

## ON AN INEQUALITY OF SEIDEL AND WALSH

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**Introduction.** In a recent paper<sup>1</sup> Seidel and Walsh introduced the following concepts.

Let  $R$  be a Riemann surface (configuration) lying over the  $w$ -plane, and let  $C_p$  be a simply-connected region of  $R$  having the following properties:

- (a)  $C_p$  contains precisely  $p$  points (counted according to branch-point multiplicity) lying over some point of the  $w$ -plane.
- (b)  $C_p$  lies over the circle  $|w - w_0| < r$ , and the boundary of  $C_p$  lies over the circumference  $|w - w_0| = r$ .

It follows that  $C_p$  contains precisely  $p$  points lying over every point of  $|w - w_0| < r$ , and in particular,  $p$  points  $\bar{w}_i$  lying over  $w_0$ . Seidel and Walsh name such a region a *p-sheeted circle with centers  $\bar{w}_i$  and radius  $r$* . Given a point  $\bar{w}_0$  of  $R$ , let  $r_p$  be the radius of the largest  $p$ -sheeted circle in  $R$  with center  $\bar{w}_0$ ; if none exists, let  $r_p = 0$ . We then define the *radius of p-valence of  $R$  at  $\bar{w}_0$* ,  $D_p(\bar{w}_0)$ , as the maximum of the  $r_n$  for  $n \leq p$ .

Let  $w = f(z) = a_1z + \dots + a_pz^p + a_{p+1}z^{p+1} + \dots$  be analytic in the unit circle  $|z| < 1$  with  $|f(z)| < M$ , and let the Riemann surface  $R$  be the image of  $|z| < 1$  under  $w = f(z)$ . Let  $\bar{w}_0$  be the image of  $z = 0$ ;  $\bar{w}_0$  lies over  $w = 0$ . Seidel and Walsh establish the following relation between the first  $p$  coefficients of  $f(z)$  and the radius of  $p$ -valence,  $D_p(\bar{w}_0)$ , of  $R$  at  $\bar{w}_0$ .

*There exist two constants,  $\lambda_p$  depending only on  $p$ , and  $\Lambda_p$  depending on  $p$  and  $M$ , such that*

$$(1) \quad \lambda_p D_p(\bar{w}_0) \leq \sum_{n=1}^p |a_n| \leq \Lambda_p [D_p(\bar{w}_0)]^{2^{-p}}.$$

Seidel and Walsh find for  $\Lambda_p$  the value

$$\Lambda_p = 24pM^r, \quad r = 1 - 2^{-p}.$$

In this note we prove the following two statements concerning the inequalities (1).

A. *The exponent  $2^{-p}$  may be replaced by  $1/(p+1)$  and this exponent is the best possible (for  $D_p \rightarrow 0$ ).*

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<sup>1</sup> W. Seidel and J. L. Walsh, *On the derivatives of functions analytic in the unit circle and their radii of univalence and of p-valence*, Transactions of this Society, vol. 52 (1942), pp. 129-216.