

A CHARACTERIZATION OF THE EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION BY PRODUCT II

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§1. Introduction. In our previous paper [2] we proved the following result.

THEOREM A. *Suppose that $f(z)$ is an entire function of order $q=2p+1$ having only negative zeros. Setting $\phi(z^2)=f(z)f(-z)$, $g(z)=\phi(-z)/\phi(0)$, we assume that $g(z)$ is a canonical product. Further we assume that there is an arbitrarily small $\beta>0$ such that if $|g(r)|\geq 1$,*

$$\log |g(re^{i\beta})| \leq (\cos \beta q/2) \log |g(r)|$$

for all sufficiently large r and if $|g(r)| \leq 1$,

$$\log |g(re^{i\beta})| \geq (\cos \beta q/2) \log |g(r)|$$

for all sufficiently large r . Then $f(z)=e^{P(z)}$ where $P(z)$ is a polynomial of degree q , or else

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M(r, f)}{r^q} = +\infty.$$

The purpose of this paper is to improve Theorem A and prove the following.

THEOREM. *Suppose that $f(z)$ is an entire function of order $q=2p+1$ having only negative zeros. Setting $\phi(z^2)=f(z)f(-z)$, $g(z)=\phi(-z)/\phi(0)$, we assume that there is an arbitrarily small $\beta>0$ such that if $|g(r)| \geq 1$ for all sufficiently large r ,*

$$(1) \quad \log |g(re^{i\beta})g(re^{-i\beta})| \leq 2(\cos \beta q/2) \log |g(r)|$$

for all sufficiently large r and if $|g(r)| \leq 1$ for all sufficiently large r ,

$$(2) \quad \log |g(re^{i\beta})g(re^{-i\beta})| \geq 2(\cos \beta q/2) \log |g(r)|$$

for all sufficiently large r . Then $f(z)=e^{P(z)}$ where $P(z)$ is a polynomial of degree q , or else

$$(3) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M(r, f)}{r^q} = +\infty.$$

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