ON UNIQUENESS SETS
FOR AREALLY MEAN p-VALENT FUNCTIONS

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Abstract. We study the sets of uniqueness of areally mean p-valent functions in the unit disc. Namely, if \( f(z) \) is in this class and has the same angular limit in a set \( E \) on the boundary of the unit disc, we prove that if \( p \) is small compared to the size of \( E \) then \( f(z) \) is constant. We then construct an areally mean p-valent function which shows that some condition on the size of the set \( E \) must be imposed.

Introduction

The original F. and M. Riesz Theorem states that if a bounded analytic function in the unit disc \( \Delta \) has the same radial limit in a set of positive Lebesgue measure \( E \) on \( \partial\Delta \) then the function has to be constant.

Beurling [1, 3] showed that if we consider the class of univalent functions in the unit disc, the same result holds if we replace a set of positive Lebesgue measure by a set of positive logarithmic capacity in \( \partial\Delta \).

We start by giving the definition of areally mean p-valent functions.

Definition 1. Let \( f(x) \) be a regular nonconstant function in \( \Delta \). Define
\[
n(\omega) = n(\omega, \Delta, f)
\]
to be the number of roots of the equation \( f(x) = \omega \) in \( \Delta \), and write
\[
p(R) = p(R, \Delta, f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} n(Re^{i\theta}) d\theta.
\]

Then if there exists a positive number \( p \) such that
\[
\int_{0}^{R} p(\rho)2\rho d\rho \leq pR^2
\]
for all positive \( R \), we say that the function \( f(z) \) is an areally mean p-valent function.

From now on we are going to denote this class of functions by AMP. This class has been studied by several authors; good references are Hayman [5] and Eke [4].

Let us consider now the following class of functions.

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Definition 2. Let $f(x)$ be a regular function in the unit disc. If
\[ \iint_{\Delta} \frac{|f(z)|^2}{|1 + |f(z)|^2|^2} \, dx \, dy < \infty, \]
we say that $f(z) \in D_S$. These functions are called functions of finite spherical area.

It is not difficult to show that $\text{AMP} \subset D_S$. Beurling [1] proved the following theorem.

**Theorem A.** Suppose that $f(x) \in D_S$ and that
\[ f(e^{i\theta}) = \lim_{r \to 1} f(re^{i\theta}) = \alpha, \]
whenever $e^{i\theta} \in E$, where $E \subset \partial \Delta$.

We define
\[ \delta_p(\alpha) = \{w : |w - \alpha| < p\}, \]
\[ \Delta_p(\alpha) = f^{-1}(\delta_p(\alpha)) = \{z \in \Delta : |f(z) - \alpha| < p\}, \]
and
\[ \iint_{\Delta_p(\alpha)} \frac{|f(z)|^2}{|1 + |f(z)|^2|^2} \, dx \, dy = A_p(\alpha). \]

If now $\text{cap}(E) > 0$ and $\limsup_{p \to 0} \frac{A_p(\alpha)}{p^2} < \infty$, then $f(z)$ is constant.

Later Tsuji [9] gave a modified version of this theorem.

Carleson [2] proved that some condition on the limiting value $\alpha$ must be imposed if we want to obtain a uniqueness result for the class $D_S$. He constructed a nonconstant function $f(z) \in D_S$ such that $\lim_{r \to 1} f(re^{i\theta}) = 0$ for all $e^{i\theta} \in E \subset \partial \Delta$, and $\text{cap}(E) > 0$.

Functions of finite spherical area are only apparently more general than those in $\text{AMP}$. A function $f$ belongs to $D_S$ if and only if some bilinear transform $e^{ab} \partial f + d$ for suitable, $a$, $b$, $c$, $d$ belongs to $\text{AMP}$ (possibly as a meromorphic function). For $\text{AMP}$ 0 and $\infty$ are special points, while $D_S$ is invariant under bilinear transforms.

Due to the above remarks and using Carleson's construction in [2], we shall construct a nonconstant function $f(z)$ in $\text{AMP}$ for some $p$, such that $f(z)$ has the same angular limit in a set of positive capacity.

In the positive direction we will prove that if $f(z)$ in $\text{AMP}$ has the same nontangential limit in a set $E$ of positive capacity and if $p$ is small compared to the size of $E$, then $f(z)$ is constant. We will have to make precise the above statement in Theorem 1.

We start with some preliminaries. Let $f(z)$ be in $\text{AMP}$, such that
\[ \lim_{z \to e^{i\theta}} f(z) = \alpha \text{ nontangentially for all } e^{i\theta} \in E \text{ and } \text{cap}(E) > 0. \]
Now we want to reduce the problem to the case in which $f(z)$ is zero-free in some simply connected domain $\Omega \subset \Delta$. It is known [5] that any arcellar mean $p$-valent function can have at most $p$ zeros counting multiplicity. Let $z_j$, $j = 1, \ldots, k$ be the points for which $f(z_j) = 0$. We define $r_0 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq k} |z_j|$. Let $\Omega$ be the simply connected domain given by
\[ \Omega = \{z : r_0 < |z| < 1, \ |\arg z| < \pi\}. \]
Then \( f(z) \) is areally mean \( p \)-valent in \( \Omega \), \( f(z) \neq 0 \), and \( f(z) \) has the same non tangential limit \( \alpha \) on \( \partial \Omega \), where \( E \subset \partial \Omega \) and \( \text{cap}(E) > 0 \).

Then for each positive integer \( n \), \( g(z) = f^{1/n}(z) \) is single valued and \( \alpha^{1/n} \) might take \( n \) different values. We call these values \( \alpha_i, i = 1, \ldots, n \). Let \( E_{i,n} \subset E, \ i = 1, \ldots, n \), be the set such that \( \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\theta}} g(z) = \alpha_i, n \) for any \( e^{i\theta} \in E_{i,n} \). It is clear that \( E = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} E_{i,n} \) and the \( E_{i,n} \) are disjoint. Since \( \text{cap}(E) > 0 \), there exists at least one \( i \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \) such that \( \text{cap}(E_{i,n}) > 0 \). Among those, we choose \( E_{i_0,n} \) with the property that,

\[
\text{cap}(E_{i_0,n}) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \text{cap}(E_{i,n}) > 0.
\]

Let \( \gamma(E_{i_0,n}) \) be the Robin constant of the set \( E_{i_0,n} \).

Let \( f(z) \) in AMP be zero-free, let \( 0 < \lambda < 1 \), (recall that \( 2\pi p(R, f) \) is the total variation of \( \arg f \) on the level curves \( |f(z)| = R \); then \( p(R^2, f^2) = \lambda p(R, f) \)). We want to show that the function \( f^2(z) \) is areally mean \( p\lambda \)-valent. Thus, we have to show that,

\[
\int_0^R p(t, g) \, dt \leq p\lambda R^{2\lambda}
\]

for any positive \( R \), or

\[
\int_0^R p(s^2, f^2) \, ds \leq \lambda p R^{2\lambda},
\]

or, which is the same,

\[
\int_0^R \lambda^2 p(s, f) \, 2s^{2\lambda-1} \, ds \leq \lambda p R^{2\lambda}.
\]

We write \( W(R) = -2 \int_0^R p(s, f) \, ds \) so that, since \( f \in AMP, W(R) \leq p R^2 \). Then for \( 0 < \lambda < 1 \)

\[
\int_0^R p(s, f) \, 2s^{2\lambda-1} \, ds = \int_0^R s^{2\lambda-2} \, dW(s)
\]

\[
= R^{2\lambda-2} W(R) + (2 - 2\lambda) \int_0^R W(s) s^{2\lambda-3} \, ds
\]

\[
\leq R^{2\lambda-2} W(R) + (2 - 2\lambda) \int_0^R p s^{2\lambda-1} \, ds
\]

\[
\leq p R^{2\lambda} \left[ 1 + \frac{2 - 2\lambda}{2\lambda} \right] = \frac{p}{\lambda} R^{2\lambda}.
\]

Multiplying by \( \lambda^2 \), we obtain that

\[
\int_0^R p(t, g) \, dt \leq p\lambda R^{2\lambda}
\]

for any positive \( R \), as we wanted to show.

After these preliminaries we state our theorem.

**Theorem 1.** Suppose that \( f(z) \in AMP \) and that

\[
f(e^{i\theta}) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} f(re^{i\theta}) = \alpha
\]
for any $e^{i\theta} \in E$, where $\text{cap}(E) > 0$. Then, if

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{\gamma(E_{i_0, n})}{n} \right] < \frac{1}{4\pi^2p},$$

the function $f(z)$ is constant.

The natural question to ask is how sharp is our theorem. Namely, for fixed $p$ is it true that for any positive $\varepsilon$ there exists a nonconstant function $f(z) \in \text{AMP}$ such that

$$f(e^{i\theta}) = \lim_{r \to 1} f(re^{i\theta}) = \alpha$$

for every $e^{i\theta} \in E$, where $\text{cap}(E) > 0$, and such that

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{\gamma(E_{i_0, n})}{n} \right] > \frac{1}{4\pi^2p} - \varepsilon?$$

1. PROOFS

Proof of Theorem 1. The case $\alpha = 0$ is trivial, since then for $f(z) \in \text{AMP}$ the value $\alpha = 0$ will satisfy the hypothesis of Theorem A. The case $\alpha = \infty$ can be treated in the same way by considering the function $g(z) = f(\Omega)$, which is in the class $D_\infty$. The function $g(z)$ satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem A for the value $\alpha = 0$. Therefore, we can assume that $\alpha \neq 0, \infty$.

Suppose that there exists a function $f(z)$ such that $f(z) \in \text{AMP}$ and

$$\lim_{r \to 1} f(re^{i\theta}) = \alpha,$$

when $e^{i\theta} \in E$, where $\text{cap}(E) > 0$.

By a result in [8], if $f(z) \in \text{AMP}$, thus $f(z) \in D_\infty$, then $f(z)$ is normal. Hence by a theorem in [7], if $f(z)$ is normal, radial limits of $f(z)$ are also nontangential limits.

By the observation we made in the introduction, we can assume that $f(z)$ is areally mean $p$-valent in $\Omega = \{z : r_0 < |z| < 1, \ |\arg z| < \pi\}$, $f(z) \neq 0$, and $\Omega$ has the same nontangential limit $\alpha$ on $E$, where $E \subset \partial \Omega$ and $\text{cap}(E) > 0$.

The function $g(z) = f^{1/n}(z)$ is areally mean $\frac{p}{n}$-valent. For fixed $n$, choose $i_0$ as in the introduction. We have that

$$\int\int_{\Delta_{\alpha}(\alpha_{i_0, n})} |g'(z)|^2 dx dy \leq \int\int_{\Omega(\alpha_{i_0, n})} |g'(z)|^2 dx dy \leq \frac{pn}{n} [\rho + |\alpha|^{1/n}]^2,$$

where $\Delta_{\rho}(\alpha_{i_0, n}) = \{z \in \Omega : |g(z) - \alpha_{i_0, n}| < \rho\}$, since $\Delta_{\rho}(\alpha_{i_0, n}) \subset \{z \in \Omega : |g(z)| < \rho + |\alpha_{i_0, n}|\} = \Omega_{\rho}(\alpha_{i_0, n})$; observe that $|\alpha_{i_0, n}| = |\alpha|^{1/n}$.

Let $\tau$ be a small positive number to be determined later, which is going to depend only on the function $f(z)$. Considering $\tau^{1/n} = \rho$ in the above inequalities we obtain

$$\int\int_{\Delta_{\tau^{1/n}}(\alpha_{i_0, n})} |g'(z)|^2 dx dy \leq \int\int_{\Omega_{\tau^{1/n}}(\alpha_{i_0, n})} |g'(z)|^2 dx dy \leq \frac{pn}{n} [\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n}]^2.$$
Without loss of generality we can assume that the set $E_{0,n}$ is closed. Then there exists a distribution $\mu(\zeta)$ of total mass 1 on $E_{0,n}$ such that the potential

$$u(z) = \int_{E_{0,n}} \log \left| \frac{1}{z-\zeta} \right| d\mu(\zeta)$$

is bounded by $V_0(E_{0,n}) = \gamma(E_{0,n})$ for any $z$ in the complex plane. Standard computations [3, pp. 58–59] show that

$$\int_{|z|<1} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right]^2 r \, dr \, d\theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} [\gamma(E_{0,n})] < \infty. \tag{1.2}$$

Define

$$S_n = \int_{\Delta_{1/n}(\alpha_{0,n})} |g'(z)| \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} r \, dr \, d\theta.$$

By the Schwarz's inequality, (1.1) and (1.2)

$$S_n \leq \pi \left[ \frac{p(\gamma(E_{0,n}))}{2} \right]^{1/2} |\tau/n + |\alpha|^1/n| \tag{1.3}.$$

Define now

$$\sigma_n(\zeta) = -\int_{\Delta_{1/n}(\alpha_{0,n})} |g'(z)| d[\arg(re^{i\theta} - \zeta)] \, dr$$

for $z = re^{i\theta}$. The Cauchy-Riemann equations for the function $u(z)$ give us that

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} r \, d\theta = -\int_{E_{0,n}} d[\arg(re^{i\theta} - \zeta)] d\mu(\zeta).$$

Therefore, we can write

$$S_n = \int_{E_{0,n}} \sigma_n(\zeta) d\mu(\zeta).$$

Our goal is to get an estimate of $\sigma_n(\zeta)$ from below for any $\zeta \in E_{0,n}$.

By the above remarks it is enough to estimate $\sigma_n(\zeta)$ at one point of $E_{0,n}$, since the same estimate will hold at any other point of $E_{0,n}$. We can assume that $\zeta = 1$ is in $E_{0,n}$, and hence we have to estimate

$$\sigma_n(1) = -\int_{\Delta_{1/n}(\alpha_{0,n})} |g'(z)| d[\arg(re^{i\theta} - 1)] \, dr.$$

For $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$ we define $l_t$ to be a rectilinear segment of length $\cos t$ lying in $|x| < 1$ and making an angle $t$ at $\zeta = 1$ with the radius drawn to $\zeta = 1$. Call $t = -\arg(re^{i\theta} - 1)$; then we have

$$\sigma_n(1) = \int_{\Delta_{1/n}(\alpha_{0,n})} |g'(z)| d\tilde{\tau} \, dr.$$

We know that $\lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) = \alpha_{0,n}$ in any angular domain. Let $\omega = \omega \cap \{z : |z - \frac{1}{2}| < \frac{1}{2}\}$ be the angular domain resulting of the intersection of an angular domain $\omega$ which has its vertex at $\zeta = 1$ and is symmetrical to the radius of $|z| = 1$ through $\zeta = 1$ and is of aperture $\frac{\pi}{2}$, with the disc $\{z : |z - \frac{1}{2}| < \frac{1}{2}\}$. Then the part of $\omega$ in the vicinity of $\zeta = 1$ belongs to $\Delta_{1/n}(\alpha_{0,n})$. 
Let $\Delta$ denote the common part of $\Delta_{t/n}(\alpha_{\theta_0}, n)$ and this angular domain $\omega$. Observe that $\Delta_{t/n}(\alpha_{\theta_0}, n) = \{z \in \Omega : |f'/n(z) - \alpha_{\theta_0, n}| < \tau^{1/n}\} \subset \{z \in \Omega : |f(z) - \alpha| < \tau\}$; therefore, for $\tau$ small enough depending only on the function $f(z)$, the connected component of $\Delta$ with the point $\zeta = 1$ as boundary point lies inside the circle $|z - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2}$. Hence,

$$\sigma_n(1) = \iint_{\Delta} |g'(z)| \, d\bar{z} \, dr + \iint_{\Delta_{t/n}(\alpha_{\theta_0}, n) \setminus \Delta} |g'(z)| \, d\bar{z} \, dr = I + II.$$

Consider the range where $d\bar{z} < 0$ in $II$, and call the corresponding integral $III$. Then

$$\sigma_n(1) = I - |III|.$$ 

By the definition of $d\bar{z}$

$$\frac{d\bar{z}}{d\theta} = \frac{r \cos \theta - r^2}{1 + r^2 - 2r \cos \theta}. $$

Fix $r = \cos \theta_0$ so that the point $z = re^{i\theta}$ lies outside the circle $|z - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2}$ (i.e., $r = \cos \theta$) whenever $\theta_0 \leq |\theta| \leq \pi$. We observe that $d\bar{z} \geq 0$ for $|\theta| \leq \theta_0$ and $d\bar{z} \leq 0$ for $\theta_0 \leq |\theta| \leq \pi$. It is not difficult to see that for $\theta_0 \leq |\theta| \leq \pi$ we have $|d\bar{z}| \leq r \, d\theta$. Now

$$|III| \leq \int dr \int_{\theta_0 \leq |\theta| \leq \pi} |g'(z)| |d\bar{z}|,$$

where the integral is restricted to the region $\Delta_{t/n}(\alpha_{\theta_0}, n) \setminus \Delta$. So as we know that for $\theta_0 \leq |\theta| \leq \pi$, $|d\bar{z}| \leq r \, d\theta$, by Schwarz's inequality,

$$|III| \leq \int dr \int_{\theta_0 \leq |\theta| \leq \pi} |g'(z)| |d\bar{z}| \leq \int dr \int_{\theta_0 \leq |\theta| \leq \pi} |g'(z)| r \, d\theta$$

$$\leq \iint_{\Delta_{t/n}(\alpha_{\theta_0}, n)} |g'(z)| r \, d\theta \, d\theta$$

$$\leq \left\{ \iint_{\Delta_{t/n}(\alpha_{\theta_0}, n)} |g'(z)|^2 r \, d\theta \, d\theta \right\}^{1/2} \left\{ \iint_{\Delta_{t/n}(\alpha_{\theta_0}, n)} r \, d\theta \, d\theta \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$\leq \pi \left[ \frac{p}{n} [\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n}]^2 \right]^{1/2}.$$ 

Therefore,

$$\sigma_n(1) \geq I - |III| \geq \iint_{\Delta} |g'(z)| \, d\bar{z} \, dr - \pi \left[ \frac{p}{n} [\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n}]^2 \right]^{1/2}.$$ 

Now we pass to estimate $I$ from below, namely,

$$I = \iint_{\Delta} |g'(z)| \, d\bar{z} \, dr.$$

If we set $\beta e^{it} = 1 - re^{-i\theta}$, a calculation shows that

$$d\bar{z} \, dr = \frac{\cos t - \beta}{(1 + \beta^2 - 2\beta \cos t)^{1/2}} \, d\theta \, dt.$$


Also, since $(1 + \bar{\rho}^2 - 2\bar{\rho}\cos t) \leq 1$ in $\{ z - \frac{1}{2} \} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, we have that

$$
\sigma_n(1) \geq \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} dt \int_{l_i \cap \Delta} \frac{|g'(z)|(\cos t - \bar{\rho})}{(1 + \bar{\rho}^2 - 2\bar{\rho}\cos t)^{3/2}} d\bar{\rho} - \pi \left[ \frac{p}{n} \frac{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2}{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2} \right]^{1/2}.
$$

If we consider now $l_{i/2}$ to be half of the segment $l_i$, the half having the point $\zeta = 1$ as one of its end points, then $(\cos t - \bar{\rho}) \geq \frac{\cos t}{2}$ on $[l_{i/2} \cap \Delta]$ for each $\frac{-\pi}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$, and the other end point of $l_{i/2}$ lies on $|z - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{4}$. Thus,

$$
\sigma_n(1) \geq \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos t}{2} dt \int_{l_{i/2} \cap \Delta} |g'(z)| d\bar{\rho} - \pi \left[ \frac{p}{n} \frac{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2}{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2} \right]^{1/2}.
$$

By our construction $[l_{i/2} \cap \Delta]$ contains a segment joining the point $\zeta = 1$ with a boundary point of $\Delta_{\tau/n}(\alpha_{i_0}, n)$, since by our choice of $\tau$ the connected component of $\Delta$ with the point $\zeta = 1$ as boundary point lies inside the circle $|z - \frac{1}{4}| = \frac{1}{4}$ and one of the end points of $l_{i/2}$ lies on $|z - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{4}$. Therefore,

$$
\int_{l_{i/2} \cap \Delta} |g'(z)| d\bar{\rho} \geq \tau^{1/n}
$$

for each $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$. Hence

$$
\sigma_n(1) \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \tau^{1/n} - \pi \left[ \frac{p}{n} \frac{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2}{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2} \right]^{1/2},
$$

and the same estimate holds for each $\zeta \in E_{i_0, n}$; therefore,

$$
(1.4) \quad S_n \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \tau^{1/n} - \pi \left[ \frac{p}{n} \frac{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2}{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2} \right]^{1/2}.
$$

By (1.3) and (1.4)

$$
\pi \left[ \frac{p(\gamma(E_{i_0, n}))}{2n} \right]^{1/2} [\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n}] \geq S_n \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \tau^{1/n} - \pi \left[ \frac{p}{n} \frac{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2}{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2} \right]^{1/2},
$$

for any $n > 0$. Hence we must have

$$
(1.5) \quad \pi \left[ \frac{p(\gamma(E_{i_0, n}))}{2n} \right]^{1/2} [\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n}] \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \tau^{1/n} - \pi \left[ \frac{p}{n} \frac{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2}{\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n} \eta^2} \right]^{1/2},
$$

dividing both sides by $[\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n}]$, we have

$$
\pi \left[ \frac{p(\gamma(E_{i_0, n}))}{2n} \right]^{1/2} \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\tau^{1/n}}{[\tau^{1/n} + |\alpha|^{1/n}]} - \pi \left[ \frac{p}{n} \right]^{1/2},
$$

squaring both sides, taking the $\liminf$ as $n \to \infty$, and dividing both sides by $\pi^2 p$, we obtain

$$
\liminf_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{\gamma(E_{i_0, n})}{n} \right] \geq \frac{1}{4\pi^2 p},
$$

which proves our theorem.

As an immediate corollary to Theorem 1 we obtain an estimate in how big the size of $E$ can be for the function $f(z)$ not to be necessarily a constant. More precisely,
Corollary 1. Suppose that \( f(z) \in \text{AMP} \) and that
\[
\lim_{r \to 1^-} f(re^{i\theta}) = \alpha
\]
for any \( e^{i\theta} \in E \). Then if \( \text{cap}(E) > 2e^{-1/4\pi^2p} \), the function \( f(z) \) is constant.

Proof of Corollary 1. By Theorem 7.17 in [10, p. 437] we have
\[
\frac{\log 2 + \gamma(E_{i_0,n})}{n} \leq \log 2 + \gamma(E) = \log \left( \frac{2}{\text{cap}(E)} \right).
\]
By hypothesis,
\[
\frac{1}{4\pi^2p} > \log \left( \frac{2}{\text{cap}(E)} \right);
\]
hence,
\[
\frac{\log 2 + \gamma(E_{i_0,n})}{n} < \log \left( \frac{2}{\text{cap}(E)} \right) < \frac{1}{4\pi^2p},
\]
taking the \( \liminf_{n \to \infty} \) in both sides of the above inequality, we obtain
\[
\liminf_{n \to \infty} \left[ \frac{\gamma(E_{i_0,n})}{n} \right] < \frac{1}{4\pi^2p},
\]
which implies by Theorem 1, that the function \( f(z) \) is constant, and the corollary is proved.

2. A CONSTRUCTION

In the introduction we mentioned that Riesz's theorem does not hold in full generality. In this section we are going to construct a function in \( \text{AMP} \), nonconstant and such that it has the same nontangential limit in a set \( E \) of positive capacity.

Let \( f(z) \) be the function constructed in [2]; it satisfies that \( \iint_{\Delta} |f'(z)|^2 \, dx \, dy < \infty \) and \( \lim_{r \to 1^-} f(re^{i\theta}) = 0 \) for all \( e^{i\theta} \in E \subset \partial \Delta \) (that \( \text{cap}(E) > 0 \)).

If we denote by \( n(w) \) the number of roots of \( f(z) = w \),
\[
\iint_{\Delta} |f'(z)|^2 \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty n(w) \, d\sigma(w) < \infty,
\]
where \( d\sigma(w) \) denotes the Lebesgue measure. It follows from the absolute continuity of the above integral that for almost all complex \( w_0 \) we have
\[
\lim_{r \to 1^-} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{|w-w_0|<r} n(w) \, d\sigma(w) \to n(w_0) < \infty.
\]
Choose \( w_0, w_1 \) so that (2.1) holds for both values, and set
\[
F(z) = \frac{f(z) - w_0}{f(z) - w_1}.
\]
Then \( F(z) \) has angular limit \( \alpha = w_0/w_1 \) at all points of \( E \). Also the equations \( f(z) = 0, \infty \) only have finitely many roots, since \( n(w_0) \) and \( n(w_1) \) are finite. We claim that \( f(z) \in \text{AMP} \). In fact, it follows from (2.1) that if \( N(w) \) denotes the number of roots of \( F(z) = w \), then
\[
\int_0^{2\pi} \int_R^{\infty} N(te^{i\phi}) \, dt \, d\phi = O(R^2)
\]
as \( R \to 0 \) and

\[
\int_0^{2\pi} \int_R^{\infty} \frac{N(te^{i\phi})t \, dt \, d\phi}{t^4} = O \left( \frac{1}{R^2} \right)
\]
as \( R \to \infty \). This implies

\[
\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} N(te^{i\phi})t \, dt \, d\phi \leq C4^p,
\]

\(-\infty < p < \infty\), where \( C \) is a positive constant. We use (2.2) for \( p < 0 \) and (2.3) for \( p \geq 0 \). Suppose now that \( R > 0 \), and choose \( q \) such that \( 2^q < R \leq 2^{q+1} \).

Then

\[
\int_0^{R} \int_0^{2\pi} N(te^{i\phi})t \, dt \, d\phi \leq \sum_{p=-\infty}^q \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2^{p+1}} N(te^{i\phi})t \, dt \, d\phi
\]

\[\leq C \sum_{p=-\infty}^q 4^p = \frac{4}{3} C4^q \leq \frac{4}{3} CR^2.
\]

The function \( F(z) \) can have a finite number of poles and zeros in \( \Delta \), but by a conformal mapping of a cut annulus \( \Omega \) onto the unit disc we can construct a function without poles and zeros, if we call this new function \( F(z) \) again, is an areally mean \((\mathfrak{C}_p\mathfrak{C})\)-valent function, and \( F(z) \) has the same angular limit \( \alpha = w_0/w_1 \) in a set \( E \) of positive capacity as we wanted to show.

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