Seminar on Geometric Function Theory

## 0.1 Proper holomorphic self-maps of plane regions

The following theorems due to C. Mueller and W. Rudin will be proved.

**Theorem 1.** Suppose  $3 \le p < \infty$ ,  $\Omega$  is a region in  $\mathbb{C}$ , and  $K_1, ..., K_p$  are the components of  $\partial\Omega$ . Then  $PRH(\Omega) = Aut(\Omega)$ , and  $Aut(\Omega)$  is a finite group.

**Theorem 2.** For a rational function  $f(z) = cz - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{z-a_i}$  where  $m \ge 2$ , cand  $a_1, ..., a_n$  are real numbers, c > 1,  $a_1 < ... < a_{m-1}$  we define some f-orbits:  $K_0 = \{x : p_1 < x < p_m\} K_{n+1} = f^{-1}(K_n)$  for n = 0, 1, 2, ... and  $K = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} K_n$  where  $p_1, ..., p_m$  are fixed point of f in  $\mathbb{C}$  $A_0 = \{a_1, ..., a_m\} A_{n+1} = f^{-1}(A_n)$  for n = 0, 1, 2, ... and  $A = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ . Then (i) K is a Cantor set. (ii) The backward f-orbit of any  $x \in K_0$  has K as its set of limit points. (iii) K is the only nonempty compact subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  that is a complete f-orbit. (iv)  $A \cup \{\infty\}$  is a minimal complete f-orbit. (v)  $K \cup A$  is compact, and  $K \cup A \cup \{\infty\}$  is a complete f-orbit. Conversely, if H is a compact subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $H \cup \{\infty\}$  is a complete f-orbit, then  $H = K \cup A$ .

(vi) If  $z_0 \in \Pi$  then complete f-orbit generated by  $z_0$  is a discrete set  $E \subset \Pi$  which has  $K \cup A \cup \{\infty\}$  as its set of limit points.

**Theorem 3.** There exist a region  $\Omega$ , whose boundary consist of  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$  plus countable set of Jordan curves and  $f \in PRH(\Omega)$  with multiplicity m, where m is preassigned.