

TWO-POINT DISTORTION THEOREMS FOR HARMONIC MAPPINGS

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ABSTRACT. In earlier work the authors have extended Nehari's well-known Schwarzian derivative criterion for univalence of analytic functions to a univalence criterion for canonical lifts of harmonic mappings to minimal surfaces. The present paper develops some quantitative versions of that result in the form of two-point distortion theorems. Along the way some distortion theorems for curves in \mathbb{R}^n are given, thereby recasting a recent injectivity criterion of Chuaqui and Gevirtz in quantitative form.

§1. Introduction.

The classical Koebe distortion theorem gives sharp bounds on the derivative of a normalized analytic univalent function. Another measure of distortion is the distance $|f(z_1) - f(z_2)|$ between the images of two arbitrary points in the disk. Some years ago, Blatter [3] gave a sharp lower bound for this distance in terms of the hyperbolic distance between z_1 and z_2 . More recently, Chuaqui and Pommerenke [10] found a sharp two-point distortion theorem for functions whose Schwarzian derivative satisfies Nehari's condition $|\mathcal{S}f(z)| \leq 2(1 - |z|^2)^{-2}$. Their result may be viewed as a quantitative form of Nehari's univalence criterion. The main purpose of the present paper is to carry out a similar analysis for harmonic mappings, or rather for their canonical lifts to minimal surfaces. Along the way we obtain distortion theorems for curves in \mathbb{R}^n , thereby recasting an injectivity criterion of Chuaqui and Gevirtz [7] in quantitative form.

The *Schwarzian derivative* of a locally univalent analytic function is defined by

$$\mathcal{S}f = (f''/f')' - \frac{1}{2}(f''/f')^2.$$

It has the invariance property $\mathcal{S}(T \circ f) = \mathcal{S}f$ for every Möbius transformation

$$T(z) = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}, \quad ad - bc \neq 0.$$

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 30C99, Secondary 31A05, 53A10.

Key words and phrases. Harmonic mapping, Schwarzian derivative, univalence, distortion, curvature, minimal surface.

The authors are supported by Fondecyt Grant # 1071019.

As a special case, $\mathcal{S}(T) = 0$ for every Möbius transformation. A function f has Schwarzian $\mathcal{S}f = 2\psi$ if and only if it has the form $f = u_1/u_2$ for some pair of independent solutions w_1 and w_2 of the linear differential equation $w'' + \psi w = 0$. As a consequence, if $\mathcal{S}g = \mathcal{S}f$, then $g = T \circ f$ for some Möbius transformation T . In particular, Möbius transformations are the only functions with $\mathcal{S}f = 0$.

In 1949, Nehari [14] showed that if f is analytic and locally univalent in the unit disk \mathbb{D} and its Schwarzian satisfies either $|\mathcal{S}f(z)| \leq 2(1 - |z|^2)^{-2}$ or $|\mathcal{S}f(z)| \leq \pi^2/2$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$, then f is univalent in \mathbb{D} . Pokornyi [16] then stated, and Nehari proved, that the condition $|\mathcal{S}f(z)| \leq 4(1 - |z|^2)^{-1}$ also implies univalence. Nehari [15] unified all three criteria by proving that f is univalent under the general hypothesis $|\mathcal{S}f(z)| \leq 2p(|z|)$, where $p(x)$ is a positive continuous even function defined on the interval $(-1, 1)$, with the properties that $(1 - x^2)^2 p(x)$ is nonincreasing on the interval $[0, 1)$ and no nontrivial solution u of the differential equation $u'' + pu = 0$ has more than one zero in $(-1, 1)$. The last condition can be replaced by the equivalent requirement that some solution of the differential equation have no zeros in $(-1, 1)$. We will refer to such functions $p(x)$ as *Nehari functions*.

It is clear from the Sturm comparison theorem that if $p(x)$ is a Nehari function, then so is $cp(x)$ for any constant c in the interval $0 < c < 1$. A Nehari function $p(x)$ is said to be *extremal* if $cp(x)$ is not a Nehari function for any constant $c > 1$. It was shown in [8] that some constant multiple of each Nehari function is an extremal Nehari function. The functions $p(x) = (1 - x^2)^{-2}$, $p(x) = \pi^2/4$, and $p(x) = 2(1 - x^2)^{-1}$ are all extremal Nehari functions. Nonvanishing solutions of their corresponding differential equations are $u = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$, $u = \cos(\pi x/2)$, and $u = 1 - x^2$, respectively.

Ahlfors [1] introduced a notion of Schwarzian derivative for mappings of a real interval into \mathbb{R}^n , by formulating suitable analogues of the real and imaginary parts of $\mathcal{S}f$ for analytic functions f . A simple calculation shows that

$$\operatorname{Re}\{\mathcal{S}f\} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}\{f'''\overline{f'}\}}{|f'|^2} - 3 \frac{\operatorname{Re}\{f''\overline{f'}\}^2}{|f'|^4} + \frac{3|f''|^2}{2|f'|^2}.$$

For mappings $\varphi : (a, b) \mapsto \mathbb{R}^n$ of class C^3 with $\varphi'(x) \neq 0$, Ahlfors defined the analogous expression

$$S_1\varphi = \frac{\langle \varphi', \varphi''' \rangle}{|\varphi'|^2} - 3 \frac{\langle \varphi', \varphi'' \rangle^2}{|\varphi'|^4} + \frac{3|\varphi''|^2}{2|\varphi'|^2}, \quad (1)$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the Euclidean inner product and $|\mathbf{x}|^2 = \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle$ for $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. We will refer to $S_1\varphi$ as the *Ahlfors Schwarzian* of φ . As Ahlfors observed, it is invariant under postcomposition with Möbius transformations; that is, under every composition of rotations, magnifications, translations, and inversions in \mathbb{R}^n .

In recent work, Chuaqui and Gevirtz [7] used the Ahlfors Schwarzian to give a criterion for injectivity of curves. They proved the following theorem.

Theorem A. *Let $p(x)$ be a continuous function such that the differential equation $u''(x) + p(x)u(x) = 0$ admits no nontrivial solution $u(x)$ with more than one zero in $(-1, 1)$. Let $\varphi : (-1, 1) \mapsto \mathbb{R}^n$ be a curve of class C^3 with tangent vector $\varphi'(x) \neq 0$. If $S_1\varphi(x) \leq 2p(x)$, then φ is injective.*

With the notation $v = |\varphi'|$, Chuaqui and Gevirtz also showed that

$$S_1\varphi = (v'/v)' - \frac{1}{2}(v'/v)^2 + \frac{1}{2}v^2k^2 = \mathcal{S}s + \frac{1}{2}v^2k^2, \quad (2)$$

where $s = s(x)$ is the arclength of the curve and k is its scalar curvature, the magnitude of its curvature vector.

§2. Distortion of curves in \mathbb{R}^n .

We now propose to give a sharpened form of Theorem A that expresses the injectivity in quantitative form by a two-point distortion inequality. Closely related is an estimate for distortion in terms of the spherical derivative. Here are our results.

Theorem 1. *Let $p(x)$ be a positive continuous even function defined on the interval $(-1, 1)$, with the property that no nontrivial solution u of the differential equation $u'' + pu = 0$ has more than one zero in $(-1, 1)$. Let $F(x)$ be the solution to the differential equation $\mathcal{S}F = 2p$ determined by the conditions $F(0) = 0$, $F'(0) = 1$, and $F''(0) = 0$. Let $\varphi : (-1, 1) \mapsto \mathbb{R}^n$ be a curve of class C^3 , normalized by $\varphi(0) = 0$, $|\varphi'(0)| = 1$, and $\langle \varphi'(0), \varphi''(0) \rangle = 0$. If $S_1\varphi(x) \leq 2p(x)$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & |\varphi'(x)| \leq F'(x), \quad x \in (-1, 1), \quad \text{and} \\ \text{(b)} \quad & \frac{|\varphi'(x)|}{1 + |\varphi(x)|^2} \leq \frac{F'(x)}{1 + F(x)^2}, \quad x \in (-1, 1). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2. *Let $p(x)$ and $F(x)$ be as in Theorem 1. If $\varphi : (-1, 1) \mapsto \mathbb{R}^n$ is a curve of class C^3 with the property $S_1\varphi(x) \leq 2p(x)$, then*

$$\frac{|\varphi(x_1) - \varphi(x_2)|}{\{|\varphi'(x_1)||\varphi'(x_2)|\}^{1/2}} \geq \frac{|F(x_1) - F(x_2)|}{\{F'(x_1)F'(x_2)\}^{1/2}}, \quad x_1, x_2 \in (-1, 1).$$

The normalization required for the curve φ in Theorem 1 can be achieved by postcomposing with a suitable Möbius transformation. Note that no such normalization is required for the two-point distortion result of Theorem 2.

Before passing to the proofs, it will be helpful to recall some properties of the function $F(x)$, which plays the role of extremal solution in Theorem A and in earlier work of Nehari. Since the function $p(x)$ of Theorem A is even, so is the solution u_0 of the differential equation $u'' + pu = 0$ with initial conditions $u_0(0) = 1$ and $u_0'(0) = 0$. Therefore, $u_0(x) \neq 0$ on $(-1, 1)$, because otherwise it would have at least two zeros, contrary to hypothesis. Thus the function

$$F(x) = \int_0^x 1/u_0(t)^2 dt, \quad -1 < x < 1, \quad (3)$$

is well defined and satisfies the required initial conditions $F(0) = 0$, $F'(0) = 1$, and $F''(0) = 0$. It also has the properties $F'(x) > 0$ and $F(-x) = -F(x)$. A calculation shows that $u_1 = u_0 F$ is an independent solution of $u'' + pu = 0$, and so $F = u_1/u_0$ has Schwarzian $\mathcal{S}F = 2p$. Note also that $S_1 F = \mathcal{S}F$, since F is real-valued. In particular, $S_1 F = 2p$. Finally, it should be noted that F is strictly increasing on $(-1, 1)$, because $F'(x) > 0$.

For certain choices of $p(x)$ the function $F(x)$ can be calculated explicitly. For instance, if $p(x) = (1 - x^2)^{-2}$, then $u_0(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ and so

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 - t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 + x}{1 - x}.$$

Similarly, for $p(x) = \pi^2/4$ we have $u_0(x) = \cos(\pi x/2)$, so that

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \sec^2(\pi t/2) dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \tan(\pi x/2).$$

If $p(x) = 2(1 - x^2)^{-1}$, then $u_0(x) = 1 - x^2$ and

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{(1 - t^2)^2} dt = \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1 + x}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{1 - x^2}.$$

In such cases the distortion bounds in Theorems 1 and 2 take more concrete form. For example, if $S_1 \varphi(x) \leq \pi^2/2$, the inequality in Theorem 2 reduces to the elegant form

$$\frac{|\varphi(x_1) - \varphi(x_2)|}{\{|\varphi'(x_1)||\varphi'(x_2)|\}^{1/2}} \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}|x_1 - x_2|\right).$$

If $S_1 \varphi(x) \leq 2(1 - x^2)^{-2}$, it says that

$$\frac{|\varphi(x_1) - \varphi(x_2)|}{\{|\varphi'(x_1)||\varphi'(x_2)|\}^{1/2}} \geq \sqrt{(1 - x_1^2)(1 - x_2^2)} d(x_1, x_2),$$

where $d(x_1, x_2)$ is the hyperbolic distance between x_1 and x_2 .

Proof of Theorem 1. Part (a) is in the paper by Chuaqui and Gevirtz [7] but we include the proof here for the sake of completeness. It is known (and easy to verify) that if $g(x)$ is a real-valued function with $g'(x) > 0$, then the function $u(x) = g'(x)^{-1/2}$ satisfies the differential equation $u'' + \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{S}g)u = 0$. If we choose $g(x) = s(x)$, the arclength function along the given curve in \mathbb{R}^n , then $s'(x) = |\varphi'(x)|$ and $u(x) = |\varphi'(x)|^{-1/2}$ satisfies $u'' + \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{S}s)u = 0$. Moreover, the normalization of the curve φ implies that $u(0) = 1$ and $u'(0) = 0$. But it follows from the relation (2) that $\mathcal{S}s(x) \leq S_1 \varphi(x)$, and by hypothesis $S_1 \varphi(x) \leq 2p(x)$, so we see that $\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{S}s(x) \leq p(x)$. Thus it follows from the Sturm comparison theorem that $u(x) \geq u_0(x)$, which gives the inequality (a).

To prove (b) we consider the inversion

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{|\varphi(x)|^2}.$$

Because the Ahlfors Schwarzian is Möbius invariant, we see that $S_1\Phi = S_1\varphi$. On the other hand, we find as in the proof of Part (a) that the function $v(x) = |\Phi'(x)|^{-1/2}$ satisfies $v'' + \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{S}s)v = 0$, where now $s(x)$ denotes the arclength function along the curve Φ , and

$$\mathcal{S}s(x) \leq S_1\Phi(x) = S_1\varphi(x) \leq 2p(x).$$

A straightforward calculation shows that

$$|\Phi'(x)| = \frac{|\varphi'(x)|}{|\varphi(x)|^2},$$

so that $v(x) = |\varphi(x)| |\varphi'(x)|^{-1/2}$ and the normalization of the curve φ implies that $v(0) = 0$ and v has a right-hand derivative $v'(0) = 1$. On the other hand, the function $u_1 = u_0F$ is a solution of $u'' + pu = 0$ with the same initial conditions $u_1(0) = 0$ and $u_1'(0) = 1$. Therefore, the Sturm comparison theorem gives $v(x) \geq u_1(x)$ for $x > 0$, or

$$\frac{|\varphi(x)|}{|\varphi'(x)|^{1/2}} \geq \frac{|F(x)|}{F'(x)^{1/2}} \quad (4)$$

for $0 \leq x < 1$. Since v has a left-hand derivative $v'(0) = -1$, a similar argument shows that $-v(x) \geq u_1(x)$ for $x < 0$, which implies that (4) holds also for $-1 < x \leq 0$. Now square both sides of (4) and add the inequality of Part (a) in the form $1/|\varphi'(x)| \geq 1/F'(x)$ to obtain the desired result. \square

Proof of Theorem 2. The proof is similar to that of Theorem 1. Fixing any $x_1 \in (-1, 1)$, we now construct the inversion

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_1)}{|\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_1)|^2}$$

with respect to the point $\varphi(x_1)$. By Möbius invariance, $S_1\Phi = S_1\varphi$. The function $v(x) = |\Phi'(x)|^{-1/2}$ satisfies $v'' + \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{S}s)v = 0$, where $s(x)$ denotes the arclength function along the curve Φ , and

$$\mathcal{S}s(x) \leq S_1\Phi(x) = S_1\varphi(x) \leq 2p(x).$$

A calculation gives

$$|\Phi'(x)| = \frac{|\varphi'(x)|}{|\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_1)|^2},$$

so that $v(x) = |\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_1)| |\varphi'(x)|^{-1/2}$. Now $v(x_1) = 0$ and a calculation shows that v has right-hand derivative $v'(x_1) = |\varphi'(x_1)|^{1/2}$. If $U(x)$ is the solution of

the equation $u'' + pu = 0$ with $U(x_1) = 0$ and $U'(x_1) = 1$, the Sturm comparison theorem gives the inequality $|\varphi'(x_1)|^{-1/2}v(x) \geq U(x)$ for $x > x_1$. To calculate the function $U(x)$, first let

$$H(x) = -\frac{1}{F(x) - F(x_1)}, \quad \text{so that} \quad H'(x) = \frac{F'(x)}{[F(x) - F(x_1)]^2}.$$

Note that $\mathcal{S}H = \mathcal{S}F = 2p$ by the Möbius invariance of the Schwarzian. Thus by the general principle stated at the start of the proof of Theorem 1, the function

$$w(x) = H'(x)^{-1/2} = \frac{F(x) - F(x_1)}{F'(x)^{1/2}}$$

satisfies the equation $w'' + pw = 0$ for $x > x_1$. Also $w(x_1) = 0$ and $w'(x_1) = F'(x_1)^{1/2}$. This shows that $U(x) = F'(x_1)^{-1/2}w(x)$, so that the inequality $|\varphi'(x_1)|^{-1/2}v(x) \geq U(x)$ takes to the form

$$\frac{|\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_1)|}{\{|\varphi'(x_1)||\varphi'(x)|\}^{1/2}} \geq \frac{|F(x) - F(x_1)|}{\{F'(x_1)F'(x)\}^{1/2}}, \quad x_1 \leq x < 1.$$

Now let $x = x_2$ to obtain the inequality of Theorem 2. \square

The bounds in Theorems 1 and 2 are sharp. Equality occurs in all cases only when the curvature $\kappa = 0$, so that the curve φ is a straight line. Indeed, the relation (2) gives the inequality $\mathcal{S}s(x) \leq S_1\Phi(x)$, with equality only when $\kappa = 0$. More precisely, in Theorem 1 equality occurs in either (a) or (b) at some point x_0 if and only if the portion of the curve $\varphi(x)$ between 0 and $\varphi(x_0)$ is a straight line that is parametrized so that $|\varphi'(x)| = F'(x)$ for all x in the interval between 0 and x_0 . In Theorem 2 equality occurs for a pair of points x_1 and x_2 if and only if the curve is a straight line between the points $\varphi(x_1)$ and $\varphi(x_2)$ that is parametrized so that $|\varphi'(x)| = F'(x)$ for all x in the interval between x_1 and x_2 .

§3. Distortion of harmonic lifts.

With the help of Theorem 2, we can now derive a two-point distortion inequality for the canonical lift of a harmonic mapping to a minimal surface. A harmonic mapping is a complex-valued harmonic function $f(z) = u(z) + iv(z)$, for $z = x + iy$ in the unit disk \mathbb{D} of the complex plane. Such a mapping has a canonical decomposition $f = h + \bar{g}$, where h and g are analytic in \mathbb{D} and $g(0) = 0$.

According to the Weierstrass–Enneper formulas, a harmonic mapping $f = h + \bar{g}$ with $|h'(z)| + |g'(z)| \neq 0$ lifts locally to a minimal surface described by conformal parameters if and only if its dilatation $\omega = g'/h'$ has the form $\omega = q^2$ for some meromorphic function q . The Cartesian coordinates (U, V, W) of the surface are then given by

$$U(z) = \operatorname{Re}\{f(z)\}, \quad V(z) = \operatorname{Im}\{f(z)\}, \quad W(z) = 2 \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \int_0^z h'(\zeta)q(\zeta) d\zeta \right\}.$$

We use the notation $\tilde{f}(z) = (U(z), V(z), W(z))$ for the lifted mapping from \mathbb{D} to the minimal surface. The first fundamental form of the surface is $ds^2 = \lambda^2|dz|^2$, where the conformal metric is $\lambda = |h'| + |g'|$. The Gauss curvature of the surface at a point $\tilde{f}(z)$ is

$$K = -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \Delta(\log \lambda),$$

where Δ is the Laplacian operator. Further information about harmonic mappings and their relation to minimal surfaces can be found in the book [12].

For a harmonic mapping $f = h + \bar{g}$ with $\lambda(z) = |h'(z)| + |g'(z)| \neq 0$, whose dilatation is the square of a meromorphic function, the *Schwarzian derivative* is defined [2] by the formula

$$\mathcal{S}f = 2(\sigma_{zz} - \sigma_z^2), \quad \sigma = \log \lambda,$$

where

$$\sigma_z = \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial y} \right), \quad z = x + iy.$$

If f is analytic, it is easily verified that $\mathcal{S}f$ reduces to the classical Schwarzian.

In our paper [5] we found the following criterion for the lift of a harmonic mapping to be univalent.

Theorem B. *Let $f = h + \bar{g}$ be a harmonic mapping of the unit disk, with $\lambda(z) = |h'(z)| + |g'(z)| \neq 0$ and dilatation $g'/h' = q^2$ for some meromorphic function q . Let \tilde{f} denote the Weierstrass–Enneper lift of f to a minimal surface with Gauss curvature $K = K(\tilde{f}(z))$ at the point $\tilde{f}(z)$. Suppose that the inequality*

$$|\mathcal{S}f(z)| + \lambda(z)^2 |K(\tilde{f}(z))| \leq 2p(|z|), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}, \quad (5)$$

holds for some Nehari function p . Then \tilde{f} is univalent in \mathbb{D} .

If f is analytic, its associated minimal surface is the complex plane itself, with Gauss curvature $K = 0$, and the result reduces to Nehari's theorem.

We can now sharpen Theorem B to express the univalence in quantitative form. Under the same hypotheses it turns out that the harmonic lift \tilde{f} actually satisfies a two-point distortion condition. The inequality will involve the function F determined by a Nehari function p as in the formula (3). In order to state the result in most elegant form, it will be convenient to assume that the given Nehari function is extremal, as defined in Section 1.

Theorem 3. *Let f be a harmonic mapping of the unit disk that has the properties specified in Theorem B, and let \tilde{f} be its canonical lift to a minimal surface. Suppose that the inequality (5) holds for some extremal Nehari function p . Then \tilde{f} satisfies the inequality*

$$|\tilde{f}(z_1) - \tilde{f}(z_2)| \geq \left\{ \frac{\lambda(z_1)\lambda(z_2)}{F'(|z_1|)F'(|z_2|)} \right\}^{1/2} d(z_1, z_2), \quad z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{D},$$

where $F(x)$ is defined by (3) and $d(z_1, z_2)$ is the hyperbolic distance between the points z_1 and z_2 .

Proof. The proof will apply Theorem 2. The canonical lift \tilde{f} onto a minimal surface Σ defines a curve $\tilde{f} : (-1, 1) \rightarrow \Sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. As shown in [5], the Ahlfors Schwarzian of this curve satisfies the inequality

$$S_1 \tilde{f}(x) \leq |\mathcal{S}f(x)| + \lambda(x)^2 |K(\tilde{f}(x))|.$$

Thus the hypothesis (5) tells us that $S_1 \tilde{f}(x) \leq 2p(x)$, and so by Theorem 2 we have the inequality

$$\frac{|\tilde{f}(x_1) - \tilde{f}(x_2)|}{\{\lambda(x_1)\lambda(x_2)\}^{1/2}} \geq \frac{|F(x_1) - F(x_2)|}{\{F'(x_1)F'(x_2)\}^{1/2}}, \quad x_1, x_2 \in (-1, 1), \quad (6)$$

since $|\tilde{f}'(x)| = \lambda(x)$. In order to extend the result to an arbitrary pair of distinct points $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{D}$, we adapt a device due to Nehari [15]. Suppose first that the hyperbolic geodesic γ passing through z_1 and z_2 lies in the upper half-plane and is symmetric with respect to the imaginary axis. Denote by $i\rho$ the midpoint of γ , so that $\rho > 0$. Then the Möbius transformation

$$T(z) = \frac{i\rho - z}{1 + i\rho z}$$

maps \mathbb{D} onto itself and sends the segment $(-1, 1)$ onto γ , with $T(x_1) = z_1$ and $T(x_2) = z_2$ for some pair of points x_1 and x_2 . The composite function $f_1(z) = f(T(z))$ is a harmonic mapping of the disk whose lift $\tilde{f}_1 = \tilde{f} \circ T$ again maps \mathbb{D} onto the minimal surface Σ . Using the property of the Nehari function p that $(1 - x^2)^2 p(x)$ is nonincreasing on $[0, 1)$, we see as in [5] that (5) implies

$$|\mathcal{S}f_1(x)| + \lambda_1(x)^2 |K(\tilde{f}_1(x))| \leq 2p(x), \quad -1 < x < 1, \quad (7)$$

where $\lambda_1 = |h'_1| + |g'_1|$ is the conformal factor associated with $f_1 = h_1 + \overline{g_1}$. It follows as before that $S_1 \tilde{f}_1(x) \leq 2p(x)$, and so by Theorem 2 the inequality (6) holds with f replaced by f_1 . In other words,

$$\frac{|\tilde{f}(z_1) - \tilde{f}(z_2)|}{\{\lambda(z_1)\lambda(z_2)\}^{1/2}} \geq \frac{\{|T'(x_1)||T'(x_2)|\}^{1/2} |F(x_1) - F(x_2)|}{\{F'(x_1)F'(x_2)\}^{1/2}}. \quad (8)$$

We now develop a lower estimate for the right-hand side of the inequality (8) that depends explicitly on z_1 and z_2 . It was shown in [9] that the function F associated with an extremal Nehari function p has the property that $(1 - x^2)F'(x)$ is nondecreasing on the interval $[0, 1)$. Since F' is an even function with $F'(0) = 1$, this shows that $(1 - x^2)F'(x) \geq 1$ on $(-1, 1)$. Therefore,

$$|F(x_1) - F(x_2)| = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} F'(x) dx \geq \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{1}{1 - x^2} dx = d(x_1, x_2).$$

By Möbius invariance of the hyperbolic metric, it follows that $|F(x_1) - F(x_2)| \geq d(z_1, z_2)$. On the other hand,

$$\frac{|T'(x)|}{1 - |T(x)|^2} = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$

and a simple calculation shows that $|T(x)| > |x|$, so that

$$(1 - x_j^2)F'(x_j) \leq (1 - |z_j|^2)F'(|z_j|) = (1 - x_j^2)|T'(x_j)|F'(|z_j|), \quad j = 1, 2.$$

Consequently,

$$\frac{\{|T'(x_1)||T'(x_2)|\}^{1/2}|F(x_1) - F(x_2)|}{\{F'(x_1)F'(x_2)\}^{1/2}} \geq \frac{d(z_1, z_2)}{\{F'(|z_1|)F'(|z_2|)\}^{1/2}}, \quad (9)$$

and the desired result follows in the special case where the geodesic γ is symmetric with respect to the imaginary axis. The general result now follows from the obvious fact that the right-hand side of (9) is invariant under rotation of the disk. This proves Theorem 3. \square

It should be observed that the inequality is sharp for the Nehari function $p(x) = (1 - x^2)^{-2}$, since $(1 - x^2)F'(x)$ is constant in this case. It may also be remarked that the restriction to extremal Nehari functions is not essential. If p is not extremal, then $p_1 = cp$ is an extremal Nehari function for some constant $c > 1$, and the inequality (5) holds *a fortiori* with p replaced by p_1 . However, the function F that occurs in the lower bound must be calculated in terms of p_1 rather than p .

§4. Distortion in the surface metric.

Although Theorem 3 expresses the univalence of the harmonic lift \tilde{f} in quantitative form, its estimate of distortion does not lead to a covering theorem analogous to the classical Koebe one-quarter theorem (see for instance [11]). For that purpose it is natural to replace the Euclidean metric by the surface metric

$$\rho(w_1, w_2) = \int_{\Gamma} ds = \int_{\gamma} \lambda(z) |dz|,$$

where Γ is a geodesic joining the points w_1 and w_2 on the minimal surface $\Sigma = \tilde{f}(\mathbb{D})$ and $\gamma = \tilde{f}^{-1}(\Gamma)$ is its preimage in the unit disk. (More precisely, in case there is no such geodesic, $\rho(w_1, w_2)$ is defined as the infimum of the lengths of all curves joining the two points.)

Here another extremal function comes into play, a companion of the function F that enters into Theorem 3. Given a Nehari function p , let u_1 be the solution of the differential equation $u'' - pu = 0$ with initial conditions $u_1(0) = 1$ and $u_1'(0) = 0$. Since $p(x) > 0$ and $u_1(0) > 0$, the solution u_1 is convex and so $u_1(x) \geq 1$ in $(-1, 1)$. Define

$$G(x) = \int_0^x 1/u_1(t)^2 dt.$$

Then, by the initial remark in the proof of Theorem 1, we see that $\mathcal{S}G = -2p$. It is also clear that $G(0) = 0$, $G'(0) = 1$, and $G''(0) = 0$. With this notation, we are now prepared to state the distortion theorem.

Theorem 4. *Let f be a harmonic mapping of the unit disk that has the properties specified in Theorem B. Let \tilde{f} be its canonical lift to a minimal surface $\Sigma = \tilde{f}(\mathbb{D})$, with conformal metric λ and $\sigma = \log \lambda$. Suppose in particular that f satisfies the condition (5) for some Nehari function p . Suppose further that $p(x)$ is nondecreasing on the interval $[0, 1)$. Then for $0 < r < 1$,*

$$\min_{|z|=r} \rho(\tilde{f}(z), \tilde{f}(0)) \geq \frac{\lambda(0)G(r)}{1 + |\sigma_z(0)|G(r)}, \quad (10)$$

In particular, the surface Σ contains a metric disk of radius

$$R = \frac{\lambda(0)G(1)}{1 + |\sigma_z(0)|G(1)}$$

centered at $\tilde{f}(0)$.

Before embarking on the proof, we will examine the particular case where $p(x) = (1 - x^2)^{-2}$. Then (cf. [8]) it can be verified that

$$u_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - x^2} \left\{ \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)^{\sqrt{2}/2} + \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)^{\sqrt{2}/2} \right\}$$

and

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{(1+x)^{\sqrt{2}} - (1-x)^{\sqrt{2}}}{(1+x)^{\sqrt{2}} + (1-x)^{\sqrt{2}}}, \quad (11)$$

with $G(1) = 1/\sqrt{2}$. In the classical case where $f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + \dots$ is analytic and satisfies $|\mathcal{S}f(z)| \leq 2(1 - |z|^2)^{-2}$, the covering radius in Theorem 4 reduces to

$$R = \frac{1}{|a_2| + \sqrt{2}}.$$

But a result of Essén and Keogh [13] gives the coefficient bound $|a_2| \leq \sqrt{2}$ in this case, so we conclude from Theorem 4 that the image $f(\mathbb{D})$ contains the disk $|w| < \sqrt{2}/4$. This estimate is sharp, as shown in [13], with extremal function

$$G^*(z) = \frac{G(z)}{1 + \sqrt{2}G(z)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1-z}{1+z} \right)^{\sqrt{2}} \right] = z - \sqrt{2} z^2 + \dots,$$

which has Schwarzian $\mathcal{S}G^*(z) = -2(1 - z^2)^{-2}$. It was shown in [8] that $f(\mathbb{D})$ contains the larger disk $|w| < 1/2$ if $|\mathcal{S}f(z)| \leq 2(1 - |z|^2)^{-2}$ and $a_2 = 0$.

To prepare for a proof of Theorem 4, we now state a lemma that expresses the Ahlfors Schwarzian of the lift to Σ of a curve in the disk. It is a slight generalization of a formula in [5], where the underlying curve was taken to be the real interval $(-1, 1)$. The formula also plays a role in [6], where the setting is different but the derivation is essentially the same.

Lemma. Let $\gamma(t)$ be an arclength-parametrized curve in \mathbb{D} with curvature $\kappa(t)$, and let $\varphi(t) = \tilde{f}(\gamma(t))$ be its lift to a curve Γ on the surface $\Sigma = \tilde{f}(\mathbb{D})$. Let $k_e(t)$ denote the normal component of the curvature vector of Γ with respect to Σ , and let $K(\varphi(t))$ be the Gauss curvature of Σ at the point $\varphi(t)$. Then

$$(S_1\varphi)(t) = \operatorname{Re} \{(\mathcal{S}f)(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t)^2\} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda(\gamma(t))^2 [K(\varphi(t)) + k_e(t)^2] + \frac{1}{2}\kappa(t)^2. \quad (12)$$

Proof of Theorem 4. For fixed $r \in (0, 1)$, let z_0 be a point on the circle $|z| = r$ where the minimum distance $\rho(\tilde{f}(z), \tilde{f}(0))$ is attained. Then the geodesic Γ that joins $\tilde{f}(0)$ to $\tilde{f}(z_0)$ lies on the subsurface $\Sigma_r = \{\tilde{f}(z) : |z| \leq r\}$. Let $\gamma = \tilde{f}^{-1}(\Gamma)$ be the preimage in $\mathbb{D}_r = \{z \in \mathbb{D} : |z| \leq r\}$, and let $L \geq r$ denote the arclength of γ . Let $\gamma(t)$ be the parametrization of γ with respect to arclength, with $\gamma(0) = 0$, and let $\varphi(t) = \tilde{f}(\gamma(t))$ be the corresponding parametrization of Γ . Finally let

$$v(t) = \lambda(\varphi(t)) = |\varphi'(t)|, \quad \text{and let } s(t) = \int_0^t v(\tau) d\tau$$

denote the arclength along the curve Γ . According to the relation (2), the Ahlfors Schwarzian of φ has the form

$$S_1\varphi = \mathcal{S}s + \frac{1}{2}v^2(k_i^2 + k_e^2),$$

where k_i and k_e denote respectively the tangential and normal components of curvature. Comparing this with the expression (12) for $S_1\varphi$ given in the lemma, we conclude that

$$(\mathcal{S}s)(t) = \operatorname{Re} \{(\mathcal{S}f)(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t)^2\} + \frac{1}{2}v(t)^2|K(\varphi(t))| + \frac{1}{2}\kappa(t)^2, \quad (13)$$

since the tangential curvature k_i vanishes along a geodesic. But the univalence criterion (5) implies that

$$\operatorname{Re} \{(\mathcal{S}f)(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t)^2\} \geq -|(\mathcal{S}f)(\gamma(t))| \geq v(t)^2|K(\varphi(t))| - 2p(|\gamma(t)|).$$

Hence it follows from (13) that

$$(\mathcal{S}s)(t) \geq \frac{3}{2}v(t)^2|K(\varphi(t))| - 2p(|\gamma(t)|) \geq -2p(|\gamma(t)|).$$

Now observe that $|\gamma(t)| \leq t$ since t is the arclength of the curve from $\gamma(0) = 0$ to $\gamma(t)$. Therefore, $p(|\gamma(t)|) \leq p(t)$ because of the hypothesis that p is nondecreasing on the interval $[0, 1)$, and we have proved that

$$(\mathcal{S}s)(t) \geq -2p(t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq L_1 = \min\{1, L\}. \quad (14)$$

This is the inequality we will need for application of the Sturm comparison theorem.

For that purpose, first note that the function $w = v^{-1/2}$ is the solution of

$$w'' + \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{S}s)w = 0, \quad w(0) = \lambda(0)^{-1/2}, \quad w'(0) = -\frac{1}{2}v'(0)\lambda(0)^{-3/2},$$

with

$$w'(0) \leq |w'(0)| \leq |\lambda_z(0)|\lambda(0)^{-3/2}.$$

Next consider the solution $u_2(t)$ of the differential equation

$$u'' - pu = 0 \quad \text{with} \quad u_2(0) = \lambda(0)^{-1/2}, \quad u_2'(0) = |\lambda_z(0)|\lambda(0)^{-3/2}.$$

Since $-p(t) \leq \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{S}s)(t)$ by (14), and also $u_2(0) = w(0)$ and $u_2'(0) \geq w'(0)$, it follows from the Sturm comparison theorem that

$$w(t) \leq u_2(t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq L_1.$$

Now let

$$H(x) = \int_0^x 1/u_2(t)^2 dt,$$

and observe that $\mathcal{S}H = -2p = \mathcal{S}G$, so that $H(x) = T(G(x))$ for some Möbius transformation T . In order to calculate T explicitly, note first that $T(0) = 0$ since $H(0) = G(0) = 0$, so that T has the form $T(x) = x/(ax+b)$ for some real parameters a and b . Writing

$$[aG(x) + b]H(x) = G(x)$$

and differentiating, we find

$$aG'(x)H(x) + [aG(x) + b]H'(x) = G'(x),$$

so that

$$b = \frac{G'(0)}{H'(0)} = \frac{u_2(0)^2}{u_1(0)^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda(0)}.$$

Another differentiation produces the relation $a = |\lambda_z(0)|\lambda(0)^{-2}$. This shows that

$$H(x) = \frac{\lambda(0)^2 G(x)}{|\lambda_z(0)|G(x) + \lambda(0)} = \frac{\lambda(0)G(x)}{1 + |\sigma_z(0)|G(x)}. \quad (15)$$

Consequently, for $0 \leq t \leq L_1$ we have

$$\int_0^t v(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t w(\tau)^{-2} d\tau \geq \int_0^t u_2(\tau)^{-2} d\tau = H(t).$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\tilde{f}(\zeta), \tilde{f}(0)) &= \int_\gamma \lambda(z) |dz| = \int_0^L v(\tau) d\tau \\ &\geq \int_0^r v(\tau) d\tau \geq H(r). \end{aligned}$$

In view of the formula (15), this gives the inequality (12) stated in Theorem 4. \square

The class of harmonic mappings considered in Theorem 4, satisfying in particular the inequality (5), is invariant under precomposition $f \circ T$ with Möbius self-mappings of the disk when $p(x) = (1 - x^2)^{-2}$. This property yields an invariant formulation of Theorem 4, virtually as a corollary.

Corollary. Let f , \tilde{f} , λ , and σ be as in Theorem 4, and suppose that $p(x) = (1 - x^2)^{-2}$, so that

$$|\mathcal{S}f(z)| + \lambda(z)^2 |K(\tilde{f}(z))| \leq \frac{2}{(1 - |z|^2)^2}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

Then for each fixed $\alpha \in \mathbb{D}$ and $0 < r < 1$,

$$\min_{\left| \frac{z-\alpha}{1-\bar{\alpha}z} \right|=r} \rho(\tilde{f}(z), \tilde{f}(\alpha)) \geq \frac{(1 - |\alpha|^2)\lambda(\alpha)G(r)}{1 + |(1 - |\alpha|^2)\sigma_z(\alpha) - \bar{\alpha}| G(r)}, \quad (16)$$

where G is defined by (11).

Proof. Consider the harmonic mapping

$$f_1(z) = f(T(z)), \quad \text{where } T(z) = \frac{z + \alpha}{1 + \bar{\alpha}z}.$$

Let $\tilde{f}_1(z) = \tilde{f}(T(z))$ be its harmonic lift, and let

$$\lambda_1(z) = \lambda(T(z))|T'(z)| = \lambda(T(z)) \frac{1 - |\alpha|^2}{|1 + \bar{\alpha}z|^2}$$

denote its conformal metric, with $\sigma_1 = \log \lambda_1$. Then $\lambda_1(0) = (1 - |\alpha|^2)\lambda(\alpha)$ and

$$\sigma_{1z}(z) = \sigma_z(T(z))T'(z) - \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{1 + \bar{\alpha}z},$$

so that

$$\sigma_{1z}(0) = (1 - |\alpha|^2)\sigma_z(\alpha) - \bar{\alpha}.$$

The inequality (16) now follows from (10) and the fact that the circles $|z| = r$ and $\left| \frac{z-\alpha}{1-\bar{\alpha}z} \right| = r$ correspond under the mapping T . \square

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