

ALEXANDER DINGHAS

W. K. HAYMAN

(a) *Life and personality*

Alexander Dinghas was born in Smyrna, Turkey on 9th February, 1908, the son of a primary school teacher. He died in Berlin on 19th April, 1974. The family moved to Athens in 1922 where he finished his secondary education and studied from 1925 to 1930 at the Technical University finishing with a diploma in electrical and mechanical engineering. He married Fanny Grafiadou in 1931; the marriage was dissolved in 1949.

Dinghas's real scientific career started with his move to Berlin in 1931 where he studied mathematics, philosophy and physics. At the beginning of this period the University was still star-studded. The three full professors in mathematics were Erhard Schmidt, Issai Schur and Ludwig Bieberbach, but there were many others who later had a profound influence in physics and mathematics, such as Schrödinger, von Mises, von Laue, von Neumann, Richard Rado, Bernhard Neumann, Schiffer and Wieland, to mention only a few. However, the coming of the Nazi movement changed all this profoundly. Dinghas has written a humorous and sensitive account of these years. Issai Schur was the leading mathematical personality of the early period but he was finally removed from his position in 1936. Dinghas wrote:

'His students swore by the name of the master and wrote down his every word; Pythagoras must have had a similar effect on his school.'

Schur evidently took a friendly interest in the young man and although he was mainly an algebraist he asked Dinghas almost entirely number theoretic questions in his Ph.D. oral. When Dinghas told Schur that he was depressed about his lack of progress in algebra, Schur replied, 'No, you will never learn algebra'. Dinghas admits that Schur was right. Many function theorists would have to admit the same thing about themselves.

The main mathematical influence on Dinghas was Erhard Schmidt. Dinghas listened to Schmidt's lectures on Nevanlinna theory in 1931, given 'with almost religious enthusiasm'. The subject fired Dinghas's imagination and remained one of his main interests throughout his life. The lectures determined Dinghas to study mathematics rather than physics as he had originally intended. Dinghas obtained his Ph.D. in 1936 and his habilitation, the right to lecture, in 1938. Dinghas and Schmidt remained firm friends until the latter's death in 1959, and Dinghas wrote a very moving biography of his friend and teacher [3a]. His position as a foreigner was not easy and he never formally obtained a permanent position under the Nazis, though he had the substance of such a post. He became a full professor and director at the newly reopened Humboldt University in 1947 and moved over to the free University in 1949 where he remained as professor and director of the first Mathematical Institute until his death.

Dinghas was a complex personality and a German professor of the old school. On the one hand he expected and was awarded the respect due to his position, and his students and colleagues were somewhat in awe of him. During the student troubles at the Free University he was an obvious target and the experience was distressing at the end of a distinguished career. It is fortunate that he lived to see peace return to

his university and institute. However this was only one side of his nature. He was extremely hospitable and generous and had a puckish sense of humour. The tea in his room every Thursday afternoon at 4.30 provided at his own expense for twenty-five years was a happy and popular occasion. I was fortunate in being entertained by him at dinner several times when the sparkle of the conversation matched the quality of the food.

He felt profound sympathy for those less fortunate. On one occasion he saw a man in a restaurant looking rather forlorn and with a single cup of coffee. Dinghas felt the man's hunger and got the waiter to send him food and drink which Dinghas paid for. On another occasion he felt sorry for a newspaper seller and bought every one of his papers. He always supported students against the teaching staff when he felt they had a good case.

Dinghas spent the sessions 1952–53 and 1970–71 in the U.S.A. Feeling hungry in a bus in Princeton he took out a bar of chocolate and offered it to the only other passenger, who said formally 'I am Goedel'. 'In that case you must have a second piece of chocolate' replied Dinghas.

His outside interests included old films and music. He used to play the violin and when listening he insisted on complete silence. He was a voracious reader with a very retentive memory. He disliked pretence and would examine Ph.D. students until he got to something they did not know, not in order to humiliate them but to test their originality in dealing with unfamiliar material.

(b) *Scientific work*

As has already been said, Dinghas was on his way from being an engineer to becoming a physicist when the lectures by E. Schmidt turned him into a mathematician. He wrote three books and over 120 papers, which span an extremely wide range including differential equations, functions of one and several complex variables, measure theory, differential geometry and other fields. However, he will mainly be remembered for his function theoretic work and within this area two themes predominate: Nevanlinna theory and the growth of subharmonic functions. Let me say a few words about these two subjects.

In several papers [12, 13, 61] Dinghas showed that one can go from Ahlfors' to Nevanlinna's integrated version of the theory. It was formally clear that such an extension ought to be obtained by integrating both sides of Ahlfors' second fundamental inequality. However, since the error term is only small outside an exceptional set the problem of how to integrate successfully over this set had to be overcome and this Dinghas did. The error term on this integrated form of Ahlfors theory is not quite so small as in the original Nevanlinna theory, $O(T(r)^{\delta})$ instead of $O\{\log(rT(r))\}$, but the form of the result is more general in that it refers to exceptional islands rather than exceptional points. Dinghas returned to this subject in one of his last papers [115] giving a simple proof of the two fundamental theorems by means of a differential inequality.

In my view, however, Dinghas's permanent reputation will rest on his achievements in the theory of subharmonic functions. A function $u(x)$ in a domain D in R^m is subharmonic if $u(x)$ is upper semi-continuous, $-\infty \leq u(x) < +\infty$ and the average of $u(x)$ on small spheres with centre x_0 in D is not exceeded by $u(x_0)$. If $m = 2$ and $f(z)$ is regular in a domain D then $u(z) = \log |f(z)|$ is subharmonic in D . Many properties involving only the modulus of $f(z)$ can in fact be generalized to arbitrary

subharmonic functions not only in the plane but also in higher dimensional space. Dinghas was one of the first to recognise this point of view and he pursued it actively for most of his career. I should like to give some examples.

We start with the extended maximum or Phragmén–Lindelöf principle. Suppose that D is the half-plane $z = re^{i\theta}$, $|\theta| < \pi/2$ and that $u(z)$ is subharmonic in the whole plane, zero outside D and $u(z) \geq 0$ in D . Then Dinghas [14] showed that

$$m(r) = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} u(re^{i\theta})^2 d\theta$$

is a convex increasing function of r^2 . In particular the limit

$$\alpha = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m(r)}{r^2}$$

exists and $0 < \alpha \leq +\infty$ unless $u(z) \equiv 0$.

However, the implied lower bound for the growth of $m(r)$ can be obtained in much more general situations. In [7] Dinghas obtained a corresponding inequality for arbitrary plane domains D and this was extended to domains in space in [58]. In [85] Dinghas obtained by such methods the following

THEOREM. *Let u be harmonic in R^m and suppose that the set, where $u > 0$, has N components, where $N \geq 2$. Then*

$$\liminf \frac{M(r)}{r^\gamma} > 0$$

where γ depends in an explicit way on N and m and

$$M(r) = \max_{|x|=r} u(x).$$

This result can be regarded as a generalisation of the famous theorem by Ahlfors that an entire function with N asymptotic values has order at least $\frac{1}{2}N$. Dinghas remarks that in order to extend the result to subharmonic functions one has to overcome considerable analytic difficulties and that is why he did not formulate his theorem in this way. The difficulties, which arise from the complicated set theoretic structure of the sets $u > 0$, which do not ever need to be open for general subharmonic functions, have now been overcome, by Pfluger, Talpur, Sperner, Friedland and the author, but Dinghas pioneered the techniques in general terms and stated what the correct results ought to be; in particular Dinghas' method yields the order $N^{1/(m-1)}$ for γ , when $N \rightarrow \infty$ for fixed m , which is correct even when u is a harmonic polynomial.

The above results need subtle isoperimetric inequalities for spheres on spheres and these had been obtained by E. Schmidt. Dinghas also devoted a number of papers [31 to 39, 43–47, 51, 54, 55, 68, 72] to such problems.

Dinghas was highly regarded especially by a group of Scandinavian mathematicians who knew the value of his ideas. Thus he was a foreign member of both the Finnish and Norwegian Academies as well as a member of the Heidelberg Academy. Others, such as myself, sometimes under-estimated his work, because it was not always easy to read and on occasion proofs were only sketched or contained serious

gaps. However, the gaps have largely been filled in and the vision of the basic ideas will secure a permanent niche for their author in the theory of functions.

I am greatly indebted to members of the Free University and particularly Prof. Pachale for placing a number of documents at my disposal including a curriculum vitae and some biographical sketches by Dinghas himself as well as the list of publications which follows. In addition I should like to thank Frau Gerda Schimf for all she told me about Dinghas's personality and for supplying his photograph. The latter part of (§a) is largely due to her.

Publications

Books

Vorlesungen über Funktionentheorie.

Die Grundlehren der Mathematischen Wissenschaften und ihre Grenzgebiete 110. (Springer-Verlag, Berlin-Göttingen-Heidelberg 1961)

Minkowskische Summen und Integrale.

Superadditive Mengenfunktionale.

Isoperimetrische Ungleichungen.

Mémoires des Sciences Mathématiques 149. (Paris, Gauthier-Villars, 1961)

Einführung in die Cauchy-Weierstrass'sche Funktionentheorie.

B I. Hochschultaschenbuch Bd 48

(Bibl. Institut, Mannheim 1968)

Papers

1. "Über einen Satz von Phragmén und Lindelöf," *Math. Z.*, 39 (1934), 455-461.
2. "Über einen Satz von Milloux," *Math. Z.*, 39 (1935), 590-596.
3. "Einige Sätze und Formeln aus der Theorie der meromorphen und ganzen Funktionen," *Math. Ann.*, 110 (1934), 284-311.
4. "Zur Theorie der meromorphen Funktionen in einem Winkelraum," *S.-B. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Phys.-math. Kl. Berlin* (1935), 576-596.
5. "Remarques sur deux théorèmes de la théorie des fonctions," *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 200 (1935), 40-42.
6. "Beiträge zur Theorie der meromorphen Funktionen," *Diss.-Schr. Math. Sem. Ins. Angew. Math. Univ. Berlin*, 3 (1936), 67-92.
7. "Bemerkungen zu einer Differentialungleichung von Carleman," *Math. Z.*, 41 (1936), 713-716.
8. "Sur un théorème de Carleman et sur un théorème des Carlson-Nevanlinna," *Bull. Soc. math. France*, 64 (1936), 78-86.
9. "Sur une généralisation du théorème de Denjoy-Carleman-Ahlfors," *Bull. Soc. math. France*, 64 (1936), 216-219.
10. "Über das Minimum einer Klasse von subharmonischen Funktionen," *S.-B. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Phys.-math. Kl.* (1937), 193-205.
11. "Bemerkungen zur Ahlfors'schen Methode in der Theorie der meromorphen Funktionen I," *Compositio Math.*, 5 (1937), 107-118.
12. "Eine Bemerkung zur Ahlfors'schen Theorie der Überlagerungsflächen," *Math. Z.*, 44 (1938), 568-572.
13. "Eine Verallgemeinerung des Picard-Borelschen Satzes," *Math. Z.*, 44 (1938), 573-579.
14. "Über das Phragmén-Lindelöfsche Prinzip und den Julia-Carathéodoryschen Satz," *S.-B. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Phys.-math. Kl.* (1938), 32-48.
15. "Über das Phragmén-Lindelöfsche Prinzip und einige andere verwandte Sätze," *S.-B. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Phys.-math. Kl.* (1938), 123-140.
16. "Über eine Eigenschaft der Charakteristik von meromorphen Funktionen in einer Halbebene," *Math. Z.*, 44 (1938), 354-361.
17. "Über Ausnahmegebiete meromorpher Funktionen," *Math. Z.*, 45 (1939), 20-24.
18. "Zur Invarianz der Shimizu-Ahlfors'schen Charakteristik," *Math. Z.*, 45 (1939), 25-28.
19. "Zur Werteverteilung einer Klasse transzendenter Funktionen," *Math. Z.*, 45 (1939), 507-510.
20. "Zur Theorie der konvexen Körper im n -dimensionalen Raum," *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Phys.-math. Kl. Nr.*, 4 (1939), 30 pp.

21. "Elementarer Beweis einer Ungleichung für konvexe Körper", *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Phys.-math. Kl. Nr.*, 9 (1939), 20 pp.
22. "Beweis einer Ungleichung für konvexe Körper", *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Math.-Nat. Kl. Nr.*, 11 (1939), 13 pp.
23. "Konvexe Rotationskörper im n -dimensionalen Raum", *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Math.-Nat. Kl. Nr.*, 17 (1939), 26 pp.
24. "Über eine Verschärfung der isoperimetrischen Ungleichung in der Ebene", *S.-B. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math.-Nat. Kl. Ila*, 149 (1940), 117–132.
25. "Beweis der isoperimetrischen Eigenschaft der Kugel für den n -dimensionalen Raum", *S.-B. Akad. Wiss. Wien. Math.-Nat. Kl. Ila*, 149 (1940), 399–432.
26. "Zur isoperimetrischen Ungleichung für ebene konvexe Kurven", *Rev. Math. Union Interbalkan.*, 3 (1940), 7 pp.
27. "Verallgemeinerung eines Blaschkeschen Satzes über konvexe Körper konstanter Breite", *Rev. Math. Union Interbalkan.*, 3 (1940), 17–20.
28. "Geometrische Anwendungen der Kugelfunktionen", *Nachr. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen. Math.-Phys. Kl. Fachgruppe I (N.F.)* 1 (1940), 213–235.
29. "Über positive harmonische Funktionen in einem Halbraum", *Math. Z.*, 46 (1940), 559–570.
30. "Neuer Beweis eines Satzes von Wirtinger und Blaschke", *Math. Z.*, 47 (1941), 265–274.
31. "Verschärfung der isoperimetrischen Ungleichung für konvexe Körper mit Ecken", *Math. Z.*, 47 (1942), 669–675.
32. "Zum isoperimetrischen Problem in Räumen konstanter Krümmung", *Math. Z.*, 47 (1942), 677–737.
33. "Isoperimetrische Ungleichungen für konvexe Bereiche mit Ecken", *Math. Z.*, 48 (1942), 428–440.
34. "Einfacher Beweis der isoperimetrischen Eigenschaft der Kugel im n -dimensionalen euklidischen Raum", *Abh. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Math.-Nat. Kl.* 1943, Nr. 7, 18 pp. (1944) (with Erhard Schmidt).
35. "Zum isoperimetrischen Problem für die nichteuklidischen Geometrien", *Math. Ann.*, 118, (1941/1943), 636–686.
36. "Über die lineare isoperimetrische Ungleichung für konvexe Polygone und Kurven mit Ecken", *Monatsh. Math. Phys.*, 51 (1943), 35–45.
37. "Verschärfung der Minkowskischen Ungleichungen für konvexe Körper", *Monatsh. Math. Phys.*, 51 (1943), 46–56, 56a.
38. "Über eine isoperimetrische Aufgabe von Erhard Schmidt I", *Math. Z.*, 49 (1943/1944), 734–792.
39. "Über die isoperimetrische Eigenschaft der Kugel im gewöhnlichen Raum", *Monatsh. Math. Phys.*, 51 (1944), 153–172.
40. "Über einen geometrischen Satz von Wulff für die Gleichgewichtsform von Kristallen", *Z. Kristallogr. Mineral. Petrogr. Abt. A*, 105 (1943), 304–314.
41. "Über eine algebraische Identität zwischen dem arithmetischen und geometrischen Mittel von positiven Zahlen", *Math. Z.*, 49 (1943/1944), 563–564.
42. "Some identities between arithmetic means and the other elementary symmetric functions of n numbers", *Math. Ann.*, 120 (1948), 154–157.
43. "Bemerkung zu einer Verschärfung der isoperimetrischen Ungleichung durch H. Hadwiger", *Math. Nachr.*, 1 (1948), 284–286.
44. "Zur Metrik nichteuklidischer Räume", *Math. Nachr.*, 1 (1948), 287–291.
45. "Zur isoperimetrischen Ungleichung in Räumen konstanter Krümmung", *Math. Z.*, 51 (1948), 265–277.
46. "Neuer Beweis einer verschärften Minkowskischen Ungleichung für konvexe Körper", *Math. Z.*, 51 (1948), 306–316.
47. "Neuer Beweis einer isoperimetrischen Ungleichung von Bol", *Math. Z.*, 51 (1948), 469–473.
48. "Verallgemeinerung eines Hilbertschen Satzes über das Verhalten einer mit den Legendreschen Polynomen zusammenhängenden quadratischen Form", *S.-B. Deutsch. Akad. Wiss. Berlin. Math.-Nat. Kl.* (1948), Nr. 2, 12 pp.
49. "Über eine neue isoperimetrische Ungleichung für konvexe Polyeder", *Math. Ann.*, 120 (1948), 533–538.
50. "Zur Abschätzung der a -Stellen ganzer transzendenter Funktionen mit Hilfe der Shimizu-Ahlforsschen Charakteristik", *Math. Ann.*, 120 (1949), 581–584.
51. "Einfacher Beweis der isoperimetrischen Eigenschaft der Kugel im euklidischen Raum von n Dimensionen", *Math. Nachr.*, 2 (1949), 107–113.
52. "Zur Theorie der konvexen Rotationskörper im n -dimensionalen Raum", *Math. Nachr.*, 2 (1949), 124–140.
53. "Über einen Satz von Felix Behrend", *Math. Nachr.*, 2 (1949), 141–147.
54. "Einfacher Beweis der isoperimetrischen Eigenschaft der Kugel in Riemannschen Räumen konstanter Krümmung", *Math. Nachr.*, 2 (1949), 148–162.

55. "Isoperimetrische Ungleichungen für konvexe Polygone und Kurven mit Ecken in der Ebene und auf der Kugel", *Math. Ann.*, 122 (1950), 299–320.
56. "Zur Darstellung einiger Klassen hypergeometrischer Polynome durch Integrale vom Dirichlet-Mehlerschen Typus", *Math. Z.*, 53 (1950), 76–83.
57. "Über eine Integralgleichung für die Polynome der Potentialtheorie", *Norske Vid. Selsk. Skr. (Trondheim)* 1950, Nr. 2, 14 pp., (1951).
58. "Sur quelques théorèmes du type de Phragmén–Lindelöf dans la théorie des fonctions harmoniques de plusieurs variables", *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 232 (1951), 1394–1395.
59. "Sur une inégalité concernant la croissance des fonctions harmoniques à plusieurs variables", *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 233 (1951), 126–127.
60. "Über einige Identitäten vom Bernsteinschen Typus", *Norske Vid. Selsk. Forh. (Trondheim)* 24, (1951), Nr. 21, 96–97 (1952).
61. "Zu Nevanlinna's zweitem Fundamentalsatz in der Theorie der meromorphen Funktionen", *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fennicae. Ser. AI. Math.-Phys.* Nr. 151 (1953), 8 pp.
62. "Sur un théorème de Schur concernant les racines d'une classe des équations algébriques", *Norske Vid. Selsk. Forh. (Trondheim)* 25 (1952), 17–20 (1953).
63. "Zur Abschätzung arithmetischer Mittel reeller Zahlen durch Differenzenprodukte derselben", *Rend. Circ. Mat. Palermo*, (2) 2 (1953), 177–202 (1954).
64. "Sur quelques théorèmes concernant la convexité des moyennes d'une classe des fonctions sousharmoniques", *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 237 (1953), 594–595.
65. "Sur quelques inégalités concernant une classe d'intégrales de Dirichlet", *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 237 (1953), 639–641.
66. "Sur la croissance de certaines classes de fonctions sousharmoniques bornées sur des multiplicités données", *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 237 (1953), 690–691.
67. "Sur une généralisation du théorème de Lusternik concernant des familles continues des ensembles", *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 239 (1954), 575–576.
68. "Démonstration du théorème de Brunn–Minkowski pour des familles continues d'ensembles", *C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 239 (1954), 605–607.
69. "A simple proof of a formula in the theory of functions", *Math. Student*, 22 (1954), 101–102.
70. "Konvexitätseigenschaften von Mittelwerten harmonischer und verwandter Funktionen", *Math. Z.*, 63 (1955), 109–132.
71. "Zum Minkowskischen Integralbegriff abgeschlossener Mengen", *Math. Z.*, 66 (1956), 173–188.
72. "Über zwei allgemeine Sätze von Brunn–Minkowski–Lusternikschem Typus", *Norske Vid. Selsk. Forh. (Trondheim)*, 28 (1955), 182–185 (1956).
73. "Zur Einzigkeitsfrage der Minkowski–Lusternikschen Ungleichung für die Relativoberfläche", *Math. Z.*, 68 (1957), 299–315.
74. "Über eine Klasse superadditiver Mengenfunktionale von Brunn–Minkowski–Lusternikschem Typus", *Math. Z.*, 68 (1957), 111–125.
75. "Über das Verhalten der Entfernung zweier Punktmengen bei gleichzeitiger Symmetrisierung derselben", *Arch. Math.*, 8 (1957), 46–51.
76. "Konvexitätseigenschaften von linearen und multilinearen Formen", *Arch. Math.*, 8 (1957), 135–143.
77. "Zum Verhalten eindeutiger analytischer Funktionen in der Umgebung einer wesentlichen isolierten Singularität", *Math. Z.*, 66 (1957), 389–408.
78. "Bemerkungen zum Phragmén–Lindelöfschen Prinzip", *Norske Vid. Selsk. Forh. (Trondheim)*, 30 (1957), Nr. 9, 59–64.
79. "Verzerrungsschranken bei schlichten Abbildungen des Einheitskreises", *Arch. Math.*, 8 (1957), 413–416.
80. "Wachstumsprobleme harmonischer und verwandter Funktionen in E^n ", *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. Ser. AI*, Nr. 250/8 (1958), 14 pp.
81. "Zur Existenz von Fixpunkten bei Abbildungen vom Abel–Liouvilleschen Typus", *Math. Z.*, 70 (1958), 174–189.
82. "Über einige Monotoniesätze in der Theorie der schlichten Funktionen", *Avhdl. Norske Vid. Akad. (Oslo)*, I (1959), Nr. 1, 18 pp.
83. "Zur Theorie der Gammafunktion", *Math.-Phys. Semesterber.*, 6 (1959), 245–252.
84. "Über eine Verallgemeinerung des Nevanlinnaschen Defektbegriffes", *Norske Vid. Selsk. Forh. (Trondheim)*, 34 (1961), 116–123.
85. "Das Denjoy–Carlemansche Problem für harmonische Funktionen in E^n ", *Norske Vid. Selsk. Skr.* (1962), Nr. 7, 12 pp.
86. "Über eine Vertiefung des Phragmén–Lindelöfschen Prinzips", *Norske Vid. Selsk. Forh. (Trondheim)*, 35 (1962), 1–4.
87. "Über eine Fassung des Phragmén–Lindelöfschen Prinzips", *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. Ser. AI*, Nr. 319 (1962), 12 pp.
88. "Über den Picard–Borelschen Satz und die Nevanlinnaschen Ungleichungen", *J. Math. pur. appl.* (9) 42 (1963), 223–251.

89. "Zur Abschätzung von Dirichlet-Normen bei Randwertaufgaben in Riemannschen Räumen", *Norsk. Vid. Selsk. Skr.* (1963) Nr. 3, 11 pp.
90. "Über das Anwachsen einiger Klassen von subharmonischen und verwandten Funktionen", *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. Ser. AI*, Nr. 336/1 (1963), 27 pp.
91. "Zum Beweis der Ungleichung zwischen dem arithmetischen und geometrischen Mittel von n Zahlen", *Math.-Phys. Semesterber.*, 9 (1963), 157–163.
92. "Zur Abschätzung der Differenz zwischen dem arithmetischen und dem geometrischen Mittel von positiven Zahlen", *Norsk. Vid. Selsk. Forh.*, 37 (1964), Nr. 6, 22–27.
93. "Über eine Fassung des Phragmén–Lindelöfschen Prinzips", *S.-B. Berlin. Math. Ges.*, 1961/64 (1964), 27.
94. "Über einige Konvexitätsfragen bei partiellen Differentialgleichungen vom Sturmschen Typus", *Math. Ann.*, 155 (1964), 397–421.
95. "Über den Einfluss von Unendlichkeitsstellen auf das Wachstum subharmonischer Funktionen im E^n ", *Monatsh. Math.*, 68 (1964), 289–306.
96. "Über einige Konvexitätssätze für die Mittelwerte von subharmonischen Funktionen", *J. Math. pur. appl.* (9) 44 (1965), 223–247.
97. "Über Minimalabbildungen von Gebieten der komplexen Ebene in einen Hilbert-Raum", *J. Ber. Dtsch. Math. Verein.*, 67 (1964), 43–48.
98. "Rotationssymmetrische Lösungen der Differentialgleichung $|\Phi_{z_i} \bar{z}_k| = g(\Phi)$ ", *J. Ber. Dtsch. Math. Verein.*, 68 (1966), 7–12.
99. Der Weierstrasssche Satz und die Anfänge der Werteverteilungstheorie. Festschrift zur Gedächtnisfeier für Karl Weierstrass 1815–1965. Wissenschaftliche Abhandlung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen 33, Westdeutscher Verlag Köln-Opladen (1966), 169–181.
100. Ein n -dimensionales Analogon des Schwarz–Pickschen Flächensatzes für holomorphe Abbildungen der komplexen Einheitskugel in eine Kähler–Mannigfaltigkeit. Festschrift zur Gedächtnisfeier für Karl Weierstrass 1815–1965. Wissenschaftliche Abhandlung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen 33, Westdeutscher Verlag Köln-Opladen 1966, 477–494.
101. "Zur Theorie der gewöhnlichen Differentialgleichungen", *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. AI*, Nr. 375 (1966), 19 pp.
102. "Über eine Integralidentität und ihre Anwendung auf Fragen der Analysis", *Norske Vid. Selsk. Forh.*, 39 (1966), Nr. 7, 46–52.
103. "Über einen allgemeinen Verzerrungssatz für beschränkte Minimalflächen", *J. Ber. Dtsch. Math. Verein.*, 69 (1967), 152–160.
104. "On a class of partial differential equations involving plurisubharmonic functions", *Proc. Colloquium on Convexity*, Kopenhagen 1965 (1967), 58–60.
105. "Über einige allgemeine Konvexitätssätze in der Theorie der partiellen Differentialgleichungen", *Nagoya Math. J.*, 30 (1967), 181–201.
106. "Über das Schwarzsche Lemma und verwandte Sätze", *Israel J. Math.*, 5 (1967), 157–169.
107. "Verzerrungssätze bei holomorphen Abbildungen von Hauptbereichen automorpher Gruppen mehrerer komplexer Veränderlichen in eine Kähler–Mannigfaltigkeit", *S.-B. Heidelb. Akad. Wiss. Math.-Nat. Kl.* (1968), Nr. 1, 1–21.
108. "Zur Charakterisierung harmonischer und subharmonischer Funktionen durch Mittelungsprozesse", *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. Ser. AI*, 412 (1968), 24 pp.
109. "Superadditive Funktionale, Identitäten und Ungleichungen der elementaren Analysis", *Math. Ann.*, 178 (1968), 315–334.
110. "Eine Verallgemeinerung des Schwarzschen Operators", *Arch. Math.*, 19 (1968), 646–653.
111. "Zur Peano–Abbildung einer Strecke", *Israel J. Math.*, 7 (1969), 211–216.
112. "Zur Grundlegung der Cauchy–Weierstrassschen Funktionentheorie einer und mehrerer komplexer Veränderlichen", *Math. Ann.*, 189 (1970), 191–201.
113. "On distortion theorems in classical domains of several complex variables", *Analele Stiintifice Univ. Iași (N.S.)*, 18 (1972), 29–38.
114. "On Hua's algebraic identities", *Analele Stiintifice Univ. Iași (N.S.)*, 18 (1972), 39–43.
115. "Bemerkungen zur Nevanlinnaschen Wertverteilungstheorie", *Tensor (N.S.)*, 26 (1972), 5–22.
116. "Zur Definition der Gammafunktion durch die Eulersche Funktionalgleichung", *Analele Stiintifice Univ. Iași (N.S.)*, 19 (1973), 31–35.
117. "Zur begrifflichen Umgrenzung der Nevanlinnaschen charakteristischen Funktion I", *Analele Stiintifice Univ. Iași (N.S.)*, 19 (1973), 37–42.
118. "Über das gegenseitige Verhältnis der Methoden von F. Nevanlinna und Ahlfors in der Wertverteilungstheorie", *Rev. Roumaine Math. pur. appl.*, 18 (1973), 1555–1569.
119. "Über die Anwendung einer Klasse von Integrodifferentialungleichungen auf einige Fragen der Analysis und der Funktionentheorie", *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. AI*, 531 (1973), 37 pp.

120. "Zur Differentialgeometrie der klassischen Fundamentalbereiche", *S.-B. Heidelb. Akad. Wiss. Math. Nat. Kl.* (1974), Nr. 2, 21–41.
121. "Remark on an integral identity of S.-S. Chern of real and complex spaces". To be published.

Historical and general articles

- (a) Erhard Schmidt (Erinnerungen und Werk). *J. Ber. Dtsch. Mathem. Verein.*, 72 (1970), 3–17.
- (b) Der Einfluss der Berliner Mathematischen Schule auf die Entwicklung der Funktionentheorie. Studium Berolinense. Gedenkschrift der Westdeutschen Rektorenkonferenz und der Freien Universität Berlin zur 150. Wiederkehr des Gründungsjahres der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Berlin. (De Gruyter Verlag Berlin, 1960), 763–773.
- (c) Die Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Fakultät. The Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. Die Freie Universität Berlin. Herausgegeben im Auftrage des Senats der Freien Universität Berlin von Prof. Dr. Georg Kotowski. (Länderdienstverlag Berlin/Basel 1965), 55–65.
- (d) Zehn Jahre Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Fakultät der Freien Universität Berlin. Studiendank. Studentenwerk der Freien Universität Berlin. Mitteilungen Nr. 3 1958 (10 Jahre Freie Universität Berlin), 86–89.
- (e) Pippi Langstrumpf und die Mathematik-Reform an der FU. *Berliner Morgenpost* 22. Februar 1970.
- (f) Nur gemeinsam mit Studenten kann man das "Abrutschen" der FU-Mathematik verhindern. *Berliner Morgenpost* 18. Juli 1971, 54.