## Separation and weak separation on Riemann surfaces

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**Abstract.** We show some necessary and sufficient conditions for weak separation by an algebra A of analytic functions on a Riemann surface R. One of these equivalent conditions is the following. There exists a sequence of relatively compact open sets  $\{D_n\}$  in R such that (i)  $\partial D_n$  is connected, (ii)  $\overline{D}_1 \subset \overline{D}_2 \subset \overline{D}_3 \subset \cdots$ , (iii)  $R = \cup \overline{D}_n$ , and (iv) A separates the points of a neighborhood of  $\partial D_n$ .

Key words: weak separation, algebra of analytic functions, Riemann surface.

## 1. Introduction

Let R be a Riemann surface, and let A be an algebra of analytic functions on R. We always assume that A contains constant functions. We say that points p and q of R are separated by A if there is a function f in A such that  $f(p) \neq f(q)$ , and when any pair of distinct points are separated by A, we say that the algebra A separates the points of R. For functions f and g in A such that  $g \not\equiv 0$ , (f/g) is a meromorphic function and so we can consider the value (f/g)(p) at any point p of R. According to Royden [4] we say that points p and q of R are weakly separated by A if there are functions f and g in A as above such that  $(f/g)(p) \neq (f/g)(q)$ , and when any pair of distinct points are weakly separated by A, we say that the algebra A weakly separates the points of R.

On the other hand, in Gamelin-Hayashi [2] it was defined that A weakly separates the points of R if there is a discrete subset  $\Lambda$  of R such that A separates the points of  $R \setminus \Lambda$  in case A is the algebra of bounded analytic functions  $H^{\infty}(R)$ . These two definitions for weak separation coincides each other.

In this paper we study some necessary and sufficient conditions for weak separation, and show that separation on a rather narrow set means weak separation on R. We also include a proof of equivalence of two definitions for weak separation. It will be convenient since the proof is not given in [2]. For the moment we use the terminology "weak separation" in the sense of

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