

MEROMORPHIC FUNCTIONS WITH NEGATIVE ZEROS AND POSITIVE POLES AND A THEOREM OF TEICHMÜLLER

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Let \mathcal{M}_λ denote the class of meromorphic functions of finite order λ whose zeros lie on the negative real axis and whose poles lie on the positive real axis. Let \mathcal{T}_λ denote the class of functions belonging to \mathcal{M}_λ whose zeros and poles are symmetrically located along the real axis.

In the study of certain aspects of the value distribution properties of meromorphic functions of order $\lambda < 1$, the class \mathcal{M}_λ , $\lambda < 1$, has recently been found to display certain striking and useful extremal properties, while earlier results on the subclass \mathcal{T}_λ , $\lambda < 1$, have been important as a guide to the possible values of their Nevanlinna deficiencies. In this note the class \mathcal{T}_λ , $\lambda > 1$, is studied and it is concluded that certain extremal properties displayed by \mathcal{M}_λ for $\lambda < 1$ do not extend to the case $\lambda > 1$.

Introduction. This note is concerned with Nevanlinna's theory of meromorphic functions. We will assume familiarity with the standard notation and terminology of that theory. The order λ and the lower order μ of a meromorphic function f are defined by the familiar relations

$$\lambda = \lambda(f) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T(r, f)}{\log r}; \quad \mu = \mu(f) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T(r, f)}{\log r}.$$

In 1939, Teichmüller [12] proved

THEOREM A. *Let $f \in \mathcal{M}_\lambda$ for $0 \leq \lambda < 1$ and assume that the zeros $\{a_n\}$ and the poles $\{b_n\}$ of f satisfy*

$$(1) \quad a_n = -b_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

If

$$(2) \quad u = 1 - \delta(0, f), \quad v = 1 - \delta(\infty, f)$$

then

$$(3) \quad u = v \geq \cos\left(\frac{\pi\lambda}{2}\right).$$

Although the hypothesis (1) of Teichmüller's theorem is quite restrictive, the theorem is important as a guide to possible relations