. Let $HD(W)$ be the class of harmonic functions u on W with finite Dirichlet integral $D_w(u)$, let $KD(W)$ be the class of HD -functions such that the conjugate differential du^* of du has vanishing periods along all dividing cycles, and let $AD(W)$ be the class of analytic functions on W with finite Dirichlet integral. For a point ζ of R and for a local parameter $z = x + iy$ about ζ , we define the X -span $S_X^{-1}(\zeta, z)$ by

$$S_X^{-1}(\zeta, z) = \left[\sup \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(\zeta) : u \in X, \|u\| \equiv \sqrt{\frac{D_w(u)}{\pi}} \leq 1 \right\} \right]^2$$

where X denotes the class $HD, KD, \text{ or } \text{Re } AD = \{\text{Re } F \mid F \in AD\}$. We denote by S_X^{-1} the class of Riemann surfaces W such that the X -span $S_X^{-1}(\zeta, z)$

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