SOME FURTHER RESULTS ON THE UNIQUE RANGE SETS OF MEROMORPHIC FUNCTIONS

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Abstract

By improving a generalization of Borel's theorem, the authors have been able to show that there exists a finite set S with 15 elements such that for any two nonconstant meromorphic functions f and g the condition $E_f(S) = E_g(S)$ implies $f \equiv g$. As a special case this also answers an open question posed by Gross [1] about entire functions, and has improved some results obtained recently by Yi [10]. In the last section, the uniqueness polynomials of meromorphic functions which is related to the unique range sets has been studied. A necessary and sufficient condition for a polynomial of degree 4 to be a uniqueness polynomial is obtained.

1. Introduction

Let f be a nonconstant meromorphic function on the complex plane C and S be a subset of distinct elements in C. Define

$$E_f(S) = \bigcup_{a \in S} \{ z \mid f(z) - a = 0 \},\$$

here a zero of f(z)-a of multiplicity *m* appears *m* times in $E_f(S)$. Usually, the notation $\overline{E}_f(S)$ express the set which contains the same points as $E_f(S)$ but without counting multiplicities. About sixty years ago, R. Nevanlinna [6] proved two general results: (1). If two nonconstant meromorphic functions *f* and *g* satisfy $\overline{E}_f(a_i)=\overline{E}_g(a_i)$ $(i=1, \dots, 5)$ where a_i $(i=1, \dots, 5)$ are distinct points in \overline{C} , then $f \equiv g$. (2) If two nonconstant meromorphic functions *f* and *g* satisfy $E_f(a_i)=E_g(a_i)$ $(i=1, \dots, 4)$ where a_i $(i=1, \dots, 4)$ are distinct points in \overline{C} , then *f* is a Möbius transformation of *g*. Actually, above notations *S* and $E_f(S)$ can be regarded as a range set and a preimage set of *f* respectively. Recent years, in several papers, for examples [1], [2], [4], [7] and [10], properties of range set and preimage set which can, to some extent, uniquely determine the mero-

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