PAPERS COMMUNICATED

156. On the Singularity of the Functions Defined by Dirichlet's Series.

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The object of this paper is to extend Vivanti's theorem and its generalizations to functions defined by Dirichlet's series.

1. Let r_1, r_2, r_3, \ldots be a sequence of real numbers such that

$$0 < r_1 < r_2 < r_3 < \ldots$$
 , $\frac{r_{\nu}}{\nu} \rightarrow \infty$.

Then the integral function

(1.1)
$$G(z) = \prod_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{r_{\nu}^2}\right)^2$$

is of order 1 and of minimal type. Let us next consider the Dirichlet's series:

$$(1.2) D(s) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} c_{\lambda_{\nu}} e^{-\lambda_{\nu} s} \left(c_{\lambda_{\nu}} = a_{\lambda_{\nu}} + ib_{\lambda_{\nu}} \atop 0 \leq \lambda_{1} < \lambda_{2} < \lambda_{3} < \ldots, \lambda_{\nu} \to \infty \right).$$

Then we have

Lemma 1. The Dirichlet's series

(1.3)
$$H(s) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} c_{\lambda_{\nu}} G(\lambda_{\nu}) e^{-\lambda_{\nu} s}$$

and (1.2) have the same convergence abscissa, when

(1.4)
$$\lim_{\frac{\gamma-\infty}{2}} (\lambda_{\nu} - \lambda_{\nu-1}), \quad \lim_{\frac{\gamma}{2}, \gamma-\infty} (r_{\varkappa} - \lambda_{\nu}) > 0.$$

After Dr. Cramér¹⁾ (1.3) converges at least in the domain, where (1.2) is convergent. So it suffices to prove the converse. To this purpose we will first calculate the order of $G(\lambda_{\mu})$.

Let n be an integer such that $r_n < \lambda_{\mu} < r_{n+1}$. By (1.4) we have then $r_{\nu} - r_{\nu-1} > h$, $r_{\nu} - \lambda_{\nu} > h$ for all ν and κ . In general we can suppose that h=1.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now}^{2)} \quad & \frac{1}{G(\lambda_{\mu})} \leq \prod_{\nu=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\lambda_{\mu}}{r_{\nu}} - 1\right)^{2}} \prod_{\nu=n+1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{\mu}^{2}}{\left(r_{\nu} + \lambda_{\mu}\right)\left(r_{\nu} - \lambda_{\mu}\right)}\right)^{2} \\ \leq & \frac{\lambda_{\mu}^{2n}}{(n!)^{2}} \prod_{\nu=n+1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{\mu}^{2} \varepsilon_{\nu}}{\nu(\nu - n)}\right)^{2} \quad \left(\varepsilon_{\nu} = \frac{\nu}{r_{\nu}} < \varepsilon^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

¹⁾ Cramér, Arkiv för Math. 13 (1919).

²⁾ See Carlson u. Landau, Göttinger Nachrichten, 1921.