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ON THE BROWN–SHIELDS CONJECTURE FOR CYCLICITY IN THE DIRICHLET SPACE

OMAR EL-FALLAH, KARIM KELLAY, AND THOMAS RANSFORD

ABSTRACT. Let \mathcal{D} be the Dirichlet space, namely the space of holomorphic functions on the unit disk whose derivative is square-integrable. We establish a new sufficient condition for a function $f \in \mathcal{D}$ to be *cyclic*, i.e. for $\{pf : p \text{ a polynomial}\}$ to be dense in \mathcal{D} . This allows us to prove a special case of the conjecture of Brown and Shields that a function is cyclic in \mathcal{D} iff it is outer and its zero set (defined appropriately) is of capacity zero.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let f be a holomorphic function on the unit disk \mathbb{D} . The *Dirichlet integral* of f is defined by

$$\mathcal{D}(f) := \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_{\mathbb{D}} |f'(z)|^2 dx dy.$$

The *Dirichlet space* \mathcal{D} is the space of holomorphic functions f on \mathbb{D} such that $\mathcal{D}(f) < \infty$. It becomes a Hilbert space under the norm $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{D}}$ defined by $\|f\|_{\mathcal{D}}^2 := \|f\|_{H^2}^2 + \mathcal{D}(f)$.

A subspace M of \mathcal{D} is called *invariant* if $f(z) \in M \implies zf(z) \in M$. Given $f \in \mathcal{D}$, we denote by $[f]$ the smallest closed, invariant subspace containing f , namely the closure in \mathcal{D} of the set $\{pf : p \text{ is a polynomial}\}$. We say that f is *cyclic* if $[f] = \mathcal{D}$.

It is a long-standing open problem to characterize the cyclic functions in \mathcal{D} . Brown and Shields showed in [2] that, if $f \in \mathcal{D}$ is cyclic, then necessarily f is an outer function and the set $\{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} f(r\zeta) = 0\}$ is of logarithmic capacity zero. They conjectured that these two necessary conditions for cyclicity are between them also sufficient [2, Question 12]. The article [6] contains a brief history of the progress made towards proving this conjecture, and we shall have more to say about this at the end of the paper.

Given $E \subset \mathbb{T}$ and $t \geq 0$, we write $E_t := \{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : d(\zeta, E) \leq t\}$, where d denotes arclength distance on the unit circle \mathbb{T} . Also, we write $|E_t|$ for the Lebesgue measure of E_t . The following theorem is our main result.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $f \in \mathcal{D}$ be an outer function, and set $E := \{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : \liminf_{z \rightarrow \zeta} |f(z)| = 0\}$. Suppose that $|E_t| = O(t^\mu)$ as $t \rightarrow 0$ for some $\mu > 0$, and that*

$$(1) \quad \int_0^\pi \frac{dt}{|E_t|} = \infty.$$

Then f is cyclic in \mathcal{D} .

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Remarks. (i) A compact set $E \subset \mathbb{T}$ satisfying the condition (1) automatically has capacity zero. This follows, for example, from [5, §IV, Theorem 2].

(ii) For certain types of set, condition (1) is actually equivalent to capacity zero. Let $(l_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence in $(0, 2\pi)$ such that $\lambda := \sup_{n \geq 0} l_{n+1}/l_n < 1/2$, and let E be the associated generalized Cantor set. (Thus, we begin with a closed arc of length l_0 , remove an open arc from the middle to leave two closed arcs of length l_1 , remove open arcs from their middles to leave four arcs of length l_2 , etc.; then E is the intersection of the resulting nested sequence of sets.) Then (1) holds if and only if E is of capacity zero: see for example [5, §IV, Theorem 3] and its proof. Moreover, it is easy to see that $|E_t| = O(t^\mu)$ as $t \rightarrow 0$, where $\mu = 1 - \log 2 / \log(1/\lambda)$. Thus we deduce the following result, which proves a special case of the Brown–Shields conjecture.

Corollary 1.2. *Let $f \in \mathcal{D}$. Assume that $|f|$ extends continuously to $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ and that $E := \{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : |f(\zeta)| = 0\}$ is a generalized Cantor set in the sense defined above. Then f is cyclic if and only if f is outer and E is of capacity zero.*

Proof. In view of the remarks above, the sufficiency follows from Theorem 1.1. Necessity comes from the results of Brown and Shields [2, Theorem 5]. \square

The rest of the paper is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.1. We begin in §2 by recalling some basic background on the Dirichlet space. Then, in §3, we prove a general theorem about invariant subspaces of \mathcal{D} , based on a technique of Korenblum and on a fusion lemma for \mathcal{D} . In §4 we establish an estimate for the Dirichlet integral of so-called distance functions, namely outer functions f whose boundary values $|f^*(\zeta)|$ depend only on $d(\zeta, E)$. In §5, we prove a regularization theorem, related to the rising-sun lemma of F. Riesz, which is needed for smoothing the function $|E_t|$. These ingredients are then combined in §6 to complete the proof of Theorem 1.1. Finally, in §7, we relate our results to previous work in the area.

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2. BACKGROUND ON THE DIRICHLET SPACE

In this section we briefly recall some basic notions about the Dirichlet space, and collect together a few results that will be needed in what follows. For general facts concerning Hardy spaces, we refer to the books of Garnett [7] and Koosis [9]. Results about the Dirichlet space will be cited in detail below. The article of Ross [15] is a general survey of the Dirichlet space.

A first remark is that, if $f(z) = \sum_{k \geq 0} a_k z^k$, then $\mathcal{D}(f) = \sum_{k \geq 0} k|a_k|^2$. It follows immediately that \mathcal{D} is a subspace of the Hardy space H^2 . The inclusion map $\mathcal{D} \hookrightarrow H^2$ is compact with dense range.

Given a holomorphic function f on \mathbb{D} and $\zeta \in \mathbb{T}$, we write $f^*(\zeta) := \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} f(r\zeta)$ whenever this limit exists. We say that f is *inner* if f is bounded and $|f^*| = 1$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} . We say that f is *outer* if it is of the form

$$f(z) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{\zeta + z}{\zeta - z} \log \phi(\zeta) |d\zeta|\right) \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}),$$

where ϕ is a positive function such that $\log \phi \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$. In this case f^* exists a.e. on \mathbb{T} and $|f^*| = \phi$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} . Every $f \in H^2$ factorizes uniquely as $f = f_i f_o$, where $f_i, f_o \in H^2$ with f_i inner and f_o outer.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $f \in \mathcal{D}$ and let $f = f_i f_o$ be the inner-outer factorization of f . Then $f_o \in \mathcal{D}$, and $\mathcal{D}(f_o) \leq \mathcal{D}(f)$ (but $f_i \notin \mathcal{D}$ in general).*

Proof. See [4]. □

We shall make extensive use of the following formula of Carleson [4].

Theorem 2.2. *Let f be an outer function. Then*

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{D}(f) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \iint_{\mathbb{T}^2} \frac{(|f^*(\zeta_1)|^2 - |f^*(\zeta_2)|^2)(\log |f^*(\zeta_1)| - \log |f^*(\zeta_2)|)}{|\zeta_1 - \zeta_2|^2} |d\zeta_1| |d\zeta_2|.$$

Proof. See [4]. The way it is stated in [4], the formula presupposes that $\mathcal{D}(f) < \infty$. However, the proof shows that the formula holds even when $\mathcal{D}(f) = \infty$. Another proof can be found in [12]. □

Recall from the introduction that, given $f \in \mathcal{D}$, we write $[f]$ to denote the closed invariant subspace of \mathcal{D} generated by f . The remaining results in this section are all due to Richter and Sundberg [12, 13].

Theorem 2.3. *Let $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{D}$.*

- (i) *If $|f_1| \leq |f_2|$ on \mathbb{D} , then $[f_1] \subset [f_2]$.*
- (ii) *If $|f_1^*| \leq |f_2^*|$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} and f_2 is outer, then $[f_1] \subset [f_2]$.*

Proof. Part (i) is [12, Corollary 5.5]. Part (ii) is a simple consequence of (i). □

Theorem 2.4. *Let $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{D}$ be outer functions and let f be the outer function given by $|f^*| := \min\{|f_1^*|, |f_2^*|\}$ a.e. Then $f \in \mathcal{D}$ and $[f] = [f_1] \cap [f_2]$. If further $f_1 f_2 \in \mathcal{D}$, then $[f_1 f_2] = [f_1] \cap [f_2]$.*

Proof. See [13, Lemma 2.2 and Theorem 4.5]. □

Theorem 2.5. *Let f be an outer function and let $\alpha > 0$. Suppose that both $f, f^\alpha \in \mathcal{D}$. Then $[f^\alpha] = [f]$.*

Proof. See [13, Theorem 4.3]. □

3. KORENBLUM'S METHOD AND THE FUSION LEMMA

The first step towards proving Theorem 1.1 is the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $f \in \mathcal{D}$ be an outer function, and define $E := \{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : \liminf_{z \rightarrow \zeta} |f(z)| = 0\}$. If $g \in \mathcal{D}$ and $|g^*(\zeta)| \leq d(\zeta, E)$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} , then $g \in [f]$.*

A slightly weaker result along these lines was already implicit in [6] (see Theorems 2.1 and 3.1 in that paper). There it was a consequence of the so-called resolvent method of Carleman, as exposed for example in [8, 14]. The proof of Theorem 3.1 below, based on an adaptation of a technique due to Korenblum [10], is direct and much simpler.

We begin with a simple closure lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *Let M be a closed subspace of \mathcal{D} and let f be an outer function. Suppose that there exists a sequence (f_n) in M such that:*

- (i) $|f_n^*| \rightarrow |f^*|$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} ,
- (ii) $|f_n(0)| \rightarrow |f(0)|$,
- (iii) $\sup_n \mathcal{D}(f_n) < \infty$.

Then $f \in M$.

Proof. By (ii) and (iii) together, (f_n) is norm-bounded in the Hilbert space \mathcal{D} , so a subsequence (f_{n_j}) converges weakly in \mathcal{D} , to g say. As a closed subspace of \mathcal{D} is weakly closed, we have $g \in M$. Also, we have $f_{n_j}^* \rightarrow g^*$ in $L^2(\mathbb{T})$ (because the inclusion $\mathcal{D} \hookrightarrow H^2$ is compact) and $f_{n_j}(0) \rightarrow g(0)$. From (i) and (ii), it follows that $|f^*| = |g^*|$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} and $|f(0)| = |g(0)|$. As f is outer, we deduce that $f = cg$ for some unimodular constant c . Hence, finally, $f \in M$, as claimed. \square

Next we prove a fusion lemma for \mathcal{D} , which may be of independent interest.

Lemma 3.3. *Let E be a closed subset of \mathbb{T} of measure zero. Let $h_1, \dots, h_n \in \mathcal{D}$ be outer functions satisfying $|h_j^*(\zeta)| \leq \pi^{-1}d(\zeta, E)$ a.e. ($j = 1, \dots, n$). Let $\mathbb{T} \setminus E = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n$ be a partition of $\mathbb{T} \setminus E$ into n open subsets, and let h be the outer function such that $|h^*| = |h_j^*|$ on U_j ($j = 1, \dots, n$). Then $h \in \mathcal{D}$ and*

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{D}(h) \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \mathcal{D}(h_j) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \log \frac{1}{|h_j(0)|}.$$

Proof. By Carleson's formula (2),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(h) &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \iint_{\mathbb{T}^2} \frac{(|h^*(\zeta)|^2 - |h^*(\zeta')|^2)(\log |h^*(\zeta)| - \log |h^*(\zeta')|)}{|\zeta - \zeta'|^2} |d\zeta| |d\zeta'| \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sum_{j,k} \int_{U_k} \int_{U_j} \frac{(|h_j^*(\zeta)|^2 - |h_k^*(\zeta')|^2)(\log |h_j^*(\zeta)| - \log |h_k^*(\zeta')|)}{|\zeta - \zeta'|^2} |d\zeta| |d\zeta'|. \end{aligned}$$

The terms with $j = k$ are estimated using Carleson's formula again. For each j we have

$$\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{U_j} \int_{U_j} \frac{(|h_j^*(\zeta)|^2 - |h_j^*(\zeta')|^2)(\log |h_j^*(\zeta)| - \log |h_j^*(\zeta')|)}{|\zeta - \zeta'|^2} |d\zeta| |d\zeta'| \leq \mathcal{D}(h_j).$$

Now suppose that $j \neq k$. If $\zeta \in U_j$ and $\zeta' \in U_k$, then there exists a point of E between them, so $d(\zeta, \zeta') \geq d(\zeta, E) + d(\zeta', E)$, and consequently

$$\left| \frac{|h_j^*(\zeta)|^2 - |h_k^*(\zeta')|^2}{|\zeta - \zeta'|^2} \right| \leq \frac{\pi^{-2}d(\zeta, E)^2 + \pi^{-2}d(\zeta', E)^2}{(4/\pi^2)d(\zeta, \zeta')^2} \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

Note also that the hypothesis $|h_j^*(\zeta)| \leq \pi^{-1}d(\zeta, E)$ implies that $\|h_j\|_\infty \leq 1$. Hence, if $j \neq k$, then

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{U_k} \int_{U_j} \frac{(|h_j^*(\zeta)|^2 - |h_k^*(\zeta')|^2)(\log |h_j^*(\zeta)| - \log |h_k^*(\zeta')|)}{|\zeta - \zeta'|^2} |d\zeta| |d\zeta'| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4} \int_{U_k} \int_{U_j} \left| \log |h_j^*(\zeta)| - \log |h_k^*(\zeta')| \right| |d\zeta| |d\zeta'| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4} \int_{U_k} \int_{U_j} \left(\log \frac{1}{|h_j^*(\zeta)|} + \log \frac{1}{|h_k^*(\zeta')|} \right) |d\zeta| |d\zeta'| \\ &= \frac{1}{4} |U_k| \int_{U_j} \log \frac{1}{|h_j^*(\zeta)|} |d\zeta| + \frac{1}{4} |U_j| \int_{U_k} \log \frac{1}{|h_k^*(\zeta')|} |d\zeta'|. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sum_{\substack{j,k \\ j \neq k}} \int_{U_k} \int_{U_j} \frac{(|h_j^*(\zeta)|^2 - |h_k^*(\zeta')|^2)(\log |h_j^*(\zeta)| - \log |h_k^*(\zeta')|)}{|\zeta - \zeta'|^2} |d\zeta| |d\zeta'| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_j \int_{\mathbb{T}} \log \frac{1}{|h_j^*(\zeta)|} |d\zeta| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \log \frac{1}{|h_j(0)|}, \end{aligned}$$

the last equality because each h_j is outer.

Finally, combining these estimates, we see that (3) holds, and the proof is complete. \square

We now turn to the proof of Theorem 3.1. As noted earlier, it is based upon a technique due to Korenblum [10]. Further applications of this technique may be found in [1, 11]. In the course of the proof, we shall use Lemma 3.3 several times, always with $n = 2$. What is important is that the estimate (3) depends only on E, h_1, h_2 and not on the choice of partition U_1, U_2 .

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Let f_1 be the outer function such that $|f_1^*| = \min\{|f^*|, 1\}$ a.e. on \mathbb{T} . Then by Theorem 2.4, we have $f_1 \in \mathcal{D}$ and $[f_1] = [f]$. Thus there is no loss of generality in supposing, from the outset, that $|f| \leq 1$.

Also, if $g = g_i g_o$ is the inner-outer factorization of g , then $|g_o^*| = |g^*|$ a.e. and by Theorem 2.3 we have $g \in [g_o]$. Thus, without loss of generality, we may suppose that g is outer.

Let I_1, I_2, \dots be the connected components of $\mathbb{T} \setminus E$. For each $n \geq 1$, let g_n be the outer function such that

$$|g_n^*(\zeta)| = \begin{cases} |g^*(\zeta)|, & \zeta \in \cup_{j \leq n} I_j \\ |g^*(\zeta) f^*(\zeta)|, & \zeta \in \cup_{j > n} I_j. \end{cases}$$

We claim that:

- (i) $|g_n^*| \rightarrow |g^*|$ a.e.,
- (ii) $|g_n(0)| \rightarrow |g(0)|$,
- (iii) $\sup_n \mathcal{D}(g_n) < \infty$,
- (iv) $g_n \in [f]$ for all n .

If so, then by Lemma 3.2 we have $g \in [f]$, as desired.

It is obvious that (i) and (ii) hold. Also (iii) follows from Lemma 3.3, applied with $h_1 := g/\pi$ and $h_2 := gf/\pi$. It remains to prove (iv). For this, consider first $I_1 = (e^{ia}, e^{ib})$. Choose $a_k \downarrow a$ and $b_k \uparrow b$. For each k , let ϕ_k be the outer function such that

$$|\phi_k^*(\zeta)| = \begin{cases} |(\zeta - e^{ia_k})(\zeta - e^{ib_k})g^*(\zeta)|, & \zeta \in (e^{ia_k}, e^{ib_k}) \\ |(\zeta - e^{ia_k})(\zeta - e^{ib_k})g^*(\zeta)f^*(\zeta)|, & \zeta \notin [e^{ia_k}, e^{ib_k}]. \end{cases}$$

Clearly $|\phi_k^*(\zeta)| \rightarrow |(\zeta - e^{ia})(\zeta - e^{ib})g_1^*(\zeta)|$ a.e. and $|\phi_k(0)| \rightarrow |g_1(0)|$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. By Lemma 3.3 again, $\sup_k \mathcal{D}(\phi_k) < \infty$. Also, from the way that E is defined, each function $|\phi_k^*/f^*|$ is bounded on \mathbb{T} , so using Theorem 2.3 we have $\phi_k \in [f]$. By Lemma 3.2, we deduce that $(z - e^{ia})(z - e^{ib})g_1 \in [f]$. But also, by Theorem 2.4,

$$[(z - e^{ia})(z - e^{ib})g_1] = [(z - e^{ia})] \cap [(z - e^{ib})] \cap [g_1] = [g_1],$$

the last equality because $(z - e^{ia})$ and $(z - e^{ib})$ are both cyclic in \mathcal{D} (see e.g. [2, Lemma 8]). Hence $g_1 \in [f]$. An obvious adaptation of this argument shows that $g_n \in [f]$ for each n , giving (iv) above, and thus completing the proof. \square

4. DISTANCE FUNCTIONS

Let E be a closed subset of \mathbb{T} of Lebesgue measure zero, and let $w : (0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be a continuous function such that

$$(4) \quad \int_{\mathbb{T}} |\log w(d(\zeta, E))| |d\zeta| < \infty.$$

We shall denote by f_w the outer function given by

$$(5) \quad |f_w^*(\zeta)| = w(d(\zeta, E)) \quad \text{a.e.}$$

Functions of this kind were already studied, for example, by Carleson in [3], in the course of his construction of outer functions in $A^k(\mathbb{D})$ with prescribed zero sets. (Here $A^k(\mathbb{D})$ is the space of $f \in C^k(\overline{\mathbb{D}})$ that are holomorphic on \mathbb{D} .) As the functions f_w do not seem to bear a special name, we have christened them *distance functions*. Our basic result is a two-sided estimate for the Dirichlet integral of certain distance functions.

Theorem 4.1. *Let E be a closed subset of \mathbb{T} of measure zero, let $w : (0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be an increasing function such that (4) holds, and let f_w be the outer function given by (5). Suppose further that there exists $\gamma > 2$ such that $t \mapsto w(t^\gamma)$ is concave. Then*

$$(6) \quad \mathcal{D}(f_w) \asymp \int_{\mathbb{T}} w'(d(\zeta, E))^2 d(\zeta, E) |d\zeta|,$$

where the implied constants depend only on γ . In particular, $f_w \in \mathcal{D}$ iff the integral in (6) is finite.

Before going on, it will be convenient to introduce a little more notation. Given a closed subset E of \mathbb{T} of Lebesgue measure zero, we write

$$(7) \quad N_E(t) := 2 \sum_j 1_{\{|I_j| > 2t\}} \quad (0 < t \leq \pi),$$

where (I_j) are the components of $\mathbb{T} \setminus E$, and $|\cdot|$ denotes Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{T} . It is then elementary to check that, for every measurable function $\Omega : (0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$,

$$(8) \quad \int_{\mathbb{T}} \Omega(d(\zeta, E)) |d\zeta| = \int_0^\pi \Omega(t) N_E(t) dt.$$

For example, taking $\Omega(t) := 1_{[0, \delta]}$, we have $\int_0^\delta N_E(t) dt = |E_\delta|$, where $E_\delta := \{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : d(\zeta, E) \leq \delta\}$. In particular $\delta N_E(\delta) \leq |E_\delta|$. Note also that, in this notation, (4) is equivalent to

$$(9) \quad \int_0^\pi |\log w(t)| N_E(t) dt < \infty,$$

and (6) now becomes

$$(10) \quad \mathcal{D}(f_w) \asymp \int_0^\pi w'(t)^2 t N_E(t) dt.$$

Proof of Theorem 4.1. In what follows, ζ_1, ζ_2 denote points of \mathbb{T} , and we write $\delta_j := d(\zeta_j, E)$. Note that $|\delta_1 - \delta_2| \leq d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2)$. In this notation, Carleson's formula (2) becomes

$$(11) \quad \mathcal{D}(f_w) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \iint_{\mathbb{T}^2} \frac{(w^2(\delta_1) - w^2(\delta_2))(\log w(\delta_1) - \log w(\delta_2))}{|\zeta_1 - \zeta_2|^2} |d\zeta_1| |d\zeta_2|.$$

For convenience, we shall extend w to the whole of \mathbb{R}^+ by defining $w(t) := w(\pi)$ for $t > \pi$.

We first establish the upper bound in (10). Starting from (11), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}(f_w) &\leq \frac{1}{16} \iint_{\mathbb{T}^2} \frac{(w^2(\delta_1) - w^2(\delta_2))(\log w(\delta_1) - \log w(\delta_2))}{d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2)^2} |d\zeta_1| |d\zeta_2| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{8} \iint_{\delta_1 \geq \delta_2} \frac{(w^2(\delta_1) - w^2(\delta_2))(\log w(\delta_1) - \log w(\delta_2))}{d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2)^2} |d\zeta_1| |d\zeta_2| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{8} \iint_{\delta_1 \geq \delta_2} \frac{(w^2(\delta_2 + d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2)) - w^2(\delta_2))(\log w(\delta_2 + d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2)) - \log w(\delta_2))}{d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2)^2} |d\zeta_1| |d\zeta_2| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{4} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \int_0^\pi \frac{(w^2(\delta_2 + s) - w^2(\delta_2))(\log w(\delta_2 + s) - \log w(\delta_2))}{s^2} ds |d\zeta_2| \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \frac{(w^2(t+s) - w^2(t))(\log w(t+s) - \log w(t))}{s^2} ds N_E(t) dt.
\end{aligned}$$

To estimate this, we now exploit the concavity assumption on w . This assumption amounts to saying that $t \mapsto w'(t)t^{1-1/\gamma}$ is decreasing. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
w^2(t+s) - w^2(t) &= \int_t^{t+s} 2w(u)w'(u) du \\
&\leq \int_t^{t+s} 2w(t+s)w'(t)(t/u)^{1-1/\gamma} du \\
&= 2\gamma w(t+s)w'(t)t((1+s/t)^{1/\gamma} - 1).
\end{aligned}$$

Also, using the fact that $w(t)/t^{1/\gamma}$ is decreasing, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\log w(t+s) - \log w(t) &= \int_t^{t+s} \frac{w'(u)}{w(u)} du \\
&= \int_t^{t+s} u^{1-1/\gamma} w'(u) \frac{u^{1/\gamma}}{w(u)} \frac{du}{u} \\
&\leq \int_t^{t+s} t^{1-1/\gamma} w'(t) \frac{(t+s)^{1/\gamma}}{w(t+s)} \frac{du}{u} \\
&= tw'(t) \frac{(1+s/t)^{1/\gamma}}{w(t+s)} \log(1+s/t).
\end{aligned}$$

Combining these estimates, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^\pi \frac{(w^2(t+s) - w^2(t))(\log w(t+s) - \log w(t))}{s^2} ds \\
&\leq \int_0^\pi 2\gamma w'(t)^2 t^2 ((1+s/t)^{1/\gamma} - 1)(1+s/t)^{1/\gamma} \log(1+s/t) \frac{ds}{s^2} \\
&= w'(t)^2 t \int_0^{\pi/t} 2\gamma ((1+x)^{1/\gamma} - 1)(1+x)^{1/\gamma} \log(1+x) \frac{dx}{x^2} \\
&\leq A_\gamma w'(t)^2 t,
\end{aligned}$$

where A_γ is a constant depending only on γ (here we used the fact that $\gamma > 2$). Plugging this into the estimate for $\mathcal{D}(f_w)$ yields

$$\mathcal{D}(f_w) \leq \frac{A_\gamma}{4} \int_0^\pi w'(t)^2 t N_E(t) dt,$$

giving the upper bound in (10).

For the lower bound, we start once again from Carleson's formula (11). We have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(f_w) &\geq \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \iint_{\mathbb{T}^2} \frac{(w^2(\delta_1) - w^2(\delta_2))(\log w(\delta_1) - \log w(\delta_2))}{d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2)^2} |d\zeta_1| |d\zeta_2| \\ &\geq \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \iint_{\substack{\delta_1 > \delta_2 \\ d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) < \delta_1/2}} \frac{(w^2(\delta_1) - w^2(\delta_2))(\log w(\delta_1) - \log w(\delta_2))}{d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2)^2} |d\zeta_1| |d\zeta_2| \\ &\geq \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \iint_{\substack{\delta_1 > \delta_2 \\ d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) < \delta_1/2}} \frac{(w^2(\delta_1) - w^2(\delta_1/2))(\log w(\delta_1) - \log w(\delta_1/2))}{(\delta_1/2)^2} |d\zeta_1| |d\zeta_2|. \end{aligned}$$

For a fixed $\zeta_1 \in \mathbb{T} \setminus E$, the set of $\zeta_2 \in \mathbb{T}$ satisfying $\delta_1 > \delta_2$ and $d(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) < \delta_1/2$ is an arc of length $\delta_1/2$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(f_w) &\geq \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{(w^2(\delta_1) - w^2(\delta_1/2))(\log w(\delta_1) - \log w(\delta_1/2))}{\delta_1/2} |d\zeta_1| \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_0^\pi \frac{(w^2(t) - w^2(t/2))(\log w(t) - \log w(t/2))}{t/2} N_E(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Now, using the concavity property of w once again, we have

$$w^2(t) - w^2(t/2) \geq w(t) \int_{t/2}^t w'(u) du \geq w(t) \int_{t/2}^t w'(t)(t/u)^{1-1/\gamma} du = B_\gamma w(t) w'(t) t,$$

where $B_\gamma > 0$ is a constant depending on γ . Also,

$$\log w(t) - \log w(t/2) = -\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{w^2(t/2)}{w^2(t)} \geq \frac{w^2(t) - w^2(t/2)}{2w^2(t)}.$$

Substituting this into the estimate for $\mathcal{D}(f_w)$ yields

$$\mathcal{D}(f_w) \geq \frac{B_\gamma^2}{4\pi^2} \int_0^\pi w'(t)^2 t N_E(t) dt,$$

which gives the lower bound in (10). \square

Remarks. (i) Almost the same proof works if we assume that w is decreasing instead of increasing. This can be used to obtain a sufficient condition for both f_w and $f_{1/w}$ to belong to \mathcal{D} , in other words, for f_w to be an invertible element of \mathcal{D} . We omit the details.

(ii) The only point in the proof of the upper bound where we use the fact that $\gamma > 2$ is in showing that

$$\int_0^{\pi/t} 2\gamma((1+x)^{1/\gamma} - 1)(1+x)^{1/\gamma} \log(1+x) \frac{dx}{x^2} \leq A_\gamma,$$

a constant independent of t . If, instead, $0 < \gamma < 2$, then this integral $\asymp t^{1-2/\gamma} \log(\pi/t)$ as $t \rightarrow 0$, and we deduce that

$$(12) \quad \mathcal{D}(f_w) \leq A_\gamma \int_0^\pi w'(t)^2 t^{2-2/\gamma} \log(\pi/t) N_E(t) dt,$$

where A_γ is a constant depending on γ . Likewise, if $\gamma = 2$, then

$$(13) \quad \mathcal{D}(f_w) \leq A \int_0^\pi w'(t)^2 \log^2(\pi/t) N_E(t) dt.$$

Corollary 4.2. *Let $w(t) = t^\alpha$.*

- (i) If $0 < \alpha < 1/2$, then $f_w \in \mathcal{D} \iff \int_0^\pi t^{2\alpha-1} N_E(t) dt < \infty$.
(ii) If $\alpha > 1/2$, then $f_w \in \mathcal{D} \iff \int_0^\pi \log(\pi/t) N_E(t) dt < \infty$.

Proof. Part (i) is a special case of Theorem 4.1. The sufficiency in part (ii) follows from (12). The necessity is a consequence of (9). \square

The appearance of the condition in (ii) is not surprising. It is exactly the condition of Carleson,

$$(14) \quad \int_{\mathbb{T}} \log\left(\frac{\pi}{d(\zeta, E)}\right) |d\zeta| < \infty,$$

characterizing the zero sets of outer functions in $A^k(\overline{\mathbb{D}})$ for $k \geq 1$ (see [3]). For this reason, closed sets $E \subset \mathbb{T}$ that satisfy (14) are often called *Carleson sets*.

5. REGULARIZATION AND THE RISING-SUN LEMMA

The third ingredient in the proof of Theorem 1.1 is the following regularization theorem, which will eventually be used to smooth the function $t \mapsto |E_t|$.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $a > 0$, let $\beta \in (0, 1]$ and let $\phi : (0, a] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be a function such that*

- $\phi(t)/t$ is decreasing,
- $0 < \phi(t) \leq t^\beta$ for all $t \in (0, a]$,
- $\int_0^a dt/\phi(t) = \infty$.

Then, given $\alpha \in (0, \beta)$, there exists a function $\psi : (0, a] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that

- $\psi(t)/t^\alpha$ is increasing,
- $\phi(t) \leq \psi(t) \leq t^\beta$ for all $t \in (0, a]$,
- $\int_0^a dt/\psi(t) = \infty$.

The key tool in the proof of this theorem is the notion of increasing regularization. Given a function $u : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, we define its *increasing regularization* $\tilde{u} : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ by

$$\tilde{u}(x) := \inf\{u(y) : y \geq x\} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^+).$$

Clearly \tilde{u} is increasing and $\tilde{u} \leq u$. Also, \tilde{u} is maximal with these two properties, in the sense that if v is any increasing function with $v \leq u$ then also $v \leq \tilde{u}$.

The following result is a version of the so-called rising-sun lemma of F. Riesz. We prove it here in the form appropriate to our needs.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $u : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be a function that is lower semicontinuous and right-continuous. Let \tilde{u} be the increasing regularization of u and set $U := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^+ : \tilde{u}(x) < u(x)\}$. Then U is open in \mathbb{R}^+ . Further, if a, b are the endpoints of any component of U , then $u(a) \geq u(b)$.*

Proof. Let $x \in U$. Then there exists $y > x$ such that $u(y) < u(x)$. By lower semicontinuity $u(y) < u(x')$ for all x' in a neighborhood of x . All such x' also belong to U . Thus U is open in \mathbb{R}^+ .

Now let a, b be the endpoints of a component of U . Since U is open in \mathbb{R}^+ , we have $b \notin U$, and hence $u(y) \geq u(b)$ for all $y \geq b$. Let $x \in (a, b)$. As u is lower semicontinuous on the compact set $[x, b]$, its minimum on this set is attained, at x_0 say. We then have $u(y) \geq u(x_0)$ for all $y \geq x_0$, which implies that $\tilde{u}(x_0) = u(x_0)$ and so $x_0 \notin U$. The only possibility is that $x_0 = b$. Thus $u \geq u(b)$ on $[x, b]$, and in particular $u(x) \geq u(b)$. Finally, letting $x \rightarrow a$ and using the right-continuity of u , we obtain $u(a) \geq u(b)$. \square

In the rising-sun terminology, the set U corresponds to the shade. We shall need an estimate the proportion of \mathbb{R}^+ that stays in the sun. Recall that the *lower density* of a Borel set $B \subset \mathbb{R}^+$ is defined by

$$\rho_-(B) := \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|B \cap [0, x]|}{x}.$$

Lemma 5.3. *Let $u : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be a positive function and set $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^+ : \tilde{u}(x) = u(x)\}$. Suppose that $x \mapsto u(x) - x$ is decreasing. Then S is a Borel set and*

$$\rho_-(S) \geq \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u(x)}{x}.$$

Proof. As $u(x) - x$ is decreasing, it follows that $u_1(x) := \lim_{y \downarrow x} u(y)$ exists for all x . The function u_1 is both lower semicontinuous and right-continuous, and $u_1(x) - x$ is decreasing. Further, we have both $u_1 = u$ and $\tilde{u}_1 = \tilde{u}$ except on countable sets. Thus, we may as well suppose from the outset that u is lower semicontinuous and right-continuous, so that Lemma 5.2 applies.

We may also suppose that $u(x) \rightarrow \infty$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$, for if not, then $\liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x)/x = 0$, and there is nothing to prove. As a consequence of this supposition, S is necessarily unbounded.

Let $y \in S$. Let I_1, \dots, I_n be a finite set of components of $U := \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus S$ lying in $[0, y]$. We may suppose that I_j has endpoints a_j, b_j , where $0 \leq a_1 < b_1 < \dots < a_n < b_n \leq y$. Then

$$|I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_n| = \sum_{j=1}^n (b_j - a_j) \leq \sum_{j=1}^n (b_j - u(b_j) - a_j + u(a_j)) \leq y - u(y) + u(0),$$

where, for the first inequality we used Lemma 5.2, and for the second the fact that $u(x) - x$ is decreasing. As this holds for any such set of components, it follows that $|U \cap [0, y]| \leq y - u(y) + u(0)$. Recalling that U is the complement of S , we deduce that

$$|S \cap [0, y]| \geq u(y) - u(0) \quad (y \in S).$$

Now, given $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$, let y be the smallest element of S such that $y \geq x$. Then

$$\frac{|S \cap [0, x]|}{x} = \frac{|S \cap [0, y]|}{x} \geq \frac{|S \cap [0, y]|}{y} \geq \frac{u(y) - u(0)}{y}.$$

It follows that $\liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} |S \cap [0, x]|/x \geq \liminf_{y \rightarrow \infty} u(y)/y$, thereby completing the proof. \square

The last lemma we need is a simple fact about sets of positive lower density.

Lemma 5.4. *Let $v : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be a positive decreasing function such that $\int_0^\infty v(x) dx = \infty$. Then $\int_B v(x) dx = \infty$ for every Borel set $B \subset \mathbb{R}^+$ with $\rho_-(B) > 0$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\rho_-(B) > 0$. Then there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that, for all sufficiently large x ,

$$|B \cap [0, x]| \geq \lambda x.$$

Fix $a > 1/\lambda$. Then, for all sufficiently large k ,

$$\int_{B \cap [a^{k-1}, a^k]} v(x) dx \geq v(a^k) |B \cap [a^{k-1}, a^k]| \geq v(a^k) (|B \cap [0, a^k]| - a^{k-1}) \geq v(a^k) (\lambda a^k - a^{k-1}).$$

Also, for all k ,

$$\int_{[a^k, a^{k+1}]} v(x) dx \leq v(a^k) (a^{k+1} - a^k).$$

Hence, for all sufficiently large k ,

$$\int_{B \cap [a^{k-1}, a^k]} v(x) dx \geq \frac{\lambda - 1/a}{a - 1} \int_{[a^k, a^{k+1}]} v(x) dx.$$

Summing over these k , we deduce that $\int_B v(x) dx = \infty$. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.1. By a simple change of scale, we can reduce to the case where $a = 1$. This will simplify the notation in what follows.

Define $u : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ by the formula

$$u(x) := -\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log \phi(e^{-x}) - \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} x \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^+).$$

The properties of ϕ are reflected in u as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(t)/t \text{ decreasing} &\iff u(x) - x \text{ decreasing,} \\ \phi(t) \leq t^\beta &\iff u(x) \geq \frac{\beta - \alpha}{1 - \alpha} x, \\ \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\phi(t)} = \infty &\iff \int_0^\infty e^{(1-\alpha)(u(x)-x)} dx = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Now let $\tilde{u} : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be the increasing regularization of u , and define $\psi : (0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ via the formula

$$\tilde{u}(x) := -\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \log \psi(e^{-x}) - \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} x \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^+).$$

The desired properties of ψ correspond to properties of \tilde{u} as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(t)/t^\alpha \text{ increasing} &\iff \tilde{u}(x) \text{ increasing,} \\ \phi(t) \leq \psi(t) \leq t^\beta &\iff u(x) \geq \tilde{u}(x) \geq \frac{\beta - \alpha}{1 - \alpha} x, \\ \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\psi(t)} = \infty &\iff \int_0^\infty e^{(1-\alpha)(\tilde{u}(x)-x)} dx = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

It thus suffices to prove these three properties of \tilde{u} . The first two are obvious. For the third, we remark that, writing $S := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^+ : \tilde{u}(x) = u(x)\}$,

$$\int_0^\infty e^{(1-\alpha)(\tilde{u}(x)-x)} dx \geq \int_S e^{(1-\alpha)(\tilde{u}(x)-x)} dx = \int_S e^{(1-\alpha)(u(x)-x)} dx.$$

Also $e^{(1-\alpha)(\tilde{u}(x)-x)}$ is a decreasing function and, by Lemma 5.3, $\rho_-(S) \geq (\beta - \alpha)/(\alpha - 1) > 0$. Therefore by Lemma 5.4 the last integral diverges, and the proof of the theorem is complete. \square

6. COMPLETION OF THE PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

Let f be the function in the statement of the theorem. Our aim is to prove that $1 \in [f]$.

Let g be the outer function such that

$$|g^*(\zeta)| = d(\zeta, E) \quad \text{a.e.}$$

In the notation of §4, we have $g = f_w$, where $w(t) = t$. Thus, by Corollary 4.2, $g \in \mathcal{D}$ provided that $\int_0^\pi \log(\pi/t) N_E(t) dt < \infty$. Now $t N_E(t) \leq |E_t|$, and by assumption $|E_t| = O(t^\mu)$ for some $\mu > 0$, so indeed $g \in \mathcal{D}$. Theorem 3.1 therefore applies, and we deduce that $g \in [f]$.

Next, we fix α with $1/2 < \alpha < (1 + \mu)/2$, and consider $g^{1-\alpha}$. In the notation of §4, we have $g^{1-\alpha} = f_w$, where now $w(t) = t^{1-\alpha}$. By Corollary 4.2, $g^{1-\alpha} \in \mathcal{D}$ provided $\int_0^\pi t^{1-2\alpha} N_E(t) dt < \infty$,

and by our choice of α this latter integral is indeed finite. From Theorem 2.5 we have $[g^{1-\alpha}] = [g]$, and consequently $g^{1-\alpha} \in [f]$.

The rest of the proof consists of showing that $1 \in [g^{1-\alpha}]$. We shall achieve this by constructing a family of functions $w_\delta : (0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ for $0 < \delta < 1$, such that the corresponding distance functions f_{w_δ} belong to $[g^{1-\alpha}]$ and satisfy:

- (i) $|f_{w_\delta}^*| \rightarrow 1$ a.e. as $\delta \rightarrow 0$,
- (ii) $|f_{w_\delta}(0)| \rightarrow 1$ as $\delta \rightarrow 0$,
- (iii) $\liminf_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{D}(f_{w_\delta}) < \infty$.

If such a family exists, then by Lemma 3.2 we have $1 \in [g^{1-\alpha}]$, as desired.

Here is the construction. Fix β with $\alpha < \beta < (1 + \mu)/2$, and define a function $\phi : (0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ by $\phi(t) := \min\{|E_t|, t^\beta\}$. This function satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 5.1, so there exists a function $\psi : (0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ satisfying the conclusions of that theorem, namely: $\psi(t)/t^\alpha$ is increasing, $\phi(t) \leq \psi(t) \leq t^\beta$ for all $t \in (0, \pi]$, and $\int_0^\pi dt/\psi(t) = \infty$. Note that, for $0 < t < 1$, we have $\psi(t) \geq \phi(t) \geq t$. For $0 < \delta < 1$, we define $w_\delta : (0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ by

$$w_\delta(t) := \begin{cases} \frac{\delta^\alpha}{\psi(\delta)} t^{1-\alpha}, & 0 < t \leq \delta, \\ A_\delta - \log \int_t^\pi ds/\psi(s), & \delta < t \leq \eta_\delta, \\ 1, & \eta_\delta < t \leq \pi. \end{cases}$$

Here A_δ, η_δ are constants, chosen to make w_δ a continuous function with $0 \leq w_\delta \leq 1$.

For each δ , the function $w_\delta(t)/t^{1-\alpha}$ is bounded, from which it follows that $f_{w_\delta}/g^{1-\alpha}$ is bounded on \mathbb{D} . By Theorem 2.3 we deduce that $f_{w_\delta} \in [g^{1-\alpha}]$.

The conditions (i) and (ii) above are both easy consequences of the assertion that $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \eta_\delta = 0$, which we now prove. Given $\epsilon > 0$, if $\eta_\delta > \epsilon$, then $w_\delta(\epsilon) < 1$, in other words

$$\log \int_\delta^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} - \frac{\delta}{\psi(\delta)} - \log \int_\epsilon^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} < 1.$$

As $\delta \rightarrow 0$, the left-hand side tends to infinity. Thus $\eta_\delta \leq \epsilon$ for all sufficiently small δ .

We now turn to the condition (iii). We claim that there exists $\gamma > 2$ such that, for all sufficiently small $\delta > 0$, the function $t \mapsto w_\delta(t^\gamma)$ is concave on $(0, \pi]$. Assume this for the moment. Then Theorem 4.1 applies, and for all small δ we have

$$\mathcal{D}(f_{w_\delta}) \asymp \int_0^\pi w'_\delta(t)^2 t N_E(t) dt \leq \int_0^{\eta_\delta} w'_\delta(t)^2 |E_t| dt.$$

We examine this last integral separately on $(0, \delta)$ and (δ, η_δ) .

Let us begin with (δ, η_δ) . Here we have

$$\int_\delta^{\eta_\delta} w'_\delta(t)^2 |E_t| dt = \int_\delta^{\eta_\delta} \left(\int_t^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} \right)^{-2} \frac{|E_t|}{\psi(t)^2} dt.$$

Note that if $|E_t| \leq t^\beta$ then $\psi(t) \geq |E_t|$, whereas if $|E_t| > t^\beta$ then $\psi(t) = t^\beta$. The last integral is therefore majorized by

$$\int_\delta^{\eta_\delta} \left(\int_t^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} \right)^{-2} \frac{1}{\psi(t)} dt + \int_\delta^{\eta_\delta} \left(\int_t^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} \right)^{-2} \frac{C t^\mu}{t^{2\beta}} dt \leq \left(\int_{\eta_\delta}^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} \right)^{-1} + C \left(\int_{\eta_\delta}^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} \right)^{-2} \eta_\delta^{\mu+1-2\beta},$$

and this tends to zero as $\delta \rightarrow 0$.

Now consider what happens on $(0, \delta)$. Here we have

$$\int_0^\delta w'_\delta(t)^2 |E_t| dt = \frac{\delta^{2\alpha}}{\psi(\delta)^2} \int_0^\delta t^{-2\alpha} |E_t| dt.$$

If $|E_t| \leq t^\beta$ for all $t \in (0, \delta)$, then $|E_t|/t^\alpha \leq \psi(t)/t^\alpha \leq \psi(\delta)/\delta^\alpha$, and so,

$$\frac{\delta^{2\alpha}}{\psi(\delta)^2} \int_0^\delta t^{-2\alpha} |E_t| dt \leq \frac{\delta^\alpha}{\psi(\delta)} \int_0^\delta t^{-\alpha} dt = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{\delta}{\psi(\delta)} \leq \frac{1}{1-\alpha}.$$

On the other hand, if $|E_t| > t^\beta$ for a sequence $t = \delta_n$ tending to zero, then $\psi(\delta_n) = \delta_n^\beta$ for all n , and consequently

$$\frac{\delta_n^{2\alpha}}{\psi(\delta_n)^2} \int_0^{\delta_n} t^{-2\alpha} |E_t| dt \leq \frac{\delta_n^{2\alpha}}{\delta_n^{2\beta}} \int_0^{\delta_n} t^{-2\alpha} C t^\mu dt = \frac{C}{1+\mu-2\alpha} \delta_n^{1+\mu-2\beta},$$

which tends to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Putting all of this together gives (iii).

All that remains is to establish the claim about concavity. Fix $\gamma > 2$ with $1 - 1/\gamma < \alpha$. Our aim is to prove that $t^{1-1/\gamma} w'_\delta(t)$ is decreasing. On $(0, \delta)$ we have

$$t^{1-1/\gamma} w'_\delta(t) = C t^{-\nu},$$

where $\nu := \alpha + 1/\gamma - 1 > 0$. This is certainly decreasing. On (δ, η_δ) we have

$$t^{1-1/\gamma} w'_\delta(t) = \frac{t^{1-1/\gamma}}{\psi(t)} \left(\int_t^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} \right)^{-1} = \frac{t^\alpha}{\psi(t)} \left(t^\nu \int_t^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} \right)^{-1}.$$

Now $\psi(t)/t^\alpha$ is increasing. Also, the derivative of $t \mapsto t^\nu \int_t^\pi ds/\psi(s)$ has the same sign as

$$\nu \int_t^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} - \frac{t}{\psi(t)},$$

which is positive if t is small enough. Thus $t^{1-1/\gamma} w'_\delta(t)$ is decreasing on (δ, η_δ) provided that δ is small enough. Lastly, at $t = \delta$, we need that the left derivative of w_δ exceeds the right derivative, which boils down to the inequality

$$\int_\delta^\pi \frac{ds}{\psi(s)} \geq \frac{1}{1-\alpha},$$

and this certainly holds for small δ , since the left-hand side tends to infinity as $\delta \rightarrow 0$. In summary, we have shown that $t^{1-1/\gamma} w'_\delta(t)$ is decreasing on $(0, \pi]$ if δ is small enough. The claim about concavity is proved, and with it, the theorem. \square

7. BERGMAN–SMIRNOV EXCEPTIONAL SETS

There is indirect evidence for the Brown–Shields conjecture in the form of numerous results about cyclicity in \mathcal{D} , due to Brown–Shields and to others, all of which are consistent with the conjecture. However, the first direct progress towards proving the conjecture was made by Hedenmalm and Shields in [8], followed by further contributions by Richter and Sundberg [14] and El-Fallah, Kellay and Ransford [6]. In this section we briefly describe this work and relate it to the results in the present paper.

Hedenmalm and Shields introduced the notion of Bergman–Smirnov exceptional set, which is defined as follows. Let $\mathbb{D}_e := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\}$. We write \mathcal{B}_e for the Bergman space on \mathbb{D}_e , namely the holomorphic functions on \mathbb{D}_e of the form $\sum_{k \geq 0} b_k/z^{k+1}$ with $\sum_{k \geq 0} |b_k|^2/(k+1) < \infty$. Also we write \mathcal{N}^+ for the Smirnov class, namely the holomorphic functions on \mathbb{D} of the form

h_1/h_2 , where h_1, h_2 are holomorphic and bounded on \mathbb{D} and h_2 is outer. A closed set $E \subset \mathbb{T}$ is called a *Bergman–Smirnov exceptional set* (or BS-exceptional set for short) if it is removable for all holomorphic functions $\phi : \mathbb{C} \setminus E \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\phi|_{\mathbb{D}_e} \in \mathcal{B}_e$ and $\phi|_{\mathbb{D}} \in \mathcal{N}^+$.

The following theorem explains the interest in BS-exceptional sets. It was first proved by Hedenmalm and Shields [8] in the case where f extends continuously to $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$, and the general case was established a little later by Richter and Sundberg in [14].

Theorem 7.1. *Let $f \in \mathcal{D}$ be an outer function, and set $E := \{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : \liminf_{z \rightarrow \zeta} |f(z)| = 0\}$. If E is a Bergman–Smirnov exceptional set, then f is cyclic.*

Proof. See [8, Corollary to Theorem 1] and [14, Corollary 3.3]. \square

This theorem leaves us with the problem of identifying exactly which sets are BS-exceptional. Hedenmalm and Shields proved that BS-exceptional sets are of capacity zero [8, Lemma 2], and they asked whether, conversely, every closed subset of \mathbb{T} of capacity zero is BS-exceptional [8, Problem 4]. This problem is still open, though there are a certain number of partial results, which we now describe.

A closed set $E \subset \mathbb{T}$ has a unique decomposition $E = E^c \cup E^p$, where E^c is countable and E^p is perfect (the *perfect core* of E). Hedenmalm and Shields proved that if E^p is BS-exceptional then so is E (the converse is obvious). In particular, since the empty set is obviously a BS-exceptional set, it follows that every countable compact subset of \mathbb{T} is BS-exceptional. For more on this see [8, Theorem 3] and the remark that follows it.

Hedenmalm and Shields also showed that the union of two disjoint BS-exceptional sets is again BS-exceptional [8, Corollary to Proposition 2]. It seems to be unknown whether one can relax the disjointness hypothesis. However, using the technique of the proof of Theorem 3.1 above, it is possible to show that the union of two BS-exceptional sets is BS-exceptional if at least one of them satisfies the Carleson condition (14). We omit the details.

The first examples of uncountable BS-exceptional sets were given in [6]. It was proved in [6, Theorem 2.3] that E is BS-exceptional whenever

$$\int_0 \frac{|E_t|}{(t \log(1/t) \log \log(1/t))^2} dt < \infty.$$

This permits the construction of certain generalized Cantor sets that are BS-exceptional.

To these results, we can now add the following theorem.

Theorem 7.2. *Let E be a closed subset of \mathbb{T} such that $|E_t| = O(t^\mu)$ for some $\mu > 0$ and*

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{dt}{|E_t|} = \infty.$$

Then E is a Bergman–Smirnov exceptional set.

Proof. It was shown in [6, Corollary 3.2] that E is BS-exceptional if there exists a cyclic $f \in \mathcal{D}$ satisfying $|f^*(\zeta)| \leq d(\zeta, E)^2$ a.e. Let f be the outer function satisfying $|f^*| = d(\zeta, E)^2$ a.e. By Corollary 4.2, applied with $w(t) = t^2$, we have $f \in \mathcal{D}$. By Theorem 1.1 f is cyclic. \square

Using this theorem, we are able to answer the question of Hedenmalm and Shields at least in a special case. We recall that the notion of generalized Cantor set was defined in §1.

Corollary 7.3. *Let E be a closed subset of \mathbb{T} whose perfect core is a generalized Cantor set. Then E is a Bergman–Smirnov exceptional set if and only if it is of capacity zero.*

Proof. The ‘only if’ is by [8, Lemma 2]. As for the ‘if’, Theorem 7.2 applied to the perfect core E^p shows that E^p is BS-exceptional, from which it follows that E is too. \square

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