

A NOTE ON DE BRANGES' WEIGHTS

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(Communicated by Juha M. Heinonen)

ABSTRACT. We discuss the de Branges weight systems and give a counterexample uncovering pitfalls.

1. PRELIMINARIES

For a positive integer n and $t \geq 0$, a de Branges weight system is a system of nonincreasing functions $\sigma_m(t)$ satisfying the differential recurrence

$$(1) \quad \sigma_m - \sigma_{m+1} = -\frac{\dot{\sigma}_m}{m} - \frac{\dot{\sigma}_{m+1}}{m+1}, \quad m = 1, \dots, n, \quad \sigma_{n+1} \equiv 0.$$

The weight system defined by the initial conditions $\sigma_m(0) = n + 1 - m$ plays a key part in de Branges' famous proof of the inequality

$$\sum_{m=1}^n (n+1-m)(m|c_m|^2 - 4/m) \leq 0$$

for the logarithmic coefficients c_m of normalized univalent functions, conjectured by Milin and implying the Bieberbach conjecture [1] (results, history and bibliography can be found in [2, 4]).

In fact, de Branges' theorem contains the inequality

$$(2) \quad \sum_{m=1}^n x_m(m|c_m|^2 - 4/m) \leq 0$$

for any x_m that are the initial values $\sigma_m(0)$ of nonincreasing weights σ_m . An explicit or asymptotic knowledge of numbers x_1, \dots, x_n such that (2) holds potentially opens the door to other interesting estimates. Not all of these tuples arise as initial values of the nonincreasing solutions of (1), that is via de Branges' method, and their description is unknown. However, a complete description of all nonincreasing solutions of (1) is given in [3] in the framework of a more general setting.

Because of certain implications, our attention has recently been drawn to [6] which claims to obtain (2), by de Branges' method, for any choice of the initial

Received by the editors January 6, 2004.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 30C50, 30C55, 30C75.

Key words and phrases. Univalent functions, de Branges' weight systems, associated Legendre functions.

conditions satisfying

$$(3) \quad -x_m + 2 \sum_{k=m}^n (-1)^{k-m} x_k \geq 0, \quad m = 1, \dots, n.$$

The purpose of this note is to explain why neither the method nor the result of [6] is correct.

Let $\mathbb{D} = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ be the open unit disk. We will denote by $\{f\}_m$ the coefficient of z^m in a power series f . The class S is formed by all functions f that are analytic and univalent in \mathbb{D} and normalized by $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$. The logarithmic coefficients of $f \in S$ are the coefficients of $\log(f(z)/z)$. The Koebe function

$$K(z) = \frac{z}{(1-z)^2}$$

is in S . It maps \mathbb{D} onto the plane slit along $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}]$. For $t \geq 0$, the Pick function $P(z, t)$ is defined implicitly by

$$K(P(z, t)) = e^{-t} K(z).$$

It is evident that $P(z, 0) = z$. For $t > 0$,

$$P(z, t) = e^{-t} z + 2e^{-t}(1 - e^{-t})z^2 + e^{-t}(3 - 8e^{-t} + 5e^{-2t})z^3 + \dots$$

is a univalent map of \mathbb{D} onto \mathbb{D} cut along the real axis from -1 to the point $1 + 2(\sqrt{e^{2t} - e^t} - e^t)$. For each $m \geq 1$, the coefficient $\{P(z, t)\}_m$ is a polynomial in e^{-t} of degree m . A relevant property of the Pick function is given by the differential equation

$$(4) \quad \dot{P} = -P \frac{1 - P}{1 + P}.$$

2. THE WEIGHT SYSTEM

Every set of solutions of (1) is uniquely determined by the initial conditions and can be written in terms of the coefficients of powers of the Pick function. Indeed, by (4) $P^m(z, t)$ satisfies the m -th equation of (1), $1 \leq m \leq n$. Therefore

$$(5) \quad \sigma_m = \sum_{k=m}^n x_k \{P^m\}_k, \quad m = 1, \dots, n,$$

is the general solution of (1). One can also write the general solution in terms of the special functions. The most general nonincreasing solutions of (1) are determined by the initial data

$$(6) \quad \sigma_m(0) = \sum_{k=m}^n a_k \beta_{mk}, \quad m = 1, \dots, n,$$

where β_{mk} are defined by means of the associated Legendre functions P_{mk} ,

$$\beta_{mk} = 2m \frac{(k-m)!}{(k+m)!} \int_0^1 P_{mk}^2(x) \frac{xdx}{1-x^2},$$

and a_k are arbitrary nonnegative numbers [3]. In particular, the last three betas for each m are as follows:

$$(7) \quad \beta_{mm} = \frac{1}{4^m} \binom{2m}{m}, \quad \beta_{m-1\ m} = \frac{2}{4^m} \binom{2m}{m}, \quad \beta_{m-2\ m} = \frac{1}{4^m} \frac{5m-2}{2m-1} \binom{2m}{m}.$$

Equations (1) can be written in the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\frac{\dot{\sigma}_m}{m} &= -\sigma_m + 2 \sum_{k=m}^n (-1)^{k-m} \sigma_k \\
 &= \sum_{k=m}^n (-1)^{k-m} (\sigma_k - \sigma_{k+1}), \quad m = 1, \dots, n.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence a necessary and sufficient condition for the weights σ_m to be nonincreasing is given by

$$(8) \quad \sum_{k=m}^n (-1)^{k-m} (\sigma_k - \sigma_{k+1}) \geq 0, \quad m = 1, \dots, n.$$

By adding these inequalities inductively we obtain a simple necessary condition

$$\sigma_1 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_{n-1} \geq 2\sigma_n \geq 0.$$

Obviously, (8) reduces to (3) for $t = 0$. However, (3) by itself does not guarantee the nonincreasing behavior of weights. To see this, let $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 1$, and let the remaining x_k be zero ($n \geq 3$) in (5). Then

$$\sigma_1 = e^{-t}(9 - 12e^{-t} + 5e^{-2t})$$

is not monotone. Worse, one can check using (7) that for every $n \geq 3$ the initial data of the form $(\dots, 2, 2, 1)$ forces a_{n-2} in (6) to be negative, which contradicts monotonicity. So even if (2) is true in this case, de Branges' method cannot be applied to prove it.

3. A COUNTEREXAMPLE

We now show that merely under assumption (3) the inequality (2) can fail on S . For each t , (8) describes a half-cone of vectors $(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ in \mathbb{R}^n . It is generated by the linear combinations of vectors

$$(1, 0, 0, \dots, 0), (2, 1, 0, \dots, 0), \dots, (2, 2, \dots, 2, 1)$$

with nonnegative coefficients. Hence the conclusion of [6] is correct if and only if (2) holds for the initial data of the form

$$(2, \dots, 2, 1, 0, \dots, 0).$$

To show that (2) actually fails for vectors $(2, 2, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, we use a construction of the Schaeffer-Spencer type [5]; see also [2, 4] for details and references.

For $-1 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1$, the function

$$g(z) = z(1 - z)^{-1-\varepsilon}(1 + z)^{-1+\varepsilon}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

is starlike and belongs to S . Given $0 < t \leq 1$, define $w(z, t)$ by the equation

$$g(w(z, t)) = tg(z).$$

Note that $w(z, t)$ is a univalent map of \mathbb{D} into itself. Furthermore, let

$$F(z, t) = \frac{w(z, t)}{t(1 - w(z, t))^2}.$$

Clearly, $F(z, t) \in S$ for every admissible pair of parameters ε and t . Write

$$\log \frac{F(z, t)}{z} = c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + c_3 z^3 + \dots$$

A routine calculation gives

$$\begin{aligned}c_1 &= 2(1 - (1 - \varepsilon)(1 - t)), \\c_2 &= 1 + 4\varepsilon t(1 - \varepsilon)(1 - t), \\c_3 &= \frac{2}{3} + 2(1 - \varepsilon)(1 - t)(2\varepsilon^2 t(1 - 3t) + \frac{1}{3}(2t(1 + t) - 1)).\end{aligned}$$

It is now easy to see that the functional

$$\begin{aligned}J(F) &= 2(|c_1|^2 - 4) + 2(2|c_2|^2 - 4/2) + (3|c_3|^2 - 4/3) \\&= 2|c_1|^2 + 4|c_2|^2 + 3|c_3|^2 - 40/3\end{aligned}$$

can assume positive values. In fact, the pairs (ε, t) close to $(.65, .85)$ result in the values of J which are slightly greater than $.002$. Thus the result of [6] is false for every $n \geq 3$.

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