

22. On the Behaviour of the Boundary of Riemann Surfaces. I.

By Yasutaka NAGAI.

Mathematical Institute, Naniwa Daigaku.

(Comm. by K. KUNUGI, M.J.A., April 12, 1950.)

We shall define the generalized harmonic measure of the boundary of a given Riemann surface and then classify it into two types.

Theorem 1. (An extension of R. Nevanlinna's theorem¹⁾) Let F be a Riemann surface with a finite number of sheets spread over the z -plane and have Green's function and E be the set of its all accessible boundary points. We map the universal covering surface F^∞ of F on $|w| < 1$, then the measure of e on $|w|=1$, which corresponds to E , is 2π .

Proof. The mapping function $z=f(w)$ is automorphic with respect to a Fuchsian group G and let F be mapped on a fundamental domain D_0 , which contains $w_0=0$. Let w_n be its equivalent. Since F has Green's function, we have by Poincaré's theorem²⁾

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-|w_n|) < \infty. \quad (1)$$

We shall show that characteristic function $T(r)$ of $f(w)$ is bounded. Let a_0 be any point in D_0 and a_n be its equivalent, then we have

$$\left| \frac{w_0 - a_0}{1 - \bar{a}_0 \cdot w_0} \right| = \left| \frac{w_n - a_n}{1 - \bar{a}_n \cdot w_n} \right|.$$

Hence

$$|a_0| = \left| \frac{0 - a_0}{1 - \bar{a}_0 \cdot 0} \right| = \left| \frac{w_n - a_n}{1 - \bar{a}_n \cdot w_n} \right|.$$

From this we can easily deduce that

$$\frac{1 - |a_0|}{1 + |a_0|} (1 - |w_n|) \leq 1 - |a_n| \leq \frac{1 + |a_0|}{1 - |a_0|} (1 - |w_n|). \quad (2)$$

With respect to a general meromorphic function $f(w)$, $N(r, a)$ and $\sum_{r_n \leq r} (1 - r_n(a))$, where $r_n(a)$ is the absolute value of a -point of $f(w)$, are reciprocally uniformly bounded for some set of a .

Now we apply it on our automorphic function $f(w)$. Denote by $n(z)$ the number of sheets of F above z . Since F consists of a finite number of sheets, the maximum of $n(z)$ when z varies on the

1) R. Nevanlinna: *Eindeutige Analytische Funktionen*. Berlin, (1936), p. 204.

2) H. Poincaré: *Sur l'uniformisation des fonctions analytiques*. Acta. Math, 31 (1907).