

# A DISTORTION THEOREM OF UNIVALENT FUNCTIONS RELATED TO SYMMETRIC THREE POINTS

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1. Let  $\Sigma$  be a family of functions  $g(z)$  meromorphic and univalent for  $|z| > 1$  with Laurent expansion for  $|z| > 1$  given by

$$g(z) = z + c_0 + \frac{c_1}{z} + \dots$$

The distortion inequality

$$\frac{(1-r^{-2})^2}{4r^2(1+r^{-2})^2} \leq \frac{|g'(z)g'(-z)|}{|g(z)-g(-z)|^2} \leq \frac{(1+r^{-2})^2}{4r^2(1-r^{-2})^2} \quad (z = re^{i\theta})$$

for  $g(z)$  belonging to  $\Sigma$  is easily obtained by combining the classical results. It can be also shown that the left and right equalities are attained by the functions  $z + e^{i2\theta}z^{-1}$  and  $z - e^{i2\theta}z^{-1}$  respectively.

We are concerned in the present paper with an analogous problem relating to symmetric three points  $z$ ,  $ze^{i2\pi/3}$  and  $ze^{i4\pi/3}$ . Analogous bounds will be obtained and the extremal functions will be closely connected with the above two functions. We remark that a known coefficient inequality  $|c_2| \leq 2/3$  can be proved from our theorem with respect to  $\Sigma$  ([2], [5], [6]) and that a distortion theorem of this type relating to four points cannot be obtained by using elementary functions as extremal functions. We use Jenkins' general coefficient theorem ([3], [4]) to prove our theorem and make a slight discussion to verify the extremal functions.

2. We now state the theorem.

**THEOREM.** *For all functions  $g(z)$  belonging to  $\Sigma$  the inequalities*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1-r^{-3})}{3\sqrt{3}r^3(1+r^{-3})^3} &\leq \frac{|g'(z)g'(z\omega)g'(z\omega^2)|}{|g(z)-g(z\omega)||g(z\omega)-g(z\omega^2)||g(z\omega^2)-g(z)|} \\ &\leq \frac{(1+r^{-3})^3}{3\sqrt{3}r^3(1-r^{-3})^3} \end{aligned}$$

hold where  $z = re^{i\theta}$ ,  $r > 1$  and  $\omega = e^{i2\pi/3}$ . The left equality occurs only for the function  $g(z) = z(1 + e^{i3\theta}z^{-3})^{2/3} + k$  and the right only for the function  $g(z) = z(1 - e^{i3\theta}z^{-3})^{2/3} + k$  with  $k$  as an arbitrary constant.

*Proof.* We first prove the left inequality. We set  $R_j = r(1 + r^{-3})^{2/3}\omega^j$ ,  $j = 0, 1, 2$ , and consider a quadratic differential

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