

## 94. Some Classes of Riemann Surfaces Characterized by the Extremal Length

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In this article we shall consider some classes of Riemann surfaces characterized by the extremal length and state their properties, the detailed proofs of which will be given in another paper<sup>1)</sup> together with other related results.

1. Let  $\{c\}$  ( $\neq \phi$ ) be a system of curves each of which consists of a finite or countable number of curves on an arbitrary Riemann surface  $R$ . For any non-negative covariant  $\rho$  on  $R$  such that

$$\int_c \rho(z) |dz| \geq 1, \text{ for all } c \in \{c\},$$

the extremal length  $\lambda\{c\}$  with respect to  $\{c\}$  is defined by

$$\lambda\{c\}^{-1} = \inf_p \int \int_R \rho^2(z) dx dy, \text{ where } z = x + iy \text{ is a uniformizer.}$$

Now we consider the system of curves  $\{C\} \subset R - R_0$  ( $R_0$  is an image of  $z$ -circle) such that each  $C \in \{C\}$  consists of a finite number of disjoint *analytic* Jordan closed curves and  $C$  is homologous to  $\partial R_0$  (the boundary of  $R_0$ ). Then we can prove

PROPOSITION 1.  *$R$  is of parabolic type if and only if  $\lambda\{C\} = 0$ .*

2. Let  $\{\gamma\}$  be a subset of  $\{C\}$  which contains an infinite number of curves of  $\{C\}$  tending to the ideal boundary  $\mathfrak{F}$  of  $R$ . Then we can prove the property which plays a fundamental role in the following.

PROPOSITION 2. *Suppose that  $\varphi_1$  and  $\varphi_2$  are any two non-negative covariants which are square integrable over  $R - K$  ( $K$  is a compact domain with analytic boundaries). If  $\lambda\{\gamma\} = 0$ , then there exists a sequence of curves  $\gamma_n \in \{\gamma\}$  ( $\gamma_n \cap K = \phi$ ) tending to  $\mathfrak{F}$  such that*

$$\int_{\tau_n} \varphi_1 |dz| \int_{\tau_n} \varphi_2 |dz| \rightarrow 0 \text{ for } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

3. We take account of two subsets  $\{\Gamma\}$ ,  $\{L\}_E$  of  $\{C\}$  as  $\{\gamma\}$ .

(I)  $\{\Gamma\}$ :  $\{\Gamma\}$  denotes the set of curves  $\Gamma \in \{C\}$  such that in the decomposition of  $\Gamma$  into its components each component divides  $R$  into two disjoint parts.

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1) Kusunoki, Y.: On Riemann's periods relations on open Riemann surfaces, Mem. Coll. Sci., Univ. Kyoto, Ser. A, Math., **30**, No. 1 (shortly appear).