

EXPANSIONS OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS

BY

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Introduction. There is an extensive literature dealing with the problem of expanding analytic functions of a complex variable in generalized Taylor series of the form

$$(1) \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n g_n(z),$$

where the $g_n(z)$ are, in a suitable sense, “nearly” the functions z^n ⁽¹⁾. If $g_n(z) = z^n[1 + h_n(z)]$, where the $h_n(z)$ are analytic and bounded in a circle $|z| < r$ and vanish at $z=0$, and $f(z)$ is analytic in $|z| < r$, the possibility of an expansion of the form (1) was established by S. Pincherle [9]; the series converges to $f(z)$ in some circle $|z| < s$, where in general $s < r$. Much of the later work has been devoted to obtaining better estimates for the number s . In this paper, a new attack on the problem is developed; it eliminates rearrangements of power series, and uses a criterion for “nearness” of two sequences of functions which is essentially contained in work of Paley and Wiener [26, p. 100] (where it is applied to another problem). The results include some of those of G. S. Ketchum [4], which are the most precise yet obtained, and in part go beyond them. Well known expansion theorems of G. D. Birkhoff [1] and J. L. Walsh [17] are also obtained.

The simplest of my results (and the most convenient one for applications) is that if the functions $g_n(z)$ in (1) are of the form specified above, and if the $h_n(z)$ have a common majorant $h(z)$ for large n (that is, if the coefficients in the power series of $h_n(z)$ are less in absolute value than the corresponding coefficients of $h(z)$), then the expansion (1) converges to $f(z)$ in $|z| < s$ if $h(s) < 1$. For example, if $1 + h_n(z) = e^{\alpha_n z}$, with $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\alpha_n| \leq 1$, we may take $h(z) = e^{(1+\epsilon)z} - 1$ (with any positive ϵ), so that the region of convergence of (1) is at least $|z| < \log 2$; I have not been able to establish convergence in a larger region than $|z| < 1/e$ by using the theorems in the literature⁽²⁾.

It is also possible to restrict linear combinations of the coefficients of the

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⁽¹⁾ The bibliography at the end of this paper contains all the references which I have found (without however making an intensive search of the literature) on general expansions of this type. For special theorems, other than those considered in this paper, see especially G. S. Ketchum [4]. (Numbers in brackets refer to the bibliography.)

⁽²⁾ Added in proof: Ibragimoff [32] has proved that every function analytic in $|z| < s$ is the uniform limit in $|z| \leq s' < s$ of a sequence of linear combinations of the functions in question if $s \leq \log 2$.

$h_n(z)$ instead of the coefficients themselves; this can be done by a method different from that used by G. S. Ketchum in obtaining the first such results (see §5). Another generalization consists in modifying the assumption that the functions $g_n(z)$ should have precisely the form $z^n[1+h_n(z)]$ (see Theorem 6.4).

The expansion theorems of this paper were originally developed in the hope (which has so far proved illusory) of settling a conjecture concerning the values taken by derivatives of entire functions. However, I have obtained some new results in this field. In particular, I prove the following theorem (Theorem 7.1): If $f(z)$ is an entire function of exponential type $k < \log 2$, with $f(0) = 1$, and if the points α_n ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) are in the circle $|z| \leq 1$, then for every $r < k$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|f^{(n)}(\alpha_n)|^2}{r^{2n}} \geq 2e^r - e^{2r}.$$

This generalizes a theorem of S. Takenaka⁽³⁾ which states that $f^{(n)}(\alpha_n)$ cannot be zero for all n .

Many of the papers listed in the bibliography treat, besides the convergence of the series (1), the existence of systems of functions biorthogonal to the $g_n(z)$, the form of the coefficients in (1), etc. These problems are not considered in this paper, although its methods could be made to furnish information about them.

Some of the results of this paper were announced, with indications of the proofs, in a note in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences⁽⁴⁾.

1. Abstract expansion theorems. We consider a normed complex linear space E , and a sequence $G = \{x_n\}$ of elements of E . G is said to be a fundamental set if the set of all finite linear combinations of elements of G is everywhere dense in E ; that is, if for every $y \in E$ there exist complex numbers $c_{k,n}$ such that

$$(1.1) \quad y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_{k,n} x_k.$$

G is said to be a base if every element $y \in E$ has a unique representation as an infinite series of multiples of elements of E ; that is, if for every $y \in E$ there exists a unique sequence of complex numbers c_k such that

$$(1.2) \quad y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n c_k x_k.$$

The following theorem states in effect that a sequence sufficiently near

⁽³⁾ See J. M. Whittaker [30, p. 44]; Takenaka [29].

⁽⁴⁾ Vol. 26 (1940), pp. 139–143.

another sequence which is a fundamental sequence or a base is also a fundamental sequence or a base.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let the sequences $G = \{x_n\}$ and $H = \{y_n\}$ have the property that for some number λ ($0 < \lambda < 1$), and for all finite sequences $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N$ of complex numbers,*

$$(1.3) \quad \left\| \sum_{n=1}^N a_n(x_n - y_n) \right\| \leq \lambda \left\| \sum_{n=1}^N a_n x_n \right\|.$$

Then

- (i) *if G is a fundamental set, so is H ;*
- (ii) *if E is complete and G is a base, H is a base.*

In case (ii), furthermore, if the element $x \in E$ has the expansion

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k y_k,$$

the coefficients c_k have the property

$$(1.4) \quad \left\| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k x_k \right\| \leq \frac{1}{1 - \lambda} \|x\|.$$

Theorem 1.1 (ii), in the special form which it assumes when G is a normal orthogonal base, was given (with a proof which applies to a general base G) by Paley and Wiener [26, p. 100] for the Hilbert space $L^2(-\pi, \pi)$. For a general Banach space, the proof given by Paley and Wiener needs only formal modifications; in this paper, Theorem 1.1 (ii) will be used almost exclusively for Hilbert spaces, and is consequently established by the proof of Paley and Wiener (since all realizations of abstract Hilbert space are equivalent). We omit the proof of Theorem 1.1 (ii).

The proof of Theorem 1.1 (i) is considerably simpler; this part would be sufficient for the applications which will be made in §7 to derivatives of analytic functions. We suppose that G is fundamental, that H is not, and that (1.3) is satisfied. Then there is a linear⁽⁵⁾ functional f , defined on E , such that $f(y_n) = 0$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, while $f(z) \neq 0$ for some z . Let

$$f(x_n) = f(x_n - y_n) = c_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

Let $M = \|f\|$; that is, let M be the smallest number such that, for all $x \in E$, $|f(x)| \leq M\|x\|$. Then for any sequence $\{a_n\}$

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^N a_n c_n \right| \leq M \left\| \sum_{n=1}^N a_n(x_n - y_n) \right\| \leq M\lambda \left\| \sum_{n=1}^N a_n x_n \right\|.$$

⁽⁵⁾ "Linear" means "distributive and continuous," as in Banach's book [21].

Hence⁽⁶⁾ there is a linear functional g , defined on E , such that $g(x_n) = c_n$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), and $\|g\| \leq M\lambda < M$. But since $\{x_n\}$ is a fundamental set and $f(x_n) - g(x_n) = 0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$), we must have $f(x) = g(x)$ for every x , and consequently $M = \|f\| = \|g\| \leq \lambda M < M$, a contradiction; for M is not zero because $f(z) \neq 0$ for some z .

2. General expansions of analytic functions. We now apply Theorem 1.1 to the spaces $H_p(r)$ whose elements are functions $f(z)$ analytic in $|z| < r$, belonging to L^p ($p \geq 1$) in this circle; that is, each function $f(z)$ is assumed to satisfy⁽⁷⁾

$$(2.1) \quad \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(\rho e^{i\theta})|^p d\theta \right\}^{1/p} \leq A, \quad 0 \leq \rho < r,$$

where A depends only on f . It is well known⁽⁸⁾ that if $f(z)$ satisfies (2.1) it has boundary values almost everywhere on $|z| = r$, and that the boundary function belongs to L^p . We complete the definition of $H_p(r)$ by defining the norm of $f(z)$ by the relation

$$\|f\| = \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta \right\}^{1/p}.$$

We introduce, to save repetition, the following

DEFINITION. A sequence $\{f_n(z)\}$ of functions analytic in $|z| < r$ and belonging to some class $H_p(r)$ ($1 \leq p \leq \infty$) has *Property T* in $|z| < r$ if every function $f(z)$ analytic in $|z| < r$ and continuous in $|z| \leq r$ can be expanded in a unique series of the form

$$(2.2) \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n f_n(z),$$

the series converging uniformly in every circle $|z| \leq r' < r$. If furthermore the series in (2.2) converges uniformly in $|z| \leq r$, the sequence has *Property T_∞*.

The sequence $(1, z, z^2, \dots)$ is an obvious example of a sequence having *Property T_∞* in any circle.

Applied to the spaces $H_p(r)$, Theorem 1.1 yields

THEOREM 2.1. Let $\{f_n(z)\}$ and $\{g_n(z)\}$ be two sequences of elements of $H_p(r)$, such that for some numbers p and λ ($1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $0 < \lambda < 1$), and for all sets of complex numbers $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N$

⁽⁶⁾ Banach [21, p. 56]. The result remains valid for complex linear spaces: see Bohnenblust and Sobczyk [23].

⁽⁷⁾ Expressions involving p are to be interpreted according to the usual conventions when $p = \infty$: that is, as the limits as $p \rightarrow \infty$ of the corresponding expressions for finite p .

⁽⁸⁾ See, e.g., Zygmund [31, p. 162].

$$(2.3) \quad \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=1}^N a_n [f_n(re^{i\theta}) - g_n(re^{i\theta})] \right|^p d\theta \right\}^{1/p} \\ \leq \lambda \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=1}^N a_n f_n(re^{i\theta}) \right|^p d\theta \right\}^{1/p}.$$

Then, in $|z| < r$, $\{g_n\}$ has Property T if $\{f_n\}$ has Property T; if (2.3) is satisfied with $p = \infty$, $\{g_n\}$ has Property T_∞ if $\{f_n\}$ has Property T_∞ . Moreover, if the expansion of $f(z)$ in terms of $\{g_n(z)\}$ has the form

$$(2.4) \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n g_n(z),$$

the coefficients c_n have the property

$$(2.5) \quad \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k f_k(re^{i\theta}) \right|^p d\theta \right\}^{1/p} \leq \frac{1}{1-\lambda} \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta \right\}^{1/p}.$$

The direct deduction from Theorem 1.1 is that the series in (2.4) converges to $f(z)$ in the topology of $H_p(r)$. In case $p = \infty$, this is the desired conclusion. Otherwise, if $|z| \leq s < r$ we have

$$\left| f(z) - \sum_{n=1}^N c_n g_n(z) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|w|=r} \left\{ f(w) - \sum_{n=1}^N c_n g_n(w) \right\} \frac{dw}{w-z} \right|;$$

an application of Hölder's inequality shows that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left| f(z) - \sum_{n=1}^N c_n g_n(z) \right| = 0,$$

uniformly in $|z| \leq s$.

We shall use Theorem 2.1 most frequently in the special case when $f_n(z) = z^{n-1}$. It then becomes

THEOREM 2.2. *The sequence $\{g_n(z)\}$ has Property T in $|z| < r$ if, for all sets of complex numbers $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_N$,*

$$(2.6) \quad \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n [r^n e^{in\theta} - g_n(re^{i\theta})] \right|^p d\theta \right\}^{1/p} \\ \leq \lambda \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n r^n e^{in\theta} \right|^p d\theta \right\}^{1/p},$$

where p and λ satisfy $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $0 < \lambda < 1$. If (2.6) is true with $p = \infty$, the sequence has Property T_∞ .

From Theorem 2.2 we can deduce in a few lines the following generalization of expansion theorems of G. D. Birkhoff [1] and J. L. Walsh [17].

THEOREM 2.3. *If the functions $g_n(z)$ are analytic in $|z| < r$, continuous in $|z| \leq r$, and satisfy*

$$(2.7) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^{-2n} |g_n(z) - z^n|^2 < 1, \quad |z| = r,$$

the series converging uniformly, then the set $\{g_n(z)\}$ has Property T_∞ in every circle $|z| < s \leq r$.

In Birkhoff's theorem, (2.7) is replaced by

$$(2.8) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^{-n} |g_n(z) - z^n| < 1, \quad |z| = r;$$

this condition implies (2.7), by Cauchy's inequality. In Walsh's theorem (2.7) holds, and in addition the series in (2.8) is assumed to converge.

We apply the case $p = \infty$ of Theorem 2.2. The sum of the series in (2.7) is continuous on $|z| = s$, when $s \leq r$, and so has a maximum $\lambda^2 < 1$. We have, with $z = e^{i\theta}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n [g_n(z) - z^n] \right| &\leq \left(\sum_{n=0}^N |a_n|^2 s^{2n} \right)^{1/2} \max_{0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi} \left(\sum_{n=0}^N s^{-2n} |g_n(z) - z^n|^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \lambda \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^n \right|^2 d\theta \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \lambda \max_{0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^n \right|. \end{aligned}$$

This establishes (2.6) with $p = \infty$, and Theorem 2.3 follows.

In this section we have applied part (ii) of Theorem 1.1. The weaker part (i) would yield a weak form of Property T with the uniformly convergent series replaced by a uniformly convergent sequence of linear combinations.

3. Criteria for the existence of expansion theorems. From now on, we shall use Theorem 2.2 exclusively in the case $p = 2$, which is the case in which criteria for the validity of (2.6) are most easily set up. Our functions $g_n(z)$ will, in this section, be of the form

$$(3.1) \quad g_n(z) = z^n [1 + h_n(z)] \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

where

$$(3.2) \quad h_n(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \gamma_k^{(n)} z^k \quad (|z| < r_0).$$

We assume to begin with that the $h_n(z)$ have a common majorant $h(z)$; that is, that

$$|\gamma_k^{(n)}| \leq \delta_k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots; n = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

where $h(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_k z^k$ ($|z| < r_0$). This restriction will be considerably relaxed in §4. We introduce the quantity K_ρ by the definition

$$(3.3) \quad K_\rho^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |h(\rho e^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_k^2 \rho^{2k} \quad (\rho < r_0).$$

THEOREM 3.1. *The functions $g_n(z)$ have Property T in any circle $|z| < s$ provided that one of the following conditions is satisfied:*

$$(3.4) \quad h(s) < 1,$$

$$(3.5) \quad s < \sup_{0 \leq \rho < r_0} \frac{\rho}{(K_\rho^2 + 1)^{1/2}}.$$

We have to verify (2.6) with $p = 2$, $r = s$, for an arbitrary set $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_N)$. We write

$$a'_n = \begin{cases} a_n, & n = 0, 1, \dots, N, \\ 0, & n > N; \end{cases}$$

$$\psi(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a'_n| z^n, \quad \psi_m(z) = \sum_{n=0}^m |a'_n| z^n.$$

Then condition (2.6) takes the form

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \Phi(r) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a'_n r^n e^{in\theta} h_n(r e^{i\theta}) \right|^2 d\theta \\ &\leq \lambda^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a'_n|^2 r^{2n}. \end{aligned}$$

$\Phi(r)$ can be rewritten as follows.

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} \Phi(r) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a'_n r^n e^{in\theta} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \gamma_k^{(n)} r^k e^{ik\theta} \right|^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} r^m e^{im\theta} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} a'_n \gamma_{m-n}^{(n)} \right|^2 d\theta \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} r^{2m} \left| \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} a'_n \gamma_{m-n}^{(n)} \right|^2. \end{aligned}$$

In the first place, we evidently have

$$(3.8) \quad \Phi(r) \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} r^{2m} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} |a'_n| \delta_{m-n} \right\}^2.$$

If we retrace the steps in (3.7), we then find

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(r) &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a'_n| r^n e^{in\theta} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_k r^k e^{ik\theta} \right|^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |h(re^{i\theta}) \psi(re^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta \\ &\leq \{h(r)\}^2 \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |\psi(re^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta \\ &= \{h(r)\}^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a'_n|^2 r^{2n}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus if $h(r) < 1$, (3.6) is satisfied; this proves Theorem 3.1 under condition (3.4).

We now observe that the expression

$$\sum_{n=0}^{m-1} |a'_n| \delta_{m-n}$$

which occurs on the right of (3.8) is the coefficient of z^m in the power series of $\psi_{m-1}(z)h(z)$, and consequently can be written as

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=\rho} \frac{h(z)\psi_{m-1}(z)}{z^{m+1}} dz \quad (|z| = \rho < r_0).$$

Hence its square does not exceed

$$\frac{1}{\rho^{2m}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |h(\rho e^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |\psi_{m-1}(\rho e^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta = \frac{K_\rho^2}{\rho^{2m}} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} |a'_n|^2 \rho^{2n}.$$

From (3.8) we now obtain, if $r < \rho$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(r) &\leq K_\rho^2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right)^{2m} \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} |a'_n|^2 \rho^{2n} \\ &= K_\rho^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a'_n|^2 r^{2n} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right)^{2m} = K_\rho^2 \frac{r^2}{\rho^2 - r^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a'_n|^2 r^{2n}. \end{aligned}$$

Then (3.6) is satisfied if we can choose ρ so that $K_\rho^2 r^2 / (\rho^2 - r^2) < 1$, or so that

$$r^2 < \frac{\rho^2}{K_\rho^2 + 1}.$$

This shows that the relation (3.6) is satisfied if $r=s$ and s satisfies inequality (3.5).

In earlier theorems of the same type as Theorem 3.1, the conditions have restricted the coefficients δ_k of the function $h(z)$ majorizing the $h_n(z)$; here we restrict only the behavior of $h(z)$ in the large⁽⁹⁾. Two less precise known theorems can be deduced as corollaries of Theorem 3.1.

THEOREM 3.2⁽¹⁰⁾. *If $|h_n(z)| \leq M(\rho)$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$; $|z| \leq \rho$), then the functions $g_n(z)$ have Property T in $|z| < s$ if*

$$(3.9) \quad s < \sup_{0 \leq \rho < r_0} \frac{\rho}{M(\rho) + 1}.$$

In fact, Cauchy's inequalities for derivatives yield, for $0 < \rho < r_0$,

$$|\gamma_k^{(n)}| \leq M(\rho)\rho^{-k} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots; k = 1, 2, \dots).$$

Consequently, if $\rho < r_0$, we can take $\delta_k = M(\rho)\rho^{-k}$ ($k=1, 2, \dots$); we then have $h(r) = rM(\rho)/(\rho-r)$, and $h(r) < 1$ if $r < \rho/[M(\rho)+1]$. If we choose ρ in the most favorable way, Theorem 3.2 follows from Theorem 3.1.

THEOREM 3.3⁽¹¹⁾. *If*

$$(3.10) \quad L_\rho = \sup_{1 \leq k < \infty} \delta_k \rho^k \quad (\rho < r_0),$$

the functions $g_n(z)$ have Property T in $|z| < s$ if

$$(3.11) \quad s < \sup_{0 \leq \rho < r_0} \frac{\rho}{L_\rho + 1}.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_k &\leq \rho^{-k} L_\rho; \\ h(r) &\leq L_\rho \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right)^n \\ &= L_\rho \frac{r}{\rho - r}; \end{aligned} \quad (r < \rho)$$

hence $h(s) < 1$ if s satisfies (3.11). The conclusion follows from Theorem 3.1.

For use in §5, we note the following property of the coefficients in the expansion whose existence is established by Theorems 3.1 and 3.2. If $f(z)$ has the expansion

⁽⁹⁾ However, Theorem 3.1 (even as generalized in §4) does not seem to include Theorem III of G. S. Ketchum [4].

⁽¹⁰⁾ Narumi [7], Takenaka [15], G. S. Ketchum [4].

⁽¹¹⁾ Graesser [2]. See also G. S. Ketchum [4, p. 215, footnote].

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n g_n(z), \quad |z| < s,$$

there is a number $A(s)$, not depending on $f(z)$, such that

$$(3.12) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 s^{2n} \leq A(s) \int_0^{2\pi} |f(se^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta.$$

This follows from the last part of Theorem 2.1.

4. Improvement of the criteria. The conditions established in §3 can be generalized by restricting the $h_n(z)$ only for large n . The generalized conditions occur in part in the literature, and in part are new. It turns out that only the behavior of the $h_n(z)$ for large n is relevant to the existence of expansions of the type which we consider, as the following lemma shows.

LEMMA. *Suppose that $g_n(z)$ and $g_n^*(z)$ are analytic in $|z| < r_0$, and $g_n(z) \equiv g_n^*(z)$ for $n > N$. If $\{g_n(z)\}$ has Property T in $|z| < s_1 < r_0$, and $\{g_n^*(z)\}$ has Property T in every circle $|z| < s^* \leq s_2$, where $r_0 \geq s_2 > s_1$, then $\{g_n(z)\}$ has Property T in $|z| < s_2$.*

Let $F(z)$ be an arbitrary function analytic in $|z| < s_2$ and continuous in $|z| \leq s_2$, and let

$$(4.1) \quad F(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n g_n(z),$$

where the series converges uniformly in any circle $|z| \leq s'_1 < s_1$. Define a function $G(z)$ by the relation

$$(4.2) \quad G(z) = F(z) - \sum_{n=0}^N c_n g_n(z) = \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} c_n g_n(z) = \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} c_n g_n^*(z).$$

Now $G(z)$ has a unique expansion of the form

$$(4.3) \quad G(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n g_n^*(z),$$

the series converging uniformly in $|z| \leq s'_2 < s_2$. By comparison with (4.2), we see that $d_n = 0$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$). Hence the series in (4.1) converges uniformly in $|z| \leq s'_2$, and necessarily converges to $F(z)$. Since s'_2 is any number less than s_2 , the proof is complete.

We now suppose, as in §3, that $g_n(z) = z^n [1 + h_n(z)]$, where

$$h_n(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \gamma_k^{(n)} z^k \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

We suppose further that

$$|\gamma_k^{(n)}| \leq \delta_k^{(n)} \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots; n = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

where the series

$$H_n(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_k^{(n)} z^k \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

converge in $|z| < r_0$. We introduce, for $\rho < r_0$, the quantities

$$K_{\rho,n}^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\delta_k^{(n)} \rho^k)^2, \quad L_{\rho}^{(n)} = \sup_{1 \leq k < \infty} \delta_k^{(n)} \rho^k,$$

and we then set

$$(4.4) \quad K_{\rho} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} K_{\rho,n}, \quad L_{\rho} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_{\rho}^{(n)}, \quad h(r) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} H_n(r) \\ (0 < r < r_0).$$

Then we can state

THEOREM 4.1. *The functions $g_n(z)$ have Property T in any circle $|z| < s$ provided that s satisfies one of the following three conditions⁽¹²⁾:*

$$(4.5) \quad h(s) < 1,$$

$$(4.6) \quad s < \sup_{0 \leq \rho < r_0} \frac{\rho}{(K_{\rho}^2 + 1)^{1/2}},$$

$$(4.7) \quad s < \sup_{0 \leq \rho < r_0} \frac{\rho}{L_{\rho} + 1}.$$

Theorem 4.1 states that Theorems 3.1 and 3.3 remain valid when K_{ρ} , L_{ρ} , and $h(r)$ are defined by (4.4). The theorem follows at once from the lemma, with $g_n^*(z) = z^n$ for $n < N$, where N is chosen sufficiently large. It is only necessary to verify that the functions $g_n(z)$ have Property T in some circle $|z| < s_1$. An application of Theorem 3.1 shows at once that this is true, with (for example) s_1 such that

$$\sup_{0 \leq n < \infty} H_n(s_1) < 1.$$

Alternatively, we may suppose that, for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$,

$$|h_n(z)| \leq M_n(\rho) \quad (|z| \leq \rho),$$

and that

$$(4.8) \quad M(\rho) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n(\rho)$$

is finite. Then we can state

⁽¹²⁾ For the theorem under (4.7), see G. S. Ketchum [4].

THEOREM 4.2⁽¹³⁾. *The conclusion of Theorem 3.2 holds if the quantity $M(\rho)$ in (3.9) is defined by (4.8).*

Expansions in terms of functions $g_n(z)$, analytic in $|z| < r_0$, are particularly interesting if the expansion of every $f(z)$ which is analytic in $|z| < s$ converges in every circle $|z| \leq s' < s$ (where naturally $s \leq r_0$). This property (which we may call Property U) is possessed, of course, by the functions z^n . Using the theorems of this section, we can easily obtain the following sufficient conditions for a set $g_n(z)$ to have Property U:

$$(4.9) \quad h(r_0) < 1,$$

$$(4.10) \quad L_{r_0} = 0,$$

$$(4.11) \quad M(r_0) = 0,$$

where $h(r_0)$, L_{r_0} , and $M(r_0)$ denote the limits of the respective functions of r (defined in (4.4) and (4.8)) as $r \rightarrow r_0$. Condition (4.11) shows, for example, that if

$$(4.12) \quad h_n(z) = o(1), \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

uniformly with respect to z in each circle $|z| \leq r' < r_0$, then the set $\{g_n(z)\} = \{z^n[1+h_n(z)]\}$ has Property U. This result was obtained by Sheffer and by Takahashi⁽¹⁴⁾; it generalizes a result of Widder [20], in which the condition $h_n(z) = O(1/n)$ appears instead of (4.12). Condition (4.9) will sometimes establish Property U when (4.12) is not satisfied. For example, if

$$h_n(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_k^{(n)} z^k,$$

and

$$|\delta_k^{(n)}| \leq \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots; k = 1, 2, \dots),$$

we have

$$h(z) = 1 - \frac{1-z}{z} \log(1-z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k(k+1)},$$

and $h(r) < 1$ if $r < 1$. In this case the corresponding functions $g_n(z)$ have Property U in $|z| < 1$, although neither (4.10), (4.11), nor (4.12) is necessarily satisfied.

5. Further generalizations. In Theorems 4.1 and 4.2 we made restrictions on the individual coefficients in the power series of the functions $h_n(z)$. In this section a method will be developed for replacing such restrictions by re-

⁽¹³⁾ Takenaka [15], G. S. Ketchum [4].

⁽¹⁴⁾ Sheffer [10, pp. 588, 597], Takahashi [13]. Cf. G. S. Ketchum [4, p. 215].

strictions on linear combinations of the coefficients. The results obtained (which could evidently be generalized still further) overlap those of G. S. Ketchum [4], who first obtained such results.

Suppose that L is a one-to-one linear operation from $H_2(r)$ to $H_2(r)$ (so that L has a linear inverse). If the set of functions $G_n(z) = L[g_n(z)]$ is a base, and $f(z)$ is an arbitrary element of $H_2(r)$, we have a unique expansion

$$L[f(z)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n G_n(z);$$

since L^{-1} is continuous, we have

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n g_n(z);$$

if we also have

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n g_n(z),$$

then

$$L[f(z)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n G_n(z),$$

and $a_n = b_n$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). The convergence is convergence in the topology of $H_2(r)$; this, as we have seen, implies uniform convergence in every circle $|z| \leq r' < r$. Hence an expansion theorem for the functions $L[g_n(z)]$ gives rise to an expansion theorem for the $g_n(z)$ themselves. A trivial, but not unimportant, illustration is given by the operator L which transforms $g_n(z)$ into $\sigma(z)g_n(z)$, where $\sigma(z)$ is analytic and bounded in $|z| \leq r$, $\sigma(0) = 1$, and $\sigma(z) \neq 0$ in $|z| \leq r$.

We now discuss a case which is not entirely covered by the procedure just outlined; it includes some of the results of G. S. Ketchum mentioned above. For simplicity we consider only the special case when the coefficients of the functions $h_n(z)$ are combined two at a time. Let $\{k_\nu\}$ ($\nu = 1, 2, \dots$) be a sequence of complex numbers such that

$$\limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} |k_\nu|^{1/\nu} \leq 1,$$

so that $\Lambda(z) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} k_\nu z^\nu$ is analytic in $|z| < 1$. If

$$f(z) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} b_\nu z^\nu, \quad |z| < r,$$

we define

$$(5.1) \quad F(z) = L[f] = f(z) + \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} k_\nu b_{\nu-1} z^\nu = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} (b_\nu + k_\nu b_{\nu-1}) z^\nu. \quad (b_{-1} = 0)$$

By Hadamard's multiplication theorem⁽¹⁵⁾, $F(z)$ has no singularities inside the circle $|z| < r$. We have the representation

$$(5.2) \quad F(z) = f(z) - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \Lambda(z/w) f(w) dw \quad (|z| < r' < r)$$

where C is the circle $|w| = r' < r$.

Let us now consider the expansion of a given analytic function $f(z)$ in terms of a set of functions

$$g_n(z) = z^n [1 + h_n(z)],$$

with $h_n(z)$ analytic in $|z| < r$ and $h_n(0) = 0$. We introduce the functions

$$(5.3) \quad F(z) = L[f], \quad G_n(z) = L[g_n];$$

it is clear that we have $G_n(z) = z^n [1 + H_n(z)]$, where the $H_n(z)$ are analytic in $|z| < r$ and $H_n(0) = 0$. (It is not in general true that $G_n(z) \in H_2(r)$ if $g_n(z) \in H_2(r)$). Let us suppose that the $G_n(z)$ satisfy one of the conditions of Theorems 4.1 and 4.2, so that we have in $|z| < r$ a unique expansion

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n G_n(z)$$

converging uniformly in any circle $|z| \leq s < r$, with

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 s^{2n} \leq A(s) \int_0^{2\pi} |F(se^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta;$$

the last relation follows from the remark made at the end of §3. From (5.2) and (5.3) we then have

$$(5.4) \quad f(z) - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \Lambda(z/w) f(w) dw = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \left\{ g_n(z) - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \Lambda(z/w) g_n(w) dw \right\},$$

the series converging in $|z| < r$, uniformly in $|z| \leq s < r$. If s is temporarily fixed, and we take ρ so that $s < \rho < r$, the series $\sum |c_n|^2 \rho^{2n}$ is convergent, and the functions $w^{-n} g_n(w)$ are uniformly bounded on $|w| = s$. It follows, by an application of Cauchy's inequality, that the series $\sum c_n g_n(w)$ is uniformly (and absolutely) convergent on $|w| = s$ and so in $|w| \leq s$. Since the series on the right of (5.4) is uniformly convergent in any circle $|z| \leq s < r$, we have

$$f(z) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n g_n(z) - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \Lambda(z/w) \left\{ f(w) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n g_n(w) \right\} dw \equiv 0$$

in $|z| < r$, both series being uniformly convergent in any circle $|z| \leq s < r$. That is, the function $f^*(z)$ defined by

⁽¹⁵⁾ See, e.g., Dienes [24, p. 346].

$$f^*(z) = f(z) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n g_n(z) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} b_{\nu}^* z^{\nu} \quad (b_{-1}^* = 0)$$

is analytic in $|z| < r$, and we have $L[f^*(z)] \equiv 0$ in $|z| < r$. From (5.1) we see that this means that

$$b_{\nu}^* + k_{\nu} b_{\nu-1}^* = 0 \quad (\nu = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

and hence that $b_{\nu}^* = 0$ ($\nu = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). That is,

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n g_n(z),$$

the series converging uniformly in any circle $|z| \leq s < r$. We sum up our conclusions in a formal theorem.

THEOREM 5.1. *If the functions $G_n(z) = L[g_n(z)]$, where L is defined by (5.1), satisfy the conditions of Theorem 4.1 or Theorem 4.2, and s is defined as in those theorems, the functions $g_n(z)$ have Property T in $|z| < s$.*

For example, if the numbers k_{ν} satisfy

$$\limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} |k_{\nu}|^{1/\nu} \leq 1;$$

if

$$h_n(z) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{\nu}^{(n)} z^{\nu} \quad (|z| < r_0),$$

$$|\gamma_{\nu}^{(n)} + k_{n+\nu} \gamma_{\nu-1}^{(n)}| \leq \beta_{\nu} \quad (n = 0, 1, \dots; \nu = 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$h(z) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \beta_{\nu} z^{\nu} \quad (|z| < r_0),$$

and $h(s) < 1$, then the functions $z^n [1 + h_n(z)]$ have Property T in $|z| < s$.

It is clear that linear operations other than that defined in (5.1) could also be used.

6. Special expansion theorems.

THEOREM 6.1. *If $\phi(z)$ is an analytic function whose Maclaurin series has positive coefficients⁽¹⁶⁾, and radius of convergence R ($R \leq \infty$), if $\phi(0) = 1$, and if the complex numbers α_n satisfy*

$$(6.1) \quad \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\alpha_n| \leq 1, \quad \sup_{0 \leq n < \infty} |\alpha_n| < R/\phi^{-1}(2),$$

the functions

$$(6.2) \quad z^n \phi(\alpha_n z) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

have Property T in any circle $|z| \leq s < \phi^{-1}(2)$.

⁽¹⁶⁾ That is, $\phi(z)$ is absolutely monotonic on the segment $(0, R)$ of the real axis.

Here we have $h_n(z) = \phi(\alpha_n z) - 1$; and, in the notation of §4,

$$H_n(r) = \phi(|\alpha_n| r) - 1, \quad h(r) \leq \phi(r) - 1,$$

and $h(r) < 1$ if $\phi(r) < 2$.

In particular, we may have⁽¹⁷⁾ $\phi(z) = e^z$.

Various modifications of the situation considered in Theorem 6.1 are possible. We shall discuss three which have interesting applications.

THEOREM 6.2. *The functions $g_n(z)$ defined by*

$$\begin{aligned} g_0(z) &= 1, \\ g_n(z) &= z^{n-1} \frac{e^{\alpha_n z} - e^{\beta_n z}}{\alpha_n - \beta_n} \\ &\quad (|\alpha_n| \leq 1, |\beta_n| \leq 1, \alpha_n \neq \beta_n; n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

have Property T in the circle $|z| < r$ if $r < \log 2$.

It is easy to show that we may take $h(r) = e^r - 1$ in this case. For details, the reader is referred to the author's note [22] where Theorem 6.2 is applied to show that an entire function of exponential type less than $\log 2$ has an infinite number of derivatives which are univalent in the unit circle, unless it is a polynomial.

For the next two theorems, it is necessary to go back to Theorem 2.2.

THEOREM 6.3. *The functions $g_n(z)$ defined by*

$$\begin{aligned} g_{2n}(z) &= z^{2n} e^{\alpha_n z} & (|\alpha| \leq 1), \\ g_{2n+1}(z) &= z^{2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

have Property T in any circle $|z| < r < 0.780$.

We note that $\log 2 = 0.693$, $\pi/4 = 0.785$. We thus have more than Theorem 6.1 would establish, but still less than the result which may be conjectured⁽¹⁸⁾, that Theorem 6.1 holds, when $\phi(z) = e^z$, for $s < \pi/4$.

By Theorem 2.2, Theorem 6.3 will follow if we show that for every sequence $\{a_n\}$ of complex numbers and for every N

$$(6.3) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n [g_n(re^{i\theta}) - r^n e^{in\theta}] \right|^2 d\theta \leq \lambda(r) \sum_{n=0}^N |a_n|^2 r^{2n}, \quad r < 0.780,$$

with $\lambda(r) < 1$. The left-hand side, by the reasoning of Theorem 3.1, does not exceed

⁽¹⁷⁾ The corresponding theorem, with region of convergence $|z| < 1/e$, was given by Takenaka [15]. See also footnote 2.

⁽¹⁸⁾ See footnote 21.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |e^z - 1|^2 \left| \sum_{n=0}^{[N/2]} a_{2n} z^{2n} \right|^2 d\theta \quad (z = re^{i\theta}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |e^z - 1|^2 |\psi(z)|^2 d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |\psi(z)(e^z - 1)|^2 d\theta + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |\psi(z)(e^{-z} - 1)|^2 d\theta,
\end{aligned}$$

since $|\psi(z)|$ is periodic in θ with period π . Thus the left side of (6.3) does not exceed

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ (e^r - 1)^2 + \max_{-\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2} |e^{-z} - 1|^2 \right\} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |\psi(z)|^2 d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (e^r - 1)^2 + \max_{-\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2} |e^{-z} - 1|^2 \right\} \sum_{n=0}^{[N/2]} |a_{2n}|^2 r^{4n}.
\end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
|e^{-z} - 1|^2 &= e^{-2r \cos \theta} - 2e^{-r \cos \theta} \cos(r \sin \theta) + 1 \\
&\leq e^{-2r \cos \theta} + 1 - 2e^{-r \cos \theta} \cos r \\
&= A(\theta),
\end{aligned}$$

say. Now

$$A'(\theta) = 2r \sin \theta e^{-r \cos \theta} (e^{-r \cos \theta} - \cos r),$$

and vanishes only when $\theta=0$ or when $\cos \theta = (1/r) \log \cos(1/r)$. In the latter case, $\exp(-r \cos \theta) = \cos r$, and

$$A(\theta) = 1 - \cos^2 r < 2(1 - \cos r) = A(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi).$$

Consequently $A(\theta)$ assumes its maximum when $\theta=0$ or $\theta=\tfrac{1}{2}\pi$. For $r=0.780$, we find that $A(0) < A(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi)$. In fact, this inequality is

$$e^{-2r} - 2e^{-r} + 1 < 2(1 - \cos r) + 2e^{-r} \cos r - 2e^{-r},$$

which is equivalent to

$$1 + e^{-r} > 2 \cos r,$$

which is satisfied for $r=0.780$. Hence

$$A(\theta) \leq A(\tfrac{1}{2}\pi) = 2(1 - \cos r),$$

and the left side of (6.3) does not exceed

$$\tfrac{1}{2} \{ (e^r - 1)^2 + 2(1 - \cos r) \} \sum_{n=0}^N |a_n|^2 r^{2n};$$

the brace is less than 2 when $r=0.780$. This completes the proof of Theorem 6.3.

THEOREM 6.4. *If $r < \log 2$, and the complex numbers β_n are such that*

$$(6.4) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\beta_n|^{2r-2n} < 2e^r - e^{2r},$$

the functions $g_n(z)$ defined by

$$(6.5) \quad g_n(z) = z^n e^{\alpha_n z} - \beta_n \quad (|\alpha_n| \leq 1)$$

have Property T in $|z| < r$.

To apply Theorem 2.2, we need to show that if $h_n(z) = e^{\alpha_n z} - 1$, then for all $\{a_n\}$ and N ,

$$(6.6) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n [z^n h_n(z) - \beta_n] \right|^2 d\theta \leq \lambda(r) \sum_{n=0}^N |a_n|^{2r-2n} \quad (z = re^{i\theta}),$$

with $\lambda(r) < 1$, when r and $\{\beta_n\}$ satisfy (6.4).

The left side of (6.6) may be written in the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^n h_n(z) - \sum_{n=0}^N a_n \beta_n \right|^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^n h_n(z) \right|^2 d\theta - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \Re \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^n h_n(z) \sum_{m=0}^N \bar{a}_m \bar{\beta}_m \right\} d\theta \\ & \quad + \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n \beta_n \right|^2 \\ &= S_1 - S_2 + S_3. \end{aligned}$$

Now, by the proof of Theorem 3.1,

$$(6.7) \quad S_1 \leq (e^r - 1)^2 \sum_{n=0}^N |a_n|^{2r-2n};$$

and

$$(6.8) \quad S_3 \leq \left(\sum_{n=0}^N |a_n| r^n |\beta_n| r^{-n} \right)^2 \leq \sum_{n=0}^N |a_n|^{2r-2n} \sum_{n=0}^N |\beta_n|^{2r-2n}$$

by Cauchy's inequality. Finally,

$$S_2 = 2\Re \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^n h_n(z) \sum_{m=0}^N \bar{a}_m \bar{\beta}_m \frac{dz}{iz} \right\} = 0,$$

since $h_n(0) = 0$. Combining this with (6.7) and (6.8), we have

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n [z^n h_n(z) - \beta_n] \right|^2 d\theta \leq \left\{ (e^r - 1)^2 + \sum_{n=0}^N |\beta_n|^{2r-2n} \right\} \sum_{n=0}^N |a_n|^{2r-2n}.$$

Thus by Theorem 2.2 the system (6.5) has Property T if the brace in the last inequality is less than one. This will clearly be true if (6.4) is satisfied.

7. Applications. We now use the theorems of §6 to prove theorems concerning the values taken by derivatives of entire functions of order one and exponential type. We need the following lemma.

LEMMA⁽¹⁹⁾. *If $f(z)$ is an entire function of exponential type k , it has the representation*

$$(7.1) \quad f(z) = \int_C e^{zw} F(w) dw,$$

where C is any circle $|z| = k' > k$, and $F(w)$ is analytic outside $|z| = k$.

It follows that

$$(7.2) \quad f^{(n)}(z) = \int_C w^n e^{zw} F(w) dw \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

If now the functions $g_n(w)$ have property T in $|w| \leq k'$, we can expand the function e^{zw} in terms of them, substitute in (7.1), and integrate term by term⁽²⁰⁾. We thus obtain an expansion of the form

$$(7.3) \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(z) \int_C g_n(w) F(w) dw.$$

We can now establish the following theorems.

THEOREM 7.1. *If $f(z)$ is an entire function of exponential type $k < \log 2$, and if $f(0) = 1$, $|\alpha_n| \leq 1$, and $r < k$, the inequality*

$$(7.4) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |f^{(n)}(\alpha_n)| 2^{r-2n} \geq 2e^r - e^{2r}$$

is valid.

If (7.4) is not true, Theorem 6.4 applies, with $\beta_n = f^{(n)}(\alpha_n)$, and (7.3) has the form

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(z) \{f^{(n)}(\alpha_n) - \beta_n f(0)\} = 0,$$

which is impossible since $f(0) = 1$.

As a corollary we obtain the following theorem of S. Takenaka [29].

THEOREM 7.2. *If $f(z)$ is an entire function of exponential type $k < \log 2$, and⁽²¹⁾ $|\alpha_n| \leq 1$, then*

⁽¹⁹⁾ See Pólya [27, pp. 580 ff.].

⁽²⁰⁾ Cf. Whittaker [30, p. 67], Gelfond [25].

⁽²¹⁾ Or even if $\limsup |\alpha_n| \leq 1$.

$$(7.5) \quad f^{(n)}(\alpha_n) = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

implies $f(z) \equiv 0$.

For, if $f(0) \neq 0$, we consider $f(z)/f(0)$, to which Theorem 7.1 applies, since the left side of (7.4) is zero if (7.5) is satisfied. If $f(0) = 0$, while $f(z_0) \neq 0$ for some z_0 in $|z| < 1$, we apply Theorem 7.1 to the function $[f(z_0) - f(z)]/f(z_0)$, taking $\alpha_0 = z_0$.

From Theorem 6.3, we obtain

THEOREM 7.3. *If $f(z)$ is an entire function of exponential type $k < 0.780$, and $|\alpha_n| \leq 1$, then the conditions*

$$f^{(2n+1)}(0) = f^{(2n)}(\alpha_n) = 0 \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

imply that $f(z) \equiv 0$.

This is more than follows from Theorem 7.2, but less than would follow if Theorem 7.2 were proved to be true with $k < \pi/4$, as has been conjectured⁽²²⁾.

Analogous theorems concerning functions analytic in a finite circle⁽²³⁾ can be proved by developing $(w - z)^{-1}$, as a function of w , in terms of (for example)

$$\frac{w^n}{(1 - \alpha_n w)^n},$$

and substituting the expansion into Cauchy's integral formula.

PAPERS ON GENERAL EXPANSION THEOREMS

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⁽²²⁾ See Whittaker [30, p. 45], Schoenberg [28].

⁽²³⁾ See Takenaka [15, 29]; Whittaker [30, p. 43].

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