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By a classical result of Fatou, a bounded analytic function on the unit disc D , i.e. in the space $H^\infty(D)$, has a radial limit at almost every point on ∂D . We examine the question of whether this limiting or boundary value lies in the interior or on the boundary of the image domain. We show that the first case is "typical" in the sense that every function in a certain dense G_δ -set of H^∞ has this property at a.e. boundary point. Several other spaces including the disc algebra and the Dirichlet space are also studied.

1. Introduction. Let D be the unit disc in \mathbb{C} . In this paper we consider certain types of covering properties for analytic functions belonging to the disc algebra $A(D)$, the space of bounded analytic functions $H^\infty(D)$, and the Dirichlet space \mathcal{D} . We prove these properties are generic in the categorical sense; i.e., they hold for functions forming a residual set. A generic property is said to hold for "nearly every" function in the space.

For f analytic in d , let E_f denote those points $\zeta \in T = \partial D$ where $f(\zeta)$ fails to exist (as a nontangential limit) or where $f(\zeta)$ exists but $f(\zeta) \notin f(D)$. Our main results are summarized in this

THEOREM. (a) *The Lebesgue measure $|E_f|$ is zero for nearly every function $f \in H^\infty(D)$.*

(b) *The logarithmic capacity $\text{Cap}(E_f)$ is zero for nearly every function $f \in \mathcal{D}$.*

(c) *Let h be any Hausdorff measure function. The Hausdorff measure $\Lambda_h(E_f)$ is zero for nearly every function $f \in A(D)$.*

The theorem says that nearly every function in these spaces maps the boundary of the unit disc into the image of the interior; we might say it buries its boundary values. The size of the exceptional set E_f depends upon the space, but our results would seem to be the strongest possible in this regard. One would not expect smaller exceptional sets for $H^\infty(D)$ and \mathcal{D} , since nontangential limits may not even exist for sets of measure zero and capacity zero, respectively. This doesn't happen in $A(D)$, since these functions are continuous on \bar{D} ; however, we have shown that by almost any measure of smallness, nearly every function in $A(D)$ has a "small"

exceptional set. It should be pointed out that a much stronger covering property than that of our theorem may hold in spaces containing unbounded functions. In a sequel to this paper [15], we show that for numerous spaces, including for example the Hardy spaces, nearly every function maps D onto \mathbb{C} .

We prove the parts of our theorem in Sections Three, Four, and Five. Our result for $A(D)$ answers a question of Carl Cowen [3] (see also Problem 5.65 of [4]) which arose in his study of Toeplitz operators. He asked for a function $f \in A(D)$ with $|E_f| = 0$. An explicit example is described in the remarks at the end of Section Three. Our theorem shows that, in the categorical sense, functions in $A(D)$ without this property are pathological! In $H^\infty(D)$, the situation is somewhat reversed: Examples with $|E_f| = 0$ are easily found, but the proof that nearly every function has this property is more difficult. It requires a result relating the geometry of plane regions to harmonic measures on their boundaries which may be of independent interest. This is discussed in the Remark at the end of Section Five.

In Section Six we pose some questions regarding other spaces of bounded analytic functions and other types of covering properties. We also discuss some similarities our techniques of proof seem to have with those used with gap power series.

The main ingredient in our proofs is something we call the depth function, δ_f , for an analytic function f . It measures the size of ramified discs lying in the image surface of f and tells, in an appropriate local sense, how deeply various values are buried in the range of f . The depth function is related to more common measures of schlicht discs in the image surface, which have long been of interest in classical analysis, see also [14]. Its properties are developed in the next section after we establish some notation.

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2. The depth function. For $w \in \mathbb{C}$ and $r > 0$, $D(w, r) = \{z: |z - w| < r\}$. The unit disc is $D = D(0, 1)$ with $\partial D = T$, the unit circle. For a Lebesgue measurable set $E \subseteq T$, $|E|$ denotes its normalized Lebesgue measure.

If G is a plane domain, $H(G)$ denotes the space of analytic functions on G . For $f \in H(G)$, let $f(G) = \{w = f(z): z \in G\}$. If $G' \subset G$ has compact closure in G we write $G' \Subset G$. If $\Gamma \in \mathbb{C}$ is a Borel set, then

$\omega(z, \Gamma; G)$ denotes the harmonic measure of $\Gamma \cap \partial G$ with respect to G . (see Tsuji [16] Chapter 3.17).

Suppose $f \in H(G)$, $a \in G$, $b = f(a)$, and $r > 0$. We write $\Omega_a(r) = \Omega_{a,f}(r)$ for the (connected) component of $f^{-1}(D(b, r))$ in G which contains a . If $\Omega_a(r) \Subset G$, the argument principle implies that f is a k -to-1 map of $\Omega_a(r)$ onto $D(b, r)$ for some $k \in \mathbf{Z}^+$, the positive integers.

Suppose f is analytic on D and has a nontangential limit $w \in \mathbf{C}$ at some point $\xi \in T$. We write $f(\xi) = w$. Recall, for example that if $f \in H^\infty(D)$, then $f(\xi)$ exists for almost all $\xi \in T$.

DEFINITION. Let G be a plane domain. If $f \in H(G)$ and $w \in \mathbf{C}$, the depth function for f on G at w is

$$\delta(w, f, G) = \sup\{t: \Omega_a(t) \Subset G, \text{ some } a \text{ with } f(a) = w\}.$$

When there is no ambiguity about the domain G , we write simply $\delta_f(w)$.

In geometric terms, $\delta_f(w)$ is the supremum of the radii of (ramified) discs centered at w which lie in the image surface of f . Thus it tells how deeply w is buried in the range of f , but in a local sense, i.e., how the sheets of the image surface cover w , rather than a global sense. In particular, the largest disc about w which lies in $f(G)$ will generally have a radius greater than $\delta_f(w)$.

In the remainder of this section we establish the main properties of the depth function.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let G be a plane domain and f a nonconstant function in $H(G)$.*

(a) *Either $\delta_f \equiv \infty$, or $\delta_f: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$. In the latter case, δ_f is a Lipschitz function with Lipschitz constant 1.*

(b) *$\delta_f(w) > 0$ if and only if $w \in f(G)$*

(c) *Given $K \subset f(G)$ compact, there exists $\eta > 0$ and an open set $G' \Subset G$ with $\delta(w, f, G') > \eta$, for all $w \in K$.*

(d) *If $g \in H(G)$, then*

$$(2.1) \quad \sup |\delta_f(w) - \delta_g(w)| \leq \sup_G |f - g|$$

with the understanding that if the right side is finite, then $\delta_f \equiv \infty$ if and only if $\delta_g \equiv \infty$.

Proof. Properties (a) and (b) follow easily from the open mapping theorem. We point out that $\delta_f \equiv \infty$ may occur for any domain G , even $G = D$.

To prove (c), let $\tau = \inf_{w \in K} \delta(w, f, G)$. By (a) and (b), $\tau > 0$. Choose η with $0 < \eta < \tau/4$. There is a finite set $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n \in K$ with

$$K \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^n D(w_j, \eta).$$

For each y , there is a $a_j \in G$, with $f(a_j) = w_j$ and $\Omega_{a_j}(\tau/2) \Subset G$. Letting $G' = \bigcup_{j=1}^n \Omega_{a_j}(\tau/2)$, we see $G' \Subset G$. Now, suppose $w \in K$ is arbitrary. Then $w \in D(w_j, \eta)$ for some j . Because f maps $\Omega_{a_j}(\tau/2)$ onto $D(w_j, \tau/2)$, there is $a \in \Omega_{a_j}(\tau/2)$ with $f(a) = w$. Since $D(w, \eta) \Subset D(w_j, \tau/2)$, $\Omega_a(\eta) \Subset \Omega_{a_j}(\tau/2) \subset G'$. In particular, $\Omega_a(\eta) \Subset G'$, implying $\delta(w, f, G') > \eta$.

To prove (d), suppose $\sigma = \sup_{z \in G} |f(z) - g(z)| < \infty$. Assume first that $\delta_f \not\equiv \infty$ and $\delta_g \not\equiv \infty$ and argue by contradiction. Let $w_0 \notin \mathbb{C}$ satisfy

$$(2.2) \quad |\delta_f(w_0) - \delta_g(w_0)| > \sigma.$$

We may assume that $\delta_f(w_0) > \delta_g(w_0)$, so (2.1) implies $\delta_f(w_0) > \sigma$. Choose $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small that $\eta = \delta_f(w_0) - \varepsilon\sigma$. For some $a \in f^{-1}(w_0)$, $\Omega = \Omega_{a,f}(\eta) \Subset G$. Since f maps $\partial\Omega$ onto $\partial D(w_0, \eta)$ and $|f - g| < \sigma$ on $\partial\Omega$, we have $g(\partial\Omega) \cap D(w_0, \eta - \sigma) = \emptyset$ and, by Rouché's theorem, $D(w_0, \eta - \sigma) \subset g(\Omega)$. These two facts imply that some component of $g^{-1}(D(w_0, \eta - \sigma))$ lies in Ω , hence $\delta_g(w_0) > \eta - \sigma$. Now, $|\delta_f(w_0) - \delta_g(w_0)| = |\eta + \varepsilon - \delta_g(w_0)| < \varepsilon + \sigma$. Since this holds for all small $\varepsilon > 0$, we contradict (2.2). A similar argument shows that $\delta_f \equiv \infty$ if and only if $\delta_g \equiv \infty$.

The domains G which we consider will be D and subsets of D . We will use the following results concerning the depth functions for bounded analytic functions on D :

LEMMA 2.2. *Let $f, g \in H^\infty(D)$ and $\xi \in T$, with $f(\xi) = w_1$ and $g(\xi) = w_2$. Then*

$$|\delta_f(w_1) - \delta_g(w_2)| \leq 2\|f - g\|_\infty.$$

Proof. By Lemma 2.1(a) and (d) we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\delta_f(w_1) - \delta_g(w_2)| &\leq |\delta_f(w_1) - \delta_g(w_1)| + |\delta_g(w_1) - \delta_g(w_2)| \\ &\leq \|f - g\|_\infty + |w_1 - w_2| \leq 2\|f - g\|_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

For $f \in H(D)$, $E_f = \{\xi \in T: f(\xi) \text{ does not exist or } f(\xi) \notin f(D)\} = \{\xi \in T: f(\xi) \text{ does not exist or } \delta_f(f(\xi)) = 0\}$. An immediate consequence of Lemma 2 and Fatou's lemma is

LEMMA 2.3. *Let $f, f_n \in H^\infty(D)$, with $\|f_n - f\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then*

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |E_{f_n}| \leq |E_f|.$$

3. Disc algebra. The disc algebra $A(D)$ is the space of bounded analytic functions on D which may be extended continuously to \bar{D} . It is a Banach space under the supremum norm. Before stating our results we recall the definitions concerning Hausdorff measure (see Chapter 2 [2]). A *measure function* h is a monotone increasing function defined on $r \geq 0$, with $h(0) = 0$. If E is a bounded plane set, we consider coverings of E by a sequence of discs D_m with radii r_m . We define

$$M_h(E) = \inf \sum_m h(r_m),$$

where the infimum is over all such coverings. If we restrict $r_m \leq t$ the corresponding lower bound is denoted $\Lambda^{(t)}$, and the limit

$$\Lambda_h(E) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \Lambda^{(t)}$$

is the Hausdorff measure of E . The quantities $M_h(E)$ and $\Lambda_h(E)$ are zero simultaneously, and it will be more convenient for us to work with M_h .

THEOREM 3.1. *Let h be a measure function. The collection of functions f in $A(D)$ for which $\Lambda_h(E_f) = 0$ is a dense G_δ -set.*

With particular choices of h , one can show, for example, that those collections for which $|E_f| = 0$, $\text{Cap}(E_f) = 0$, the Hausdorff dimension of E_f is zero are each dense G_δ -sets. Before the proof, we establish a preliminary lemma. Here χ denotes the identity function $\chi(z) = z$, $z \in D$.

LEMMA 3.2. *Let $\zeta > 0$ and $n \geq 2$ be given. Then there exists a function $g = g_{n,\zeta}$ in $A(D)$ with the following properties:*

- (a) $g(D) = D$,
- (b) g is at most 2-to-1,
- (c) $\|\chi - g\|_\infty < 4\pi/n$
- (d) $\{\zeta \in T: |g(\zeta)| = 1\} = \bigcup_{j=0}^{n-1} \bar{I}_j$ where each I_j is an open arc of T with $|I_j| < \zeta$.

Proof of Lemma. We obtain g as a Riemann mapping onto an appropriate simply connected surface S lying over D , projected down to D . First we construct S :

Let $\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_{n-1}$ be the arcs in D determined in the following manner. These arcs are congruent, with Γ_j consisting of a radial segment of length $1/n$ ending at the n th root of unity $e^{2\pi i j/n}$ and an attached arc of the circle $\{|z| = 1 - 1/n\}$. The ‘‘doorways’’ between these circular arcs are each of ‘‘angular measure’’ $2\pi\zeta$. (We assume that $\zeta < n/2\pi$.)

Let S_0 denote a copy of D slit along these arcs $\Gamma_0, \Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_{n-1}$. We will obtain S by attaching additional surfaces along these slits. For each $t, 0 < t \leq \pi\zeta$, and for each $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$, define

$$U_{t,j} = \bigcup_{z \in \Gamma_j} D(z, t(1 - |z|)).$$

We obtain a simply connected surface S_t by slitting each $U_{t,j}$ along Γ_j and attaching it to the corresponding slit in S_0 with a cross connection. This produces a simple branch point at the interior end of each arc Γ_j . Note that the parameterized family $\{S_t; t \in [0, \pi\zeta]\}$ is a nested collection of surfaces; that is, if $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \pi\zeta$, then we will identify S_{t_1} with a subset of S_{t_2} . The surface S which we want is S_τ for an appropriate choice of $\tau, 0 < \tau \leq \pi\zeta$.

The unit circle, T , is a part of the boundary of each S_t . Define the harmonic function $\omega_t(\cdot) = \omega(\cdot, T, S_t)$ on S_t . We show that $\omega_t(0) \rightarrow \omega_0(0)$ as $t \downarrow 0$.

For each $t, 0 < t \leq \pi\zeta$, let u_t be the harmonic function on S_0 whose boundary values are these:

$$u_t(\zeta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \xi \in T \\ \max\{\omega_t(S_1), \omega_t(S_2)\} & \text{if } \xi \in \bigcup_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma_j \end{cases}$$

where the point S_1 and S_2 are the two points of S_t lying over ξ .

For all $t \in (0, \pi\zeta]$ we have

$$\omega_0 \leq \omega_t|_{S_0} \leq u_t \quad \text{on } S_0.$$

For each point $\xi \in \bigcup_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma_j$ which is not an endpoint of one of these arcs, $u_t(\xi)$ clearly goes to 0 as $t \searrow 0$. Thus, $u_t(0) \searrow \omega_0(0)$, and the inequality above implies $\omega_t(0) \searrow \omega_0(0)$ as $t \searrow 0$.

If J is the union of the n open arcs (the ‘‘doorways’’) of the circle $\{|z| = 1 - 1/n\}$ which lie in S_0 , then

$$\omega_0(0) = \omega(0, T, S_0) < \omega\left(0, J, D\left(0, 1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\right).$$

This last value is exactly $2\pi n\zeta/2\pi = n\zeta$. We therefore choose $\tau, 0 < \tau \leq \pi\zeta$, so that

$$\omega_\tau(0) < n\zeta.$$

Our surface S is taken to be S_τ .

Let $p: S \rightarrow D$ be the natural projection, let ϕ be a one-to-one conformal map of D onto S , and define $g = p \cdot \phi$. We may choose ϕ so

that $g(0) = 0$. Properties (a) and (b) are clear from the construction of S . The function g is in $A(D)$ because each boundary point of S has a neighborhood which is conformally equivalent under p to a Jordan region in the plane.

Properties (c) and (d) will follow from the n -fold rotational symmetry of S . Define

$$J_j = \left\{ e^{i\theta} : \frac{2\pi j}{n} \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi(j+1)}{n} \right\}.$$

The boundary of S breaks into the n congruent, connected pieces

$$B_j = J_j \cup (\partial U_{\tau, j}), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

By a standard symmetry argument, g satisfies

$$g(\lambda z) = \lambda g(z)$$

for $\lambda = e^{2\pi i/n}$. Therefore, $T = \bigcup_{j=0}^{n-1} g^{-1}(B_j)$, and each set $g^{-1}(B_j)$ is an arc of angular measure $2\pi/n$. Composing with a rotation if necessary, we may assume that $J_j = g^{-1}(B_j)$, for $j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$. Since $J_j \subset B_j$, and the diameter of B_j is at most $4\pi/n$ (c) follows.

Finally, since conformal maps preserve harmonic measure,

$$\left| \{ e^{i\theta} : |g(e^{i\theta})| = 1 \} \right| = \omega(0, t, S_\tau) = \omega_\tau(0) < n\zeta.$$

But $\{ e^{i\theta} : |g(e^{i\theta})| = 1 \}$ clearly consists of n congruent closed arcs, $\bar{I}_0, \dots, \bar{I}_{n-1}$, hence $|I_j| < \zeta, j = 0, \dots, n-1$.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Define the set

$$\mathcal{G}_N = \{ f \in A(D) : M_h(E_f) < 1/N \},$$

for $N = 1, 2, \dots$. Clearly $f \in \bigcap_N \mathcal{G}_N$ if and only if $M_h(E_f) = 0$, hence if and only if $\Lambda_h(E_f) = 0$. It therefore suffices by the Baire category theorem to prove that each \mathcal{G}_N is open and dense.

To prove it is open, fix $f \in \mathcal{G}_N$. There is a countable collection of discs D_m with radii r_m so that $E_f \subset \bigcup_m D_m$ and $\sum_m h(r_m) < 1/N$. Since $\xi \rightarrow \delta_f(f(\xi))$ is continuous on $T = \partial D$.

$$\eta = \inf \left\{ \delta_f(f(\xi)) : \xi \in T \setminus \bigcup_m D_m \right\}$$

is positive. If $g \in A(D)$ with $\|f - g\|_\infty < \eta/2$, then Lemma 2 implies $\delta_g(g(\xi)) > 0$ for $\xi \in T \setminus \bigcup_m D_m$; that is, $E_g \subset \bigcup_m D_m$. Hence $g \in \mathcal{G}_N$, and \mathcal{G}_N is open.

To prove density, fix $f \in A(D)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Since f is uniformly continuous on \bar{D} , there exists $\tau > 0$ so that $|f(z_1) - f(z_2)| < \varepsilon$ if $z_1, z_2 \in \bar{D}$ with $|z_1 - z_2| < \tau$. Choose $n \geq 2$ with $4\pi/n < \tau$ and choose $\zeta > 0$ with $n \cdot h(\pi\zeta) < 1/N$. Let g be the corresponding function $g_{n,\zeta}$ from Lemma 4. Clearly $f \circ g \in A(D)$. Also, by Lemma 3.2(c), $\|\chi - g\|_\infty < 4\pi/n < \tau$. Therefore, $\|f - f \circ g\|_\infty = \|f \circ \chi - f \circ g\|_\infty < \varepsilon$. It remains only to prove that $f \circ g \in \mathcal{G}_N$.

If $\xi \in T$ and $|g(\xi)| < 1$, then by Lemma 3.2(a), $g(\xi) \in g(D)$ and hence $(f \circ g)(\xi) \in (f \circ g)(D)$. Consequently, $E_{f \circ g} \subseteq \{\xi \in T: |g(\xi)| = 1\}$. By Lemma 3.2(d), this latter set is contained in $\bigcup_{j=0}^{n-1} \bar{I}_j$ with $|I_j| < \zeta$. The diameter of each I_j is less than $2\pi\zeta$ (because $|\cdot|$ denotes normalized Lebesgue measure), so we can find discs $D_j, j = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$, of radius $\pi\zeta$ so that $E_{f \circ g} \subset \bigcup_j D_j$. By our choice of $\zeta, n \circ h(\pi\zeta) < 1/N$ so $M_h(E_{f \circ g}) < 1/N$ and $f \circ g \in \mathcal{G}_N$.

REMARKS. (a) In some sense this is the best possible result concerning the metric properties of E_f for $f \in A(D)$. For if $\Lambda_h(E_f) = 0$ for every measure function h , then E_f would be countable, a clear impossibility. By a result of Besicovitch [1], assuming the continuum hypothesis there are uncountable measure sets this “small,” but they cannot be Borel; our E_f is closed.

(b) A concrete example of a function $f \in A(D)$ with $|E_f| = 0$ can be obtained by extending the construction technique used in the proof of Lemma 4. However, here is a more straightforward construction.

EXAMPLE. Our function f will be of the form $f \equiv g^3$, where g is a conformal mapping of D onto a simply connected domain $\Omega \subset D$. The domain Ω is obtained from D by removing countably many radial slits ending at T . Specifically, at each primitive 2^n -root of unity ξ remove the slit ending at ξ of length $2^{-n}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

The boundary of Ω is locally connected, so the conformal map $g: D \rightarrow \Omega$ is in $A(D)$. [Theorem 9.8, 11] It follows that $f \in A(D)$. Also, $f(D) = D$ since $\Omega = g(D)$ contains at least one of the cube roots of z for every $z \in D$. To show $|E_f| = 0$, it therefore suffices to show that $|E| = 0$, where $E = \{\xi \in T: |g(\xi)| = 1\}$. It is clear that no point of E is a twist point for g . By McMillan’s twist point theorem [7], g is conformal at almost all points of E . This means that if $|E| > 0$, then there is some point $\xi \in E$ so that $\Omega = g(D)$ contains Stolz regions of arbitrarily large angular opening at $g(\xi) \in T$. However, our construction guarantees that no Stolz region of opening greater than $\text{Tan}^{-1}(\pi)$ lies in Ω . Therefore, $|E| = 0$.

4. Dirichlet space. The Dirichlet space \mathcal{D} is the collection of functions $f \in H(D)$ with

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{D}} = \left(\iint_D |f'(z)|^2 dm_2(z) \right)^{1/2} \rightarrow |f(0)| < \infty,$$

where m_2 denotes normalized area measure on D . This defines a norm under which \mathcal{D} is a Banach space. The elements $f \in \mathcal{D}$ have nontangential limits, which we continue to denote $f(\xi)$, at all points $\xi \in T$ with the possible exception of a subset of capacity zero. Also, we have

$$\text{Cap}\{\xi \in T: |f(\xi)| > t\} \leq \frac{\|f\|_{\mathcal{D}}^2}{t^2}, \quad t > 0.$$

(See [13] for the preliminaries for this section.)

THEOREM 4.1. *The collection of functions f in \mathcal{D} for which $\text{Cap}(E_f) = 0$ is a dense G_δ -set.*

We need a preliminary lemma. For $g \in H(D)$ and $w \in \mathbb{C}$, $n(g, w)$ denotes the cardinality, counting multiplicities, of $g^{-1}\{w\}$.

LEMMA 4.2. *Let $g_k: D \rightarrow D$ be analytic, $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, with $\|\chi - g_k\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and*

$$\sup_{|w| < 1} n(g_k, w) \subseteq M \in \infty, \quad \text{for all } k.$$

Then $f \circ g_k \rightarrow f$ in \mathcal{D} as $k \rightarrow \infty$ for each $f \in \mathcal{D}$.

Proof of Lemma. For $0 < r < 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{|z| < 1} |f - (f \circ g_k)'|^2 dm_2 \\ & \leq \iint_{|z| < r} |f'(z) - f'(g_k(z))g_k'(z)|^2 dm_2(z) \\ & \quad + \iint_{r \leq |z| < 1} |f'(z)|^2 dm_2(z) + \iint_{r \leq |z| < 1} |f'(g_k(z))g_k'(z)|^2 dm_2(z) \\ & \leq A_{k,r} + B_r + C_{k,r} \end{aligned}$$

For r close to 1, B_r is small since $\iint_D |f'|^2 dm_2 < \infty$. Since $g_k \rightrightarrows \chi$ on D , $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_{k,r} = 0$. Finally,

$$C_{k,r} = \iint_{g_k(\{r \leq |z| < 1\})} |f'(w)|^2 n(g_k, w) dm_2(w).$$

Write $m = \min_{r \leq |z| < 1} |g_k(z)|$, then

$$C_{k,r} \leq M \iint_{m \leq |w| < 1} |f'(w)|^2 dm_2(w),$$

Since $m \rightarrow r$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, $\overline{\lim}_{k \rightarrow \infty} C_{k,r} \leq M \circ B_r$. This completes the proof.

Proof of Theorem 4.1. Define the set

$$\mathcal{G}_N = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{D} : \text{Cap}(E_f) < \frac{1}{N} \right\}$$

for $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. It is enough to show that each \mathcal{G}_N is open and dense.

Open. Fix $f \in \mathcal{G}_N$. We claim that there exists a compact subset $K \subset \partial D$ for which the restriction of f to K is a continuous function and $\text{Cap}(T \setminus K) < 1/2N$. This is a fairly standard type result which can be proved (in considerable generality) using Theorem 4(iii) [8] along with the integral representation of functions in \mathcal{D} [Lemma 2.1, 13]. Since f is continuous on K so is $\delta_f \circ f$ and hence $E_f \cap K = \{\zeta \in K : \delta_f \circ f(\zeta) = 0\}$. The outer regularity of capacities then gives a $\delta > 0$ for which $K_\delta = \{\zeta \in K : \delta_f \circ f(\zeta) \geq \delta\}$ also satisfies $\text{Cap}(T \setminus K_\delta) < 1/2N$. By Lemma 2.1(c) there is a subdisc $D' \Subset D$ and $\eta > 0$ for which $\delta(f(\zeta), f, D') > \eta$ for all $\zeta \in K_\delta$. By taking $\|f - g\|_{\mathcal{D}}$ sufficiently small we have $|f(z) - g(z)| < \eta/2$ for $z \in D'$ and hence by Lemma 2.1(d) $\delta(f(\zeta), g, D') > \eta/2$ for all $\zeta \in K_\delta$. Observe that if $\zeta \in K_\delta$ and $|f(\zeta) - g(\zeta)| < \eta/2$ then $\delta(g(\zeta), g, D') > 0$ so that $\zeta \notin E_g$. But by (4.1) we may assume that $|f(\zeta) - g(\zeta)| < \eta/2$ for all $\zeta \in \delta D$ except for a set with capacity less than $1/2N$ (take $\|f - g\|_\infty$ smaller if necessary). By the subadditivity property of capacities the capacity of E_g is less than $\text{Cap}(T \setminus K_\delta)$ plus $1/2N$ which is less than $1/N$ and hence \mathcal{G}_N is open.

Density. Let $f \in \mathcal{D}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. By Lemma 3.2 and Lemma 4.2 we can choose g so that $\|f \circ g - f_\infty\| < \varepsilon$ and $\text{Cap}(E_g) < 1/N$. Since $E_{f \circ g} \subset E_g$ it follows that $f \circ g \in \mathcal{G}_N$ and hence \mathcal{G}_N is dense. Thus, the proof of Theorem 4.1 is complete.

5. The space H^∞ . The main result in this section is

THEOREM 5.1. *The collection of functions $f \in H^\infty$ for which $|E_f| = 0$ is a dense G_δ -set.*

The proof is more difficult than those of the previous theorems, since the composition techniques used there no longer work. A prime ingredient

is a preliminary result relating the geometry of plane domains to the harmonic measures of their boundaries. This result should be of independent interest (see the Remark at the end of the section). First some needed notation.

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbf{C}$ be open. For $w \in \mathbf{C}$, $r > 0$, let $\theta^*(w, r, \Omega)$ denote the angular measure of the largest arc of

$$\{z: |z - w| = r\} \cap \Omega,$$

with $\theta^*(w, r, \Omega) = \infty$ if $\{z: |z - w| = r\} \subset \Omega$. We will have occasion to consider $w = \infty$; circles about ∞ correspond to circles centered at 0, so we let:

$$\theta^*(\infty, r, \Omega) = \theta^*\left(0, \frac{1}{r}, \Omega\right),$$

for $r > 0$.

Define $\Theta = \Theta_\Omega: \mathbf{C} \times (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by $\Theta(w, r) = \theta^*(w, r, \Omega)$. It is easily verified that Θ is lower semicontinuous. For $\alpha > 0$, Λ_α denotes Hausdorff measure using the measure function $h(r) = r^\alpha$, $r \geq 0$.

LEMMA 5.2. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbf{C}$ and $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$ be given. If $\Gamma \subset \partial\Omega$ is a Borel set with $\Lambda_\alpha(\Gamma) < \infty$, then all points $w \in \Gamma$ satisfy*

$$\overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow 0} \{\theta^*(r, w, \Omega)\} \geq \frac{\pi}{\alpha}$$

with the possible exception of a set having harmonic measure zero with respect to Ω .

Proof. We assume $0 \in \Omega$. Our first step is to show that when $w_0 \in \partial\Omega$ and (5.1) fails, then

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\omega(0, D(w_0, r), \Omega)}{r^\alpha} = 0.$$

We begin by letting $w_0 = \infty$, in which case $D(w_0, r)$ denotes the set $\{|w| > 1/r\}$. For $r > 0$ let $\Omega_r = \{w \in \Omega: |w| < 1/r\}$. By the maximum principle,

$$(5.3) \quad \omega(0, D(\infty, r), \Omega_r) \geq \omega(0, D(\infty, r), \Omega).$$

If (5.1) fails, then there is some $\beta > \alpha$ with

$$\overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow 0} \{\theta^*(\infty, r, \Omega)\} < \frac{\pi}{\beta} < \frac{\pi}{\alpha}.$$

Choose r_0 with $\theta^*(\infty, r, \Omega) < \pi/\beta$ for $0 < r < r_0$. That is,

$$(5.4) \quad \theta^*(0, t, \Omega) < \frac{\pi}{\beta} \quad (t > r_0^{-1} = t_0).$$

By an estimate of Tsuji [Theorem III.67, 16]

$$\omega(0, D(\infty, r), \Omega_r) \leq C \exp\left\{-\pi \int_{t_0}^{1/2r} \frac{dt}{t\theta^*(0, t, \Omega)}\right\}$$

for $1/r > 2t_0$, some constant C . By (5.4),

$$\frac{\pi}{\theta^*(0, t, \Omega)} > \beta \quad (t > t_0),$$

is

$$\omega(0, D(\infty, r), \Omega_r) \leq C \exp\left\{-\beta \int_{t_0}^{1/2r} \frac{d}{t}\right\} \leq C'r^\beta.$$

Since $\beta > \alpha$, this and (5.3) imply (5.2) for $w_0 = \infty$. We may now prove (5.2) for the general case that $w_0 \in \partial\Omega$, $w_0 \in \mathbf{C}$. If $-\bar{w}_0^{-1} \in \Omega$, we simply transform to problem with the linear fractional transformation

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{z + \bar{w}_0^{-1}}{z - w_0}, \quad z \in \mathbf{C}^\infty.$$

This maps $-\bar{w}_0^{-1}$ to 0 and w_0 to ∞ . Circles *centered* at w_0 are transformed to circles *centered* at ∞ (i.e., circles centered at 0); moreover, the angular measures of corresponding arcs are preserved. Also, harmonic measure is preserved. We therefore obtain

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\omega(-\bar{w}_0^{-1}, D(w_0, r), \Omega)}{r^\alpha} = 0.$$

By Harnach’s inequality,

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\omega(0, D(w_0, r), \Omega)}{r^\alpha} = 0.$$

If $-\bar{w}_0^{-1} \in \Omega$, then for r_0 sufficiently small we may replace Ω by

$$\Omega' = \Omega \cup \{|w - w_0| > r_0\}$$

with $-\bar{w}_0^{-1} \in \Omega'$. We have shown that (5.2) holds for Ω' . For $0 < r < r_0$, the maximum principle implies

$$\omega(0, D(w_0, r), \Omega) \leq \omega(0, D(w_0, r), \Omega'),$$

so (5.2) holds for Ω also.

We may assume $\Lambda_\alpha(\Gamma) = 0$. For $\Lambda_\alpha(\Gamma) < \infty$ implies $\Lambda_{\alpha+\varepsilon}(\Gamma) = 0$ for $\varepsilon > 0$. Having proven our lemma’s conclusion for $\alpha + \varepsilon$, it will hold for α also.

Let Γ' consist of the points $w \in \Gamma$ for which (5.1) fails. Because $w \rightarrow \Theta(w, r, \Omega)$ is lower semicontinuous, a routine argument shows Γ' is a Borel set. It remains only to show that $\omega(0, \Gamma', \Omega) = 0$.

By (5.2), for each $w \in \Gamma'$, we may choose a radius $\zeta(w)$ so that

$$(5.5) \quad \frac{\omega(0, D(w, r), \Omega)}{r^\alpha} < 1, \quad 0 < r \leq \zeta(w).$$

Define $\Gamma_n = \text{closure } \{w \in \Gamma': \zeta(w) > 1/n\} \cap \Gamma'$, $n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$. Each Γ_n is a Borel set, and $\Gamma' = \bigcup_n \Gamma_n$. We show $\omega(0, \Gamma_n, \Omega) = 0$, $n = 2, 3, \dots$.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. since $\Lambda_\alpha(\Gamma_n) \leq \Lambda_\alpha(\Gamma) \leq 0$, we can find open discs D_ν with radii $r_\nu < 1/2n$, so that $\Gamma_n \subset \bigcup_\nu D_\nu$ and $\sum_\nu (2r_\nu)^\alpha < \varepsilon$. We may assume, of course, that each D_ν intersects Γ_n . Choose $w_\nu \in \Gamma_n \cap D_\nu$ with $\zeta(w_\nu) > 1/n > 2r_\nu$. If $\tilde{D}_\nu = D(w_\nu, 2r_\nu)$ then by (5.5),

$$\omega(0, D(w_\nu, 2r_\nu), \Omega) < (2r_\nu)^\alpha.$$

In particular,

$$\omega(0, \Gamma_n, \Omega) \leq \sum_\nu \omega(0, \tilde{D}_\nu, \Omega) < \sum_\nu (2r_\nu)^\alpha < \varepsilon.$$

Since $\varepsilon > 0$ was arbitrary, $\omega(0, \Gamma_n, \Omega) = 0$. This concludes the proof of the lemma.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. Define the sets

$$\mathcal{G}_N = \left\{ f \in H^\infty(D): |E_f| < \frac{1}{N} \right\}$$

for $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Clearly $f \in \bigcap_N \mathcal{G}_N$ if and only if $|E_f| = 0$. By the Baire category theorem it suffices to prove that each \mathcal{G}_N is open and dense.

That \mathcal{G}_N is open follows directly from Lemma 2.3. To show density, it is enough to verify the following

Claim. There is a universal constant $C < 1$ so that given any nonconstant $f \in H^\infty(D)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $g \in H^\infty(D)$, $\|f - g\|_\infty < \varepsilon$, with $|E_g| \leq C|E_f|$.

We show that $C = 1 - 2^{-14}$ works. Let $f \in H^\infty(D)$ be given. If $|E_f| = 0$, there is nothing to show, so assume $|E_f| > 0$. The function g will be of the form

$$(5.6) \quad g(z) = f(z) + \sigma \cdot h(z)z^n, \quad z \in D,$$

where $\sigma > 0$, $n \in \mathbf{Z}^+$, and $h \in H^\infty w(D)$, $\|h\|_\infty \leq 1$, are appropriately chosen.

Begin with σ . By choosing $\sigma < \varepsilon$, we see $\|f - g\|_\infty \leq \sigma < \varepsilon$. From Lemma 2.2, we see that σ may be made smaller yet, if necessary, to ensure that

$$(5.7) \quad |E_g \setminus E_f| < 2^{-1/4} |E_f|.$$

Henceforth, σ is fixed.

Next, we construct h : Let $\Omega = f(D)$, and apply Lemma 5.2 with $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ and $\alpha = 2$. Since Γ has finite area, $\Lambda_2(\Gamma) < \infty$. Thus, at all points $w \in \partial\Omega$, with the exception of a set of harmonic measure zero, there is a sequence $r_j \rightarrow 0$ with $\theta^*(r_j, w, \Omega) > \pi/4$. Although these r_j depend on w , they can be perturbed slightly using the function $\Theta = \Theta_\Omega$ defined earlier. Let r_1, r_2, \dots be an enumeration of the rationals in $(0, \sigma)$. Inductively define $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \dots \subseteq \partial\Omega$ by

$$\Gamma_j = \left\{ w \in \partial\Omega \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^{j-1} \Gamma_k : \Theta(r_j, w) > \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}.$$

Since Θ is lower semicontinuous, each Γ_j is a Borel set and, by the result from Lemma 5.2,

$$(5.8) \quad \omega\left(z, \partial\Omega \setminus \bigcup_j \Gamma_j; \Omega\right) \equiv 0, \quad z \in \Omega.$$

Define $F_j = \{\zeta \in T : f(\zeta) \in \Gamma_j\}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots$. Each F_j is a measurable subset of E_f , and Löwner's Theorem [16, p. 322] and (5.8) imply $|E_f \setminus \bigcup_j F_j| = 0$. Choose j_0 so large that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^{j_0} F_j| > \frac{1}{2}|E_f|$. By a routine argument, there is a compact set $K \subset \Omega$ so that, for each $j = 1, 2, \dots, j_0$, the set

$$E_j = \left\{ \zeta \in F_j : \theta^*(r_j, \zeta, \text{Int } K) > \frac{\pi}{8} \right\}$$

satisfies

$$|E_j| > \frac{1}{2}|F_j|.$$

We now choose h to be the outer function [12, Chap. 17] with

$$|h(\zeta)| = \begin{cases} \frac{r_j}{\sigma} & \text{for } \zeta \in E_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, j_0, \\ 1, & \zeta \in T \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^{j_0} E_j. \end{cases}$$

Since each $r_j < \sigma$, $h \in H^\infty(D)$ with $\|h\|_\infty \leq 1$. Henceforth, h remains unchanged.

Finally, we must choose the integer n . Apply Lemma 1(c) to f , taking K to be the compact set in $F(D)$ found above. This gives a radius R , $0 < R < 1$, and $\eta > 0$ so that

$$(5.9) \quad \delta(w, f, D(0, R)) > \eta, \quad \text{for } w \in K.$$

Take n sufficiently large that $R^n < \eta$. By (5.6),

$$\sup_{|z| \leq R} |f(z) - g(z)| < \eta.$$

Along with Lemma 2.1(d) and (5.9), this implies that $g(D)$ contains K .

For each $\zeta \in \bigcup_{j=1}^{j_0} E_j$, with the possible exception of a set of measure zero where $|h|$ does not take its prescribed radial limit, there is an arc $J(\zeta) \subset T$ of angular measure $\pi/8$ with

$$(5.10) \quad [f(\zeta) + \sigma h(\zeta)\lambda]k \in K, \quad \text{for } \lambda \in J(\zeta).$$

By the pigeon hole principle, there exists some arc $J \subset T$ of angular measure $\pi/16$ such that

$$E' = \left\{ \zeta \in \bigcup_{j=1}^{j_0} E_j : J \subset J(\zeta), \text{ and (5.10) holds} \right\}$$

satisfies

$$|E'| \geq \frac{1}{32} \left| \bigcup_{j=1}^{j_0} E_j \right|.$$

By the generalized Riemann–Lebesgue lemma (see Chap. II, Thm. 4.15 [18]).

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \chi_{E'}(e^{i\theta}) \chi_J(e^{in\theta}) d\theta \rightarrow |J| |E'| = \frac{1}{32} |E'|,$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Increase our n , if necessary, so that

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \chi_{E'}(e^{i\theta}) \chi_J(e^{in\theta}) d\theta > \frac{1}{64} |E'|.$$

This implies that the set

$$E'' = \{ \zeta \in E' : \zeta^n \in J \}$$

satisfies

$$|E''| > \frac{1}{64} |E'|.$$

Now, if $\zeta \in E'' \subset E'$, then $\zeta^n \in J$ and $J \subset J(\zeta)$, so (5.10) implies

$$g(\zeta) = f(\zeta) + \sigma h(\zeta)\zeta^n \in K \subset g(D).$$

Therefore, $E'' \cap E_g = \emptyset$, while $E'' \subset E_f$. Since

$$|E''| > \frac{1}{64}|E'| > \left(\frac{1}{64}\right)\left(\frac{1}{32}\right)\left|\bigcup_{j=1}^{j_0} E_j\right| > \left(\frac{1}{64}\right)\left(\frac{1}{32}\right)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)|E_f|,$$

we see that

$$|E_g \cap E_f| < (1 - 2^{-13})|E_f|.$$

Along with (5.7) this gives

$$|E_g| < (1 - 2^{-4})|E_f|.$$

This proves the claim with $C = 1 - 2^{-14}$, and completes the proof of the theorem.

REMARKS. (a) The idea behind the proof is this: By Lemma 5.2, most points of $\partial f(D)$ have many directions in which a small displacement will push them into $f(D)$. We modified f by adding a “displacement” function, namely $\sigma h(z)z^n$, which frequently added a vector in the right direction to bury some of the boundary. The parameter σ kept f and g close in $H^\infty(D)$, while h gave our displacements the correct lengths based on the geometry of Ω . The n played two roles: It “randomized” the directions of the displacement vectors, so that a certain fixed proportion of them would hit Ω . But it also “froze” enough Ω in place so that Ω would still be there when the displacement arrived! The randomizing effect is very similar to what occurs with gapped power series and leads to some of their covering behavior, see [17], [5], and [9].

(b) Results similar to Lemma 5.2 have appeared in the literature. McMillan [6] considered simply connected domains Ω and showed that for all $w \in \partial\Omega$, with the possible exception of a set with harmonic measure zero, $\overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow 0} \theta^*(r, w, \Omega) \geq \pi$. Lemma 5.2 gives the bound $\pi/2$ for arbitrary domains. The best bound for general domains seems to be an open question. Øksendal [10] also has related results, although he does not concern himself with the “largest arc” as we do. However, he does conjecture that harmonic measure on $\partial\Omega$ is singular with respect to Λ_α for $\alpha > 1$. Were this the case, Lemma 5.2 would imply McMillan’s result for arbitrary domains. Note that the method of Lemma 5.2 will also yield area results like those of McMillan and Øksendal. In light of the above we conjecture that $\overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow 0} \theta^*(\zeta, r) \geq \pi$, for arbitrary domains G , where $\zeta \in \partial G$ is chosen outside an exception set of zero harmonic measure.

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