

# EXISTENCE OF PERFECT PICARD SETS

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Dedicated to the memory of Professor TADASI NAKAYAMA

1. Let  $E$  be a totally disconnected compact set in the  $z$ -plane and let  $\Omega$  be its complement with respect to the extended  $z$ -plane. Then  $\Omega$  is a domain and we can consider a single-valued meromorphic function  $f(z)$  in  $\Omega$  which has a transcendental singularity at each point  $\zeta \in E$ . Suppose that  $E$  is a null-set of the class  $W$  in the sense of Kametani [4] (= the class  $N_{\mathfrak{B}}$  in the sense of Ahlfors and Beurling [1]). Then the cluster set of  $f(z)$  at each transcendental singularity is the whole  $w$ -plane and hence  $f(z)$  has an essential singularity at each point of  $E$ . We shall say that a value  $w$  is exceptional for  $f(z)$  at an essential singularity  $\zeta \in E$  if there exists a neighborhood of  $\zeta$  where the function  $f(z)$  does not take this value  $w$ . If each  $f(z)$  has at most  $n$  exceptional values at each singularity  $\zeta \in E$ , we shall call  $E$  an  $n$ -Picard set using the terminology of Lehto [5] and call a 2-Picard set a Picard set simply. For any  $E$ , by Besse's theorem, there exists a single-valued regular function  $g(z)$  in  $\Omega$  possessing  $E$  as the set of singularities. Therefore, considering the function  $\exp g(z)$  in  $\Omega$ , we see that there exists no 1-Picard set. Thus we need consider  $n$ -Picard sets only for  $n \geq 2$ .

For any countable  $E$ , every  $f(z)$  has at most two exceptional values at each singularity  $\zeta \in E$ , because any neighborhood of  $\zeta$  contains isolated points of  $E$ , and hence  $E$  is a Picard set. But for a non-countable  $E$ , there needs some condition in order to be an  $n$ -Picard set for some  $n$ , even if  $E$  is of logarithmic capacity zero (see Matsumoto [6]). Carleson [3] and the author [7], [8] have given sufficient conditions for sets  $E$  to be  $n$ -Picard sets for  $n$  not smaller than 3 and examples of perfect  $E$  by means of Cantor sets. There has remained a very interesting problem unsolved. *Is there a perfect Picard set?*

The purpose of this paper is to give Cantor sets which are Picard sets. The Schottky theorem will also play important roles as in papers [3], [7], [8].

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