1036-11-69 **Ilgar Shikar Jabbarov*** (jabbarovish@rambler.ru), AZ200, Azerbaijan. *On some analitical properties of Diriclet series.* Preliminary report.

In the work is consedered question on the connection between convergence and mean values of Diriclet series. We define the half plane of general Diriclet series

$$f(s) = \sum a_n n^(- s); s = \sigma + it \tag{1}$$

with complex coefficients a_n, as a half plane of convergence of the series

$$\sum |a_n|^2 n^(2\sigma) \tag{2}$$

without any conditions over the function $f(s)$ defined by the series above. Let abssis of convergency is $\sigma_(m)$. Our result is: Theorem. Let the function $f(s)$ defined by the Diriclet series (1) converges in the half plane of mean values defined as above. Then: 1) for any natural k we have

$$limsup(1/T) \int_0^\infty |f(s)|^(2k) dt < C(\sigma, k),$$

when $\sigma > \sigma_(m)$, where C is a constant. 1) $\mu(\sigma) = 0$ in this half plane. Those questions studied by a new measure introduced in the unite cube, which is connected with a metric and substantively differs from the product Lebesgue measure.

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