# THE HAUSDORFF DIMENSION OF LIMIT SETS OF SOME FUCHSIAN GROUPS 

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1. Preliminaries. Let $\Gamma$ and $\Lambda$ be a non-elementary finitely generated Fuchsian group of the second kind and its limit set, respectively. Put $M_{t}(\delta, \Lambda)=\inf \sum_{i}\left|I_{i}\right|^{t}$, where the infimum is taken over all coverings of $\Lambda$ by sequences $\left\{I_{i}\right\}$ of sets $I_{i}$ with the spherical diameter $\left|I_{i}\right|$ less than a given number $\delta>0$. Further, put $M_{t}(\Lambda)=\sup M_{t}(\delta, \Lambda)$, which is called the $t$-dimensional Hausdorff measure of $\Lambda$. It is shown in [2] that if $\infty \notin \Lambda, M_{t}(\Lambda)=\sup _{\dot{\delta}} \inf \sum_{i} \operatorname{dia}^{t}\left(I_{i}\right)$, where the infimum is taken over all coverings of $\Lambda$ by sequences $\left\{I_{i}\right\}$ of sets $I_{i}$ with the Euclidean diameter $\operatorname{dia}\left(I_{i}\right)$. We call $d(\Lambda)=\inf \left\{t>0 ; M_{t}(\Lambda)=0\right\}$ the Hausdorff dimension of $\Lambda$. In [3] Beardon proved that $d(\Lambda)<1$ for the limit set $\Lambda(\nexists \infty)$ of any finitely generated Fuchsian group of the second kind.

The purpose of this note is to show the continuity of $d(\Lambda)$ with respect to quasiconformal deformations of $\Gamma$.

Let $w$ be a $K$-quasiconformal mapping of the unit disc $D$ onto itself and $w(0)=0$. The following distortion theorem is due to Mori [5].

Proposition 1. Let $w$ be a K-quasiconformal mapping of $D$ onto itself and $w(0)=0$. Then for every pair of points $z_{1}, z_{2}$ with $\left|z_{1}\right| \leqq 1$, $\left|z_{2}\right| \leqq 1$,

$$
\left|w\left(z_{1}\right)-w\left(z_{2}\right)\right|<16\left|z_{1}-z_{2}\right|^{1 / K}, \quad\left(z_{1} \neq z_{2}\right) .
$$

Let $\Gamma$ be a finitely generated Fuchsian group acting on $D$. We say that $\Gamma$ has a type $(g ; n ; m)$ if $S=D / \Gamma$ is obtained from a compact surface of genus $g$ by removing $j(\geqq 0$ ) points, $m$ ( $\geqq 0$ ) conformal discs and if there are finitely many, say $k$ ( $\geqq 0$ ), ramification points on $S$, where $n=j+k$. Suppose that to each ramification point $a_{i}$ ( $i=1,2, \cdots, k$ ) on $S$, there is assigned an integer $\nu_{i}, 1<\nu_{1} \leqq \nu_{2} \leqq \cdots \leqq$ $\nu_{k}<+\infty$. Then we say that $\Gamma$ has the signature $\left(g ; \nu_{1}, \nu_{2}, \cdots, \nu_{k}\right.$, $\nu_{k+1}, \cdots, \nu_{n} ; m$ ), where $\nu_{k+1}=\cdots=\nu_{n-1}=\nu_{n}=\infty$. We call an isomorphism $\chi$ of a Fuchsian group $\Gamma_{0}$ onto $\Gamma_{1}$ quasiconformal if there exists a quasiconformal mapping $w$ which maps $D$ onto itself and $w(0)=0$ such that $\chi(A)=w A w^{-1}$ for all $A \in \Gamma_{0}$. The following proposition was proved by Bers [4].

