

# AHLFORS' CONJECTURE CONCERNING EXTREME SARIO OPERATORS

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The linear operators, introduced by Sario [4] to construct harmonic functions with prescribed properties on Riemann surfaces, form a convex set. Ahlfors [1] has conjectured a representation for the extreme operators of this convex set. We give an equivalent formulation of this conjecture and show that it is not true in general.

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1. Let  $W$  be a subregion of a Riemann surface  $R$ . We suppose  $W$  has a compact complement and that its relative boundary  $\alpha$  is analytic. We consider a linear operator  $T$  which, to continuous values  $f$  on  $\alpha$ , assigns a harmonic function  $Tf$  on  $W$  such that  $Tf=f$  on  $\alpha$ .  $T$  is assumed to have the following additional properties:

$$(1.1) \quad T1 = 1, \quad Tf \geq 0 \quad \text{if } f \geq 0,$$

$$(1.2) \quad \int_{\alpha} \frac{\partial Tf}{\partial n} ds = 0.$$

Sario [4] has called these operators *normal linear operators*. It is clear that the set of such operators on  $W$  form a convex set.

2. We assume, with Ahlfors [1], that the ideal boundary  $\beta$  of  $R$  is analytic. Consider the harmonic measure of the region between  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . That is, the harmonic function on  $W$  which is 0 on  $\alpha$  and 1 on  $\beta$  and normalized so that the period of its conjugate function along  $\alpha$  is 1. In terms of this conjugate function we parametrize  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  by  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ , respectively.

Given  $f$  on  $\alpha$ ,  $Tf$  has radial limits almost everywhere on  $\beta$  and this null set  $E$  may be selected independent of  $f$  (See [1]). In this manner we may consider  $T$  as inducing a linear mapping from the space  $C(0, 1)$  of continuous functions on  $\alpha$  to  $L^{\infty}(0, 1)$  the space of bounded measurable functions on  $\beta$ . We denote this induced linear operator by  $T$  also and the class of all such operators by  $L$ . They have the following properties corresponding to conditions (1.1) and (1.2) above:

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