Constructing Entire Functions (a summary)

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November 26, 2015

Constructing Entire Functions By Quasiconformal Folding (a summary)

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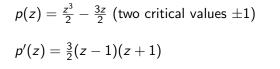
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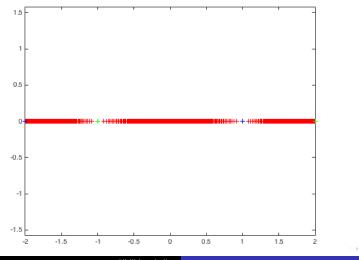
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 (two critical values ± 1)
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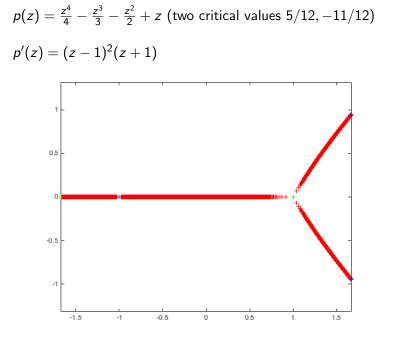
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Shabat polynomial -



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Proposition: For any *Shabat* polynomial p(z), it is true that $p^{-1}[-1,1]$ is a tree.

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Proposition: For any *Shabat* polynomial p(z), it is true that $p^{-1}[-1, 1]$ is a tree, with deg(p) edges.

Theorem (*Grothendieck*): ALL combinatorial trees occur as $p^{-1}[-1, 1]$ for some Shabat polynomial p(z).

Theorem (*Bishop*): Any continua can be ϵ -approximated in the Hausdorff metric by some $p^{-1}[-1,1]$.



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infinite trees \iff Transcendental Functions

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infinite trees \iff Subclass of Transcendental Functions

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 $\mathcal{S}_{2,0}~$ - transcendental functions with two critical values ± 1 and no asymptotic values

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$$\cosh(z) \coloneqq \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \cosh(z) &\coloneqq \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} \\ \cosh'(z) &= \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = 0 \implies z = \pi i \mathsf{n} : \mathsf{n} \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ (critical points)} \end{aligned}$$

critical values: ± 1



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 $\ensuremath{\mathcal{T}}$ - unbounded, locally finite tree

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 Ω_j - components of $\mathbb{C} - T$

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- Ω_j components of $\mathbb{C} \mathcal{T}$.
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- V_j the image of V under τ restricted to Ω_j .

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For r > 0, define $T(r) = \bigcup_{e \in T} \{z : \operatorname{dist}(z, e) < r \operatorname{diam}(e)\}$

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 \mathcal{T} has uniformly bounded geometry if:

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T has uniformly bounded geometry if: (1) The edges of T are C^2 with uniform bounds.

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(2) The angles between adjacent edges are bounded uniformly from zero

 ${\cal T}$ - unbounded, locally finite tree, with a bipartite labeling of vertices.

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The au-size of edge e is the minimum length of the two images au(e)

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Theorem:

T - unbounded, locally finite tree, with a bipartite labeling of vertices. Ω_i - components of $\mathbb{C} - T$. $\tau : \cup \Omega_i \to \mathbb{C}$ - the map conformal on each Ω_i to \mathbb{H}_r . V - the vertices of T. V_j - the image of V under τ restricted to Ω_j . For r > 0, define $T(r) = \bigcup_{e \in T} \{z : \operatorname{dist}(z, e) < r\operatorname{diam}(e)\}$ The τ -size of edge e is the minimum length of the two images $\tau(e)$

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Theorem: Suppose T has bounded geometry and every edge has τ -size $\geq \pi$. Then there is an $r_0 > 0$, an entire f, and a K-quasiconformal ϕ so that $f \circ \phi = \cosh \circ \tau$ off $T(r_0)$. K depends only on the bounded geometry constants of T. The only critical values of f are ± 1 and f has no asymptotic values.

 $f:\mathbb{C}\to\mathbb{C}$ entire function



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 $f^{\circ n}$ is normal in an open set U if every sequence of $f^{\circ k}$ contains a further subsequence converging locally uniformly to a holomorphic function $g: U \to \overline{\mathbb{C}}$

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The Fatou set of f is the set of points $z \in \mathbb{C}$ for which f is normal in some neighborhood of z.

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A Fatou component U is called *wandering* if $f^n(U) \cap f^m(U) = \emptyset$ for all $n, m \in \mathbb{N}, n \neq m$

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For $f : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$, the singular set S(f) consists of the critical values and asymptotic values of f.

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Theorem: (Golberg and Keen, Eremenko and Lyubich) Functions in the Speiser Class don't have wandering domains.

For $f : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$, the singular set S(f) consists of the critical values and asymptotic values of f.

The Speiser class S consists of those transcendental functions for which S(f) is finite.

Theorem: (Golberg and Keen, Eremenko and Lyubich) Functions in the Speiser Class don't have wandering domains.

The Eremenko-Lyubich class \mathcal{B} consists of those transcendental functions with bounded singular set.

$S^+ = \{x + iy : x > 0, |y| < \pi/2\}$

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$S^+ = \{x + iy : x > 0, |y| < \pi/2\}$ is mapped conformally to \mathbb{H}_r by $\lambda \cdot \sinh$.

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 $z_n = a_n + i\pi$

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 $z_n = a_n + i\pi$, $D_n = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - z_n| < 1\}$ is mapped holomorphically to |z| < 1 by $z \to (z - z_n)^{d_n}$. Then by a quasiconformal map ρ of the disc so that:

$$\begin{split} a_n &= \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda} \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \cosh(n\pi) \right\rfloor\right) \\ z_n &= a_n + i\pi, D_n = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - z_n| < 1\} \text{ is mapped} \\ \text{holomorphically to } |z| < 1 \text{ by } z \to (z - z_n)^{d_n}. \text{ Then by a} \\ \text{quasiconformal map } \rho_n \text{ of the disc so that:} \\ (1) \ \rho_n(z) &= z \text{ for } z \in \partial \mathbb{D} \end{split}$$

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holomorphically to $|z| < 1$ by $z \to (z - z_n)^{d_n}$. Then by a quasiconformal map ρ_n of the disc so that:
(1) $\rho_n(z) = z$ for $z \in \partial \mathbb{D}$

(1)
$$\rho_n(2) = 2$$
 for $2 \in \partial \mathbb{D}$
(2) $\rho_n(0) = w_n$ where w_n is a point near 1/2.

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(2)
$$\rho_n(0) = w_n$$
 where w_n is a point
(3) ρ_n is conformal on $\frac{3}{4}\mathbb{D}$

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 $z_n = a_n + i\pi, D_n = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - z_n| < 1\}$ is mapped
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(4) ρ_n is quasiconformal on \mathbb{D} .

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Theorem: For every choice of parameters λ , (d_n) , (w_n) with $\lambda \in \pi \mathbb{N}$, $d_n \in 2\mathbb{N}$

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Theorem: For every choice of parameters λ , (d_n) , (w_n) with $\lambda \in \pi \mathbb{N}$, $d_n \in 2\mathbb{N}$, there exists a transcendental f and a quasiconformal $\phi : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ so that:

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(1)
$$f(\overline{z}) = f(z), f(-z) = f(z)$$

$$\begin{split} S^+ &= \{x + iy : x > 0, |y| < \pi/2\} \text{ is mapped conformally to } \mathbb{H}_r \text{ by } \lambda \cdot \text{sinh. Then holomorphically to } \mathbb{C} - [-1, 1] \text{ by cosh.} \\ a_n &= \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{\pi}{\lambda} \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \cosh(n\pi) \right\rfloor \right) \\ z_n &= a_n + i\pi, D_n = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - z_n| < 1\} \text{ is mapped holomorphically to } |z| < 1 \text{ by } z \to (z - z_n)^{d_n}. \text{ Then by a quasiconformal map } \rho_n \text{ of the disc so that:} \\ (1) \rho_n(z) &= z \text{ for } z \in \partial \mathbb{D} \\ (2) \rho_n(0) &= w_n \text{ where } w_n \text{ is a point near } 1/2. \\ (3) \rho_n \text{ is conformal on } \frac{3}{4}\mathbb{D} \end{split}$$

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(2)

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$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \cosh(\lambda \sinh(\phi(z))) & \text{if } \phi(z) \in S^+ \\ \rho_n((\phi(z) - z_n)^{d_n}) & \text{if } \phi(z) \in D_n \end{cases}$$

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Theorem: For every choice of parameters λ , (d_n) , (w_n) with $\lambda \in \pi \mathbb{N}$, $d_n \in 2\mathbb{N}$, there exists a transcendental f and a quasiconformal $\phi : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ so that: (1) $f(\overline{z}) = \overline{f(z)}, f(-z) = f(z)$ (2)

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(3) f has no asymptotic values and its set of critical values is ± 1 and $\overline{\{w_n : n \ge 1\}}$

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(3) f has no asymptotic values and its set of critical values is ± 1 and $\overline{\{w_n : n \ge 1\}}$ (4) $\phi(0) = 0, \phi(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$ and ϕ is conformal in S^+ .

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