

## SOME INEQUALITIES RELATING TO CONFORMAL MAPPING UPON CANONICAL SLIT-DOMAINS

BERNARD EPSTEIN

Let  $D$  be a domain of the extended  $z$ -plane ( $z = x + iy$ ) of finite connectivity  $n$ , which contains the point  $z = \infty$  and is bounded by  $n$  proper<sup>1</sup> continua. According to a fundamental theorem in the theory of conformal mapping of multiply-connected domains [4, 7]<sup>2</sup> there exists one and only one function  $\zeta = s_\theta(z)$  which in the neighborhood of  $z = \infty$  has a Laurent expansion of the form

$$(1) \quad \zeta = s_\theta(z) = z + \frac{a_\theta}{z} + \dots$$

and which maps  $D$  conformally and bi-uniformly upon a domain  $D_\theta$  of the  $\zeta$ -plane bounded by  $n$  rectilinear slits each of which makes the angle  $\theta$  with the positive direction of the real axis. The domain  $D_\theta$  is itself also uniquely determined for each value of  $\theta$ .

In the present paper we shall derive two inequalities involving the coefficient  $a_\theta$  appearing in (1) and the outer measure  $A$  of the complement (with respect to the entire plane) of the domain  $D$ —that is, the greatest lower bound of the total area enclosed by a set of analytic curves surrounding the boundary continua. The first of these inequalities is the following:

$$(2) \quad \operatorname{Re} (a_\theta e^{-2i\theta}) \geq \frac{A}{2\pi}.$$

The second inequality, which will be derived by using the theory of orthonormal systems of analytic functions [1, 2, 9, 10], constitutes a strengthening of (2), namely:

$$(3) \quad \operatorname{Re} (a_\theta e^{-2i\theta}) - \frac{|a_\theta|^2}{a_0 - a_{\pi/2}} \geq \frac{A}{2\pi}.$$

It suffices to prove the inequalities (2) and (3) for the case when the boundary continua of  $D$  are closed analytic curves  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$ , for it is known that  $D$  can be approximated by an increasing sequence of domains having such boundaries for which the mapping functions corresponding to (1) will converge to  $s_\theta(z)$ , so that (2) and

Presented to the Society, April 26, 1947; received by the editors May 3, 1947.

<sup>1</sup> A proper continuum is one which does not consist of a single point.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers in brackets refer to the bibliography at the end of the paper.