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We study bounded univalent functions $f(z)$ that map the unit disk into itself such that $f(0) = 0$ and the angular limits $f(\zeta_k)$ with the angular derivatives $f'(\zeta_k)$ exist at fixed points ζ_k of the unit circle, $k = 1, \dots, n$. We use a general inequality of Schiffer-Tammi type obtained earlier by the authors and discuss the cases of the equality sign. Sharp estimates of functionals are obtained in classes of such functions. An explicit form of extremal functions is deduced. Since one of the methods of solution is based on the extremal partition of the unit disk, we are also concerned with some geometric problems. In particular, we study the problem of the maximum of the sum of the reduced moduli of digons and circular domains. As a corollary we derive sharp estimates of functionals dependent on $(|f'(0)|, |f'(\zeta_1)f'(\zeta_2)|)$.

1. Introduction and preliminaries.

We denote by \mathbb{D} the unit disk $\{z : |z| < 1\}$ and set $\mathbb{T} := \partial\mathbb{D}$. An important notion in the problems of the boundary behavior of conformal maps (see [10]) is the *Stolz angle* at a point $\zeta \in \mathbb{T}$ that is of the form

$$\Delta_\zeta = \{z \in \mathbb{D} : |\arg(1 - \bar{\zeta}z)| < \theta, |z - \zeta| < \eta\},$$

$$\text{with } \theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \eta \in (0, 2 \cos \theta).$$

We say that f has the *angular limit* $a \in \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ at $\zeta \in \mathbb{T}$ if $f(\zeta) \rightarrow a$ as $z \in \Delta_\zeta$, $z \rightarrow \zeta$ for any Stolz angle Δ_ζ at ζ . We denote this angular limit by $f(\zeta)$. If the limit $f(z) \rightarrow a$ exists for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$, $z \rightarrow \zeta$, then f becomes continuous at ζ as a function in $\mathbb{D} \cup \{\zeta\}$. As one can see in [10] univalent functions in \mathbb{D} have the angular limits at almost all points in \mathbb{T} but are continuous there only in some restricted cases. Let us consider functions f that map the disk \mathbb{D} into itself. Then the angular limit $f(\zeta)$ exists for almost all $\zeta \in \mathbb{T}$. Moreover, the exceptional set in \mathbb{T} has zero capacity.

We say that f has the *angular derivative* $f'(\zeta)$ at $\zeta \in \mathbb{T}$ if the finite angular limit $f(\zeta)$ exists and if

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \zeta, z \in \Delta_\zeta} \frac{f(z) - f(\zeta)}{z - \zeta} = f'(\zeta).$$

The angular derivative $f'(\zeta)$ exists if and only if the analytic function $f'(z)$ has the angular limit $f'(\zeta)$ (see [10, Proposition 4.7]). Generally very little can be said about the existence of the angular derivative. However, for self-maps of \mathbb{D} the Julia-Wolff lemma (see [10, Proposition 4.13]) implies that the angular derivative $f'(\zeta)$ exists for all points ζ where the angular limit $f(\zeta)$ exists and $|f(\zeta)| = 1$ even without assumption of univalence. Furthermore, for the case of univalent functions the McMillan Twist Theorem [8] says that the angular derivative is finite at almost all such points. Thus, the points ζ such that $|f(\zeta)| = 1$ are of particular interest.

In [11] we studied some extremal problems for univalent functions $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ such that $f(0) = 0$ and the angular limits (whose absolute value is equal to 1) exist as well as the finite angular derivatives at certain points of \mathbb{T} . Several inequalities have been derived to obtain sharp estimates of functionals dependent on the angular derivatives. We have proved that the functions are bilipschitz in the set of \mathbb{T} where the angular limits exist as well as the finite angular derivatives. In particular, we have considered the noncompact class of functions $f(z) : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ such that $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$ with the angular derivative $f'(1)$ fixed. We have found the sharp lower estimate $|f'(1)| \geq 1/\sqrt{|f'(0)|}$, the lower estimates of $|f(z)|$ dependent on the value of $|f'(0)|$ fixed. In [17] A. Vasil'ev has used the extremal partition of \mathbb{D} by digons to deduce the sharp lower boundary curve for the range of the system of functionals $(|f(r)|, |f'(r)|)$, $0 < r < 1$.

In [11, Theorem 2.1] we have derived two positive semi-definite quadratic forms from the Schiffer-Tammi analog [12] for the Grunsky inequality (compare [9, Corollary 4.3]). §2 is devoted to the explicit form of the extremal functions for these forms to vanish. As a corollary we obtain the sharp estimate of a functional dependent on $|f'(\zeta_1)|$ and $|f'(\zeta_2)|$. Namely, we will derive the inequality

$$(1.1) \quad \left| \frac{f(\zeta_1) - f(\zeta_2)}{\zeta_1 - \zeta_2} \right|^{2t_1 t_2} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{|f'(0)|} |f'(\zeta_1)|^{t_1^2} |f'(\zeta_2)|^{t_2^2}},$$

which is sharp for all $\zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \mathbb{T}$ and $t_1, t_2 \geq 0$, $t_1 + t_2 = 1$. In particular, for $t_1 = t_2 = 1/2$ we have the inequality [11, Corollary 3.3]. The extremal functions will map \mathbb{D} onto \mathbb{D} with one or two analytic slits.

An important part of the theory of conformal maps is conformal invariants and various notions connected with them. One of the topical conformal invariants is the modulus of a doubly connected hyperbolic domain in the Riemann sphere $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ or a Riemann surface. This modulus remains the same

under a conformal map. Another quantity which is very much used in the theory of distortion is the reduced modulus $m(D, a)$ of a simply connected hyperbolic domain D with respect to a fixed point $a \in D$ which we call a circular domain. Let the symbol $R(D, a)$ stand for the conformal (interior) radius of a domain $D \subset \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ with respect to a point a with $a \neq \infty$, or $R(D, \infty) = e^\gamma$ where γ is the Robin constant otherwise. Then $m(D, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log R(D, a)$ or $m(D, \infty) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \log \text{cap}(\partial D)$ (see e.g., [3, 5, 6]). If f is a conformal map from D into $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$, $f(a) \neq \infty$, then the reduced modulus changes according to the rule $m(D, a) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \log |f'(a)| = m(f(D), f(a))$. Or, if D is a simply connected hyperbolic domain, $a \in D$, $|a| < \infty$ and $f(z) = a_{-1}/(z - a) + a_0 + a_1(z - a) + \dots$ is a conformal map from D , then $m(f(D), \infty) = m(D, a) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \log |a_{-1}|$.

We are concerned also with another quantity that has appeared rather recently in [2, 7, 14] and now is used actively for extremal problems for conformal maps (see [2, 7, 16, 17]) which is called the *reduced modulus of digon*. Let us mention here that a discussion about the term digon-bigon-biangle that has appeared in [11, p. 89] does not belong to the authors and has been added to the final version of the paper by the editor of the journal. Now we define the reduced moduli of digons. For details we refer to the papers by E.G. Emel'yanov [2], G.V. Kuz'mina [7], some recent results can be read in [14].

Let D be a hyperbolic simply connected domain in \mathbb{C} with two finite fixed boundary points a, b (maybe with the same support) on its piecewise smooth boundary. It is called a *digon*. We set the region $S(a, \varepsilon)$ that is a connected component of $D \cap \{|z - a| < \varepsilon\}$ with the point a on its border. Denote by D_ε the domain $D \setminus \{S(a, \varepsilon_1) \cup S(b, \varepsilon_2)\}$ for sufficiently small $\varepsilon_{1,2}$. Denote by $M(D_\varepsilon)$ the modulus of the family of arcs in D_ε joining the boundary arcs of $S(a, \varepsilon_1)$ and $S(b, \varepsilon_2)$ that lie in the circumferences $|z - a| = \varepsilon_1$ and $|z - b| = \varepsilon_2$ (we choose a single arc in each circle so that both arcs can be connected in D_ε). If the limit

$$(1.2) \quad m(D, a, b) = \lim_{\varepsilon_{1,2} \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{M(D_\varepsilon)} + \frac{1}{\varphi_a} \log \varepsilon_1 + \frac{1}{\varphi_b} \log \varepsilon_2 \right),$$

exists, where $\varphi_a = \sup \Delta_a$ and $\varphi_b = \sup \Delta_b$ are the inner angles and $\Delta_{a,b}$ is the Stolz angle inscribed in D at a or b respectively, then it is called the *reduced modulus of the digon* D . Various conditions guarantee the existence of this modulus, however, even in the case of piecewise analytic boundary there are examples [14] which show that it is not always the case. The existence of the limit (1.2) is a local characteristic of the domain D (see [14, Theorem 1.2]). If the domain D is conformal (see the definition in [10, p. 80]) at the points a and b , then [14, Theorem 1.3] this condition is sufficient for the limit (1.2) to exist.

More generally, suppose that there exists a conformal map $f(z)$ of the domain $S(a, \varepsilon_1) \subset D$ onto a circular sector so that there exists the angular limit $f(a)$ which is the vertex of this sector and with the angle φ_a . If the function f has the angular finite nonzero derivative $f'(a)$ we say that the domain D is also *conformal at the point a* (compare [10, p. 80]). If the digon D is conformal at the points a, b , then the limit (1.2) exists [14].

Suppose that there exists a conformal map $f(z)$ of the digon D (which is conformal at a, b) onto a digon D' so that there exist the angular limits $f(a), f(b)$ with the inner angles ψ_a and ψ_b at the vertices $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ which we also understand as the supremum over all Stolz angles inscribed in D' with the vertices at $f(a)$ or $f(b)$ respectively. If the function f has the angular finite nonzero derivatives $f'(a)$ and $f'(b)$ then $\varphi_a = \psi_a, \varphi_b = \psi_b$, and the reduced modulus (1.2) exists and changes according to the rule

$$(1.3) \quad m(f(D), f(a), f(b)) = m(D, a, b) + \frac{1}{\psi_a} \log |f'(a)| + \frac{1}{\psi_b} \log |f'(b)|.$$

If we suppose, moreover, that f has the expansion

$$f(z) = w_1 + (z - a)^{\psi_a/\varphi_a} (c_1 + c_2(z - a) + \dots)$$

in a neighborhood of the point a , and the expansion

$$f(z) = w_2 + (z - b)^{\psi_b/\varphi_b} (d_1 + d_2(z - b) + \dots)$$

in a neighborhood of the point b , then the reduced modulus of D changes according to the rule

$$(1.4) \quad m(f(D), f(a), f(b)) = m(D, a, b) + \frac{1}{\psi_a} \log |c_1| + \frac{1}{\psi_b} \log |d_1|.$$

Obviously, one can extend this definition to the case of vertices with the infinite support.

We also consider a quantity which is called the *reduced modulus of a triangle*. It closely connected with the reduced modulus of a digon. For details we refer to the paper by A.Yu. Solynin [14].

Let D be a hyperbolic simply connected domain in \mathbb{C} with three finite fixed boundary points z_1, z_2 , and a on its piecewise smooth boundary. Denote by D_ε the domain $D \setminus S(a, \varepsilon_1)$ for a sufficiently small ε . Denote by $M(D_\varepsilon)$ the modulus of the family of arcs in D_ε joining the boundary arc of $S(a, \varepsilon)$ that lies in the circumference $|z - a| = \varepsilon$ with the leg of the triangle D which is opposite to a . If the limit

$$m_\Delta(D, a) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{M(D_\varepsilon)} + \frac{1}{\varphi_a} \log \varepsilon \right)$$

exists, where φ_a is the inner angle defined as before, then it is called the *reduced modulus of the triangle D* . The conditions for the reduced modulus to exist are similar to those for the reduced modulus of digons. It turns out that the reduced modulus exists if D is conformal at a . If there exists

a conformal map $f(z)$ from the triangle D onto a triangle D' so that there exists the angular limit $f(a)$ with the inner angle ψ_a at the vertex $f(a)$, if the function f has the angular finite nonzero derivative $f'(a)$, then $\varphi_a = \psi_a$ and the reduced modulus of D exists and changes [14] according to the rule

$$m_{\Delta}(f(D), f(a)) = m_{\Delta}(D, a) + \frac{1}{\psi_a} \log |f'(a)|.$$

If we suppose, moreover, that f has the expansion

$$f(z) = w_1 + (z - a)^{\psi_a/\varphi_a} (c_1 + c_2(z - a) + \dots)$$

in a neighborhood of the point a , then the reduced modulus of D changes according to the rule

$$m_{\Delta}(f(D), f(a)) = m_{\Delta}(D, a) + \frac{1}{\psi_a} \log |c_1|.$$

In §3 we consider two cases of extremal partitions of \mathbb{D} by digons and circular domains, and calculate the extremal value of the weighted sum of their reduced moduli.

In §4 we apply the results of §3 to derive some sharp estimates for functionals in the class of bounded univalent functions with the angular derivatives fixed. Also we give there another proof of (1.1) to exemplify the method.

In many cases, the extremal function is the classical conformal Pick map

$$p_{\alpha}(z) = \frac{4\alpha z}{\left(1 - z + \sqrt{(1 - z)^2 + 4\alpha z}\right)^2} = \alpha z + \dots$$

of \mathbb{D} onto $\mathbb{D} \setminus [-1, -\alpha/(1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha})^2]$. It satisfies the identities

$$\frac{p_{\alpha}(z)}{(1 - p_{\alpha}(z))^2} = \frac{\alpha z}{(1 - z)^2}, \quad \frac{p_{\alpha}(z)}{(1 + p_{\alpha}(z))^2} = \frac{\alpha z}{(1 - z)^2 + 4\alpha z}.$$

We denote rotations of the Pick function by $g_{\alpha}^{\varkappa}(z) \equiv e^{i\varkappa} p_{\alpha}(e^{-i\varkappa} z)$ specifying every time the angle \varkappa .

2. The equality in the Schiffer-Tammi inequality.

Let the function $f(z) = \alpha z + \dots$ ($0 < \alpha \leq 1$) be univalent in \mathbb{D} and let $f(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$. We define $a_{jk} = a_{kj}$ ($j, k = 0, 1, \dots$) and $a_{jk}^* = \overline{a_{kj}^*}$ ($j, k = 1, 2, \dots$) by

$$(2.1) \quad \log \frac{f(z) - f(\zeta)}{z - \zeta} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{jk} z^j \zeta^k, \quad (z, \zeta \in \mathbb{D}),$$

$$(2.2) \quad -\log [1 - f(z)\overline{f(\zeta)}] = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{jk}^* z^j \bar{\zeta}^k, \quad (z, \zeta \in \mathbb{D}).$$

We mention that here and further on the removable singularity has been removed. M. Schiffer and O. Tammi [12] have shown that

$$(2.3) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{jk} \lambda_j \lambda_k \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{jk}^* \lambda_j \bar{\lambda}_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\lambda_k|^2}{k}$$

for $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda_k \in \mathbb{C}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$); the case $\lambda_0 = 0$ is due to Z. Nehari (see also [9, Theorem 4.2]).

In [11] we have derived two positive semi-definite quadratic forms from the Schiffer-Tammi inequality (2.3); compare [9, Corollary 4.3]. For the completeness we also give here the proof.

Theorem 2.1 ([11, Theorem 2.1]). *Let $f(z) = \alpha z + \dots$ be univalent in \mathbb{D} and $f(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$. If $z_\nu \in \mathbb{D}$ and $w_\nu = f(z_\nu)$ for $\nu = 1, \dots, n$ and if $x_\nu \in \mathbb{R}$, ($\nu = 0, \dots, n$), then*

$$(2.4) \quad x_0^2 \log \frac{1}{\alpha} + 2 \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_0 x_\nu \arg \frac{w_\nu}{z_\nu} \\ + \sum_{\mu=1}^n \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_\mu x_\nu \log \left| \frac{\alpha z_\mu z_\nu}{w_\mu w_\nu} \cdot \frac{w_\mu - w_\nu}{z_\mu - z_\nu} \cdot \frac{1 - w_\mu \bar{w}_\nu}{1 - z_\mu \bar{z}_\nu} \right| \geq 0,$$

and

$$(2.5) \quad x_0^2 \log \frac{1}{\alpha} + 2 \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_0 x_\nu \log \left| \frac{w_\nu}{z_\nu} \right| \\ + \sum_{\mu=1}^n \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_\mu x_\nu \log \left| \frac{z_\mu - z_\nu}{w_\mu - w_\nu} \cdot \frac{1 - w_\mu \bar{w}_\nu}{1 - z_\mu \bar{z}_\nu} \right| \geq 0,$$

where by $(w_\mu - w_\nu)/(z_\mu - z_\nu)$ we understand the derivative $f'(z_\mu)$ in the case $\mu = \nu$.

Proof. (a) First we set

$$\lambda_0 = -x_0, \quad \lambda_k = i \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_\nu z_\nu^k, \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

and obtain from the definitions (2.1) and (2.2) that

$$a_{00} = \log \alpha, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{k0} \lambda_k = i \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_\nu \log \frac{w_\nu}{\alpha z_\nu},$$

$$(2.6) \quad \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{jk} \lambda_j \lambda_k = - \sum_{\mu=1}^n \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\mu} x_{\nu} \log \left(\frac{\alpha z_{\mu} z_{\nu}}{w_{\mu} w_{\nu}} \cdot \frac{w_{\mu} - w_{\nu}}{z_{\mu} - z_{\nu}} \right),$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{jk}^* \lambda_j \bar{\lambda}_k = - \sum_{\mu=1}^n \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\mu} x_{\nu} \log (1 - w_{\mu} \bar{w}_{\nu}),$$

$$(2.7) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} |\lambda_k|^2 = - \sum_{\mu=1}^n \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\mu} x_{\nu} \log (1 - z_{\mu} \bar{z}_{\nu}).$$

Hence (2.4) follows from the Schiffer-Tammi inequality (2.3).

(b) Now we set

$$\lambda_0 = -x_0 + \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\nu}, \quad \lambda_k = \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\nu} z_{\nu}^k, \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots).$$

We obtain from (2.1) and (2.3) that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{jk} \lambda_j \lambda_k = x_0^2 \log \alpha - 2x_0 \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\nu} \log \frac{w_{\nu}}{z_{\nu}} + \sum_{\mu=1}^n \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\mu} x_{\nu} \log \frac{w_{\mu} - w_{\nu}}{z_{\mu} - z_{\nu}}$$

while (2.6) and (2.7) continue to hold without change. Hence (2.5) follows from the Schiffer-Tammi inequality (2.3) \square

Now we discuss the equality sign in (2.4) and (2.5).

Proposition 2.2. *Let $f(z) = \alpha z + \dots$ be univalent in \mathbb{D} and $f(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$, $\alpha > 0$. Assume $z_{\nu} \in \mathbb{D}$, $w_{\nu} = f(z_{\nu})$, and $x_{\nu} \in \mathbb{R}$, $x_1 + \dots + x_n = 1$ for $(\nu = 1, \dots, n)$. Suppose that*

$$(2.8) \quad \sum_{\mu=1}^n \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\mu} x_{\nu} \log \left| \frac{\alpha z_{\mu} z_{\nu}}{w_{\mu} w_{\nu}} \cdot \frac{w_{\mu} - w_{\nu}}{z_{\mu} - z_{\nu}} \cdot \frac{1 - w_{\mu} \bar{w}_{\nu}}{1 - z_{\mu} \bar{z}_{\nu}} \right| = 0.$$

Then

$$(2.9) \quad \frac{\alpha z}{f(z)} \prod_{\nu=1}^n \left(\frac{1 - f(z)/w_{\nu}}{1 - z/z_{\nu}} \frac{1 - \bar{w}_{\nu} f(z)}{1 - \bar{z}_{\nu} z} \right)^{x_{\nu}} \equiv 1,$$

provided

$$(2.10) \quad \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\nu} \arg \frac{w_{\nu}}{z_{\nu}} = 0.$$

Proof. We use an elementary result. If

$$(2.11) \quad \sum_{\mu=0}^n \sum_{\nu=0}^n b_{\mu\nu} x_{\mu} x_{\nu} \geq 0 \quad \text{for } x_0, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(2.12) \quad \sum_{\mu=1}^n \sum_{\nu=1}^n b_{\mu\nu} x_{\mu} x_{\nu} = 0,$$

then

$$(2.13) \quad \sum_{\nu=1}^n b_{0\nu} x_{\nu} = 0.$$

The inequality (2.4) of Theorem 2.1 satisfies (2.11) with

$$b_{00} = \log \frac{1}{\alpha}, \quad b_{0\nu} = \arg \frac{w_{\nu}}{z_{\nu}}, \quad (\nu = 1, \dots, n),$$

$$b_{\mu\nu} = \log \left| \frac{\alpha z_{\mu} z_{\nu}}{w_{\mu} w_{\nu}} \cdot \frac{w_{\mu} - w_{\nu}}{z_{\mu} - z_{\nu}} \cdot \frac{1 - w_{\mu} \bar{w}_{\nu}}{1 - z_{\mu} \bar{z}_{\nu}} \right|, \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, \dots, n).$$

Moreover, our assumption (2.8) satisfies (2.12). Thus, our assertion (2.10) follows from (2.13).

The same Theorem 2.1 satisfies (2.11) now with $z \in \mathbb{D}$,

$$b_{00} = \log \left| \frac{\alpha z^2}{f^2(z)} f'(z) \frac{1 - |f(z)|^2}{1 - |z|^2} \right|,$$

$$b_{0\nu} = \log \left| \frac{\alpha z_{\nu} z}{w_{\nu} f(z)} \cdot \frac{f(z) - w_{\nu}}{z - z_{\nu}} \cdot \frac{1 - f(z) \bar{w}_{\nu}}{1 - z \bar{z}_{\nu}} \right|, \quad (\nu = 1, \dots, n),$$

and $b_{\mu\nu}$ for $(\mu, \nu = 1, \dots, n)$ is defined as before. Now, the assumption (2.8) and the equality (2.13) imply that

$$\sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\nu} \log \left| \frac{\alpha z_{\nu} z}{w_{\nu} f(z)} \cdot \frac{f(z) - w_{\nu}}{z - z_{\nu}} \cdot \frac{1 - f(z) \bar{w}_{\nu}}{1 - z \bar{z}_{\nu}} \right| \equiv 0$$

for $z \in \mathbb{D}$. Finally, the equalities $x_1 + \dots + x_n = 1$ and $f'(0) = \alpha$ yield the assertion (2.9). \square

Remarks.

1. The method of contour integration used by M. Schiffer and O. Tammi gives no information about the equality sign problem.

2. If there exists a univalent function $f(z) = \alpha z + \dots$ univalent in \mathbb{D} and $f(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$, $\alpha > 0$ which satisfies (2.9), then

$$\prod_{\nu=1}^n \left| \frac{\alpha z_{\mu} z_{\nu}}{w_{\mu} w_{\nu}} \cdot \frac{w_{\mu} - w_{\nu}}{z_{\mu} - z_{\nu}} \cdot \frac{1 - w_{\mu} \bar{w}_{\nu}}{1 - z_{\mu} \bar{z}_{\nu}} \right|^{x_{\nu}} = 1, \quad (\mu = 1, \dots, n),$$

and this implies (2.8).

Now we deduce the precise form of the extremal function.

Theorem 2.3. Assume $x_\nu > 0$, ($\nu = 1, \dots, n$), $x_1 + \dots + x_n = 1$, the points $z_\nu \in \mathbb{T}$ are fixed and $z_\nu \neq z_\mu$ for $\mu \neq \nu$. Let points $w_\nu \in \mathbb{T}$ preserve the same cyclic order in \mathbb{T} as the points z_ν and $w_\nu \neq w_\mu$ for $\mu \neq \nu$. Suppose that

$$(2.14) \quad \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_\nu \arg z_\nu = \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_\nu \arg w_\nu \pmod{2\pi}.$$

Then there exists $\alpha_0 = \alpha_0(w_1, \dots, w_n)$ so that $0 < \alpha_0 \leq 1$ and $\alpha_0 = 1$ if and only if $w_\nu = z_\nu$, ($\nu = 1, \dots, n$). The function $\alpha_0(w_1, \dots, w_n)$ depends continuously on w_ν and the functional equation

$$(2.15) \quad \frac{f(z)}{\prod_{\nu=1}^n (1 - \overline{w_\nu} f(z))^{2x_\nu}} = \frac{\alpha z}{\prod_{\nu=1}^n (1 - \overline{z_\nu} z)^{2x_\nu}}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}$$

has a unique solution $f(z) = \alpha z + \dots$ which is univalent in \mathbb{D} and $f(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$ if and only if $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0(w_1, \dots, w_n)$.

Proof. Set the complex vectors $\mathbf{Z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$, $\mathbf{W} = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$. We define the function

$$(2.16) \quad g(z, \mathbf{Z}) = \frac{z}{\prod_{\nu=1}^n (1 - \overline{z_\nu} z)^{2x_\nu}}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

This function is univalent in \mathbb{D} and $g(\mathbb{D}, \mathbf{Z})$ is a starlike domain. Rewriting this formula for $z = e^{i\theta}$ we obtain

$$g(e^{i\theta}, \mathbf{Z}) = \left(\prod_{\nu=1}^n \overline{z_\nu}^{x_\nu} \right) \prod_{\nu=1}^n (z_\nu e^{-i\theta} - 2 + \overline{z_\nu} e^{i\theta})^{-x_\nu}.$$

Putting $z_\nu = e^{i\theta_\nu}$ we deduce

$$(2.17) \quad g(e^{i\theta}, \mathbf{Z}) = \left(\prod_{\nu=1}^n \left(-\frac{\overline{z_\nu}}{4} \right)^{x_\nu} \right) \prod_{\nu=1}^n \left(\sin \frac{\theta - \theta_\nu}{2} \right)^{-2x_\nu}.$$

We set $\Theta_n = \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_\nu \arg(-\overline{z_\nu})$ and obtain from (2.17) that

$$(2.18) \quad \mathbb{C} \setminus g(\mathbb{D}, \mathbf{Z}) = \bigcup_{\nu=1}^n \{r \exp(i(\Theta_n + 2\pi(x_1 + \dots + x_\nu))) : r_\nu(\mathbf{Z}) \leq r < \infty\},$$

where $r_\nu = r_\nu(\mathbf{Z}) > 0$. We deduce from (2.14) that

$$(2.19) \quad \mathbb{C} \setminus g(\mathbb{D}, \mathbf{W}) = \bigcup_{\nu=1}^n \{r \exp(i(\Theta_n + 2\pi(x_1 + \dots + x_\nu))) : r_\nu(\mathbf{W}) \leq r < \infty\},$$

with the same value of Θ_n . Now define

$$(2.20) \quad \alpha_0(\mathbf{W}) = \min_{\nu} \frac{r_{\nu}(\mathbf{W})}{r_{\nu}(\mathbf{Z})},$$

with \mathbf{Z} fixed. Equation (2.15) can be written as

$$(2.21) \quad g(f(z), \mathbf{W}) = \alpha g(z, \mathbf{Z}), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

First we assume that Equation (2.15) or (2.21) have a unique solution $f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$. Therefore,

$$(2.22) \quad \alpha g(\mathbb{D}, \mathbf{Z}) \subset g(\mathbb{D}, \mathbf{W}).$$

We deduce by (2.18) and (2.19) that

$$(2.23) \quad \alpha r_{\nu}(\mathbf{Z}) \leq r_{\nu}(\mathbf{W}), \quad \text{for } \nu = 1, \dots, n$$

and by (2.20) that $\alpha \leq \alpha_0$.

Vice versa, if $\alpha \leq \alpha_0$, then (2.23) holds which implies (2.22). This yields that Equation (2.21) has a unique univalent solution.

Finally, if $\alpha_0 \geq 1$, then $r_{\nu}(\mathbf{W}) \geq r_{\nu}(\mathbf{Z})$ for $\nu = 1, \dots, n$. So, $g(z, \mathbf{Z}) = g(z, \mathbf{W}) = z + \dots$ implies that $r_{\nu}(\mathbf{W}) = r_{\nu}(\mathbf{Z})$ and $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{Z}$. \square

Corollary 2.4. *Let $f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ and $f(z) = \alpha z + \dots$. We have equality in the inequality*

$$(2.24) \quad \sum_{\mu=1}^n \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_{\mu} x_{\nu} \log \left| \frac{\alpha z_{\mu} z_{\nu}}{f(z_{\mu}) f(z_{\nu})} \cdot \frac{f(z_{\mu}) - f(z_{\nu})}{z_{\mu} - z_{\nu}} \cdot \frac{1 - f(z_{\mu}) \overline{f(z_{\nu})}}{1 - z_{\mu} \overline{z_{\nu}}} \right| \geq 0,$$

if and only if the extremal function f is the unique solution of (2.15) and $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0(\mathbf{W})$.

The inequality $0 < \alpha < 1$ yields that the space of the extremal functions for (2.24) depends on $n - 1$ real parameters, because, the function $\alpha_0(\mathbf{W})$ is continuous and $\alpha_0(\mathbf{Z}) = 1$ by (2.20).

Corollary 2.5. *Let $w = f(z)$ be a conformal map of the unit disk into itself, $f(0) = 0$, such that for two points $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{T}$ the angular limits $w_1 = f(z_1)$ and $w_2 = f(z_2)$ are also lie in \mathbb{T} . Suppose also that the angular derivatives $f'(z_1), f'(z_2)$ are finite. If $f'(0) = \alpha$, then the inequality*

$$(2.25) \quad \left| \frac{f(z_1) - f(z_2)}{z_1 - z_2} \right|^{2t_1 t_2} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha} |f'(z_1)|^{t_1^2} |f'(z_2)|^{t_2^2}}$$

holds and is sharp for all $t_1, t_2 \in (0, \infty)$. If $t_1 + t_2 = 1$, then for all $\alpha \in (0, \alpha_0(w_1, w_2)]$ the extremal map $w = f^*(z)$ is the unique solution of the equation

$$(2.26) \quad \frac{w w_1^{t_1} w_2^{t_2}}{(w - w_1)^{2t_1} (w - w_2)^{2t_2}} = \frac{\alpha z z_1^{t_1} z_2^{t_2}}{(z - z_1)^{2t_1} (z - z_2)^{2t_2}}.$$

Remark. In terms of quadratic differentials the extremal function maps the unit disk \mathbb{D} onto itself minus one or two slits along the trajectories of the differential

$$\psi(w)dw^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{(w - e^{i\eta})^2(w - e^{i\xi})^2}{w^2(w - w_1)^2(w - w_2)^2} dw^2,$$

where ξ, η are calculated by the equations $\xi + \eta = \pi + \arg w_1 + \arg w_2$ and

$$t_2 - t_1 = \frac{e^{i\xi} + e^{i\eta}}{w_1 - w_2}.$$

The latter assertion about the differential we will establish in §4.

3. Moduli and extremal partitions.

We consider in this section a general problem about the extremal partition of the unit disk and deduce the properties of the weighted sum of the reduced moduli of digons and circular domains.

Let \mathbb{D} be the unit disk and $\mathbb{D}' = \mathbb{D} \setminus \{0\}$. On the boundary \mathbb{T} of \mathbb{D} we fix two points $\zeta_1 = e^{i\theta_1}$, $\zeta_2 = e^{i\theta_2}$, $0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 < 2\pi$.

1. The first problem about the extremal partition we formulate as follows. Set a nonzero weight vector (t_1, t_2) with nonnegative coordinates. We construct two intervals $\gamma_1 = (0, e^{i\theta_1})$ and $\gamma_2 = (0, e^{i\theta_2})$ in \mathbb{D}' . These curve system $\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}$ we call *admissible* in analogy with the terminology of [15]. Now we consider the pairs of non-overlapping digons (D_1, D_2) on \mathbb{D}' associated with the curve system $\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}$, i.e., the digon D_j has its vertices at $0, e^{i\theta_j}$, $j = 1, 2$. We require the digons D_1 and D_2 to be conformal at the vertices and to satisfy the *condition of compatibility of angles and weights*, i.e., $\varphi_0^{(j)} = \frac{2\pi t_j}{t_1 + t_2}$ is the inner angle of the digon D_j at the origin and $\varphi_{\zeta_j}^{(j)} = \pi$ is the inner angle of the digon D_j at the boundary point ζ_j , $j = 1, 2$. The reduced moduli $m(D_j, 0, \zeta_j)$ exist. We call the system of defined digons the *admissible system* of digons.

The results obtained in [2, 4, 6, 7] (see also [14]) imply that any collection of non-overlapping admissible digons associated with the curve system (γ_1, γ_2) and the condition of compatibility of angles and weights satisfies the following inequality

$$(3.1) \quad t_1^2 m(D_1, 0, e^{i\theta_1}) + t_2^2 m(D_2, 0, e^{i\theta_2}) \geq t_1^2 m(D_1^*, 0, e^{i\theta_1}) + t_2^2 m(D_2^*, 0, e^{i\theta_2})$$

for a fixed weight vector (t_1, t_2) with the equality sign only for $D_j = D_j^*$. We denote this minimum by $\mathcal{M}_1(t_1, t_2, 0, e^{i\theta_1}, e^{i\theta_2})$ showing its dependence on parameters.

Each D_j^* is a strip domain in the trajectory structure of a unique quadratic differential

$$(3.2) \quad \varphi(z)dz^2 = A \frac{(z - e^{i\gamma})^2(z - e^{i\beta})^2}{z^2(z - e^{i\theta_1})^2(z - e^{i\theta_2})^2} dz^2, \quad A > 0,$$

associated with the problem of the extremal partition (see [2, 6, 7, 14] for the details). The factor A is positive because of strip domains and the local trajectory structure close to the origin ($\varphi(z) = \frac{A}{z^2}(1 + \dots)$). Here A , γ , and β are functions of t_1, t_2 . For D_j^* there is a conformal map $g_j(z)$, $z \in D_j^*$ satisfying the differential equation

$$(3.3) \quad t_j^2 \left(\frac{g_j'(z)}{g_j(z)} \right)^2 = \pi^2 \varphi(z),$$

that maps D_j^* onto the digon $\mathbb{H}^+ = \{z : \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$ with the vertices at 0 and ∞ .

The critical trajectories of $\varphi(z)dz^2$ split \mathbb{D}' into at most two strip domains $\{D_j^*\}$ associated with the admissible system (one of D_j^* can degenerate).

Theorem 3.1. *Let $t_1, t_2 \in (0, \infty)$, $0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 < 2\pi$, $\theta_2 - \theta_1 \leq \pi$. Then*

$$m(D_1^*, 0, e^{i\theta_1}) = \frac{t_2}{\pi t_1} \log \frac{1}{2|\sin \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2}|},$$

$$m(D_2^*, 0, e^{i\theta_2}) = \frac{t_1}{\pi t_2} \log \frac{1}{2|\sin \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2}|}.$$

In the differential (3.2) we have

$$A = \frac{(t_1 + t_2)^2}{4\pi^2}, \quad \beta = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{t_2 - t_1}{t_2 + t_1} \sin \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2} \right) + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2},$$

$$\gamma = \pi - \beta + \theta_1 + \theta_2,$$

and two critical trajectories of the differential $\varphi(z)dz^2$ starting from the origin under the angle $\varphi_0^{(1)} = \frac{2\pi t_1}{t_1 + t_2}$ end at the points $e^{i\beta}$ and $e^{i\gamma}$.

Proof. First we observe that the unit circle \mathbb{T} is a trajectory of the differential (3.2). Therefore, $-\varphi(e^{i\theta})e^{2i\theta}d\theta^2 > 0$ at all regular points of \mathbb{T} . This implies that $\beta + \gamma = \pi + \theta_1 + \theta_2$.

Rotating the configuration by $z \rightarrow ze^{i\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}$ without loss of generality we assume that $\theta_2 \in (0, \pi/2]$ and $\theta_1 = -\theta_2$.

Close to the origin the map $g_1(z)$ has the expansion $g_1 = z^{\pi/\varphi_0^{(1)}}(c_1 + \dots)$. Tending in (3.3) $z \rightarrow 0$ for $j = 1$ we obtain $\frac{t_1^2}{(\varphi_0^{(1)})^2} = A$. Close to the origin the map $g_2(z)$ has the expansion $g_2 = z^{\pi/\varphi_0^{(2)}}(c_2 + \dots)$. Tending in (3.3) $z \rightarrow 0$ for $j = 2$ we obtain $\frac{t_2^2}{(\varphi_0^{(2)})^2} = A$. We calculate $A = \frac{(t_1 + t_2)^2}{4\pi^2}$ and see

that the extremal domains D_1^*, D_2^* satisfy the condition of compatibility of weights and angles. Close to the point $e^{i\theta_1}$ the map $g_1(z)$ has the expansion $g_1 = (z - e^{i\theta_1})(d_1 + \dots)$. Tending in (3.3) $z \rightarrow e^{i\theta_1}$ for $j = 1$ we obtain $\frac{2t_1}{t_1+t_2} = 1 - \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \theta_1}$ or $\beta = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{t_2-t_1}{t_2+t_1} \sin \theta_1 \right)$.

Suppose $j = 1$. We take the square root in (3.3) and integrate it putting the branch of the root so that $g(0) = \infty$ and $g(e^{i\theta_2}) = 0$. We normalize the function $g(z)$ so that the part of the the boundary of D_1^* lying on the unit circle is mapped into the real axis. Therefore, normalizing the imaginary constant in the logarithm and exponentiating we obtain

$$(3.4) \quad g_1(z) = \frac{(z - e^{i\theta_1})(z - e^{-i\theta_1})^{t_2/t_1}}{z^{\frac{t_1+t_2}{2t_1}}} e^{i\left(\theta_1 \frac{t_2-t_1}{2t_1} - \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{t_1+t_2}{t_1}\right)}.$$

Suppose $j = 2$. By analogy to the previous case we obtain

$$(3.5) \quad g_2(z) = \frac{(z - e^{i\theta_1})^{t_1/t_2}(z - e^{-i\theta_1})}{z^{\frac{t_1+t_2}{2t_2}}} e^{i\left(\theta_1 \frac{t_2-t_1}{2t_2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{t_1+t_2}{t_2}\right)}.$$

The reduced modulus of the digon \mathbb{H}^+ with respect to its vertices at 0 and ∞ is equal to zero. Therefore, calculating the derivatives of the maps g_1 and g_2 and using the formulas (1.3), (1.4) on the change of the reduced moduli under conformal map, we obtain the values of the reduced moduli $m(D_1^*, 0, e^{i\theta_1})$, $m(D_2^*, 0, e^{i\theta_2})$ asserted in Theorem 3.1. This finishes the proof. \square

Remark. The case $\theta_2 - \theta_1 > \pi$ can be treated similarly and the moduli in Theorem 3.1 are the same interchanging $\gamma \leftrightarrow \beta$.

2. Now we consider another problem about the extremal partition of \mathbb{D}' . In \mathbb{D}' with two fixed boundary points ζ_1, ζ_2 we set the admissible homotopy curve system $\gamma^{(m)} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2^{(m)})$, $m = 1, 2$. For definiteness we assume $0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 < 2\pi$, $\theta_2 - \theta_1 \leq \pi$. The case $\theta_2 - \theta_1 > \pi$ is symmetric as it was mentioned in the remark after Theorem 3.1. The curve γ_1 is a circle $\{z : |z| = \varepsilon\}$ for a sufficiently small ε . $\gamma_2^{(m)}$ is the segment $[e^{i\theta_1}, e^{i\theta_2}]$ for $m = 1$ or the broken line with the legs $[e^{i\theta_1}, -\frac{1}{2}e^{i(\theta_2-\theta_1)/2}]$ and $[-\frac{1}{2}e^{i(\theta_2-\theta_1)/2}, e^{i\theta_2}]$ for $m = 2$.

We consider the pairs of non-overlapping domains (D_1, D_2) in \mathbb{D}' associated with the curve system $\gamma^{(m)}$, i.e., D_1 is a simply connected hyperbolic domain, $0 \in D_1$, and D_2 is a digon with the vertices at ζ_1, ζ_2 . We require the digon D_2 to be conformal at its vertices and to satisfy the condition of compatibility of angles and weights, i.e., $\varphi_{\zeta_1} = \varphi_{\zeta_2} = \pi$ are the inner angles of the digon D_2 . Therefore, the reduced modulus $m(D_2, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)$ exists. We call the system \mathfrak{D} of such (D_1, D_2) the *admissible system* of domains.

We set a weight nonzero vector (t_1, t_2) with nonnegative coordinates. The results in [2, 7] (see also [14]) imply that any collection of non-overlapping

admissible domains associated with the curve system $\gamma^{(m)} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2^{(m)})$ and the condition of compatibility of angles and weights for digon satisfies the following inequality

$$(3.6) \qquad t_1^2 m(D_1, 0) - t_2^2 m(D_2, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) \leq t_1^2 m(D_1^*, 0) - t_2^2 m(D_2^*, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)$$

for the weight vector (t_1, t_2) fixed with the equality sign only for $D_j = D_j^*$, $j = 1, 2$. We denote this minimum by $\mathcal{M}_2^{(m)}(t_1, t_2, 0, e^{i\theta_1}, e^{i\theta_2})$ displaying its dependence on parameters.

Rotating the configuration by $z \rightarrow ze^{i\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2}}$ we assume that $\theta_2 \in (0, \pi/2]$ and $\theta_1 = -\theta_2$.

We consider $m = 1$. Under the conformal transformation

$$(3.7) \qquad z \rightarrow \frac{z + 1/z - 2 \cos \theta_2}{2 - 2 \cos \theta_2}$$

the extremal configuration (D_1^*, D_2^*) is mapped onto the extremal configuration (B_1^*, B_2^*) in the following problem on the extremal partition which is given in Theorems 3.2-3.3.

Let $S_0 = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, a\}$ be the twice-punctured complex plane. Assume $a \neq 1$ and the case $a = 1$ is the limiting case as $a \rightarrow 1$.

We consider on S_0 the admissible system (γ_1, γ_2) where $\gamma_1 = \{z : |z| = 1/\varepsilon\}$ and $\gamma_2 = \{z : |z - a| = a\}$ so that ε is sufficiently small such that γ_1 and γ_2 do not intersect. With this admissible system we associate admissible pairs (B_1, B_2) of circular domains B_1 in S_0 so that $\infty \in B_1$ and digons B_2 with the vertices at 0. Each digon B_2 has its inner angles π at 0 (the condition of compatibility).

Let \mathfrak{B} be the set of all pairs (B_1, B_2) each of which consists of a circular domain and a digon associated with the admissible system (γ_1, γ_2) . Then the problem of the extremal partition of S_0 consists of maximizing the sum $t_1^2 m(B_1, \infty) - t_2^2 m(B_2, 0, 0)$ as $(B_1, B_2) \in \mathfrak{B}$. Without loss of generality, we assume $t_1 = t$, $t_2 = 1$, $t \in [0, \infty)$, and the maximum of this sum we denote by $M(t, a)$. There is a unique pair (B_1^*, B_2^*) which is extremal in this problem. B_1^* is the circular domain and B_2^* is the strip domain in the trajectory structure of the differential

$$\phi(z)dz^2 = -A\frac{(z - c)dz^2}{z^2(z - a)}, \quad A > 0, \quad c \leq 0.$$

Here A and c are functions of t . If $t = 0$, then $B_1^* = \emptyset$ and $B_2^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, a]$ is the digon with two vertices with the same support 0. In this case $M(0, a) = \frac{2}{\pi} \log 4a$. If $t \rightarrow \infty$, then $D_1^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, a]$. In this case $M(\infty, a) = \frac{2}{\pi} \log 4/a$.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $0 < t < \infty$. Then*

$$m(B_1^*, \infty) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \frac{4t^2}{a(1+t^2)} - \frac{1}{\pi t} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} \right),$$

$$m(B_2^*, 0, 0) = \frac{2}{\pi} \log \frac{4a}{1+t^2} + \frac{4t}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} \right).$$

The constants for the differential ϕ are $A = t/4\pi^2$, $c = -a/t^2$.

Proof. We consider the mapping $u = u(z)$ whose inverse is

$$(3.8) \quad z = c \frac{a+1+(a-1)\cos u}{(c+1)+(c-1)\cos u},$$

and obtain the representation of the differential ϕ in terms of the parameter u in regular points

$$(3.9) \quad \phi(z)dz^2 = Q(u)du^2$$

$$= \frac{4Ac(a-c)^2(1+\cos u)^2}{((c+1)+(c-1)\cos u)^2((a+1)+(a-1)\cos u)^2} du^2.$$

Here

$$\left| \frac{a+1}{a-1} \right| > 1, \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \frac{c+1}{c-1} \right| \leq 1.$$

Now we study the trajectory structure of this quadratic differential that is a complete square of a linear one. The differential $Q(u)du^2$ has zeros of order 4 at the points $\pi + 2\pi k$ which are the images of c under the mapping $u(z)$. Furthermore, $u(0) = \pm\eta_k$, so that $\operatorname{Re} \eta_0 = 0$ in case $a < 1$ or $\operatorname{Re} \eta_0 = \pi$ in case $a > 1$, and

$$\eta_k = \cos^{-1} \frac{1+a}{1-a}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \dots$$

For definiteness, assume now $a < 1$. Then $u(\infty) = \theta_k = \cos^{-1}(1+c)/(1-c)$, $\theta_0 \in (0, \pi)$ and θ_k, η_k are the poles of second order. The points $u(a) = 2\pi k$ are regular for this differential.

Consider a fixed branch of the function $u(z)$ which maps $\overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus [c, a]$ onto the strip $0 < \operatorname{Re} u < \pi$. The circular domain $B_1^u = u(D_1^*)$ is bounded by the critical trajectory of $Q(u)du^2$ starting and ending at π enclosing the real point θ_0 . The strip domain $B_2^u = u(D_2^*)$ is bounded by the same trajectory, the imaginary axis, and the straight line $\operatorname{Re} u = \pi$.

Let $\zeta_j(u)$, $j = 1, 2$ be conformal mappings from the domains B_j^u onto the unit disk \mathbb{D} and the digon $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$ respectively, such that $\zeta_1(\theta_0) = 0$ and $\zeta_2(\eta_0) = 0$, $\zeta_2(-\eta_0) = \infty$. These functions satisfy in the domains B_1^u the differential equation

$$(3.10) \quad t \frac{d\zeta_1(u)}{\zeta_1(u)} = 2\pi \sqrt{-Q(u)} du,$$

and in the domains B_2^u the differential equation

$$(3.11) \quad \frac{d\zeta_2(u)}{\zeta_2(u)} = 2\pi\sqrt{Q(u)}du,$$

or in terms of the parameter z

$$(3.12) \quad t \left(\frac{d\zeta_1(u(z))}{\zeta_1(u(z))} \right)^2 = -4\pi^2\phi(z)dz^2,$$

$$(3.13) \quad \left(\frac{d\zeta_2(u(z))}{\zeta_2(u(z))} \right)^2 = 4\pi^2\phi(z)dz^2.$$

Letting $z \rightarrow \infty$ in (3.12) in the case of $j = 1$ or $z \rightarrow 0$ in (3.13) in the case of $j = 2$, we obtain $A = t/4\pi^2$ and $c = -a/t^2$.

Now we calculate the reduced modulus of the circular domain. The part $[\theta_0 + \delta, \pi]$ of the orthogonal trajectory of the differential $Q(u)du^2$ for sufficiently small δ has a preimage $[-1/\varepsilon_1, c]$ under the mapping $u(z)$. From (3.8) we derive

$$(3.14) \quad \delta = \frac{\sqrt{-c}(a-c)}{1-c}\varepsilon_1 + O(\varepsilon_1^2).$$

These two segments have the image in the ζ -plane $[\varepsilon e^{i\beta}, e^{i\beta}]$. Without loss of generality assume $\beta = 0$.

Let $z = f_1(\zeta) = A_{-1}/\zeta + A_0 + A_1\zeta + \dots$ be a function from \mathbb{D} onto B_1^* . Then the reduced modulus of B_1^* can be calculated as $m(B_1^*, \infty) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log 1/|A_1|$. We have directly from (3.9)

$$(3.15) \quad \begin{aligned} \sqrt{-Q(u)} &= 2\sqrt{-c}A \left(\frac{1}{c+1+(c-1)\cos u} - \frac{1}{a+1+(a-1)\cos u} \right) \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d}{du} \left(t \log \frac{t \tan \frac{u}{2} - \sqrt{a}}{t \tan \frac{u}{2} + \sqrt{a}} - 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{\tan \frac{u}{2}}{\sqrt{a}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Let us choose the branch of the root such that we have (+) in front of the previous expression. Moreover, $\tan(\theta_0/2) = \sqrt{-c} = \sqrt{a}/t$. Integrating (3.10) along the described segments we derive

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &= \frac{t \tan \frac{\theta_0+\delta}{2} - \sqrt{a}}{t \tan \frac{\theta_0+\delta}{2} + \sqrt{a}} \cdot \exp \left(\frac{2}{t} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\tan \frac{\theta_0+\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{a}} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{(a+t^2)}{4t\sqrt{a}} \exp \left(\frac{2}{t} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} \right) \right) \cdot \delta + O(\delta^2) \end{aligned}$$

and, finally, using (3.14) we obtain

$$A_1 = \frac{a(1+t^2)}{4t^2} \exp \left(\frac{2}{t} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} \right) \right).$$

Then the modulus $m(B_1^*, \infty)$ has the form stated in Theorem 3.2.

Next we calculate the reduced modulus of the digon B_2^* with respect to its two vertices with the same support 0. For this we consider the strip domain B_2^u in the u -plane and the segment of the imaginary axis $[0, \eta_0 - i\delta]$ that belongs to the critical trajectory of the differential $Q(u)du^2$. It has a preimage $[\varepsilon_1, a]$ in the z -plane under the mapping $u(z)$. We calculate from (3.8) that

$$(3.16) \quad \delta = \frac{c-a}{c\sqrt{a(a-1)}}\varepsilon_1 + O(\varepsilon_1^2).$$

For these two segments there is an image in the ζ -plane $[1, 1/\varepsilon]$ that belongs to the boundary of the digon $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$ which is the image of the domain B_2^* under the map $\zeta_2(u(z))$. We find that the lengths of the segments $[\varepsilon, 1]$ and $[1, 1/\varepsilon]$ are equal in the metric $|d\zeta|/|\zeta|$ and, therefore, $1 = \zeta_2(0)$. Let $z = f_2(\zeta) = B_{-1}/\zeta + B_0 + B_1\zeta + \dots$ be the conformal map from $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \infty)$ onto B_2^* . Then the reduced modulus of B_2^* turns out to be $m(B_2^*, 0, 0) = \frac{2}{\pi} \log |B_{-1}|$. Here we understand this derivative as one of the angular derivatives in B_2^* .

By (3.15) we have

$$(3.17) \quad \sqrt{Q(u)} = \pm \frac{i}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d}{du} \left(t \log \frac{t \tan \frac{u}{2} - \sqrt{a}}{t \tan \frac{u}{2} + \sqrt{a}} - 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{\tan \frac{u}{2}}{\sqrt{a}} \right).$$

Again we choose the branch of the root such that we have (+) in front of the right-hand side of (3.17). We have $\tan(\eta_0/2) = i\sqrt{a}$. We rewrite Equation (3.11) as

$$\frac{d\zeta}{\zeta} = i \frac{d}{du} \left(t \log \frac{t \tan \frac{u}{2} - \sqrt{a}}{t \tan \frac{u}{2} + \sqrt{a}} - 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{\tan \frac{u}{2}}{\sqrt{a}} \right) du.$$

Since we use the complex tangent, we better transfer the right-hand side using the transform identity

$$\tan^{-1} w = \frac{1}{2i} \log \frac{1+iw}{1-iw}.$$

Then,

$$(3.18) \quad \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta} = \frac{d}{du} \left(-2t \tan^{-1} \frac{i\sqrt{a}}{t \tan \frac{u}{2}} - \log \frac{1 + i \frac{\tan \frac{u}{2}}{\sqrt{a}}}{1 - i \frac{\tan \frac{u}{2}}{\sqrt{a}}} \right).$$

Integrating (3.18) along the segment $[1, 1/\varepsilon]$ in the left-hand side and along the vertical segment $[0, \eta_0 - i\delta]$, $\text{Im } \eta_0 > 0$, in the right-hand side, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &= \frac{1 + i \frac{\tan \frac{\eta_0 - i\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{a}}}{1 - i \frac{\tan \frac{\eta_0 - i\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{a}}} \cdot \exp \left(2t \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{i\sqrt{a}}{t \tan \frac{\eta_0 - i\delta}{2}} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1 - a}{4\sqrt{a}} \exp \left(2t \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) \delta + O(\delta^2). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, using (3.14) and substituting $c = -a/t^2$ we obtain

$$|B_1| = \frac{4a}{1+t^2} \exp \left(2t \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} \right) \right).$$

This leads to the expression in Theorem 3.2. The case $a > 1$ can be obtained by applying the mapping $w = kz$, where $k > 1/a$. This leads to the same expressions. \square

Let $S_1 = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{c_1, 0, a_1\}$, $a_1 > 0$, $c_1 < 0$, be the thrice-punctured complex plane. We consider on S_1 the admissible system (γ_1, γ_2) where $\gamma_1 = \{z : |z| = 1/\varepsilon\}$ and $\gamma_2 = \{z : |z - a_1 - \varepsilon| = a_1 + \varepsilon\}$, so that ε is sufficiently small. Let \mathfrak{B} be the set of all pairs (B_1, B_2) consisting of a circular domain and a digon associated with the admissible system (γ_1, γ_2) . The condition of compatibility for the digon B_2 is the same as before. The inner angles of D_2 at the vertices over 0 are π . Then the problem of extremal partition of S_1 consists of finding the maximum of the sum $t_1^2 m(B_1, \infty) - t_2^2 m(B_2, 0, 0)$ as $(B_1, B_2) \in \mathfrak{B}$. Without loss of generality, assume $t_1 = t$, $t_2 = 1$, $t \in [0, \infty)$, and the maximum of this sum we denote by $M(t, c_1, a_1)$. There is a unique pair (B_1^*, B_2^*) that is extremal in this problem. B_1^* is the circular domain and B_2^* is the strip domain in the trajectory structure of the differential

$$(3.19) \quad \psi(z) dz^2 = -A \frac{(z-b)^2 dz^2}{z^2(z-a_1)(z-c_1)}, \quad A > 0, \quad b \leq 0.$$

Here A and b are functions of t . For $t \in [0, \sqrt{\frac{a_1}{-c_1}}]$ the problem can be reduced to that in the previous case with $a = a_1$. If $t \rightarrow \infty$, then $B_1^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus [c_1, a_1]$. In this case $M(\infty, c_1, a_1) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log 4/(a_1 - c_1)$.

Theorem 3.3. *Let $\sqrt{\frac{a_1}{-c_1}} \leq t < \infty$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} m(B_1^*, \infty) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \frac{4}{a_1 - c_1} - \frac{1}{\pi t} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{-c_1}{a_1}} \right), \\ m(B_2^*, 0, 0) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \log \frac{-4a_1 c_1}{a_1 - c_1} + \frac{4t}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{-c_1}{a_1}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

The constants for the differential ψ are $A = t/4\pi^2$, $b = -\sqrt{-a_1 c_1}/t$.

The *proof* is similar to that for Theorem 3.2

By Theorems 3.2–3.3 and the conformal transformation (3.7) using the formulas of the change of the reduced moduli (see §1) we obtain that in the problem about $\mathcal{M}_2^{(1)}(t, 1, 0, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)$ for all θ_1, θ_2 such that $|\theta_2 - \theta_1| \leq \pi$ and for

$$0 < t \leq \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}}{1 + \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}}} = \tan \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4}$$

the reduced moduli are expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} m(D_1^*, 0) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \frac{2t^2}{(1+t^2)(1 - \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2})} - \frac{1}{\pi t} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} \right), \\ m(D_2^*, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \log \frac{4}{1+t^2} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}} + \frac{4t}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} \right). \end{aligned}$$

For

$$t > \tan \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4}$$

the reduced moduli are expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} m(D_1^*, 0) &= -\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4\pi t}, \\ m(D_2^*, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \log \left(2 \sin \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2} \right) + \frac{t}{\pi} (\theta_2 - \theta_1). \end{aligned}$$

In the problem about $\mathcal{M}_2^{(2)}(t, 1, 0, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)$ we use the conformal transformation

$$z \rightarrow -\frac{z + 1/z - 2 \cos \theta_2}{2 + 2 \cos \theta_2},$$

instead of (3.7) and deduce analogously for

$$0 < t \leq \tan^{-1} \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4}$$

the reduced moduli are expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} m(D_1^*, 0) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \frac{2t^2}{(1+t^2)(1 + \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2})} - \frac{1}{\pi t} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} \right), \\ m(D_2^*, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \log \frac{4}{1+t^2} \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}} + \frac{4t}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} \right). \end{aligned}$$

For

$$t > \tan^{-1} \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4}$$

the reduced moduli are expressed as

$$m(D_1^*, 0) = \frac{1}{\pi t} \left(\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

$$m(D_2^*, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) = \frac{2}{\pi} \log \left(2 \sin \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2} \right) + \frac{t}{\pi} (2\pi - (\theta_2 - \theta_1)).$$

The limiting case $t \rightarrow \infty$ yields $\mathcal{M}_2^{(j)}(\infty, 1, 0, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) = 0$; $t \rightarrow 0$ yields

$$\mathcal{M}_2^{(j)}(0, 1, 0, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) = \frac{2}{\pi} \log 4 \frac{1 - (-1)^j \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}}, \quad j = 1, 2.$$

4. Extremal problems.

In this section we apply the results about the extremal partition to finding the sharp estimates of the functionals in the class of bounded univalent functions $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $f(0) = 0$ with the finite angular limits and derivatives. We start with functions that have the angular limits $f(\zeta_1), f(\zeta_2) \in \mathbb{T}$ at the points $\zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \mathbb{T}$ and the finite nonzero angular derivatives $f'(\zeta_1), f'(\zeta_2)$.

First of all, we give another proof of Corollary 2.5 using extremal partitions and Theorem 3.1. We use the inequality (3.1) to derive the inequality (2.25). Let f be an arbitrary mapping with the properties asserted in the corollary. Without loss of generality, we again assume here that $\zeta_1 = \zeta_2$. We use the notations of Corollary 2.5. Let us fix the positive values of t_1, t_2 . Let the pair of domains (D_1^*, D_2^*) be an extremal pair for the minimum $\mathcal{M}(t_1, t_2, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)$ of the sum (3.1). Then the pair of domains $(f(D_1^*), f(D_2^*))$ is an admissible pair for the minimum $\mathcal{M}(t_1, t_2, w_1, w_2)$. Therefore, the inequality

$$(4.1) \quad t_1^2 m(f(D_1^*), 0, w_1) + t_2^2 m(f(D_2^*), 0, w_2) \geq t_1^2 m(B_1^*, 0, w_1) + t_2^2 m(B_2^*, 0, w_2),$$

holds where (B_1^*, B_2^*) is the extremal pair for the minimum $\mathcal{M}(t_1, t_2, w_1, w_2)$. By (1.3), (1.4) we deduce that

$$(4.2) \quad t_1^2 m(f(D_1^*), 0, w_1) + t_2^2 m(f(D_2^*), 0, w_2) \\ = t_1^2 m(D_1^*, 0, w_1) + t_2^2 m(D_2^*, 0, w_2) \\ + \frac{t_1^2}{\pi} \log |f'(\zeta_1)| + \frac{t_2^2}{\pi} \log |f'(\zeta_2)| + \frac{(t_1 + t_2)^2}{2\pi} \log \alpha.$$

Now we use Theorem 3.1 and calculate the moduli in (4.1) and (4.2). Thus, normalizing $t_1 + t_2 = 1$, the inequalities (4.1) and (4.2) imply the inequality (2.25) in the assertion of Corollary 2.5.

Now we derive the extremal function $w = f^*(\zeta)$ and Equation (2.26). We examine the function $g_1(\zeta)$ given by (3.4) that maps the domain D_1^* onto

the upper half-plane \mathbb{H}^+ , and the function G_1 that maps the domain B_1^* onto \mathbb{H}^+ . The function G_1 satisfies the differential equation

$$t_1^2 \left(\frac{G_1'(w)}{G_1(w)} \right)^2 = \pi^2 \psi(w).$$

By analogy to (3.4), we obtain

$$G_1(w) = \frac{(w - w_1)(w - w_2)^{t_2/t_1}}{w^{\frac{t_1+t_2}{2t_1}}} w_1^{-t_1/2} w_2^{-t_2/2} e^{i\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{t_1+t_2}{t_1}\right)}.$$

The superposition $G_1^{-1} \circ g_1(\zeta)$ after normalization $f^*(z) = \alpha z + \dots$ gives us Equation (2.26) defined in the domain D_1^* . Now we repeat the same observations for $G_2(\zeta)$ that maps the domain B_2^* onto \mathbb{H}^+ and satisfies in D_2^* the differential equation

$$t_2^2 \left(\frac{G_2'(w)}{G_2(w)} \right)^2 = \pi^2 \psi(w).$$

The equation that we deduce for the superposition $G_2^{-1} \circ g_2(\zeta)$ is the same as for f^* . The condition $\alpha \in (0, \alpha_0(w_1, w_2)]$ follows from the subordination of domains. Therefore, the function f^* is defined in the whole disk \mathbb{D} and maps the extremal configuration (D_1^*, D_2^*) onto the extremal configuration (B_1^*, B_2^*) . Thus, it gives the equality sign in (4.1-4.2), and, therefore, also in (2.25). \square

Now we continue with bounded univalent functions $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $f(0) = 0$ that have the finite angular limits $f(\zeta) \in \mathbb{T}$ in the points of the arc of \mathbb{T} connecting two points $\zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \mathbb{T}$ and the finite nonzero angular derivatives $f'(\zeta_1), f'(\zeta_2)$. This means that f is continuous and analytic on this arc.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $D(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ denote the triangle $\mathbb{D} \setminus (-e^{\frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2}}, 0]$ with a vertex at the origin and the opposite leg $\{z : z = e^{i\theta}, \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]\}$, $0 < \theta_2 - \theta_1 < 2\pi$. Then, its reduced modulus with respect to the origin is*

$$m_\Delta(D(\theta_1, \theta_2), 0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \frac{2}{1 - \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}}.$$

Proof. Obviously, one can rotate the configuration $z \rightarrow ze^{\frac{\theta_2+\theta_1}{2}}$. So, we assume $\theta_1 = -\theta_2$. Then, we transfer the triangle $D(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ onto the triangle $D(-\pi, \pi)$ by the map $w(z)$ which is the solution of the equation

$$\left(z + \frac{1}{z} - 1 - \cos \theta_2 \right) \frac{2}{1 - \cos \theta_2} = w + \frac{1}{w}.$$

We derive that $|w'(0)| = \frac{1 - \cos \theta_2}{2}$ and, moreover, $m_\Delta(D(-\pi, \pi), 0) = 0$. The formula of the change the reduced modulus of a triangle under conformal map and the mentioned rotation lead to the assertion of Lemma 4.2. \square

The Löwner Lemma (see [10, Proposition 4.15]) yields that if $f(z)$ is a conformal map $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $f(0) = 0$ which has the finite angular limits $f(e^{i\theta}) = e^{i\sigma}$, $\theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$, $\sigma \in [\sigma_1, \sigma_2]$, $0 < \theta_2 - \theta_1 < 2\pi$, $0 < \sigma_2 - \sigma_1 < 2\pi$, then

$$(4.3) \quad \sigma_2 - \sigma_1 \geq \theta_2 - \theta_1.$$

The equality sign is given by the identity mapping. Moreover, the following assertion is true.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $f(z)$ be a conformal map $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $f(0) = 0$ which has the finite angular limits $f(e^{i\theta}) = e^{i\sigma}$, $\sigma \in [\sigma_1, \sigma_2]$, $\theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$, $0 < \theta_2 - \theta_1 < 2\pi$, $\sigma_2 - \sigma_1 \leq 2\pi$. Then, the inequality*

$$(4.4) \quad \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}}{1 - \cos \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1}{2}} \leq |f'(0)| \leq 1$$

holds. The left-hand side inequality is sharp with the Pick extremal function $g_\alpha^\varkappa(z)$, $\varkappa = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$ and $\sigma_1 = \arg g_\alpha^\varkappa(e^{i\theta_1})$, $\sigma_2 = \arg g_\alpha^\varkappa(e^{i\theta_2})$. The right-hand side inequality is obvious due to the Schwarz lemma.

Proof. We use the results by A.Yu. Solynin [14] about the extremal partitions. Let us consider the triangle $f(D(\theta_1, \theta_2))$ that is admissible in the family of all triangles in \mathbb{D} with the vertex at the origin, with the inner angle 2π , and the opposite leg lying on \mathbb{T} connecting the points $e^{i\sigma_1}$, $e^{i\sigma_2}$. The extremal triangle is $D(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$. Then, due to the change of the reduced modulus under a conformal map $f(z)$ we have

$$m_\Delta(D(\theta_1, \theta_2), 0) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \log |f'(0)| \geq m_\Delta(D(\sigma_1, \sigma_2), 0).$$

Lemma 4.1 leads to the inequality we need. The assertion about the sharpness is obvious. \square

Remark. The Pick function which gives the equality sign to (4.4) is subject to the choice of $\alpha \in (\sin^2 \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4}, 1]$.

Suppose $0 < \theta_2 - \theta_1 < \sigma_2 - \sigma_1 < \pi$. Set the functions $x(t)$, $y(t)$ defined in the segment

$$(4.5) \quad \tan \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4} \leq t \leq \tan \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1}{4}$$

by the formulas

(4.6)

$$x(t) = \frac{2t^2}{(1+t^2)(1-\cos\frac{\sigma_2-\sigma_1}{2})} \exp \frac{2}{t} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4} \right),$$

(4.7)

$$y(t) = \frac{4}{(1+t^2)^2} \frac{(1-\cos\frac{\sigma_2-\sigma_1}{2})^2}{\sin^2\frac{\sigma_2-\sigma_1}{2} \sin^2\frac{\theta_2-\theta_1}{2}} \exp 4t \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{t} \right),$$

and in the ray

$$(4.8) \quad t \geq \tan \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1}{4}$$

by the formulas

$$(4.9) \quad x(t) = \exp \frac{1}{2t} ((\theta_2 - \theta_1) - (\sigma_2 - \sigma_1)),$$

$$(4.10) \quad y(t) = \frac{\sin^2\frac{\sigma_2-\sigma_1}{2}}{\sin^2\frac{\theta_2-\theta_1}{2}} \exp t((\sigma_2 - \sigma_1) - (\theta_2 - \theta_1)).$$

The function $x(t)$ is continuous and increases in

$$t \in \left[\tan \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4}, \infty \right] \text{ from } \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}}{1 - \cos \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1}{2}} \text{ to } 1.$$

Theorem 4.3. *Let $f(z)$ be a conformal map $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $f(0) = 0$ which has the finite angular limits $f(e^{i\theta}) = e^{i\sigma}$, $\theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$, $\sigma \in [\sigma_1, \sigma_2]$ and the finite nonzero angular derivatives $f'(\zeta_1)$, $f'(\zeta_2)$ in two points $\zeta_1 = e^{i\theta_1}$, $\zeta_2 = e^{i\theta_2}$, $0 < \theta_2 - \theta_1 < \pi$. We suppose that $\theta_2 - \theta_1 < \sigma_2 - \sigma_1 \leq \pi$, fixed and we consider all such functions. If $\alpha := |f'(0)|$, then there exists a unique real number*

$$t^* \in \left[\tan \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4}, \infty \right]$$

such that $x(t^) = \alpha$ and $|f'(\zeta_1)f'(\zeta_2)| \geq y(t^*)$. This means that the range of the system of functionals $(|f'(0)|, |f'(\zeta_1)f'(\zeta_2)|)$ as the set in the \mathbb{R}^2 -plane is bounded from the below by an arc of the curve Γ^- which is given parametrically by $(x(t), y(t))$ with $t \in [\tan \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4}, \infty]$.*

Proof. In order to prove this theorem we use the inequality (3.6) and the extremal partition of \mathbb{D} by digons and circular domains. First we note that the conditions of Theorem 4.3 satisfy the inequality (4.3). This implies that the intervals (4.5), (4.8) are well-defined for σ_1, σ_2 given by the conditions of Theorem 4.3. The conditions of Theorem 4.3 imply that $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $f(0) = 0$, and the function f has the finite angular limits $f(\zeta_1) = e^{i\sigma_1}$, $f(\zeta_2) = e^{i\sigma_2}$ with a fixed value of $\sigma_2 - \sigma_1$. We consider all such functions with a fixed $|f'(0)| = \alpha$. The function $x(t)$ increases. Moreover, Lemma 4.2 yields that

there exists a unique $t = t^*$ such that $x(t^*) = \alpha$. Let D_1^* and D_2^* be extremal circular and strip domains respectively in the problem of $\mathcal{M}_2^{(1)}(t^*, 1, 0, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)$. Then, the pair of the domains $f(D_1^*)$, $f(D_2^*)$ have the reduced moduli

$$(4.11) \quad m(f(D_1^*), 0) = m(D_1^*, 0) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \alpha,$$

and

$$(4.12) \quad m(f(D_2^*), e^{i\sigma_1}, e^{i\sigma_2}) = m(D_2^*, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) + \frac{1}{\pi} \log |f'(\zeta_1)f'(\zeta_2)|.$$

This pair $f(D_1^*)$, $f(D_2^*)$ is admissible in the problem of $\mathcal{M}_2^{(m)}(t^*, 1, 0, f(\zeta_1), f(\zeta_2))$ for $m = 1$ or 2 . In our case $\sigma_2 - \sigma_1 < \pi$, therefore, $m = 1$. This leads to the inequality

$$(4.13) \quad (t^*)^2 m(f(D_1^*), 0) - m(f(D_2^*), e^{i\sigma_1}, e^{i\sigma_2}) \\ \leq (t^*)^2 m(B_1^*, 0) - m(B_2^*, e^{i\sigma_1}, e^{i\sigma_2}) = \mathcal{M}_2^{(1)}(t^*, 1, 0, f(\zeta_1), f(\zeta_2))$$

where B_1^* and B_2^* are the pair of extremal domains for $\mathcal{M}_2^{(1)}(t^*, 1, 0, e^{i\sigma_1}, e^{i\sigma_2})$. Given t from the interval (4.5) we calculate the reduced moduli with $x(t)$, $y(t)$ provided by the formulas (4.6-4.7) and deduce that $m(B_1^*, 0) = m(D_1^*, 0) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \log x(t^*)$ and $m(B_2^*, e^{i\sigma_1}, e^{i\sigma_2}) = m(D_2^*, \zeta_1, \zeta_2) + \frac{1}{\pi} \log y(t^*)$. Taking into account $x(t^*) = \alpha$ we finally derive from (4.11-4.13) the inequality $|f'(\zeta_1)f'(\zeta_2)| \geq y(t^*)$ which proves the assertion of Theorem 4.3 about the estimate and the lower boundary curve Γ^- . \square

Remarks.

1. One can deduce similar results for other distributions of $\theta_1, \theta_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2$ using $\mathcal{M}_2^{(2)}(t, 1, 0, \zeta_1, \zeta_2)$.

2. From Theorem 2.1, formula (2.4) we get the inequality

$$(4.14) \quad 2 \log \frac{1}{\alpha} \log \left| \frac{f'(\zeta_1)f'(\zeta_2)(f(\zeta_1) - f(\zeta_2))^2}{(\zeta_1 - \zeta_2)^2} \right| \geq \left(\arg \frac{f(\zeta_1)}{\zeta_1} - \arg \frac{f(\zeta_2)}{\zeta_2} \right)^2.$$

Theorem 4.3 implies that the inequality (4.14) describes a part of the curve Γ^- which is parameterized by $t \in [\tan \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1}{4}, \infty]$. The rest of Γ^- lies above the curve given by (4.14) because the extremal function does not give the equality sign in (4.14), say the extremal function maps \mathbb{D} onto \mathbb{D} minus a fork-shaped slit which can not be represented by Theorem 2.3.

3. One could assume $f(\zeta_1) = \zeta_1$, $f(\zeta_2) = \zeta_2$ which makes no use Theorem 4.3 instead of (4.14) but this assumption leads only to the trivial case of the identical map. Thus, the part of Γ^- which is not given by (4.14) is always valuable.

Corollary 4.4. *Let $f(z)$ be a conformal map $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, $f(0) = 0$ which has the finite angular limits $f(e^{i\theta}) = e^{i\sigma}$, $\theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$, $\sigma \in [\sigma_1, \sigma_2]$, $0 <$*

$\sigma_2 - \sigma_1 < 2\pi$ and the finite nonzero angular derivatives $f'(\zeta_1), f'(\zeta_2)$ in two points $\zeta_1 = e^{i\theta_1}, \zeta_2 = e^{i\theta_2}, |\theta_2 - \theta_1| \leq \pi$. Then the inequality

$$(4.15) \quad |f'(\zeta_1)f'(\zeta_2)| \geq \tan^2 \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1}{4} \cot^2 \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4}$$

holds with the equality sign for the identical map as well as for the canonical map $g_\alpha^\varkappa(z)$, $\varkappa = \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$ with $\alpha = \sin^2 \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{4} \sin^{-2} \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_1}{4}$.

Proof. Let f be a map satisfying the conditions of Corollary 4.4. Then, by analogy to (4.11-4.13), we deduce that the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_2^{(1)}(t, 1, 0, e^{i\theta_1}, e^{i\theta_2}) + \frac{t^2}{2\pi} \log |f'(0)| - \frac{1}{\pi} \log |f'(\zeta_1)f'(\zeta_2)| \\ \leq \mathcal{M}_2^{(1)}(t, 1, 0, e^{i\sigma_1}, e^{i\sigma_2}) \end{aligned}$$

holds for all $t > 0$. Considering $t \rightarrow 0$ we deduce the inequality (4.15). \square

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