

**Mass Distributions on the Ideal Boundaries of  
 Abstract Riemann Surfaces. I<sup>1)</sup>**

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We shall extend some theorems of potential theory in space to abstract Riemann surfaces. In the present article we shall be concerned with Evans-Selberg's theorem on Riemann surfaces with null-boundary.

G. C. Evans and H. Selberg<sup>2)</sup> proved the following theorem. *Given a closed set  $F$  of capacity zero in space, then there exists a positive mass distribution on  $F$  whose potential is positively infinite at every point of  $F$ .* We shall extend this theorem to abstract Riemann surfaces with null-boundary.

Let  $R^*$  be a Riemann surface with null-boundary and  $\{R_n\}$  ( $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) be its exhaustion with compact relative boundaries  $\{\partial R_n\}$ . Put  $R=R^*-R_0$ . Let  $G_n(z, p)$  be the Green's function of  $R_n-R_0$  with pole at  $p$ . Clearly,  $G_n(z, p) \uparrow G(z, p)$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Since  $\int_{\partial R_0} \frac{\partial G_n(z, p)}{\partial n} ds \leq 2\pi$  for every  $n$ ,  $G(z, p)$  is not constant infinity and harmonic in  $R$  except at  $p$  where  $G(z, p)$  has a logarithmic singularity.

Take  $M$  large so that the set  $V_M(p) = E[z \in R : G(z, p) \geq M]$  is compact in  $R$ . Let  $\omega_n(z)$  be a harmonic function in  $R_n-R_0-V_M(p)$  such that  $\omega_n(z) = 0$  on  $\partial R_0 + \partial V_M(p)$  and  $\omega_n(z) = M$  on  $\partial R_n$ . Then since  $R^*$  is a Riemann surface with null-boundary,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_n(z) = 0$ . Let  $\bar{G}_n(z, p)$ ,  $G_n'(z, p)$  and  $\underline{G}_n(z, p)$  be harmonic functions in  $R_n-R_0-V_M(p)$  such that  $\bar{G}_n(z, p) = G_n'(z, p) = \underline{G}_n(z, p) = M$  on  $\partial V_M(p)$ ,  $\bar{G}_n(z, p) = G_n'(z, p) = \underline{G}_n(z, p) = 0$  on  $\partial R_0$  and  $\bar{G}_n(z, p) = M$ ,  $\frac{\partial G_n'(z, p)}{\partial n} = 0$  and  $\underline{G}_n(z, p) = 0$  on  $\partial R_n$  respectively. Since  $0 < G_n'(z, p) < M$  on  $\partial R_n$ , we have by the maximum principle

$$\underline{G}_n(z, p) < G_n'(z, p) < \bar{G}_n(z, p), \quad \underline{G}_n(z, p) < G(z, p) < \bar{G}_n(z, p)$$

and

$$0 < \bar{G}_n(z, p) - \underline{G}_n(z, p) = M\omega_n(z).$$

1) Resumé of this part is reported in Proc. Japan Acad. 32, 1956.

2) G. C. Evans: Potential and positively infinite singularities of harmonic functions. Monatsch. f. Math. u. Phys. 43, 1936, 419-424.

H. Selberg: Über die ebenen Punktmengen von der Kapazität Null. Avh. Norske Vid-akad, Oslo, 1, Nr. 10, 1937, 1-10.