## TWIST POINTS OF A JORDAN DOMAIN

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1. Introduction. In this paper we will describe how the twist points of a Jordan domain are distributed about each other. Our description will indicate in what sense Ostrowski's condition fails at a twist point. We first introduce the background material and notation. Many of the definitions are found in McMillan's papers.

Let D be a bounded Jordan domain and J its boundary. On  $D \cup J$ we define the relative distance  $d_D$  between two points as the infimum of the Euclidean diameters of curves lying in D and joining these two points. Any limits involving boundary points will be with respect to the metric,  $d_D$ .

Let f(z) be a one-to-one conformal map of the unit disk onto D. It is well known that f(z) can be extended to a homeomorphism of the closed unit disk onto  $D \cup J$ . A subset  $N \subset J$  is said to be a D-conformal null set if  $\{e^{i\theta} : f(e^{i\theta}) \in N\}$  has measure zero. This definition is independent of f. Let  $T \subset J$  denote the set of points where the inner tangent to J exists. That is, if  $a \in T$ , then there is a unique  $v(a), 0 \le v(a) < 2\pi$ , such that, for each  $\varepsilon > 0, \varepsilon < \pi/2$ , there exists a  $\delta > 0$  such that

$$\Delta = \{ a + \rho e^{i\varphi} : 0 < \rho < \delta, \ |\varphi - \upsilon(a)| < \pi/2 - \varepsilon \} \subset D,$$
  
and  $d_D(w, a) \to 0$  as  $|w - a| \to 0, \ w \in \Delta$ .

Let R be those  $a \in J$  such that

$$\lim_{\substack{w \to a \\ w \in D}} \arg(w - a) = -\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \limsup_{\substack{w \to a \\ w \in D}} \arg(w - a) = +\infty,$$

where  $\arg(w-a)$  is defined and continuous in D. It has been shown [4, page 44] that  $J = T \cup R \cup N$ , where N is a D-conformal null set. There are examples of domains D such that  $J = R \cup N$ . See [4, pages 65–67] and [6, pages 736–738]. The set R is called the set of twist points of D.

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