

ON THE SUM OF THE RELATIVE EXTREMA OF $|f(z)|$ ON THE UNIT CIRCLE

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Summary and introduction. Dr. Erdős has made the following conjecture: "Let $f(z) = \prod_{\nu=1}^n (z - z_\nu)$, with $z_\nu = r_\nu e^{i\theta_\nu}$, $r_\nu \leq 1$, $f(z) \neq z^n$. Let $z_\mu = e^{i\theta_\mu}$ ($\mu = 1, 2, \dots, k$) be the points on the circumference of the unit circle, for which $|f(z)|$ is a relative extremum. Then $\sum_{\mu=1}^k |f(z_\mu)| \leq 2^n$, and the equal sign applies only if $f(z) = (z - e^{i\theta_0})^n$." It will be proved that this is correct for large values of n , but incorrect for small ones.

With $z = e^{i\theta}$,

$$|f(z)|^2 = \prod_{\nu=1}^n |e^{i\theta} - r_\nu e^{i\theta_\nu}|^2 = \prod_{\nu=1}^n [1 + r_\nu^2 - 2r_\nu \cos(\theta - \theta_\nu)],$$

or, with $t = \tan(\theta/2)$,

$$|f(z)|^2 \equiv F(t) = (1 + t^2)^{-n}$$

$$\cdot \prod_{\nu=1}^n [(1 + r_\nu^2 + 2r_\nu \cos \theta_\nu)t^2 - 4r_\nu \sin \theta_\nu t + (1 + r_\nu^2 - 2r_\nu \cos \theta_\nu)],$$

$$F(t) = \frac{At^{2n} + \dots}{(1 + t^2)^n},$$

$$F'(t) = \frac{(1 + t^2)(2nAt^{2n-1} + \dots) - 2nt(At^{2n} + \dots)}{(1 + t^2)^{n+1}} = \frac{Bt^{2n} + \dots}{(1 + t^2)^{n+1}}.$$

It may be assumed for the moment that $|f(e^{i\theta})|$ is not an extremum for $\theta = \pi$, that is, $t = \infty$; otherwise the coordinate system may be rotated. Thus it is seen that the number of relative extrema of $|f(z)|$ on the unit circle cannot exceed $2n$.

If $|f(e^{i\theta})|$ is less than $2^n/2n$ for every real value of θ , then $\sum_{\mu=1}^k |f(e^{i\theta_\mu})|$ is obviously less than 2^n .

Assume now that $|f(z)|$ has a relative extremum at $z = 1$, and that $|f(1)| \geq 2^n/2n$. The proof then proceeds in the following steps: It will be shown, that for large values of n :

(1) All but $o(n)$ roots must be in a region R_1 of the unit circle close to $z = -1$.

(2) There is an arc T of the circumference of the unit circle, close to $z = +1$, such that the sum of all the extreme values of $|f(e^{i\theta})|$ with $e^{i\theta}$ not on T is $O(2^n/n)$.

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