

**ON APPROXIMATION BY EUCLIDEAN AND
NON-EUCLIDEAN TRANSLATIONS OF
AN ANALYTIC FUNCTION**

W. SEIDEL AND J. L. WALSH

In 1929 G. D. Birkhoff established¹ the noteworthy result that an entire function $F(z)$ exists such that to an arbitrary entire function $g(z)$ corresponds a sequence a_1, a_2, \dots depending on $g(z)$ with the property

$$(1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(z + a_n) = g(z)$$

for all z , uniformly for z on every closed bounded set.

It is the object of the present note (a) to indicate that not merely an arbitrary entire function $g(z)$ can be expressed in the form (1), but also any function analytic in a simply connected region, and (b) to study the non-euclidean analogue of the entire problem; precisely analogous results are obtained. Some related topics under (a) have recently been studied by A. Roth,² who, however, does not mention the results to be proved here.

The immediate occasion of the interest of the present writers³ in the problem is through (b), for non-euclidean translations have been widely used in the study of derivatives of univalent and other functions analytic in the unit circle $|z| = 1$; limit functions under such translations are of great significance in the study of derivatives and of limit values of a given function as a variable point z approaches the circumference $|z| = 1$.

We shall give a proof of the following theorem, proof and theorem differing only in detail from those of Birkhoff:

THEOREM 1. *There exists an entire function $F(z)$ such that given an arbitrary function $f(z)$ analytic in a simply connected region R of the z -plane, we have for suitably chosen a_1, a_2, \dots the relation*

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(z + a_n) = f(z)$$

for z in R , uniformly on any closed bounded set in R .

¹ Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris, vol. 189, pp. 473-475.

² Commentarii Mathematici Helvetici, vol. 11 (1938-1939), pp. 77-125.

³ Compare Seidel and Walsh, *On the derivatives of functions analytic in the unit circle and their radii of univalence and of p -valence*, a forthcoming paper in the Transactions of this Society.