

THE KOEBE DISTORTION THEOREM

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The class S consists of all functions: $f(z) = z + a_2z^2 + a_3z^3 + \dots$ ($|z| < 1$) analytic and univalent in \mathbb{D} . Many formulas take their nicest form with this normalization $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$. The class Σ consists of all functions: $g(\zeta) = \zeta + b_0 + b_1\zeta^{-1} + \dots$ ($|\zeta| > 1$) univalent in \mathbb{D}^* .

We can show that:

$$\text{area}(\mathbb{C} \setminus g(\mathbb{D}^*)) = \pi \left(1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n|b_n|^2 \right) \text{ for } g \in \Sigma .$$

This implies the area theorem:

Theorem 1 (Area Theorem). If $g \in \Sigma$, then: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n|b_n|^2 \leq 1$, with equality if and only if $g \in \tilde{\Sigma}$.

Proposition 1. If f maps \mathbb{D} conformally into \mathbb{C} then

$$\left| (1 - |z|^2) \frac{f''(z)}{f'(z)} - 2\bar{z} \right| \leq 4 \text{ for } z \in \mathbb{D} .$$

Equality holds for the Koebe function. Integrating this inequality twice we obtain the famous Koebe distortion theorem.

Theorem 2 (Distortion Theorem). For any $f \in S$, if $|z| = q$,

$$\frac{1 - q}{(1 + q)^3} \leq |f'(z)| \leq \frac{1 + q}{(1 - q)^3}, \quad 0 \leq q < 1 .$$

Theorem 3 (Growth Theorem). For any $f \in S$, if $|z| = q$,

$$\frac{q}{(1 + q)^2} \leq |f(z)| \leq \frac{q}{(1 - q)^2}, \quad 0 \leq q < 1 .$$

Theorem 4 (Koebe Distortion Theorem). If f maps \mathbb{D} conformally into \mathbb{C} and if $z \in \mathbb{D}$ then

$$|f'(0)| \frac{|z|}{(1 + |z|)^2} \leq |f(z) - f(0)| \leq |f'(0)| \frac{|z|}{(1 - |z|)^2},$$
$$|f'(0)| \frac{1 - |z|}{(1 + |z|)^3} \leq |f'(z)| \leq |f'(0)| \frac{1 + |z|}{(1 - |z|)^3} .$$

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