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Moduli of quadrilaterals and extremal quasiconformal extensions of quasisymmetric functions

Shengjian Wu*

Abstract. We establish a relationship between Strebel boundary dilatation of a quasisymmetric function of the unit circle and indicated by the change in the module of the quadrilaterals with vertices on the circle. By using general theory of universal Teichmüller space, we show that there are many quasisymmetric functions of the circle have the property that the smallest dilatation for a quasiconformal extension of a quasisymmetric function of the unit circle is larger than indicated by the change in the module of quadrilaterals with vertices on the circle.

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§1. Introduction

In this paper, the following notation will be used. C = the finite complex plane; $\Delta = \{z \in C; |z| < 1\}$; $\Gamma = \partial\Delta$ (boundary of Δ); $\bar{\Delta} = \Delta \cup \Gamma$; $\Delta_r = \{z; r < |z| < 1\}$, where $0 < r < 1$; H = the upper half plane; R = the real line in C.

Let $f : \Gamma \to \Gamma$ be a sense-preserving homeomorphism. We say f is quasisymmetric if there exists a quasiconformal mapping $\tilde{f} : \bar{\Delta} \to \bar{\Delta}$ such that $\tilde{f}|_\Gamma = f$. Let z_1, z_2, z_3 and z_4 be four points on Γ following each other in the positive (anticlockwise) direction. Then they determine an unique topological quadrilateral with domain Δ and vertices z_1, z_2, z_3 and z_4 which we denote by $Q = Q(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4)$. We will denote the conformal module of Q by $M(Q)$. The function f maps Q to a quadrilateral $f(Q) = Q(f(z_1), f(z_2), f(z_3), f(z_4))$. Now assume f is quasisymmetric.It follows from the theory of quasiconformal mappings that for any

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quasiconformal extension $\tilde{f}$ and any quadrilateral Q whose domain is Δ

$$\frac{1}{K(\tilde{f})} \leq \frac{M(f(Q))}{M(Q)} \leq K(\tilde{f}).$$

Thus the following number

$$K_0 = K_0(f) = \sup_Q \{\frac{M(f(Q))}{M(Q)}; Q \text{ is a quadrilateral with domain } \Delta\}$$

is finite.

We distinguish two cases for $K_0(f)$. If there exists a non-degenerated quadrilateral Q such that $K_0(f) = \frac{M(f(Q))}{M(Q)}$, we will use $K_0^q(f)$ instead of $K_0(f)$. We will use $K_0^d(f)$ instead of $K_0(f)$, if there is no non-degenerated quadrilateral such that $K_0(f) = \frac{M(f(Q))}{M(Q)}$.

We define

$$K_1(f) = inf\{K; f \text{ has a K-quasiconformal extension to a selfmap of } \bar{\Delta}\},$$

where the infinum is taken for all quasiconformal extensions $\tilde{f}$ of f to Δ.

The following notations of boundary dilatation and local dilatation were introduced by Strebel (cf. [10] and [11]):

$$H(f) = inf\{K;\ f \text{ has a K-quasiconformal extension } \tilde{f}_r \text{ to } \Delta_r\},$$

where the infimum is taken for all quasiconformal extensions $\tilde{f}_r$ of f to Δ_r and for all $r(0 < r < 1)$.

For a point ξ on Γ

$$H_\xi(f) = inf\{K; f \text{ has a K-quasiconformal extension } \tilde{f}_\varepsilon \text{ to } U_\xi(\varepsilon)\},$$

where the infimum is taken for all quasiconformal extensions $\tilde{f}_\varepsilon$ of f to a neighborhood of $U_\xi(\varepsilon)$ and all neighborhoods $U_\xi(\varepsilon)$ of ξ.

Obviously we have

$$K_0(f) \leq K_1(f)$$

and

$$H(f) \leq K_1(f).$$

Fehlmann proved the following important result (cf. [4]):

$$H(f) = \max_\xi H_\xi(f).$$

In this paper we shall first establish a relationship between $K_0(f)$ and $H(f)$. To be precise, we shall prove the following result.

Theorem 1. *Let $f\colon \Gamma \to \Gamma$ be a quasisymmetric function. Then either $K_0(f) = K_0^q(f)$ or $K_0^d(f) \le H(f)$.*

We note that in [12] it was conjectured that $K_0(f) = K_1(f)$ for all quasisymmetric functions f. Anderson and Hinkkanen disproved this conjecture by giving concrete examples of a family of affine stretch mappings of some parallelograms (cf. [1]). We shall use the results in this paper to give a simpler proof of the result in [1].

We shall use Theorem 1 and the theory of universal Teichmüller space to show many quasisymmetric functions f have the property that $K_0(f) < K_1(f)$.

Let us recall some notations in Teichmüller theory. Let $QS(\Gamma)$ be the full set of quasisymmetric functions of Γ and let $\text{Möb}(\Gamma)$ be the group of Möbius transformations mapping Γ to itself. Then the right coset space $QS(\Gamma)/\ \text{Möb}(\Gamma)$ is the universal Teichmüller space $\mathcal{T}$. For any $f \in QS(\Gamma)$, let $[f] \in \mathcal{T}$ be the Teichmüller class containing f.

Note that if $f \in QS(\Gamma)$ and $g \in \text{Möb}(\Gamma)$, then the quantities of $K_0(g \circ f)$, $K_1(g \circ f)$ and $H(g \circ f)$ are the same as $K_0(f), K_1(f)$ and $H(f)$, respectively. In other words, they are determined by the Teichmüller class $[f]$. Therefore we can define $K_0([f]) = K_0(f)$. Similarly we can define $K_1([f])$ and $H([f])$ (but not $H_\xi([f])$.

In a recent paper, Earle and Li studied the geometry of infinite dimensional Teichmüller spaces (cf.[3]). Following them we call a point $[f] \in \mathcal{T}$ is a Strebel point if $H([f]) < K_1([f])$. Let $\mathcal{T}_S$ be the set of all Strebel points in $\mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{T}_N = \mathcal{T} \backslash \mathcal{T}_S$.

The case $K_0^q(f) = K_1(f)$ in Theorem 1 is easy to describe and there are not "many" points in $\mathcal{T}$ such that the case holds.

Theorem 2. *Let $U = \{[f] \in \mathcal{T}; K_0^q(f) = K_1(f)\}$. Then U depends on two real parameters and $U \subset \mathcal{T}_S$.*

If $K_0([f]) = K_1([f])$ and $[f] \notin U$, then $K_0([f]) = H([f])$. Consequently $K_1([f]) = H([f])$, that is, $[f]$ is a non-Strebel point. Theorem 2 tells us that if $K_0([f]) = K_1([f])$, then $K_0^q([f]) = K_1([f])$ and $K_0^d([f]) = K_1([f])$ cannot hold simultaneously. Thus we have the following result.

Theorem 3. *For every point $[f] \in \mathcal{T}_S \backslash U$, $[f]$ has the property that $K_0([f]) < K_1([f])$.*

Recall that for any two points $[f_j] \in \mathcal{T}, (j = 1, 2)$, the Teichmüller distance between them is defined by

$$d([f_1],[f_2]) = \frac{1}{2} log K_1(f_1 \circ f_2^{-1}).$$

From the definition of Strebel point, it is easy to see that, in the topology induced by the Teichmüller metric, $\mathcal{T}_S$ is an open set in $\mathcal{T}$. Since U depends only on two real parameters and $\mathcal{T}$ is infinite dimensional, Theorem 3 tells us that many quasisymmetric functions f have the property that $K_0(f) < K_1(f)$.

To give a concrete example, let us denote $\mathcal{T}_0 \subset \mathcal{T}$ to be the set of all $[f] \in \mathcal{T}$ such that $H([f]) = 1$. Then $\mathcal{T}_0$ is also an infinite dimensional complex Banach manifold (cf. [6] and [7]). We can prove the following result.

Theorem 4. *Every $[f] \in \mathcal{T}_0 \backslash \{[id]\}$ has the property that $K_0([f]) < K_1([f])$.*

Problem. Is it true that every non-Strebel point $[f]$ has the property that $K_0([f]) = K_1([f])$?

We shall prove the results above in the next subsections and in the final section we will discuss affine stretch mappings and give a simpler proof of the main result in [1].

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§2. Proof of Theorem 1

In this section, we will prove the main result Theorem 1. Let $f \in QS(\Gamma)$ and $K_0^d(f) = K_0(f)$. We shall prove that $K_0^d(f) \leq H(f)$.

Assume that $\{Q_n\}$ is a sequence of qudrilaterals with domain Δ such that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{M(f(Q_n))}{M(Q_n)} = K_0^d(f) = K_0(f).$$

By passing to subsequences, if necessary, we may assume that the vertices $z_{j,n}(1 \leq j \leq 4)$ of Q_n tend to limit points $z_j \in \Gamma$ for $1 \leq j \leq 4$ as $n \to \infty$ and that at least two of the points z_j coincide. Otherwise we will have $K_0^q(f) = K_0(f)$.

As in [1], there are the following four possibilities, up to permutations.

(1) $z_1 = z_2$ while z_1, z_3 and z_4 are distinct;
(2) $z_1 = z_2 \neq z_3 = z_4$;

(3) $z_1 = z_2 = z_3 \neq z_4$;
(4) $z_1 = z_2 = z_3 = z_4$.

In the proof it will be clear that if

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{M(f(Q_n))}{M(Q)} = \frac{1}{K_0(f)},$$

we also have $K_0^d(f) \leq H(f)$.

We shall treat each case seperately.

Case (1). Two points degeneracy

Set

$$\phi_n(z) = \frac{(z - z_{3,n})(z_{4,n} - z_{2,n})}{(z - z_{2,n})(z_{4,n} - z_{3,n})}.$$

Then ϕ_n map Δ conformally onto H taking $z_{1,n}$, $z_{2,n}$, $z_{3,n}$, $z_{4,n}$ onto $a_n, \infty, 0, 1$ respectively. We have $1 < a_n < \infty$ and $a_n \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$. Similarly we set $w_{j,n} = f(z_{j,n})$ for $1 \leq j \leq 4$ and

$$\tilde{\phi}_n(w) = \frac{(w - w_{3,n})(w_{4,n} - w_{2,n})}{(w - w_{2,n})(w_{4,n} - w_{3,n})}.$$

Then $\tilde{\phi}_n$ map Δ conformally onto H taking $w_{1,n}, w_{2,n}, w_{3,n}, w_{4,n}$ onto $b_n, \infty, 0, 1$ respectively. We also have $1 < b_n < \infty$ and $b_n \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$. Let $H(a, \infty, 0, 1)$ be the quadrilateral with vertices $a, \infty, 0, 1$ and domain H. If we set $(m(a))^{-1} = M(H(a, \infty, 0, 1)$, then we have

$$\frac{M(f(Q_n))}{M(Q_n)} = \frac{m(a_n)}{m(b_n)}$$

and

$$m(a) = \frac{K(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a}})}{K(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}})},$$

where

$$K(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1 - x^2)(1 - t^2x^2)}}$$

(cf. [8, pp. 59-60] and [1]).

As $K(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and

$$K(t) \sim \frac{1}{2} log \frac{1}{1 - t} \quad as \quad t \to 1-,$$

we have

$$m(a) \sim \frac{1}{\pi} loga, \quad as \quad a \to \infty.$$

Therefore, when n is sufficiently large, we have

$$a_n = |a_n| \sim \frac{C_1}{|z_{1,n} - z_{2,n}|},$$

and

$$b_n = |b_n| \sim \frac{C_2}{|w_{1,n} - w_{2,n}|},$$

where C_1 and C_2 are positive constants.

Recall that the local dilatation $H_{z_1}(f)$ (which can be defined similarily as the unit circle case) of f is the infimum of the dilatations of possible extensions $\tilde{f}$ of f to the neighborhoods of z_1. We shall prove that $K_0^d(f) \leq H_{z_1}(f)$.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be arbitrarily given. Then there is a quasiconformal extension $\tilde{f}_\varepsilon$ of f in a neighborhood $U_\varepsilon = \{z; |z - z_1| < \varepsilon\}$ of z_1 with maximal dilatation $K(\tilde{f}_\varepsilon) \leq H_{z_1}(f) + \varepsilon$. From the basic properties of quasiconformal mappings, $\tilde{f}_\varepsilon$ is Hölder continuous with Hölder index $\frac{1}{K(f_\varepsilon)}$ and a coefficient depending on U_ε and f_ε. We deduce that for all sufficiently large n

$$\frac{1}{H_{z_1}(f) + \varepsilon'} \leq \frac{log|w_{n,1} - w_{n,2}|}{log|z_{n,1} - z_{n,2}|} \leq H_{z_1}(f) + \varepsilon',$$

where $\varepsilon' \to 0$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$. This implies

$$\frac{1}{H_{z_1}(f) + \varepsilon''} \leq \frac{M(f(Q_n))}{M(Q_n)} \leq H_{z_1}(f) + \varepsilon'',$$

for all sufficiently large n, where $\varepsilon'' \to 0$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$.

Letting $n \to \infty$ and $\varepsilon \to 0$ and noting that $H_{z_1}(f) \leq H(f)$, we get the desired result in case (1).

Case (2). A pair of two points degeneracy

In this case we use similar transformations to obtain

$$a_n = \frac{(z_{1,n} - z_{3,n})(z_{4,n} - z_{2,n})}{(z_{1,n} - z_{2,n})(z_{4,n} - z_{3,n})} \sim \frac{C_1}{(z_{1,n} - z_{2,n})(z_{4,n} - z_{3,n})},$$

$$b_n = \frac{(w_{1,n} - w_{3,n})(w_{4,n} - w_{2,n})}{(w_{1,n} - w_{2,n})(w_{4,n} - w_{3,n})} \sim \frac{C_2}{(w_{1,n} - w_{2,n})(w_{4,n} - w_{3,n})},$$

where C_1 and C_2 are positive constants.

Therefore we have

$$\frac{\pi}{M(Q_n)} \sim log a_n \sim -log|z_{1,n} - z_{2,n}| - log|z_{4,n} - z_{3,n}|,$$

and

$$\frac{\pi}{M(f(Q_n))} \sim log b_n \sim -log|w_{1,n} - w_{2,n}| - log|w_{4,n} - w_{3,n}|.$$

Now we perform the same procedure as in Case (1) to the neighborhoods of $z_1 = z_2$ and $z_3 = z_4$ respectively. We deduce that

$$K_0^d(f) \le max\{H_{z_1}(f), H_{z_3}(f)\} \le H(f)$$

as required.

Case (3). Three points degeneracy

In this case, we set

$$\phi_n(z) = e^{i\theta_n}\frac{z - z_{1,n}}{z - z_{4,n}},$$

where θ_n is chosen so that ϕ_n maps Δ to H. Similarly let

$$\tilde{\phi}_n(w) = e^{i\tilde{\theta}_n}\frac{w - f(z_{1,n})}{w - f(z_{4,n})}$$

such that $\tilde{\phi}_n$ maps Δ to H. Thus, without loss of generality, We can use the upper half plane H instead of Δ and assume that $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} z_{j,n} = z_1 \in R, (j = 1, 2, 3)$, $z_{4,n} = \infty$ and that $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} f(z_{j,n}) = f(z_1) \in R, (j = 1, 2, 3)$, $f(z_{4,n}) = \infty$.

For any given $\varepsilon > 0$ we choose a quasiconformal extension $\tilde{f}_\varepsilon$ in $U_\varepsilon = \{z; |z - z_1| < \varepsilon\}$ of f such that the maximal dilatation of $\tilde{f}_\varepsilon$ in U_ε is at most $H_{z_1}(f) + \varepsilon$. From the theory of quasiconformal mappings it is possible to extend $\tilde{f}_\varepsilon$ to a quasiconformal mapping of the whole plane, which is still denoted by $\tilde{f}_\varepsilon$, with bounded dilatation (e.g., using Beurling-Ahlfors extensions (cf., [2])).

Let Λ_n be the extremal length of the family of curves in H which join the intervals $[z_{1,n}, z_{2,n}]$ to $[z_{3,n}, \infty]$. Let $\tilde{\Lambda}_n$ be the extremal length of the family of curves in H which join the interval $[f(z_{1,n}), f(z_{2,n})]$ to $[f(z_{3,n}), \infty]$. Then we have

$$\frac{M(f(Q_n))}{M(Q_n)} = \frac{\tilde{\Lambda}_n}{\Lambda_n} \to K_0^d(f) \quad (or \quad \frac{1}{K_0^d(f)}).$$

Grötzsch's length-area argument (cf. [5]) shows that

$$\frac{\tilde{\Lambda}_n}{\Lambda_n} \le \iint\limits_C K(\tilde{f}_\varepsilon(z))|\phi(z)|dxdy,$$

where

$$\phi(z) = \frac{C(z_{1,n}, z_{2,n}, z_{3,n})}{(z - z_{1,n})(z - z_{2,n})(z - z_{3,n})}$$

and where the constant $C(z_{1,n}, z_{2,n}, z_{3,n})$ can be chosen to satisfy

$$\iint_C |\phi(z)|dxdy = 1.$$

Therefore $C(z_{1,n}, z_{2,n}, z_{3,n}) \to 0$ as $z_{j,n} \to z_1$ $(n \to \infty, j = 1, 2, 3)$.

As $C(z_{1,n}, z_{2,n}, z_{3,n}) \to 0$, the complement of U_ε has arbitrarily small mass with respect to the measure of $|\phi(z)|dxdy$. Note that $K(\tilde{f}_\varepsilon)$ is uniformly bounded, we must have

$$\frac{\tilde{\Lambda}_n}{\Lambda_n} \leq H_{z_1}(f) + 2\varepsilon$$

for all sufficiently large n.

Letting $n \to \infty$ and $\varepsilon \to 0$, the proof of Case (3) is completed provided that $\frac{\tilde{\Lambda}_n}{\Lambda_n} = \frac{M(f(Q_n)}{M(Q_n)}$. But the proof still works if $\frac{\Lambda_n}{\tilde{\Lambda}_n} = \frac{M(f(Q_n))}{M(Q_n)}$, we only need to change the curve families. This completes the proof of Case (3).

Case (4). Four points degeneracy

We can treat this case similarly as we did in Case (3). We work on H and, without loss of generality, assume that all points involved are finite.

Let Λ_n be the extremal length of the family of curves in D which join the intervals $[z_{1,n}, z_{2,n}]$ to $[z_{3,n}, z_{4,n}]$. Let $\tilde{\Lambda}_n$ be the extremal length of the family of curves in H which join the interval $[f(z_{1,n}), f(z_{2,n})]$ to $[f(z_{3,n}), f(z_{4,n})]$. Then we have

$$\frac{M(f(Q_n)}{M(Q_n)} = \frac{\tilde{\Lambda}_n}{\Lambda_n} \to K_0^d(f) \quad (or \quad \frac{1}{K_0^d(f)}).$$

Use the same proof of Case (3) and note that the extremal holomorphic functions will be changed to

$$\phi(z) = \frac{C(z_{1,n}, z_{2,n}, z_{3,n}, z_{4,n})}{(z - z_{1,n})(z - z_{2,n})(z - z_{3,n})(z - z_{4,n})},$$

where, again, the constant $C(z_{1,n}, z_{2,n}, z_{3,n}, z_{4,n}) \to 0$ as $z_{j,n} \to z_1$ $(n \to \infty,$ $j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$. Thus we can prove this case similarly as we did in Case (3).

The proof of Theorem 1 is completed.

§3. Proof of Theorem 2

Assume that $f_1, f_2 \in QS(\Gamma)$ and there exist quadrilaterals Q_1, Q_2 with properties that

$$M(Q_1) = M(Q_2)$$

and

$$K_0^q(f_1) = K_1(f_1) = K_1(f_2) = K_0^q(f_2),$$

where

$$K_1(f_1) = \frac{M(f_1(Q_1))}{M(Q_1)}$$

and

$$K_1(f_2) = \frac{M(f_2(Q_2))}{M(Q_2)}.$$

We will show that $f_1 \circ f_2^{-1} \in \text{Möb}(\Gamma)$, that is, $[f_1] = [f_2]$.

To prove the fact above, we denote the rectangle with vertices $0, K, K+i, i$ by $\mathcal{R}(K)$, where $K > 1$.

Now let ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 be the conformal mappings from Q_1 and Q_2 to the rectangle $\mathcal{R}(M(Q_1)) = \mathcal{R}(M(Q_2))$ respectively, and let $\tilde{\phi}_1$ and $\tilde{\phi}_2$ be the conformal mappings from $f(Q_1)$ and $f(Q_2)$ to the rectangle $\mathcal{R}(M(f_1(Q_1))) = \mathcal{R}(M(f_2(Q_2)))$ respectively.

The only quasiconformal mapping from $\mathcal{R}(M(Q_1))$ to $\mathcal{R}(M(f_1(Q_1)))$ with dilatation $K = K_0(f_1) = \frac{M(f_1(Q_1))}{M(Q_1)}$ is $f_K(x+iy) = Kx + iy$ (cf. [8]). Therefore f_1 and f_2 have extremal quasiconformal extensions

$$\tilde{f}_1 = \tilde{\phi}_1^{-1} \circ f_K \circ \phi_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}_2 = \tilde{\phi}_2^{-1} \circ f_K \circ \phi_2$$

respectively. Thus we have

$$\tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{f}_2^{-1} = \tilde{\phi}_1^{-1} \circ f_K \circ \phi_1 \circ \phi_2^{-1} \circ f_K^{-1} \circ \tilde{\phi}_2.$$

By computing the Beltrami coefficient of $\tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{f}_2^{-1}$, we see that $\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}(\tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{f}_2^{-1}) = 0$. So $\tilde{f}_1 \circ \tilde{f}_2^{-1}$ is a conformal mapping from $\Delta \to \Delta$, i.e., $f_1 \circ f_2^{-1} \in \text{Möb}(\Gamma)$.

The argument above shows that every $[f] \in U$ can be determined by the module of a quadrilateral and the dilatation of the extremal quasiconformal extension.

On the other hand, suppose that for $j = 1, 2$, $f_j \in QS(\Gamma)$ satisfy

$$K_0^q(f_j) = K_1(f_j) = \frac{M(f_j(Q_j))}{M(Q_j)},$$

where Q_j are quadrilaterals. If $M(Q_1) \neq M(Q_2)$ or $K_1(f_1) \neq K_1(f_2)$, then $f_1 \circ f_2^{-1} \notin PSL(2, R)$. This implies the first part of the theorem.

We next show that every $[f] \in U$ is a Strebel point (this might be a known result, we include the simple proof here for the completeness of the paper).

From the argument above, for every $[f]$ there exist a quadrilateral Q with domain Δ and a constant $K > 1$ such that f has a quasiconformal extension $\tilde{f} = (\tilde{\phi})^{-1} \circ f_K \circ \phi$, where $\phi : Q \to \mathcal{R}(M(Q)$ and $\tilde{\phi} : f(Q) \to \mathcal{R}(M(f(Q)))$ are conformal mappings and $f_K = Kx + iy : \mathcal{R}(M(Q)) \to \mathcal{R}(M(f(Q)))$ is the affine stretch mapping. As the (local) dilatation of a quasiconformal mapping does not change if it composes a conformal mapping. So we can estimate the local dilatation (which can be defined similarly as the unit circle case) of $f_K(z) : \partial\mathcal{R}(M(Q)) \to \partial\mathcal{R}(M(f(Q)))$.

Let $\xi \in \partial\mathcal{R}(M(Q))$. Suppose first that ξ is not a vertex of $\partial\mathcal{R}(M(Q))$. Since the boundary correspondence in a neighborhood of ξ is smooth, $H_\xi(f_K) = 1$ (cf. [11]). We next suppose that ξ is one of the four vertices of $\partial\mathcal{R}(M(Q))$. Note that the local dilatations of f_K at the four vertices are the same (cf. [10]). Thus we may suppose $\xi = 0$. Since in [10] it was proved that f_K is not an extremal quasiconformal mapping from $\{z; 0 < argz < \frac{\pi}{2}\} \to \{z; 0 < argz < \frac{\pi}{2}\}$, this implies $H_\xi(f_K) < K = K_1(f)$. The proof of the theorem is completed.

§4. Proof of Theorem 4

Since $H(f) = 1$ for every $f \in [\tilde{f}] \in \mathcal{T}_0$, we must have $K_0(f) = K_0^q(f)$ for $f \notin$ Möb(Γ). To prove the theorem, we only need to prove that every $f \in [\tilde{f}] \in U\backslash\{[id]\}$ has the property that $K_0^q(f) \neq K_1(f)$.

Now assume, for the contrary, $f \in [\tilde{f}] \in U\backslash\{id\}$. Then $K_0^q(f) = K_1(f)$. Denote $K = K_1(f)$. We shall prove the following fact that there is a point $z_0 \in \Gamma$ at which the local quasisymmetric constant of f is K^2.

In the following we use the upper plane again. Suppose that $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \in R$ follow each other in the positive (anticlockwise) direction on R. We still denote the quadrilateral with domain H and vertices z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 by $Q = Q(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4)$. Now assume that $f(Q) = Q(f(z_1), f(z_2), f(z_3), f(z_4))$ such that $K_0^q(f) = \frac{M(f(Q))}{M(Q)}$ $= K_1(f)$.

Let ϕ and $\tilde{\phi}$ be the conformal mappings such that $\phi(Q) = \mathcal{R}(M(Q))$ and $\tilde{\phi}(f(Q)) = \mathcal{R}(M(f(Q))$. As before the unique extremal quasiconformal mapping from $\mathcal{R}(M(Q))$ to $\mathcal{R}(M(f(Q)))$ is $f_K(x + iy) = Kx + iy$. Now suppose that $\phi(z_1) = 0$ and $\tilde{\phi}(f(z_1)) = 0$. From the classical elliptic integral theory, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(z) &= (z - z_1)^{\frac{1}{2}}\{a_0 + a_1(z - z_1) + a_2(z - z_1)^2 + ...\}\\ &= a_0(z - z_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + O((z - z_1)^{\frac{3}{2}}) \quad (z \in R \quad and \quad z \to z_1),\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\tilde{\phi}(f(z_1)) = \tilde{a}_0(w - f(z_1))^{\frac{1}{2}} + O((w - f(z_1))^{\frac{3}{2}}) \quad (w \in R \quad and \quad w \to f(z_1)).$$

Since $f = \tilde{\phi}^{-1} \circ f_K \circ \phi$, we have locally

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} CK^2(z - z_1) + o(z - z_1) & z > z_1, \\ C(z - z_1) + o(z - z_1) & z \leq z_1, \end{cases}$$

where $z \in R$ and $C \neq 0$ is a constant. This implies

$$\lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{f(z_1 + t) - f(z_1)}{f(z_1) - f(z_1 - t)} = K^2.$$

On the other hand it was proved in [6] (also cf. [11]) that if $f \in [\tilde{f}] \in \mathcal{T}_0$, the local quasisymmetric constant above must be equal to 1. This contradiction proves Theorem 4.

§5. Affine stretch mappings

In [1], the following result is proved.

Theorem A. *For each $K > 1$, there exists a sense-preserving quasisymmetric homeomorphism f of Γ such that*

$$K_0(f) < K_1(f) = K.$$

To prove the theorem, the authors constructed concrete quasiconformal mappings as follows. Let V be the closed parallelogram with vertices $\xi_1 = 0$, $\xi_2 = 1$ $\xi_3 = \alpha + 1 + i\beta$, $\xi_4 = \alpha + i\beta$, where $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$. Let $f_K(V)$ be the image of V under the horizontal affine stretch f_K that takes $x + iy$ onto $Kx + iy$ so that the vertices of $f_K(V)$ are $\tilde{\xi}_1 = 0$, $\tilde{\xi}_2 = K$, $\tilde{\xi}_3 = K(\alpha+1)+i\beta$, $\tilde{\xi}_4 = K\alpha + i\beta$. Let ϕ and $\tilde{\phi}$ be the conformal mappings from V and $f_K(V)$ to Δ, respectively. Since f_K is uniquely extremal for its boundary values, the mapping $\tilde{f}_K = \tilde{\phi} \circ f_k \circ \phi^{-1}$ of Δ onto Δ is uniquely extremal for its boundary values. Under this construction, we see easily that any internal angle with vertex at one of ξ_j and $\tilde{\xi}_j$ (j=1,2,3,4) cannot be equal to $\frac{\pi}{2}$. It was proved in [1] that $\tilde{f}_K$ has the property that $K_0(\tilde{f}_K) < K_1(\tilde{f}_K)$.

Now we, by using our results, give a simpler proof of Theorem A.

Proof of Theorem A

In fact we can prove that $[\tilde{f}_K] \notin U$ and $[\tilde{f}_K] \in \mathcal{T}_S$. Therefore Theorem A follows from Theorem 3.

The proof of $[\tilde{f}_K] \notin U$ is simple and we omit it (cf. [1]).

Now we show $H(\tilde{f}_K) < K = K_1([\tilde{f}_K])$ (this is the main part of [1]). From Fehlmann's result (cf. [4] and [11]) and $H_\xi(f_K) = 1$ for all $\xi \in \partial V$ and $\xi \neq \xi_j (j =$

$1, 2, 3, 4)$, we see that $H(\tilde{f}_K) = H_{\xi_j}(f_K)$ for some $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. So we need to show $H_{\xi_j}(f_K) < K$ for $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Since at each vertex ξ_j, f_K is the restriction of the same affine stretch on an angular domain whose vertex is ξ_j and whose boundary is the extension of two sides of the parallelogram, it is known that f_K is not extremal for its boundary values (cf. [9] and [10]). (This is a known result if the vertex of an angular domain is the origin. Note that for the case of affine stretch mappings, the extremal problem for the boundary values of an angular domain depends only on the the family of holomorphic functions defined on the domain (cf. [9]), it is easy to see that the affine stretch mappings cannot be extremal for the boundary values of an angular domain whether or not the vertex of it is the origin.) Therefore there is a quasiconformal mapping F of dilatation $< K$ with the same boundary value of f_K on the two sides of the parellelogram. This implies $H_{\xi_j}(f_K) < K$ $(j = 1, 2, 3, 4.)$. This completes the proof of Theorem A.

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