

## 48. A Class of Norms on the Spaces of Schwarzian Derivatives and its Applications<sup>\*)</sup>

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**§0. Introduction.** As is well-known, the hyperbolic-sup norm (or the Nehari norm) of the Schwarzian derivative of a meromorphic function is closely related to its (global or local) univalence. The famous Nehari-Kraus theorem and Ahlfors-Weill theorem are of fundamental importance in this direction of research.

In this note, in order to clarify this relationship more, we shall introduce, in section 2, a class of "local" norms on the space of Schwarzians. These norms are expected to be near the hyperbolic-sup norm, and determined by the local shape of the domain. But, whereas the pullback by a conformal map is an isometry with the hyperbolic-sup norm, it is only a quasi-isometry with these local norms. In section 3, we shall describe how the magnitude of norms of Schwarzian is controlled by the local quasiconformal(= qc) extensibility, which the author has learned from [1]. An essential use of the result in this section will be made in the article [5] of the author. Finally, in section 4, we shall mention an estimate of the local norms of Schwarzian by the injectivity radius.

**§1. Preliminaries.** Throughout this note, let  $D$  be a plane domain of hyperbolic type (i.e.,  $\mathbb{C} \setminus D$  contains at least two points) and  $\rho_D(z) |dz|$  be the hyperbolic metric with constant negative curvature  $-4$ . For a holomorphic function  $\varphi$  on  $D$ , we define the hyperbolic-sup norm of  $\varphi$  by  $\|\varphi\|_D = \sup_{z \in D} \rho_D(z)^{-2} |\varphi(z)|$  and we denote by  $B_2(D)$  the space of all holomorphic functions in  $D$  with a finite norm, which becomes a complex Banach space. For a non-constant meromorphic function  $f$  on  $D$ , the Schwarzian derivative of  $f$  is defined by the formula  $S_f = (f''/f')' - \frac{1}{2}(f''/f')^2$ , which is holomorphic at  $z_0 \in D$  if and only if  $f$  is locally univalent at  $z_0$ .

In this note,  $f: \hat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{C}}$  shall be called a  $k$ -qc map of  $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$  where  $k$  is a constant and  $0 \leq k < 1$ , if  $f$  is an orientation-preserving self-homeomorphism of the Riemann sphere  $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$  with locally  $L^2$ -derivatives such that  $|\partial_{\bar{z}} f| \leq k |\partial_z f|$  a.e. It should be alerted that this terminology is not standard. In fact,  $k$ -qc map is ordinarily called " $K$ -qc" where  $K = \frac{1+k}{1-k}$ . As a general reference for qc maps and the hyperbolic sup-norm of the Schwarzian derivatives, we refer to [4].

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