Function of U-class and its applications.

By Masatsugu TSUJI

(Received July 23, 1954)

1. Function of U-class.

Let w = f(z) be regular and |f(z)| < 1 in |z| < 1, then by Fatou's theorem, $\lim_{z \to e^{i\theta}} f(z) = f(e^{i\theta})$ exists almost everywhere on |z| = 1, when $z \to e^{i\theta}$

from the inside of any Stolz domain, whose vertex is at $e^{i\theta}$. If $|f(e^{i\theta})|=1$ almost everywhere, we say with Seidel¹⁾ that f(z) belongs to U-class and denote $f(z) \in U$. If $(f(z)-a)/\rho \in U$, we write $f(z) \in U_{\rho}(a)$. Functions of U-class play an important rôle in several problems. In this paper, we shall show some applications of them. In this paper, "capacity" means "logarithmic capacity" and $\gamma(E)$ denotes the capacity of E.

LEMMA 1.²⁾ (Extension of Löwner's theorem). Let w = f(z) be regular and |f(z)| < 1 in |z| < 1, f(0)=0. Let E be the set of $e^{i\theta}$ on |z|=1, such that $|f(e^{i\theta})|=1$ and E^* be the set $f(e^{i\theta})(e^{i\theta} \in E)$ on |w|=1. Then E and E^* are measurable and $mE^* \ge mE$.

LEMMA 2. If $f(z) \in U$, then f(z) takes any value of |w| < 1 at least once, except a set of capacity zero.

PROOF. Let *E* be the set of a(|a| < 1), such that $f(z) \neq a$ in |z| < 1and suppose that $\gamma(E) > 0$, then by taking a suitable closed sub-set, we may assume that *E* is a closed set, contained entirely in |w| < 1. Let *D* be the domain, which is bounded by *E* and |w|=1. We solve the Dirichlet problem for *D*, with the boundary value 1 on *E* and 0 on |w|=1, and let u(w) be its solution, then since $\gamma(E) > 0$, *E* contains a regular point of Dirichlet problem, so that $u(w) \equiv 0$. If we put u(f(z))=v(z), then v(z) is a bounded harmonic function in |z| < 1.

¹⁾ W. Seidel: On the distribution of values of bounded analytic functions. Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 36 (1934).

²⁾ M. Tsuji: On an extension of Löwner's theorm. Proc. Imp. Acad. 18 (1942). The special case, where f(z) is schlicht in |z| < 1, is proved by Y. Kawakami: On an extension of Löwner's lemma. Jap. Journ. Math. 17 (1941).