## ON VANISHING EICHLER PERIODS AND CARLESON SETS

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $\Gamma$  be a Fuchsian group acting on the unit disk D in the complex plane, and let q be an integer,  $q \geq 2$ . An analytic function f defined on D is said to be an *automorphic form* of weight q with respect to  $\Gamma$  if  $(f \circ \gamma)\gamma'^q = f$  for all  $\gamma$  in  $\Gamma$ .

The Bers spaces  $A^p_q(\Gamma)$ ,  $1\leq p\leq ^\infty$ , are defined as those Banach spaces of analytic automorphic forms of weight q such that

$$\|f\|_q^p = \int_{D/\Gamma} |f(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{pq-2} dx dy < \infty, \quad 1 \le p < \infty;$$

$$\|f\|_{\infty} = \sup_{D} |f(z)|(1 - |z|^2)^q < \infty, \quad p = \infty.$$

Any analytic automorphic form f of weight q can be integrated (2q - 1) times to get an analytic function  $h = I^{2q-1}f$  which satisfies

$$(h \circ \gamma) \gamma^{-1-q} = h + c(\gamma, f)$$
 for all  $\gamma$  in  $\Gamma$ .

This  $c(\gamma, f)$  is a polynomial of degree  $s \le 2q$  - 2 and is called the *Eichler period* of f along  $\gamma$ . Bers [2] proved

THEOREM A. If  $\Gamma$  is a group of the first kind, and the Eichler period of  $\phi$  in  $A_q^{\infty}(\Gamma)$  vanishes for all  $\gamma$  in  $\Gamma$ , then  $\phi \equiv 0$ .

We shall extend this to say that if there exists a  $\phi$  in  $A_q^p(\Gamma)$  with vanishing Eichler period for all  $\gamma$  in  $\Gamma$ , then either  $\phi \equiv 0$  or the limit set L is sparse in a special sense; *i.e.*, L is a Carleson set.

Conversely, Pommerenke [10] has recently shown that if L is a Carleson set, then there exists an  $f_0$  in  $A_2^{\infty}(\Gamma)$  such that  $c(\gamma, f_0) = 0$  for all  $\gamma$  in  $\Gamma$ . I wish to thank Professor Pommerenke for our discussions on this topic. Also, I wish to thank the referee for pointing out a gap in the original proof of Theorem 1.

## 2. PRELIMINARIES

A closed set E of Lebesgue measure zero contained in  $\partial D$  is said to be a Carleson set if in the canonical representation of its complement  $\partial D \setminus E$  as a countable union of disjoint open intervals  $I_n$ , the lengths  $\ell(I_n)$  satisfy

Received January 28, 1976. Revisions received April 20, 1976, August 20, 1976, February 23, 1977, and April 24, 1977.

Michigan Math. J. 24 (1977).