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**UNIFORMLY ACCESSIBLE JORDAN CURVES THROUGH
LARGE SETS OF RELATIVE HARMONIC MEASURE ZERO**

G. PIRANIAN

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GEORGE PIRANIAN

1. Introduction. Let R be a Jordan region in the w -plane, E a set of points on the boundary C of R , and $w = f(z)$ a continuous schlicht mapping of the closed unit disc in the z -plane upon the closure of R , conformal in the open unit disc. The set E is said to have harmonic measure zero relative to R provided its image $f^{-1}(E)$ on the unit circle is a set of Lebesgue measure zero.

Lohwater and Seidel [4] have constructed a Jordan region R whose boundary passes through a linear set E of positive measure in such a way that E has harmonic measure zero relative to R . Also, Lohwater and Piranian [3] have described a Jordan region R whose boundary passes through a set E of positive two-dimensional Lebesgue measure in such a way that E has harmonic measure zero relative to R . In both cases, the set E consists of points each of which is not the end point of any rectifiable arc whose remaining points lie in R . And in both cases the fact that the points of E are not accessible by rectifiable paths in R serves no other purpose than to permit the application of Lavrentiev's theorem on finite accessibility [1] (see also Tsuji [9, p. 99] and Seidel and Walsh [8, p. 143]) in proving that the set E has harmonic measure zero relative to R .

The author of the present note holds the view that bizarre examples are acceptable only as long as no simple replacements are available; and he believes that the geometrically important aspect of the earlier constructions is not the fact that the points of E are not finitely accessible from R , but merely this, that the points of E cannot be reached from the interior of R except along paths through narrow corridors (whose tortuous character is irrelevant, except in the proofs). The motivation of this belief is evident from the proof that will be given of the following proposition.

THEOREM 1. *There exists a Jordan region R whose boundary C passes through a linear set of positive Lebesgue measure and of harmonic measure zero relative to R , and which has the property that each point of C can be reached from a certain fixed point in R by an arc whose length is less than one and whose interior points all lie in R .*

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In §2, this theorem is proved by means of the principle of the maximum. In §3, a stronger theorem is proved with the aid of Lavrentiev's theorem on angular accessibility. The last section proves a theorem concerning Jordan curves passing through sets of positive two-dimensional measure, and presents a conjecture suggested by the proof of the theorem.

2. Proof of Theorem 1. Let L be the line segment joining the points $w = \pm 1/2 + i$, and let P_{11} denote its midpoint. Let an open segment of length $1/4$ and with its midpoint at P_{11} be deleted from L , and let P_{21} and P_{22} be the midpoints of the two surviving segments, with P_{21} to the left of P_{22} . Let open segments of lengths $1/16$ and with their midpoints at P_{21} and P_{22} be deleted from what remains of L , and let P_{3r} ($r = 1, 2, 3, 4$) denote the midpoints of the surviving segments, with P_{3r} to the left of $P_{3,r+1}$. Let segments of lengths $1/64$ and with their midpoints at P_{3r} ($r = 1, 2, 3, 4$) be deleted from what remains of L . Let this process of deletion be continued indefinitely, and let E denote the Cantor set on L which survives the process. Clearly E has Lebesgue measure $1/2$.

For $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and $r = 1, 2, \dots, 2^{n-1}$, let p_{nr} be the projection of the point P_{nr} upon the line $v = 1 - 2^{-n}$, where v denotes the imaginary part of w . Let R_1 consist of a (closed) narrow rectangle Q_{11} in the w -plane, with its sides parallel to the coordinate axes, and with its short sides passing through the points $w = 0$ and $w = p_{11} = i/2$, respectively. Let R_2 consist of R_1 together with two disjoint narrow parallelograms Q_{21} and Q_{22} , where Q_{21} has one of its short sides on the upper side of Q_{11} while its other short side passes through p_{21} ; and where Q_{22} has one of its short sides on the upper side of Q_{11} while its other short side passes through p_{22} (that is, let R_2 be in the shape of the letter Y , with its base at the origin, its fork at p_{11} , and its upper ends at p_{21} and p_{22}). Let R_3 consist of R_2 together with four narrow parallelograms Q_{3r} ($r = 1, 2, 3, 4$) of which the first two reach from the free end of Q_{21} to p_{31} and p_{32} , respectively, while the other two reach from the free end of Q_{22} to p_{33} and p_{34} , respectively. Let R denote the interior of the set which is obtained as this construction is continued indefinitely. Then R is a Jordan region in the shape of a tree whose trunk undergoes dichotomous branching near p_{11} , whose branches split again near p_{21} and p_{22} , and so on. The boundary C of R meets the line-segment L in the set E . And each point of C can be reached from the point $w = 2i/5$ by a curve in R of length less than 1.

It remains only to make certain that the harmonic measure of the set E relative to the region R is zero. Now let $w = f(z)$ map the unit disc conformally upon R , with $f(0) = i/4$. For $n = 2, 3, \dots$, let C_n denote that part of the boundary of R which lies above the line $v = 1 - 2^{1-n}$. Then, by the principle of

the maximum, the measure of the inverse image on $|z| = 1$ of the set C_n can be made arbitrarily near to zero simply by choosing the parallelograms Q_{nr} sufficiently narrow (see [6], p. 63). This completes the proof of the theorem.

3. On star-shaped Jordan regions. The Jordan region constructed by Lohwater and Seidel has boundary points that are not accessible from the interior by rectifiable arcs. The boundary points of the region constructed in the preceding section are not only finitely accessible from the interior, but they are uniformly finitely accessible. However, the new region still leaves something to be desired, because not all of its boundary points are linearly accessible from the interior.

THEOREM 2. *There exists a star-shaped Jordan region R whose boundary meets the circle $|w| = 1$ in a set of positive Lebesgue measure and of harmonic measure zero relative to R .*

Let R_0 denote the disc $|w| < 1$, and let R_1 be obtained from R_0 by the deletion of an isosceles "triangle" whose boundary consists of an arc of the circle $|w| = 1$ and of two rectilinear segments of length $1/2$. Let R_2 be obtained from R_1 by the deletion of finitely many further such isosceles triangles with one side on the circle $|w| = 1$ and with rectilinear sides of length $1/4$. Let R be obtained by the continuation of this construction, and let appropriate precautions be taken so that the boundary of R meets the circle $|w| = 1$ in a set E of positive Lebesgue measure, and so that no point of E is the vertex of an ordinary triangle whose interior points all lie in R . Because R is star-shaped, it follows from Lavrentiev's theorem on angular accessibility [2, see part 1 of Theorem 1 on p. 822] that E has harmonic measure zero relative to R , and the proof is complete.

The construction that has just been carried out was suggested by a region of Lusin [5]. However, the latter region is not star-shaped, as the reader will discover if he passes from the examination of Lusin's figure on p.153 to the perusal of the accompanying text.

4. The two-dimensional analogue of Theorem 1. The method used in proving Theorem 1 can be used to establish the following proposition.

THEOREM 3. *There exists a Jordan region R whose boundary C passes through a set of positive two-dimensional Lebesgue measure and of harmonic measure zero relative to R , and which has the property that each point of C can be reached from a certain fixed point in R by an arc whose length is less than one and whose interior points all lie in R .*

Let R_0 denote the open square with vertices $w = 0, 1/2, i/2,$ and $(1 + i)/2$. Let R_1 denote the set of points $x + iy$ in R_0 which satisfy one of the two conditions $0 < x < p, 0 < y < p$, where p is some small positive constant ($p = 1/10$, for example). The region R shall consist of R_1 together with a certain set of narrow strips whose closure nearly fills the remainder of the square R_0 . For the sake of a simple description, the language used by Osgood [7] in his construction of a Jordan curve of positive area will be applied. The region R_1 is to be thought of as constituting a body of water. A narrow channel R_2 from the horizontal leg of R_1 to the upper boundary of R_0 bisects the part of R_0 not occupied by R_1 . To the left of R_2 and immediately adjacent to it a dike Q_2 is erected, of equal width and length with R_2 . The portion of R_0 which has not yet been used consists now of two rectangles. One of these is bisected by a horizontal channel R_3 extending from R_1 as far as Q_2 ; the other is bisected by a horizontal channel R_4 extending from R_2 to the right-hand edge of R_0 . Parallel to each of these two channels, and immediately adjacent to it from below, a dike is erected.

The portion of R_0 which has not yet been used consists now of four rectangles; each of these rectangles is bordered by channels on the left and below, and by dikes (or edges of R_0) on the right and above. The cooperative reader recognizes the spirit in which the construction of channels and dikes is to be continued. The union R of all the channels constructed in the process constitutes a Jordan region. All points lying on dikes are exterior to R , and all the "swampy" points of R_0 which lie neither in channels nor on dikes are boundary points of R . If at each stage of the construction the new channels and dikes are made narrow enough, the boundary C of R passes through a set of positive two-dimensional Lebesgue measure.

Also, the principle of the maximum implies that if the channels are sufficiently narrow, then under every conformal mapping $w = f(z)$ of the unit disc upon the Jordan region R , a set of measure 2π on $|z| = 1$ is mapped into a set E on C which lies on a certain denumerable collection of rectilinear segments, that is, which has two-dimensional measure zero. It follows that a set of measure zero on $|z| = 1$ is mapped upon a set of positive two-dimensional measure. Since C is obviously uniformly accessible from the interior of R , the proof is complete.

In the case of the Jordan region R constructed for the proof of Theorem 3, a set of two-dimensional measure zero on the boundary C is the image of a set of one-dimensional measure 2π on the circle $|z| = 1$. This state of affairs generates a disquieting suspicion: it may be that Theorem 3 is in a certain sense a trivial consequence of the fact that some Jordan curves have positive two-dimensional measure zero. Of many modes of misbehavior of functions on the

boundaries of their domains of existence, it is true that all of the misbehavior necessarily takes place exclusively on a small set. In the light of what is already known, the following proposition appears to be reasonable:

CONJECTURE. *Let*

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \text{ with } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n |a_n|^2 < \infty,$$

and let E be the set of points $e^{i\theta}$ for which

$$f(e^{i\theta}) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} f(re^{i\theta})$$

exists. Then E has a subset E^* of measure 2π and with the property that the set of values $\{f(e^{i\theta})\}$ ($e^{i\theta}$ on E^*) has two-dimensional Lebesgue measure zero.

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