

## On maximal Riemann surfaces

*Dedicated to Professor F. Maeda for his 60th birthday*

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**ABSTRACT.** We obtain two sufficient conditions for a Riemann surface to be maximal. One is the condition  $\Gamma_{h0} \cap \Gamma_{h0}^* \neq \{0\}$  and the other is the existence of a function which has the special behavior in the neighborhood of the ideal boundary.

### 1. Introduction

Let  $R$  be a Riemann surface. If there exists a conformal mapping  $\iota$  of  $R$  into a Riemann surface  $\tilde{R}$ , then we call  $\tilde{R}$ , or more precisely the pair  $(\tilde{R}, \iota)$ , an extension of  $R$ . According to this definition  $R$  itself is an extension of  $R$ . An extension  $(\tilde{R}, \iota)$  is called a proper extension if  $\tilde{R} \setminus \iota(R) \neq \emptyset$ . A Riemann surface is called maximal if it has no proper extensions. An extension  $\tilde{R}$  of  $R$  is called a maximal extension if  $\tilde{R}$  is a maximal Riemann surface. On the maximality of Riemann surfaces many papers have been written. Bochner [3] proved that every Riemann surface has a maximal extension. We say that a Riemann surface  $R$  has a unique maximal extension if all maximal extensions of  $R$  are conformally equivalent to one another (cf. [6]). Clearly every maximal Riemann surface has a unique maximal extension. A closed subset  $E$  of a Riemann surface  $R$  is said to be an  $N_D$ -set if every compact subset of  $\varphi(U \cap E)$  is an  $N_D$ -set in the complex plane for every local chart  $(U, \varphi)$  on  $R$ ; see [10, p. 255] for an  $N_D$ -set. Renggli [7] determined the class of Riemann surfaces which have a unique maximal extension.

**THEOREM A** [7, Theorem 2]. *A Riemann surface  $R$  has a unique maximal extension if and only if  $R$  is conformally equivalent to some  $\tilde{R} \setminus E$ , where  $\tilde{R}$  is a maximal Riemann surface and  $E$  is a closed  $N_D$ -set in  $\tilde{R}$ .*

By a neighborhood of the ideal boundary of  $R$  we mean the exterior of

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