

HARMONIC MEASURE AND CONFORMAL LENGTH

KNUT ØYMA

(Communicated by Clifford J. Earle, Jr.)

ABSTRACT. Let $f(z)$ be any univalent function that maps the unit disc onto a domain Ω . We prove that for any line L the length of $f^{-1}(\Omega \cap L)$ is less than 4π .

Let D be the open unit disc. Throughout this paper $f(z)$ is a univalent function that maps D onto a simply connected domain Ω . z lives in D and w lives in Ω . $f(z_n) = w_n$. The pseudohyperbolic metric in D is defined by

$$\rho(z_1, z_2) = \left| \frac{z_1 - z_2}{1 - \bar{z}_1 z_2} \right|,$$

where ρ is conformally invariant.

In Ω , ρ can be defined by $\rho(w_1, w_2) = \rho(z_1, z_2)$. In Π^+ , the upper halfplane,

$$\rho(w_1, w_2) = \left| \frac{w_1 - w_2}{w_1 - \bar{w}_2} \right|.$$

The length of a curve K is denoted $|K|$. We will prove

Theorem. *If L is any line, $|f^{-1}(\Omega \cap L)|$ add an absolute value sign $< 4\pi$.*

The theorem without the constant is due to Hayman and Wu [5]. See also [4]. The best previously known constant is $4\pi^2$ (see [3]). It is known that the constant cannot be less than

$$C = 8 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^4}},$$

and it has been conjectured that the best constant is C . For enlightening discussions and generalizations of the Hayman-Wu theorem, see [1] and [4]. Our proof of the theorem depends on the following

Lemma. *Assume $\{w_n\} \subset L \cap \Omega$ satisfies $\rho(w_n, w_m) \geq \delta$ for $n \neq m$. Then $\sum(1 - |z_n|) \leq \frac{2\pi}{\arctan \delta}$.*

Proof. Note that $\rho(w_1, w_2) = \sup\{|f(w_1)| : f \in \text{ball } H^\infty(\Omega), f(w_2) = 0\}$. Therefore ρ increases when Ω decreases. We may assume that $L = \mathbb{R}$ and

Received by the editors June 9, 1990 and, in revised form, December 27, 1990.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification* (1985 Revision). Primary 30C85.

Key words and phrases. Harmonic measure, univalent function.

that Ω is a Jordan domain. If Ω is not, approximate Ω by the domains $f_r(D)$ where $f_r(z) = f(rz)$.

Let L_k be the components of $L \cap \Omega$, and let Ω_k be the component of $\Omega \cap \{z: \bar{z} \in \Omega\}$ that contains L_k . $\{\Omega_k\}$ is a disjoint family of Jordan domains. If $k \neq s$, $\partial\Omega_k$ and $\partial\Omega_s$ are essentially disjoint. They have at most one point in common.

Assume that $w_n, w_m \in L_k$. Let φ map Ω_k conformally onto Π^+ such that $\varphi(L_k) = i\mathbb{R}^+$. $\varphi(w_r) = iy_r$. Since ρ is conformally invariant we have

$$(*) \quad \left| \frac{y_n - y_m}{y_n + y_m} \right| \geq \delta.$$

Let

$$K_r = \left[y_r \frac{1 - \delta}{1 + \delta}, y_r \right] \cup \left[-y_r, -\frac{1 - \delta}{1 + \delta} y_r \right].$$

K_n and K_m are essentially disjoint by (*). Interpreting harmonic measure in the upper halfplane as normalized angles we see that $\omega(iy_r, K_r, \Pi^+) = (2/\pi) \arctan \delta$. Let $K_r^* = \{\zeta \in K_r: \varphi^{-1}(\zeta) \in \partial\Omega\}$. By the symmetry of Ω_k and the choice of φ we have $\zeta \in K_r, \zeta \notin K_r^*$ implies $-\zeta \in K_r^*$. Therefore $\omega(iy_r, K_r^*, \Pi^+) \geq (\arctan \delta)/\pi = \delta'$. Let $C_r = \varphi^{-1}(K_r^*)$. Conformal invariance gives $\omega(w_r, C_r, \Omega_k) \geq \delta'$ and, by the maximum principle, $\omega(w_r, C_r, \Omega) \geq \delta'$. If $r \neq s$, C_r and C_s are essentially disjoint. Let $E_r = f^{-1}(C_r)$, and let P_{z_r} be the Poisson kernel of z_r . We have

$$\delta' \leq \omega(z_r, E_r, D) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{E_r} P_{z_r} \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1 - |z_r|^2}{(1 - |z_r|)^2} |E_r|.$$

Hence $1 - |z_r| < |E_r|/\arctan \delta$. This proves the lemma since $\sum |E_r| \leq 2\pi$.

Proof of the theorem. For $\delta > 0$ let $D_\rho(w, \delta) = \{w': \rho(w, w') \leq \delta\}$. By Theorem 2.13 in [2] $D_\rho(w, \delta)$ is (euclidean) convex if $\delta < 2 - \sqrt{3}$. Therefore for small $\delta > 0$ we can choose $\{w_n\}$ in $L \cap \Omega$ such that

- (i) if w_n and w_m are neighbours $\rho(w_n, w_m) = \delta$,
- (ii) $\bigcup D_\rho(w_n, \delta)$ covers $L \cap \Omega$ twice.

Since f is a pseudohyperbolic isometry, $f^{-1}(D_\rho(w_n, \delta))$ is a euclidean disc whose diameter is easily computed to be

$$2\delta \frac{1 - |z_n|^2}{1 - \delta^2 |z_n|^2}.$$

Every univalent function in the unit disc satisfies $|f''(z)/f'(z)| < 6/(1 - |z|^2)$. Integration leads to $|\arg f'(z') - \arg f'(z'')| < K\rho(z', z'')$ if $\rho(z', z'') < \delta_0 < 1$. Therefore $(f^{-1})'(w)$ satisfies the same inequalities. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} |f^{-1}(L \cap D_\rho(w_n, \delta))| &= \int_{L \cap D_\rho(w_n, \delta)} |(f^{-1})(f^{-1})'(w)| |dw| \\ &\leq (1 + o(1)) \left| \int_{L \cap D_\rho(w_n, \delta)} (f^{-1})'(w) dw \right| \\ &\leq 2\delta \frac{1 - |z_n|^2}{1 - \delta^2 |z_n|^2} (1 + o(1)) \leq \frac{4\delta}{1 - \delta^2} (1 + o(1))(1 - |z_n|) \end{aligned}$$

uniformly in n .

We now apply the lemma,

$$\begin{aligned} 2|f^{-1}(L)| &\leq \frac{4\delta}{1-\delta^2}(1+o(1)) \sum (1-|z_n|) \\ &\leq \frac{4\delta}{1-\delta^2}(1+o(1)) \frac{2\pi}{\arctan \delta} \rightarrow 8\pi \quad \text{when } \delta \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

We have used the crude inequality $1+|z_n| < 2$. Since this holds uniformly on a large part of $f^{-1}(L)$, we have strict inequality.

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AGDER COLLEGE, P. O. BOX 607, N-4601 KRISTIANSAND S, NORWAY