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ON THE COMPACTNESS OF ONE CLASS OF QUASICONFORMAL MAPPINGS

Abstract. We consider an elliptic system in the disk $|z| < 1$ for the so-called p -analytic functions. This system admits degeneration at the boundary of the disk. We prove compactness of the family of K -quasiconformal mappings, which are the solutions of the uniformly elliptic systems approximating the degenerating one.

Key words: *quasi-conformal mappings, sobolev spaces, elliptic systems, embedding theorems, topological mappings, Dirichlet integral, Douglas integral, harmonic functions*

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Introduction. Let us consider in the disk $D = |z| < 1$ an elliptic system of the following form:

$$\begin{cases} pu_x = v_y \\ pu_y = -v_x. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

It is well known [2] (see also [5]), that for the function p , strictly positive in the closure of the disk, there exist normalized topological mappings that satisfy system (1). In spite of the simplicity of system (1), the problem of existence of topological mappings generated by the solutions of the degenerate system (1) is rather difficult. M. Lavrentiev [4] proposed to approximate the degenerate system (1) by uniformly elliptic systems and thus to find quasiconformal mappings with unbounded characteristics corresponding to the degenerate system (1). It is at this stage that the question of compactness of the K_n -quasiconformal mappings corresponding to unbounded family $\{K_n\}$ does arise.

The main result. Let $p = p(z)$, $z \in \{|z| < 1\}$ be a measurable function, such that

$$p(z) > 0, \quad z \in D, \quad \inf_{z \in D} p(z) = 0 \quad (2)$$

We suppose also that the following condition for the function p is fulfilled:

$$p(z) = p(-\bar{z}), \quad z \in D. \quad (3)$$

Let $p_n(z) := p((1 - \frac{1}{n})z)$ and $w_n = u_n + iv_n$ be solutions of the systems

$$\begin{cases} p_n \alpha_x = \beta_y \\ p_n \alpha_y = -\beta_x. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

They perform normalized topological mappings of the disk D onto itself. As it has been already said, solutions of this kind exist. We may assume that they are normalized by the correspondence

$$w_n(-i) = -i, \quad w_n(1) = 1, \quad w_n(i) = i.$$

It is clear that we can consider the mappings w_n as the extensions of the mappings of the set

$$\bar{D} \cap \{\operatorname{Re} z \geq 0\}$$

onto itself to the whole disk by the symmetry. Our goal is to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1. *Let $\{w_n\}$, $w_n = u_n + iv_n$ be the constructed above sequence of topological maps of the disk D onto itself, normalized by conditions*

$$w_n(1) = 1, \quad w_n(-1) = -1, \quad w_n(i) = i. \quad (5)$$

Then $\{w_n\}$ is compact in the sense of uniform convergence in $|z| \leq 1$.

Proof. It is known [6] that a sequence of topological mappings of bounded domains is compact in the sense of uniform convergence if their Dirichlet integrals are uniformly bounded. It is easy to prove that the Dirichlet integrals of the functions v_n are uniformly bounded. Indeed, taking into account (4), we arrive at the following estimate:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D [(v_{nx})^2 + (v_{ny})^2] dx dy &= \iint_D [-p_n u_{ny} v_{nx} + p_n u_{nx} v_{ny}] dx dy = \\ &= \iint_D p_n [u_{nx} v_{ny} - u_{ny} v_{nx}] dx dy = \iint_D p_n J_{w_n} dx dy \leq \max[p] * \operatorname{mes}[D]. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Here J_{w_n} denotes the Jacobian of the mapping w_n . Now, the $\inf_{z \in D} p(z)$ being equal to zero, we cannot pursue the same way in order to evaluate Dirichlet integrals for the functions u_n . Still, we can show that the Dirichlet integrals for the functions u_n are also uniformly bounded. According to the Slobodetsky embedding theorem [3], we have the inequality that relates the norm of the functions ϕ in the Sobolev space $W^{1,2}(D)$ and the integral $\mathcal{D}(\phi)$ of Douglas:

$$\mathcal{D}(\phi) = \iint_D \frac{|\phi(z_1) - \phi(z_2)|^2}{|z_2 - z_1|^2} dz_1 dz_2.$$

This inequality is

$$\|\phi\|_{W^{1,2}(D)} \leq c_0 \mathcal{D}(\phi). \tag{7}$$

Here c_0 is some universal constant. The functions u_n^2 evidently belong to the space $W^{1,2}(D)$. Applying now inequality (7) to these functions, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_n^2\|_{W^{1,2}(D)} &\leq c_0 \mathcal{D}(u_n^2) = c_0 \iint_{\delta D \delta D} \frac{|u_n^2(z_1) - u_n^2(z_2)|^2}{|z_2 - z_1|^2} dz_1 dz_2 = \\ &= c_0 \iint_{\delta D \delta D} \frac{|v_n^2(z_1) - v_n^2(z_2)|^2}{|z_2 - z_1|^2} dz_1 dz_2 \leq 4c_0 \iint_{\delta D \delta D} \frac{|v_n^2(z_1) - v_n^2(z_2)|^2}{|z_2 - z_1|^2} dz_1 dz_2. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

According to the result of Douglas [1], the Dirichlet integral and the Douglas integral coincide for the harmonic functions. Let h_n be a harmonic function from the space $W^{1,2}(D)$ coinciding with v_n on the boundary of the disk. Then the Dirichlet integral $D(h_n)$ for the function h_n is less than that for the function v_n . This means that

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_n^2\|_{W^{1,2}(D)} &\leq 4c_0 \iint_D \frac{|v_n(z_1) - v_n(z_2)|^2}{|z_2 - z_1|^2} dz_1 dz_2 = \\ &= 4c_0 \mathcal{D}(h_n) \leq 4c_0 \mathcal{D}(v_n) \leq 4c_0 \max[p] * \text{mes}[D]. \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Now let us consider topological mappings W_n :

$$W_n := u_n^2 + iv_n.$$

Using inequalities (7) and (9), we establish that the functions W_n have uniformly bounded Dirichlet integrals. Now, we prove that the sequence $\{W_n\}$ is a sequence of topological mappings of D to a bounded domain. The functions $v_n = W_n$ on the imaginary line represent injective mapping of the line. Thus, it remains only to show that the functions W_n realize injective mapping in the set $\{z \in D \mid \operatorname{Re} z > 0\}$. Assume the contrary, i. e., that there exists $z_1, z_2 \in \{z \in D \mid \operatorname{Re} z > 0\}$, such that

$$(u_n^2 + iv_n)(z_1) = (u_n^2 + iv_n)(z_2).$$

Now we have two possibilities:

$$u_n(z_1) = u_n(z_2) \wedge (v_n(z_1) = v_n(z_2))$$

and

$$u_n(z_1) = -u_n(z_2) \wedge (v_n(z_1) = v_n(z_2)).$$

The points $u_n(z_1) + iv_n(z_1)$ and $u_n(z_2) + iv_n(z_2) = -u_n(z_1) + iv_n(z_1)$ cannot coincide when $\{z \in D \mid \operatorname{Re} z > 0\}$. Thus, the second condition is impossible. The first one leads to the conclusion that $z_1 = z_2$. All this means that the uniformly bounded functions W_n realize topological mappings, their Dirichlet integrals being uniformly bounded. It means that $\{W_n\}$ is compact [5] in the sense of uniform convergence in a closed circle. It is clear that convergence $\{W_n\}$ implies convergence $\{w_n\}$ in the unit disk. Indeed, assume that it is not so. Then there exists a sequence $\{z_n\}$, such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (z_n) = z_*$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (w_n(z_n)) \neq w(z_*)$. The sequence $\{v_n\}$ converges uniformly in \overline{D} and inside $\overline{D} \setminus \{u = 0\}$. That means that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\operatorname{Re} z_n) = \operatorname{Re} z_* = 0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n^2(z_n)) = 0$. The functions $u = u(z)$, $u^2 = u^2(z)$ has null boundary values on the imaginary axis. It means that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (w_n(z_n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (v_n(z_n)) = v(z_*) = u(z_*) + iv(z_*) = w(z_*).$$

The contradiction we arrive at signifies uniform convergence of w_n in \overline{D} . The theorem is proved. \square

Remark. *The compactness of the sequence of topological mappings $\{w_n\}$ has been proved for the any degeneration of an elliptic system (1) on the boundary.*

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