

# ON COMPLEX ANALYTIC MAPPINGS BETWEEN TWO ULTRAHYPERELLIPTIC SURFACES

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§1. Let  $R$  and  $S$  be two ultrahyperelliptic surfaces defined by two equations  $y^2=G(z)$  and  $w^2=g(w)$ , respectively, where  $G$  and  $g$  are two entire functions each of which has no zero other than an infinite number of simple zeros. Let  $\varphi$  be an analytic mapping from  $R$  into  $S$ . Let  $\mathfrak{P}_S$  be the projection map  $(w, u) \rightarrow w$ . Let  $\Phi$  be the sifted mapping  $\mathfrak{P}_S \circ \varphi$ , then  $\Phi$  is an entire function on  $R$ . Let  $T(r, \Phi)$  be the Nevanlinna-Selberg characteristic function of  $\Phi$ . Let  $N(r, R)$  be the quantity  $N(r, \mathfrak{K})$  defined by Selberg [8], which is essentially one half of the integrated Euler characteristic of  $R$  defined by Sario [5].

DEFINITION 1. *If  $T(r, \Phi)$  satisfies the inequality*

$$\overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(r, R)}{T(r, \Phi)} > 2,$$

*then we say  $\varphi$  a semi-degenerate analytic mapping from  $R$  into  $S$ .*

Let  $\mathfrak{P}_R$  be the projection map  $(z, y) \rightarrow z$ . If  $\varphi$  satisfies  $\mathfrak{P}_S \circ \varphi(p) = \mathfrak{P}_S \circ \varphi(q)$  for  $p \neq q$ ,  $\mathfrak{P}_R p = \mathfrak{P}_R q$ , then we say that  $\varphi$  satisfies the rigidity of projection map.

DEFINITION 2. *If  $\varphi$  satisfies the rigidity of projection map, then we say  $\varphi$  a rigid analytic mapping from  $R$  into  $S$ .*

In the present paper we shall prove the following somewhat interesting

THEOREM 1. *If  $\varphi$  exists and is a rigid analytic mapping from  $R$  into  $S$ , then there exists a suitable entire function  $h(z)$  of  $z$  in such a manner that  $f(z)^2 G(z) = g \circ h(z)$  for a suitable entire function  $f(z)$  of  $z$ .*

If  $\varphi$  is a semi-degenerate analytic mapping from  $R$  into  $S$ , then it is a rigid analytic mapping. If  $\Phi$  is not single-valued with respect to  $z$ , we have  $N(r, R) < 2T(r, \Phi) + O(1)$  by Selberg's ramification theorem and hence

$$\overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(r, R)}{T(r, \Phi)} \leq 2$$

holds in our ultrahyperelliptic case. This contradicts the semi-degeneracy. Thus  $\Phi$  must be single-valued for  $z$ , which is the desired rigidity of  $\varphi$ .

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