POINTWISE BOUNDED APPROXIMATION AND HYPODIRICHLET ALGEBRAS¹

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1. Introduction. Let U be an open subset of the Riemann sphere S^2 . The algebra of bounded analytic functions on U is denoted by $H^{\infty}(U)$ and the algebra of continuous functions on \overline{U} which are analytic on U is denoted by A(U). We are interested in the following two questions:

(1) When does Re A(U) have finite defect in $C_R(\partial U)$? That is, when does the uniform closure of the real parts of functions in A(U) have finite codimension in the space of continuous real-valued functions on the boundary ∂U of U?

(2) When is A(U) pointwise boundedly dense in $H^{\infty}(U)$? That is, when can every function in $H^{\infty}(U)$ be approximated pointwise on U by a bounded sequence in A(U)?

These two problems are related by the following theorem, which extends a result of A. M. Davie [2].

THEOREM 1. Suppose ∂U has no isolated points. Then Re A(U) has finite defect in $C_R(\partial U)$ if and only if $S^2 \setminus U$ has a finite number of components and A(U) is pointwise boundedly dense in $H^{\infty}(U)$.

In this announcement, we wish to elaborate on this result, and to state answers to questions (1) and (2) in terms of analytic capacity.

2. A theorem on uniform approximation. By K we will always denote a compact subset of the complex plane. The algebra R(K) is the uniform closure on K of the rational functions with poles off K. The algebra A(K) consists of the continuous functions on K which are analytic on the interior K° of K. With this notation, A(K) consists of the functions in $A(K^{\circ})$, extended in all possible continuous ways to K. Consequently we can deduce from each theorem about A(U) a corresponding theorem about A(K), by setting $U=K^{\circ}$. In

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