

COEFFICIENTS OF INVERSES OF UNIVALENT FUNCTIONS WITH QUASICONFORMAL EXTENSIONS

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§ 1. Introduction.

Let Σ' denote the family of univalent functions

$$g(z) = z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{z^n}$$

in $\tilde{D} = \{z: 1 < |z| < \infty\}$. For $0 \leq k < 1$ let Σ'_k be the family of functions in Σ' that admit k -quasiconformal extensions to $\bar{D} = \{z: |z| \leq 1\}$. That is, each $g \in \Sigma'_k$ has a homeomorphic extension to $\bar{D}$, that is absolutely continuous on a.e. horizontal and vertical line in $\bar{D}$ and satisfies

$$|g_{\bar{z}}| \leq k |g_z| \quad \text{a. e. in } \bar{D}.$$

If $k=0$, then g is an entire univalent function. Consequently, Σ'_0 contains only the identity function. As $k \rightarrow 1$, the families Σ'_k are dense in Σ' , and we therefore define $\Sigma'_1 = \Sigma'$. Since $\Sigma'_{k_1} \subset \Sigma'_{k_2}$ for $k_1 < k_2$, the families Σ'_k interpolate in a monotonic fashion from the identity function to the family Σ' .

R. Kühnau [2] and O. Lehto [5] have obtained the sharp coefficient estimates

$$(1) \quad |b_1| \leq k \quad \text{and} \quad |b_2| \leq (2/3)k$$

for functions $g \in \Sigma'_k$. In this article we shall study the coefficients of their inverse functions.

That is, if G is the inverse of a function g in Σ'_k , i. e., $G = g^{-1}$, then G has an expansion

$$G(w) = w + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{w^n}$$

in some neighborhood of $w = \infty$. Since $B_1 = -b_1$ and $B_2 = -b_2$, the sharp estimates

$$(2) \quad |B_1| \leq k \quad \text{and} \quad |B_2| \leq (2/3)k$$

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