## ON THE GENERALIZATION OF FROSTMAN'S THEOREM DUE TO S. KOBAYASHI

To Professor Tadashi Kuroda on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday

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1. For a single-valued meromorphic function f(z) in a domain D of the z-plane and a boundary point  $\zeta$  of D, the range of values  $R_D(f, \zeta)$ of f at  $\zeta$  is defined by  $R_D(f, \zeta) = \bigcap_{\tau>0} f(D \cap U(\zeta, \tau))$ , where  $U(\zeta, \tau)$  denotes the open disc  $|z - \zeta| < r$ . We denote by  $H_{|f|}(z)$  and  $H_{|f|^2}(z)$  the least harmonic majorants of |f(z)| and  $|f(z)|^2$  in D, respectively.

In the case where D is the unit disc, it is known as Frostman's theorem [1] that if |f(z)| < 1 in |z| < 1 and Fatou's boundary function  $f^*$  of f satisfies  $|f^*(\eta)| = 1$  almost everywhere on  $|\eta| = 1$  and if f is not analytic at  $\zeta$ ,  $|\zeta| = 1$ , then  $R_{|z|<1}(f, \zeta)$  covers the unit disc |w| < 1 except possibly for a set of capacity zero, where capacity means logarithmic capacity. In this case  $H_{|f|}(z) = H_{|f|^2}(z) \equiv 1$  in |z| < 1 and the assumption that f is not analytic at  $\zeta$  is equivalent to the existence of a sequence  $\{z_n\}$  of points in |z| < 1 converging to  $\zeta$  with  $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(z_n) = 0$ .

Recently, as a generalization of the above theorem to the case of general domains, Kobayashi [2] has given the following theorem.

THEOREM. Suppose that |f(z)| < 1 in D and that  $\zeta \in \partial D$  is a regular boundary point with respect to the Dirichlet problem. If there exists a sequence  $\{z_n\}$  of points in D converging to  $\zeta$  for which  $H_{|f|^2}(z_n) \to 1$  and  $f(z_n) \to a$  with |a| < 1 as  $n \to \infty$ , then  $R_D(f, \zeta)$  covers the unit disc except possibly for a set of capacity zero.

Our aim of the present note is to show that the standard argument in the theory of cluster sets gives a much simpler proof of Kobayashi's theorem and includes the case where  $\zeta$  is an irregular boundary point. We shall prove:

THEOREM. Suppose that |f(z)| < 1 in D and that there exists a sequence  $\{z_n\}$  of points in D converging to  $\zeta \in \partial D$  for which  $H_{|f|}(z_n) \to 1$  and

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