

Estimates of spherical derivative of meromorphic functions

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Abstract. The spherical derivative $f^\# = |f'|/(1 + |f|^2)$ of f meromorphic in $D = \{|z| < 1\}$ is estimated from above and below in terms of various geometrical quantities, for example, $\delta^\#(z, f)$, $\rho(z, f)$, and $\rho_{au}(z, f)$, in several theorems. A necessary and sufficient condition for $(1 - |z|^2)f^\#(z)$ to be bounded in D is that there exists r , $0 < r \leq 1$, such that $f(w) \neq -1/\overline{f(z)}$ for all $z, w \in D$ satisfying $|w - z|/|1 - \bar{z}w| < r$. Also, $(1 - |z|^2)f^\#(z)$ is bounded in D if and only if $\delta^\#(z, f)/\rho_{au}(z, f)$ is bounded in D minus the points z where $f^\#(z) = 0$. Applications to evaluating the Poincaré density in a plane domain will be considered.

Key words: normal meromorphic function; antipodal point; spherical and Poincaré distances; spherical derivative of meromorphic function; Poincaré density; Bloch function.

1. Introduction

Let a function f be meromorphic in the disk $D = \{|z| < 1\}$. The spherical derivative $f^\#(z)$ of f at $z \in D$ is defined by $f^\#(z) = |f'(z)|/(1 + |f(z)|^2)$, if $f(z) \neq \infty$, and $f^\#(z) = |(1/f)'(z)|$, if $f(z) = \infty$. Then $f^\# = (1/f)^\#$ in D , where the constant function ∞ is regarded as a meromorphic function, so that $\infty^\# = 0$. One can prove that $f^\#$ is continuous in D . Actually we shall be mainly concerned with a kind of derivative of f , namely,

$$\Phi_f(z) = (1 - |z|^2)f^\#(z), \quad z \in D.$$

We call f normal if Φ_f is bounded in D ; see [LV] for the details. Let $\rho_a(z, f)$ be the maximum of r , $0 < r \leq 1$, such that $f(w) \neq -1/\overline{f(z)}$, the antipodal point of $f(z)$, for all w in the Apollonius disk, or the non-Euclidean disk

$$\Delta(z, r) = \left\{ w; \left| \frac{w - z}{1 - \bar{z}w} \right| < r \right\}$$

of center z and the non-Euclidean radius $\operatorname{arctanh} r$. Such a $\rho_a(z, f) > 0$