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ON ONE THEOREM OF S. WARSCHAWSKI

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Abstract. A theorem of S. Warschawski on the derivative of a holomorphic function mapping conformally the circle onto a simply-connected domain bounded by the piecewise-Lyapunov Jordan curve is extended to domains with a non-Jordan boundary having interior cusps of a certain type.

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1. Let a simply-connected domain B be bounded by a closed piecewise-smooth curve $\gamma : z = z(s)$, $0 \leq s \leq S$, where s is a natural parameter. Let s_k, $k = \overline{1,n}$, be the points of discontinuity of $z'(s)$. The point $z_k = z(s_k)$, $k = \overline{1,n}$, of discontinuity of the function $z'(s)$ will be called the corner of opening $\nu_k \pi = \pi - \arg(z'(s_k + 0) : z'(s_k - 0))$, where $0 \leq \nu_k \leq 2$ and $-\pi < \arg \cdot \leq \pi$.

In [1] S. Warschawski established a result describing the behavior of the derivative of the holomorphic function $\omega(z)$ which maps the domain B onto the unit circle $\mathbb{D}$ in the neighborhood of corners. Namely, it was proved that if the Jordan curve γ is piecewise-Lyapunov and $0 < \nu_k \leq 2$, $k = \overline{1,n}$, then

$$\omega'(z) = \omega_0(z) \prod_{k=1}^{n} (z - z_k)^{\frac{1}{\nu_k} - 1}, \tag{1}$$

where $\omega_0(z)$ is a function holomorphic in B, continuous and non-vanishing in $\overline{B}$. An analogous representation is valid for $(\omega^{-1})'$ as well. Various aspects of this range of problems were intensively investigated in the subsequent period too. A vast list of works on this topic can be found in the monograph [2]. In [3], using the results of the theory of a discontinuous Riemann problem, the authors showed the validity of representation [1] for a piecewise-smooth Jordan curve γ and $0 < \nu_k \leq 2$, $k = \overline{1,n}$. In that case the function $\omega_0(z)$ belongs to any Smirnov class E_p, $p > 0$.

In this paper a sufficiently simple way is proposed for proving one theorem of Warschawski for a simply-connected domain with a non-Jordan boundary. This proof covers the cases of both a piecewise-Lyapunov and a piecewise-smooth curve γ ($0 < \nu_k \leq 1$, $k = \overline{1,n}$). In addition to the classical statement, it is proved that for a piecewise-Lyapunov boundary the function $\omega_0(z)$ satisfies the Hölder condition (condition $H(\mu)$)

$$|\omega_0(z_1) - \omega_0(z_2)| < K|z_1 - z_2|^{\mu}, \quad 0 < \mu \leq 1, \tag{2}$$

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not only on smooth parts of the curve γ and in the neighborhood of corners with $\nu_k < 2$, but also in the neighborhood of cusps ($\nu_k = 2$) of a certain type. (In connection with this question see also [3].)

2. Recall that the smoothness of a curve is equivalent to the continuity of an angle formed by the tangent to the curve with a fixed direction. If however this angle as a function of the arc length satisfies the Hölder condition, then the curve is called a Lyapunov curve. Piecewise smoothness imposes on the above-said angle a condition of the existence of one-sided limits at points of discontinuity, while the property of being piecewise-Lyapunov curve implies that the Hölder condition is satisfied on each interval between points of discontinuity, including end-points.

Lemma 1. *If $z(t) \in C^{1,\mu}[a,b]$, $0 < \mu \le 1$ and, $z'(a) \neq 0$, $z(t) - z(a) \neq 0$ on $[a,b]$, then*

$$\arg[z(t) - z(a)] \in C^{0,\mu}[a,b].$$

By the condition we have

$$\begin{aligned} x'(t) &= \operatorname{Re} z'(t) = x'(a) + f(t)(t-a)^{\mu}, \\ y'(t) &= \operatorname{Im} z'(t) = y'(a) + h(t)(t-a)^{\mu}, \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

where $f(t)$ and $h(t)$ are bounded on $[a,b]$. Applying mean value theorem, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) - x(a) &= \int_a^b x'(\tau)d\tau = x'(a)(\xi - a) + x'(t)(t-a) \\ &= (x'(a) - x'(t))(\xi - a) + x'(t)(t-a), \end{aligned}$$

where $a \le \xi \le t$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) - x(a) &= \frac{x'(a) - x'(t)}{(t-a)^{\mu}} \cdot \frac{\xi - a}{t-a} (t-a)^{\mu+1} + x'(t)(t-a) \\ &= x'(a)(t-a) + \frac{x'(t) - x'(a)}{(t-a)^{\mu}} (t-a)^{\mu+1} \\ &\quad + \frac{x'(a) - x'(t)}{(t-a)^{\mu}} \cdot \frac{\xi - a}{t-a} (t-a)^{\mu+1} \\ &= x'(a)(t-a) + \varphi(t)(t-a)^{\mu+1}, \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

where

$$\varphi(t) = f(t)\Big(1 - \frac{\xi - a}{t-a}\Big) \tag{5}$$

is the function bounded on $[a,b]$.

By a similar reasoning we get

$$y(t) - y(a) = y'(a)(t-a) + \psi(t)(t-a)^{\mu+1}, \tag{6}$$

where

$$\psi(t) = h(t)\Big(1 - \frac{\eta - a}{t-a}\Big), \quad a \le \eta \le t, \tag{7}$$

is also bounded on $[a,b]$.

Using (3)–(7) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt}\arg[z(t)-z(a)] &= \frac{d}{dt}\operatorname{arc\,tg}\frac{y(t)-y(a)}{x(t)-x(a)}\\
&= \frac{\big(x'(a)(t-a)+\varphi(t)(t-a)^{\mu+1}\big)\big(y'(a)+h(t)(t-a)^{\mu}\big)}{\big(x'(a)(t-a)+\varphi(t)(t-a)^{\mu+1}\big)^2+\big(y'(a)(t-a)+\psi(t)(t-a)^{\mu+1}\big)^2}\\
&- \frac{\big(y'(a)(t-a)+\psi(t)(t-a)^{\mu+1}\big)\big(x'(a)+f(t)(t-a)^{\mu}\big)}{\big(x'(a)(t-a)+\varphi(t)(t-a)^{\mu+1}\big)^2+\big(y'(a)(t-a)+\psi(t)(t-a)^{\mu+1}\big)^2}\\
&= \frac{(t-a)^{\mu+1}\big(x'(a)h(t)+y'(a)\varphi(t)+h(t)\varphi(t)(t-a)^{\mu}\big)}{(t-a)^2\big[(x'(a)+\varphi(t)(t-a)^{\mu})^2+(y'(a)+\psi(t)(t-a)^{\mu})^2\big]}\\
&- \frac{(t-a)^{\mu+1}\big[(y'(a)f(t)+x'(a)\psi(t)+f(t)\psi(t)(t-a)^{\mu}\big]}{(t-a)^2\big[(x'(a)+\varphi(t)(t-a)^{\mu})^2+(y'(a)+\psi(t)(t-a)^{\mu})^2\big]} = \frac{b(t)}{(t-a)^{1-\mu}},
\end{aligned}$$

where the function $b(t)$ is bounded on $[a,b]$ by virtue of the condition $|z'(a)|\neq 0$. The latter equality implies

$$\begin{aligned}
\big|\arg(z(t_1)-z(a))-\arg(z(t_2)-z(a))\big| &= \left|\int_{t_2}^{t_1}\frac{d}{dt}(\arg(z(t)-z(a))dt\right|\\
&\le M_1\big|(t_1-a)^{\mu}-(t_2-a)^{\mu}\big| \le M_1|t_1-t_2|^{\mu}.
\end{aligned}$$

Denote by P_β ($\beta>0$) the mapping $w=z^\beta$, and by $E_\alpha(q)$ the angle $\{z;\,-\pi\alpha<\arg(z-q)<\pi\alpha,\ \alpha<1,\ \operatorname{Im}q=0\}$. For $\beta>1$ the mapping P_β is univalent in $E_{\beta^{-1}}(0)$.

Lemma 2. *Let $\gamma_0 : z=z(s)$, $\overline{s}\le s\le \overline{\overline{s}}$ be a piecewise-smooth arc with the corner $z(s_0)=0$, and let the positive semi-axis be the bisectrix of the interior angle of the opening $\pi\nu$, $0<\nu\le 2$, at the point $z(s_0)$. Then the curve $P_{\frac{1}{\nu}}\circ\gamma$ is smooth.*

If we write the equation of the curve $\Gamma=P_{\frac{1}{\nu}}\circ\gamma$ in the form $w=w(s)=[z(s)]^{\frac{1}{\nu}}$, then $dw(s)=\frac{1}{\nu}[z(s)]^{\frac{1}{\nu}-1}\cdot z'(s)ds$, $d\sigma(s)=|dw(s)|=\frac{1}{\nu}|z(s)|^{\frac{1}{\nu}-1}\cdot ds$ and

$$\frac{dw(s)}{d\sigma(s)}=\exp\big[i\arg[z(s)]^{\frac{1}{\nu}-1}\cdot z'(s)\big].$$

Furthermore,

$$\lim_{s\to s_0+0}\arg z(s)=\pi\frac{\nu}{2},\qquad \lim_{s\to s_0+0}\arg z'(s)=\pi\frac{\nu}{2}-\pi,$$
$$\lim_{s\to s_0-0}\arg z(s)=-\pi\frac{\nu}{2},\qquad \lim_{s\to s_0-0}\arg z'(s)=-\pi\frac{\nu}{2}.$$

Hence we obtain

$$\lim_{s\to s_0-0}\arg[z(s)]^{\frac{1}{\nu}-1}\cdot z'(s)=\Big(\frac{1}{\nu}-1\Big)\lim_{s\to s_0-0}\arg z(s)+\lim_{s\to s_0-0}\arg z'(s)$$
$$=\Big(\frac{1}{\nu}-1\Big)\pi\,\frac{\nu}{2}+\pi\,\frac{\nu}{2}-\pi=-\frac{\pi}{2},$$
$$\lim_{s\to s_0+0}\arg[z(s)]^{\frac{1}{\nu}-1}\cdot z'(s)=\Big(\frac{1}{\nu}-1\Big)\lim_{s\to s_0+0}\arg z(s)+\lim_{s\to s_0+0}\arg z'(s)$$
$$=\Big(\frac{1}{\nu}-1\Big)\Big(-\pi\,\frac{\nu}{2}\Big)-\pi\,\frac{\nu}{2}=-\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Corollary. *If in the conditions of Lemma 2 γ is piecewise-Lyapunov curve, then Γ is Lyapunov curve.*

On writing the equation of the curve γ for the parameter σ as $\gamma : z=[w(\sigma)]^\nu$, $\overline{\sigma}\le\sigma\le\overline{\overline{\sigma}}$, we obtain $ds=|dz(\sigma)|=\nu|w(\sigma)|^{\nu-1}d\sigma$. Let the points a_1 and a_2 lie on the curve γ so that both values s_1 and s_2 of the arc variable, which correspond to the points a_1 and a_2, occur either in the interval $[\overline{s},s_0]$ or in $[s_0,\overline{\overline{s}}]$, and let $A_j=P_{\frac{1}{\nu}}(a_j)$, $j=1,2$. Then

$$s(a_1,a_2)=\int\limits_{s_1}^{s_2}ds=\nu\int\limits_{\sigma(A_1)}^{\sigma(A_2)}|w(\sigma)|^{\nu-1}d\sigma\le M_2\Big(\int\limits_{\sigma(A_1)}^{\sigma(A_2)}d\sigma\Big)^\mu$$
$$=M_2\big[\sigma(A_1,A_2)\big]^\mu,\quad 0<\mu\le 1. \tag{8}$$

By the condition and Lemma 1 we have

$$\Big|\arg\frac{dw}{d\sigma}(\sigma(s_1))-\arg\frac{dw}{d\sigma}(\sigma(s_2))\Big|\le M_3|s_1-s_2|^{\mu'},\quad 0<\mu'\le 1,$$

for $\overline{s}\le s_1,\ s_2\le s_0$ or $\overline{s}_2\le s_1,\ s_2\le\overline{\overline{s}}$. From this, by virtue of (8), we obtain

$$\Big|\arg\frac{dw}{d\sigma}(\sigma_1)-\arg\frac{dw}{d\sigma}(\sigma_2)\Big|\le M_4|\sigma_1-\sigma_2|^{\mu''},\quad 0<\mu''\le 1, \tag{9}$$

where $\sigma_1=\sigma(s_1)$, $\sigma_2=\sigma(s_2)$. But by Lemma 2 the curve Γ is smooth and therefore the fulfilment of condition (9) on the arcs composing Γ implies that this condition is fulfilled on the entire curve ([4], Ch. 1, §5).

Lemma 3. *For $0<\beta<1$, $0<\alpha<1$ $\ a>0$ $\quad P_\beta(E_\alpha(a))\subset E_\alpha(a^\beta)$.*

After writing the equation of one of the sides of the angle $E_\alpha(a)$ as $z=a+t\exp(i\alpha\pi)$, $0\le t<\infty$, we obtain

$$\arg\big[(a+t\exp(i\alpha\pi))^\beta\big]'=\arg(a+t\exp(i\alpha\pi))^{\beta-1}+\alpha\pi$$
$$=(\beta-1)\arg(a+t\exp(i\alpha\pi))+\alpha\pi\le\alpha\pi.$$

Next,

$$\big(\arg(a+t\exp(i\alpha\pi))\big)'=\frac{(a+t\cos\alpha\pi)\sin\alpha\pi-t\cos\alpha\pi\,\sin\alpha\pi}{(\alpha+t\cos\alpha\pi)^2+t^2\sin^2\alpha\pi}$$
$$=\frac{a\sin\alpha\pi}{(a+t\cos\alpha\pi)^2+t^2\sin^2\alpha\pi}>0,$$

and therefore

$$\left[(\arg(a+t\exp(i\alpha\pi))^{\beta})'\right]'<0.$$

Moreover,

$$\left[(\beta-1)\arg(a+t\exp(i\alpha\pi)+\alpha\pi\right]\Big|_{t=0}=\alpha\pi,$$
$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\left[(\beta-1)\arg(a+t\exp(i\alpha\pi)+\alpha\pi\right]=\beta\alpha\pi.$$

Thus $\arg\left[(a+t\exp(i\alpha\pi))^{\beta}\right]'$ is a decreasing function on $[0,\infty)$ from the value $\alpha\pi$ to $\beta\alpha\pi$. Repeating the above arguments for another side of the angle, we ascertain that the lemma is valid.

3. As mentioned above, the boundary γ of the simply-connected domain B is not assumed to be a Jordan curve. We will describe those properties of the boundary curve which are needed for further constructions.

Denote by $\langle\gamma\rangle$ the range of values of the mapping γ, by $B_\infty(\gamma)$ the component of the set $\overline{\mathbb{C}}\backslash\langle\gamma\rangle$ containing the point at infinity, and by $W(\gamma)$ the set of points of all other components of the set $\overline{\mathbb{C}}\backslash\langle\gamma\rangle$. The symbol $\gamma[t_1,t_2]$ will denote the arc of the parametrized curve corresponding to the variation of t from the value t_1 to t_2, including end-points, while $\gamma(t_1,t_2)$ will denote the same arc but without the end-points. If the arcs $\gamma_1=\gamma[a,b]$ and $\gamma_2=\gamma[c,d]$ are such that $\gamma(b)=\gamma(c)$, then

$$(\gamma_1\cdot\gamma_2)(t)=\begin{cases}\gamma(t), & a\le t\le b,\\ \gamma(t+c-b), & b\le t\le d+b-c.\end{cases}$$

Let some point of the curve γ be the impression of two different prime ends a_1 and a_2, and let $\{d_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$, $d_k\subset B$, $k=1,2,\dots$, and $\left\{d'_j\right\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$, $d'_j\subset B$, $j=1,2,\dots$, be the sequences of domains which determine these prime ends. Denote $D^+(z_0,\rho)=\{z\in\mathbb{D},\ |z-z_0|<\rho\}$ and note that for the conformal mapping f of the circle $\mathbb{D}$ onto B we have $f(D^+(e^{i\theta_1},\rho))\cap f(D^+(e^{i\theta_2},\rho))=\varnothing$ for sufficiently small ρ and for different θ_1 and θ_2. If now as θ_1 and θ_2 we take the values corresponding to the prime ends a_1 and a_2 and take into account the fact that for fixed ρ we have $f(D^+(e^{i\theta_1},\rho))\supset d_k$ and $f(D^+(e^{i\theta_2},\rho))\supset d'_j$ for $k>N$ and $j>N$, then we find that $d_k\cap d'_j=\varnothing$ holds for sufficiently large values of the indices k and j. From this it immediately follows that the curve γ cannot have points of self-intersection and if $\gamma(s')=\gamma(s'')$, $(s'\neq s'')$ and $\gamma(s)$ is differentiable at s' and s'', then $\gamma'(s')=-\gamma'(s'')$.

Lemma 4. *Let $\gamma[s's'']$ be a closed Jordan arc of the curve γ, $0\le s'<s''<S$, and for some $s_1\in(s',s'')$ there exist a value s_2 such that $\gamma(s_1)=\gamma(s_2)$. Then $s_2\in(s',s'')$.*

Assume that the opposite assumption is true. Let, for definiteness, $s_2>s''$. Denote $\widetilde{\gamma}=\gamma[s'',s_2]\cdot\gamma[s_2,S]\cdot\gamma[0,s']$. Since γ has no points of self-intersection, then either $\gamma[s',s'']$ separates $W(\widetilde{\gamma})$ from the point at infinity or $\widetilde{\gamma}$ separates $W(\gamma[s',s''])$ from the said point. Let us consider the first case. Then $B\subset$

$W(\gamma[s', s''])$ and for any point $z_0 \in B$ we have

$$\varkappa\big(z_0, \gamma[s', s'']\big) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int\limits_{\gamma[s', s'']} d\,\mathrm{Arg}(t - z_0) = 1.$$

Hence

$$\varkappa(z_0, \widetilde{\gamma}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int\limits_{\widetilde{\gamma}} d\,\mathrm{Arg}(t - z_0) = 0,$$

i.e., $B \not\subset W(\widetilde{\gamma})$ and therefore $B \subset W_\infty(\widetilde{\gamma})$, from which we obtain $B \subset W(\gamma[s', s'']) \cap B_\infty(\widetilde{\gamma})$. Let us represent γ as $\gamma = \gamma[0, s'] \cdot \gamma[s', s_1] \cdot \gamma[s_1, s''] \cdot \gamma[s'', s_2] \cdot \gamma[s_2, S]$ and consider two closed curves $\gamma_1 = \gamma[s', s_1] \cdot \gamma[s_2, S] \cdot \gamma[0, s']$ and $\gamma_2 = \gamma[s_1, s''] \cdot \gamma[s'', s_2]$. From the equality

$$\varkappa(z_0, \gamma) = \varkappa(z_0, \gamma_1) + \varkappa(z_0, \gamma_2) = 1$$

we conclude that one of the values $\varkappa(z_0, \gamma_j)$, $j = 1, 2$, is equal to zero, while the second to unity. Let $\varkappa(z_0, \gamma_2) = 0$. This means that $W(\gamma_2) \cap B = \varnothing$. But since $W(\widetilde{\gamma}) \cap B = \varnothing$, it follows that $\gamma[\widetilde{s}'', \widetilde{s}_2]$, where $[\widetilde{s}'', \widetilde{s}_2] \subset (s'', s_2)$ is separated from B, which contradicts the initial assumption that each point of the curve γ is a boundary point.

Arguments for the case with $\widetilde{\gamma}$ separating $W(\gamma[s', s''])$ from the point at infinity do not differ from those used above.

Two values s' and s'' are called twin if in any neighborhoods $V(s')$ and $V(s'')$ there are different values s_1 and s_2 such that $\gamma(s_1) = \gamma(s_2)$. Let us show that if $s' \neq s''$, then s' and s'' are twin if and only if $\gamma(s') = \gamma(s'')$.

Indeed, if $\gamma(s') = \gamma(s'')$, then the values s' and s'' themselves can be taken as s_1 and s_2. Assume now that $\gamma(s') \neq \gamma(s'')$. Then since $\gamma(s)$ is continuous, there are neighborhoods $V(s')$ and $V(s'')$ such that $|\gamma(s_1) - \gamma(s_2)| \geq d > 0$ for any $s_1 \in V(s')$ and $s_2 \in V(s'')$. An example of the self-twin value is the value s_0 characterized by the fact that the arcs $\gamma[s_0 - \delta, s_0]$ and $\gamma[s_0, s_0 + \delta]$ coincide up to orientation.

Denote by $\mathfrak{M}(\gamma)$ the set of all segments $I = [s', s'']$ $(s' \leq s'')$ whose end-points are twin values. The set $\mathfrak{M}(\gamma)$ is partially ordered with respect to the inclusion. Let $r = \{I_\alpha\}$, $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$, be a maximal chain (a maximal linearly ordered subset of the set $\mathfrak{M}(\gamma)$)) [5]. As above, the continuity of $\gamma(s)$ readily implies that $\underline{I} = \bigcap\limits_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} I_\alpha \in r$ and $\overline{I}_r = \bigcup\limits_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} I_\alpha \in r$, i.e., any maximal chain contains both the first and the last element. We will show that $\overline{I} = [\overline{s}\,'_r, \overline{s}\,''_r]$ is the last element of a maximal chain if and only if $\gamma(\overline{s}\,') = \gamma(\overline{s}\,'') \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$. Let

$$s^- = \sup s, \quad s \leq \overline{s}\,'_r, \quad \gamma(s) \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma),$$
$$s^+ = \inf s, \quad s \geq \overline{s}\,''_r, \quad \gamma(s) \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma).$$

Let us show that $\gamma(s^-) \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$ and $\gamma(s^+) \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$. Indeed, let $\gamma(s_k) \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$, $k = 1, 2, \ldots$, $\lim\limits_{k\to\infty} s_k = s^-$ and $z_m^{(k)} \in B_\infty(\gamma)$, $\lim\limits_{m\to\infty} z_m^{(k)} = \gamma(s_k)$, $k = 1, 2, \ldots$. Then it is clear that $\lim\limits_{m\to\infty} z_m^{(m)} = \gamma(s^-)$, i.e., $\gamma(s^-) \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$.

Analogously, $\gamma(s^+) \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$. From the definition of s^- and s^+ it follows that $\gamma(s) \notin \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$ when $s \in (s^-, s^+)$ and therefore the assumption $\gamma(s^-) \neq \gamma(s^+)$ would imply the existence of s_0, $s^- < s_0 < s^+$ such that $\gamma(s_0) \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$. Thus $\gamma(s^-) = \gamma(s^+) \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$, but $[s^-, s^+] \supseteq \overline{I}_r$ and therefore $[s^-, s^+] = \overline{I}_r$.

Conversely, let $[s', s'']$ be some element of the maximal chain and $\gamma(s') = \gamma(s'') \in \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$. Assuming that the last element of the chain is another element $[\widetilde{s}', \widetilde{s}''] \supset [s', s'']$, by virtue of what has been proved above we would have $\widetilde{s}^- \leq s'$ and $\widetilde{s}^+ \geq s''$, where $\widetilde{s}^-$ and $\widetilde{s}^+$ are defined for $\widetilde{s}'$ and $\widetilde{s}''$. But then $\gamma(s') = \gamma(s'') \notin \partial B_\infty(\gamma)$. The statement is proved.

Let $\underline{I}_r = [\underline{s}'_r, \underline{s}''_r]$ be the first element of a maximal chain. There are two possible cases:

I. $\underline{s}'_r < s''_r$;

II. $\underline{s}'_r = \underline{s}''_r$, i.e., $[\underline{s}'_r, \underline{s}''_r]$ degenerates into a point.

From Lemma 4 and the definition of $\underline{I}_r$ it follows that in case I the curve $\gamma[\underline{s}'_r, \underline{s}''_r]$ is a Jordan curve.

Denote by B_r the domain bounded by the curve $\gamma[\underline{s}'_r, \underline{s}''_r]$ and not containing the point at infinity. Lemma 4 implies that two segments belonging to $\mathfrak{M}(\gamma)$ either have no interior points or one of them is wholly contained within the other. Therefore the number of maximal chains is at most countable and $B_{r_1} \cap B_{r_2} = \varnothing$. We will prove that the number of maximal chains of type I is finite, which is equivalent to proving that the number of domains B_r is finite. Choose a point a_r on each curve $\gamma[\underline{s}'_r, \underline{s}''_r]$. If the set of chosen points is infinite, then it should have at least one limit point which is a boundary point by virtue of the fact that the set of boundary points is closed. Denote it by $a_0 = \gamma(s_0)$. From the set $\{a_r\}$ choose a sequence $\{a_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ tending to a_0 and assume that γ_k are those Jordan curves from the set $\{\gamma[\underline{s}'_r, \underline{s}''_r]\}$ on which these points lie. Since $\lim\limits_{k\to\infty} \operatorname{diam}\langle\gamma_k\rangle = 0$, any neighborhood of a_0 will contain an infinite number of γ_k. Since the curve γ is piecewise-smooth, it can be assumed without loss of generality that γ_k are smooth and therefore by the property $\gamma'(\underline{s}'_k) = -\gamma'(\underline{s}''_k)$ we have $|\arg\gamma'(\underline{s}'_k) - \arg\gamma'(\underline{s}''_k)| = \pi$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$. But for sufficiently small $\delta > 0$ we have either $|\arg\gamma'(s) - \arg\gamma'(s_0)| < \varepsilon$ when $|s - s_0| < \delta$ when $\gamma'(s)$ is continuous at the point s_0 or $|\arg\gamma'(s) - \arg\gamma'(s_0 - 0)| < \varepsilon$ when $s_0 - \delta \leq s \leq s_0$ and $|\arg\gamma'(s) - \arg\gamma'(s_0 - 0) - \pi\nu_0| < \varepsilon$ when $s_0 \leq s < s_0 + \delta$ at a corner of opening $\pi\nu_0$. In both cases the interval of length π cannot be covered by the above-said sets. Hence the set of chains of type I is finite.

Let us consider case II. Again, neglecting the finite number of points of discontinuity of $\gamma'(s)$, it can be assumed that $\gamma(s)$ has a derivative at the ends of each interval $I = [s'_\alpha, s''_\alpha]$ contained in a chain r of type II and in that case the equality $\gamma'(s'_\alpha) = -\gamma'(s''_\alpha)$ is fulfilled again. Therefore $\lim\limits_{s\to s_0-0} \gamma'(s) = -\lim\limits_{s\to s_0+0} \gamma'(s)$, where $s_0 = \bigcap\limits_{\alpha\in\mathcal{A}} I_\alpha$, i.e., the opening of the angle at the point $\gamma(s_0)$ is equal to 2π. Since, by assumption that γ has a finite number of corners, the number of chains of type II is also finite.

4. Let us fix some maximal chain r' and consider $I = \cup I_\alpha$, where $I_\alpha \in \mathfrak{M}(\gamma)\backslash r'$. Since any union of the form $\cup I_\alpha$, where I_α are contained in the same chain, is an element of this chain (i.e., is a segment) and the number of maximal chains is finite, we conclude that the set I is a finite union of segments. Let $\widetilde{I} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} [s'_k, s''_k]$, where $\overline{s}'_{r'} \leq s'_1 < s''_1 < s'_2 < s''_2 < \cdots < s'_m < s''_m \leq \overline{s}''_{r'}$. Choose in $B_{r'}$ a point $z_{r'}$ and connect it with the point $\gamma(s_{r'}) \in \gamma[\underline{s}'_{r'}, \underline{s}''_{r'}]$ by means of the simple arc $l_{r'}$ passing through $B_{r'}$. Let $s'_j < s_{r'}$, $j = \overline{1,k}$, $s''_j < s_{r'}$, $j = \overline{1,k}$, and $s'_{k+1} > s_{r'}$. Consider the curve

$$C_{r'} = L_{r'} \cdot \gamma[\overline{s}'_{r'}, s'_1] \cdot \gamma[s''_1, s'_2] \cdots \gamma[s''_k, s_{r'}] \cdot l_{r'}, \tag{10}$$

where $L_{r'}$ is a simple curve passing through $B_\infty(\gamma)$ and connecting the point at infinity with $\gamma(\overline{s}'_{r'})$. The curve $C_{r'}$ is simple by construction. Fix in $\overline{\mathbb{C}} \backslash \langle C_{r'} \rangle$ a one-valued branch of the function $P(r') : w = \sqrt{z - z_{r'}}$. The function $P(r')$ conformally maps B onto some domain $B(r')$ whose boundary contains simple arcs $P(r') \circ \gamma[\overline{s}'_{r'}, s'_1], P(r') \circ \gamma[s''_1, s'_2], \ldots, P(r') \circ \gamma[s''_m, \overline{s}''_{r'}]$. Since $P(r')$ is analytically continuable across the both sides of the cut $C_{r'}$, the images of the corners of the curve γ are the corners of the boundary of the domain $B(r')$ of the same openings, while new corners do not appear. Since all twin values corresponding to the end-points of segments, contained in the chain r', cease being twin, the number of maximal chains in $\mathfrak{M}(P_{r'} \circ \gamma)$ is less by one than in $\mathfrak{M}(\gamma)$, while the points $P(r')(\gamma(s'_k))$ and $P(r')(\gamma(s''_k))$, $k = \overline{1,m}$, turn out to lie on $\partial B_\infty(P_{r'} \circ \gamma)$ and thus become the last elements of the respective chains.

If now the procedure described above is applied to $B(r')$, then, without violating the piecewise-smoothness of the boundary, we again decrease the number of maximal chains by one.

Continuing this process, after a finite number of steps we come to the domain B_0 bounded by the piecewise-smooth curve γ_0 with the same number of corners and the same angle openings as those of the initial curve γ. But if the set $\mathfrak{M}(\gamma)$ contains maximal chains of type II, the new curve γ_0 will keep them and it will not be a Jordan curve.

Lemma 5. *Let z_* be an accessible from $B_\infty(\gamma_*)$ corner of opening $\nu_*\pi$, $\nu_* < 1$, on ∂B_*. Then there exists a holomorphic and univalent function $w = \Phi_*(z)$ in $\overline{B}_*$ such that the mapping $\zeta = (w - \Phi_*(z_*))^{\frac{1}{\nu_*}}$ is univalent in $\overline{\Phi_*(B_*)}$.*

We will construct the function Φ_* with more specific properties. Namely, $\Phi_*(\gamma_*) = 0$ and the direction of the bisectrix of the angle E_* with vertex at the point $\Phi_*(z_*)$ will coincide with the direction of the positive real semi-axis.

Choose a point $a \in D(z_*, \delta) \cap C\overline{B}$, where $D(z_*, \delta) = \{z; |z - z_*| < \delta\}$, and connect it by means of the curve l_*, having no common points with $\overline{B}_*$, with the point at infinity. This can be done since z_* is accessible from $B_\infty(\gamma_*)$. Cut the plane along l_* and map the obtained domain conformally onto the plane cut along the negative real semi-axis. Normalize the mapping $w = F(z)$ by the condition $F(z_*) = u_0$, $\arg F'(z_*) = \eta$, where $u_0 > 0$ and η is chosen so that the direction of the bisectrix of the angle E_* with vertex at z_* be mapped on the direction of the positive real semi-axis.

Take $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\frac{\nu_*}{2} + \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$ and choose $\delta > 0$ so that $w(s) = F(z(s)) \in E_{\frac{\nu_*}{2}+\varepsilon}(u_0)$ for $s \in (s_* - \delta, s_* + \delta)$, where $z_* = \gamma_*(s_*)$. Next, choose q and $0 < q < u_0$ so that $(D(q,\rho) \setminus E_{\frac{\nu_*}{2}+\varepsilon}(u_0)) \cap F(B_*) = \varnothing$. Denote by w_1 some point of the intersection of the circumference $C(q,\rho) = \{w : |w - q| = \rho\}$ with the boundary $E_{\frac{\nu_*}{2}+\varepsilon}(u_0)$ and let $\pi\beta = |\arg w_1|$. It is obvious that $0 < \beta < 1$. Consider the translation $T_q : \zeta = w - q$. For the mapping $P_\beta \circ T_q$ the circle $D'(q,\rho)$, cut along the radius directed towards the negative real semi-axis, is mapped into $E_\beta(0)$, while the angle $E_{\frac{\nu_*}{2}+\varepsilon}(u_0)$ is mapped by Lemma 3 onto the domain contained in $E_{\frac{\nu_*}{2}+\varepsilon}((u_0 - q)^\beta)$. Thus the domain $E_\beta(0) \setminus E_{\frac{\nu_*}{2}+\varepsilon}((u_0 - q)^\beta)$ contains no points of the domain $P_\beta(T_q(F(B_*)))$. Make another translation $\widetilde{T}_{(u_0-q)^\beta} : \widetilde{\zeta} = \zeta - (u_0 - q)^\beta$. Then $\widetilde{T}_{(u_0-q)^\beta}\big(P_\beta(T_q(F(B_*)))\big) \subset E_{\frac{\nu_*}{2}+\varepsilon}(0)$. But $E_{\frac{\nu_*}{2}+\varepsilon}(0)$ is a subdomain of the domain where the function $P_{\frac{1}{\nu_*}}$ is univalent. Each of the mappings $\widetilde{T}_{(u_0-q)^\beta}$, P_β, T_q and F is univalent on the closure of those domains on which they are defined and therefore the mapping $\Phi_* = \widetilde{T}_{(u_0-q)^\beta} \circ P_\beta \circ T_q \circ F$ satisfies required conditions.

Note that the statement of the lemma also holds for $\nu_* \geq 1$ since in the case $\nu_* = 1$ the point z_* is not a corner, while for $\nu_* > 1$ we can take as Φ_* the identical mapping. However, for the symmetrical notation of the expressions arising below we will use the common symbols in all cases. In this context, for $\nu_* > 1$ we will take as $\Phi_*(z)$ the entire linear function which maps a corner on the origin and the direction of the interior angle bisectrix on the direction of the positive real semi-axis. Our next task is to map the domain B_0 onto the domain bounded by a Jordan curve without corners.

Let $z_1 = \gamma_0(s_*)$ be the first element of the maximal chain $r_1 \in \mathfrak{M}(\gamma_0)$ of type II. The natural parameter on the curve γ_0 is again denoted by s and it is assumed that s'_j and s''_j are the same notations for r_1 as in the case of a chain of type I. An auxiliary curve C_{r_1} has the same form as (10) but with the only difference that the curve l_{r_1} is absent and the last cofactor in the expression for C_{r_1} is $\gamma_0[s''_k, s_*]$, where $s''_k < s_*$, and $s'_{k+1} > s_*$. Let us make a mapping $P_{\frac{1}{2}} \circ \Phi_1$, where Φ_1 is the holomorphic function from Lemma 5 (the entire linear function in the considered case). By Lemma 2 the point $P_{\frac{1}{2}} \circ \Phi_1(z_1)$ is not a corner of the curve $\gamma_1 = P_{\frac{1}{2}} \circ \Phi_1 \circ \gamma_0$. Moreover, like in the case of a chain of type I, the number of maximal chains in $\mathfrak{M}(\gamma_1)$ is less by one than the number of chains in $\mathfrak{M}(\gamma_0)$. All corners of the curve γ_1, except the point $P_{\frac{1}{2}} \circ \Phi_1(z_1)$, have the same opening as their preimages.

Continue this process until after performing a finite number of steps the obtained curve γ_{n_0} becomes a Jordan curve. Number the remaining corners in an arbitrary manner starting from $n_0 + 1$. The following notation will be used below: Φ_j $(j \geq 2)$ will denote the function from Lemma 5 for the domain

$$\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_{j-1}}} \circ \Phi_{j-1} \circ \cdots \circ P_{\frac{1}{\nu_1}} \circ \Phi_1\big)(B_0)$$

and the point $\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_{j-1}}} \circ \Phi_{j-1} \circ \cdots \circ P_{\frac{1}{\nu_1}} \circ \Phi_1\big)(z_j)$.

Recall that $\nu_1 = \nu_2 = \cdots = \nu_{n_0} = 2$ and $z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_{n_0}$ are the points corresponding to the first elements of type II in $\mathfrak{M}(\gamma_0)$.

Denote $\widetilde{\omega} = P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}} \circ \Phi_n \circ \cdots \circ P_{\frac{1}{\nu_1}} \circ \Phi_1$. From Lemma 2 and the above constructions it follows that the curve $\gamma_n = \widetilde{\omega} \circ \gamma_0$ is a Jordan smooth curve.

5. Fix k, $1 \leq k \leq n$, and write $\widetilde{\omega}$ in the form

$$\widetilde{\omega} = X_k \circ P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}} \circ \widetilde{X}_k,$$

where

$$\widetilde{X}_k = \Phi_k \circ P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}} \circ \cdots \circ P_{\frac{1}{\nu_1}} \circ \Phi_1,$$
$$X_k = \Phi_{\frac{1}{\nu_n}} \circ \Phi_n \circ P_{\frac{1}{\nu_{n-1}}} \circ \cdots \circ \Phi_{k+1}.$$

Since the univalent function $\overline{B}_0$ in $\widetilde{X}_k$ is holomorphic at the point z_k and $\widetilde{X}_k(z_k) = 0$, for z sufficiently close to z_k we have

$$\widetilde{X}_k(z) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \widetilde{a}_m (z - z_k)^m, \quad \widetilde{a}_1 \neq 0.$$

Hence we obtain

$$\widetilde{X}(z) = (z - z_k) R_k(z),$$

where $R_k(z) \neq 0$ for $|z - z_k| < \delta_k$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dz}\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z))\big) &= \frac{1}{\nu_k}(z - z_k)^{\frac{1}{\nu_k}-1}(R_k(z))^{\frac{1}{\nu_k}-1}\big[R_k(z) + (z - z_k)R_k'(z)\big] \\ &= (z - z_k)^{\frac{1}{\nu_k}-1} g_k(z), \end{aligned}$$

where $g_k(z) = \frac{1}{\nu_k}(R_k(z))^{\frac{1}{\nu_k}-1}[R_k(z) + (z - z_k)R_k'(z)]$ is a non-vanishing holomorphic function in $D(z_k, \delta_k)$.

Since $X_k(w)$ is holomorphic in the neighborhood $w = 0$, for $w = P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}(z))$, where $z \in D^+(z_k, \delta_k)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\widetilde{\omega}(z)}{dz} &= \frac{dX_k(w)}{dw} \cdot \frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{dX_k\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}(z))\big)}{dw} \cdot \frac{d}{dz}\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z))\big) \\ &= \frac{dX_k\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}(z))\big)}{dw} \cdot (z - z_k)^{\frac{1}{\nu_k}-1} \cdot g_k(z). \end{aligned}$$

Denoting

$$\frac{dX_k\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}(z))\big)}{dw} \cdot g_k(z) = \widetilde{\omega}_k(z),$$

we obtain the local representation

$$\widetilde{\omega}\,'(z) = (z - z_k)^{\frac{1}{\nu_k}-1} \cdot \widetilde{\omega}_k(z), \tag{11}$$

where $\widetilde{\omega}_k(z)$ is holomorphic in $\overline{D}^{\,+}(z_k, \delta_k) \backslash \{z_k\}$, continuous in $\overline{D}(z_k, \delta_k)$ because $P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z))$ is continuous and non-vanishing because $X_k(w)$ is univalent in the neighborhood of zero.

Consider the function

$$\widetilde{\omega}_0(z) = \widetilde{\omega}\,'(z)\prod_{k=1}^{n}(z-z_k)^{1-\frac{1}{\nu_k}}. \qquad (12)$$

By virtue of (11) the function $\widetilde{\omega}_0(z)$ is holomorphic in $\overline{B}_0\setminus\bigcup_{k=1}^{n}\{z_k\}$, continuous in $\overline{B}_0$ and non-vanishing. From (12) we obtain the representation

$$\widetilde{\omega}\,' = \widetilde{\omega}_0\,(z)\prod_{k=1}^{n}(z-z_k)^{\frac{1}{\nu_k}-1}.$$

To obtain a similar representation of the function $\widetilde{\Omega}\,'(\zeta) = (\widetilde{\omega}^{\,-1}(\zeta))'$, where $\zeta \in B_n = \widetilde{\omega}(B_0)$, we write $\widetilde{\Omega}$ in the form

$$\widetilde{\Omega} = \widetilde{X}_k^{\,-1} \circ P_{\nu_k} \circ X_k^{-1},$$

where

$$X_k^{-1} = \Phi_{k+1}^{-1} \circ P_{\nu_{k+1}} \circ \Phi_{k+2}^{-1} \circ \cdots \circ P_{\nu_n},$$
$$\widetilde{X}_k^{\,-1} = \Phi_1^{-1} \circ P_{\nu_1} \circ \Phi_2^{-1} \circ \cdots \circ \Phi_k^{-1}$$

and investigate the behavior of its derivative in the neighborhood of the point $\zeta_k = \widetilde{\omega}(z_k)$. Repeating the previous arguments for the function $\widetilde{\Omega}$, we obtain the representation

$$\widetilde{\Omega}\,'(\zeta) = \widetilde{\Omega}_0(\zeta)\prod_{k=1}^{n}(\zeta-\zeta_k)^{\nu_k-1}, \qquad (13)$$

where the function $\widetilde{\Omega}_0(z)$ is holomorphic in $\overline{B}_n\setminus\bigcup_{k=1}^{n}\{\zeta_k\}$, continuous and non-vanishing in $\overline{B}_n$.

So far we have been investigating the behavior of the derivative of the function mapping B_0 onto $\mathbb{D}$. But B_0 is obtained from the domain B by means of the conformal mapping violating neither the piecewise-smoothness of the boundary nor the openings of corners and therefore the reasoning used above for $\widetilde{\omega}$ and $\widetilde{\Omega}$ can be applied both to the function mapping B onto $\mathbb{D}$ and to the inverse function.

6. Before we proceed to investigating the nature of the continuity of the considered functions it is appropriate to make the following remark: if the domain B (or B_0) is bounded by a non-Jordan curve, then an inequality of form (2) cannot be satisfied globally all over the boundary. Again, since the mapping $B \to B_0$, as mentioned above, is analytically continuable across the boundary, it inherits all the local boundary properties of the function $\widetilde{\omega}$ which we are interested in.

Let $0 < \nu_k < 2$. Then, as is known ([4], §6 and Appendix 1), the function $t^{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}$ satisfies on the curve $t = \widetilde{X}_k \circ \gamma_0(s)$ the condition $H(\mu)$, where $\mu = \min(1, \frac{1}{\nu_k})$.

Therefore for $z_1, z_2 \in \langle\gamma\rangle \cap D(z_k,\delta_k)$ we have

$$\left|\frac{dX_k\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z_1))\big)}{dw} - \frac{dX_k\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z_2))\big)}{dw}\right| \le M_5\big|P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z_1) - P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z_2))\big|$$
$$\le M_6\big|\widetilde{X}_k(z_1) - \widetilde{X}_k(z_2)\big|^{\mu} \le M_7|z_1 - z_2|^{\mu}. \tag{14}$$

It obviously follows that on $\partial D(z_k,\delta_k)\cap\overline{B}_0$ the function $\frac{dX_k\left(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z))\right)}{dw}$ satisfies the condition $H(1)$ and thus it satisfies the condition $H(\mu)$ all over $\overline{D}^+(z_k,\delta_k) = \overline{D(z_k,\delta_k)\cap B_0}$ ([4], § 15 and Appendix II).

Let us consider the case $\nu_k = 2$ (cusp). Let L_1 and L_2 be the arcs of the curve $\widetilde{X}_k \circ \gamma$ which are adjacent to the corner $\widetilde{z}_k = 0$, and let in a sufficiently small neighborhood of zero these arcs be represented in the form

$$L_1 : \widetilde{y} = \chi_1(\widetilde{x}), \quad L_2 : \widetilde{y} = -\chi_2(\widetilde{x}),$$

where $\chi_j(\widetilde{x}) = |\widetilde{x}|^{p_j}\varphi_j(\widetilde{x})$, $0 < k \le \varphi_j(\widetilde{x}) \le K$, $j = 1,2$; $0 \le -\widetilde{x} \le \varepsilon$, $1 < p_j < \infty$. In that case the point z_k is called a cusp of finite order. It is obvious that the numbers p_j, $j = 1,2$, are invariant with respect to diffeomorphisms of the domain enclosing $\overline{B}_0$. Let $\widetilde{z}_j = \widetilde{x}_j + i\widetilde{y}_j \in L_j$, $j = 1,2$. Then

$$|\widetilde{z}_j| = \sqrt{\widetilde{x}_j^{\,2} + \chi_j^2(\widetilde{x}_j)} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\chi_j(\widetilde{x}_j)}{\varphi_j(\widetilde{x}_j)}\right]^{\frac{2}{pj}} + \chi_j^2(\widetilde{x}_j)}$$
$$= \big|\chi_j(\widetilde{x}_j)\big|^{\frac{1}{pj}}\sqrt{\big[\varphi_j(\widetilde{x}_j)\big]^{-\frac{2}{pj}} + \big[\chi_j(\widetilde{x}_j)\big]^{2(1-\frac{1}{pj})}}$$
$$\le M_8\big|\chi_j(\widetilde{x}_j)\big|^{\frac{1}{pj}} \le M_8\big|\chi_j(x_j)\big|^{\frac{1}{p}}, \tag{15}$$

where $p = \max(p_1, p_2)$.

On the other hand, we have

$$|\widetilde{z}_1 - \widetilde{z}_2| \ge |\chi_1(\widetilde{x}_1)| + |\chi_2(\widetilde{x}_2)|. \tag{16}$$

From (15) and (16) we obtain

$$|\widetilde{z}_1 - \widetilde{z}_2| \ge M_9\big(|\widetilde{z}_1|^p + |\widetilde{z}_2|^p\big). \tag{17}$$

Now using the inequality

$$a^p + b^p \ge 2^{1-p}(a+b)^p, \tag{18}$$

where $a \ge 0$, $b \ge 0$ and $p > 1$ ([6], Section 3.5), from (17) we get

$$|\widetilde{z}_1 - \widetilde{z}_2| \ge M_{10}\big(|\widetilde{z}_1| + |\widetilde{z}_2|\big)^p.$$

Let $w_j = P_{\frac{1}{2}}(\widetilde{z}_j)$, $j = 1,2$. Then

$$|\widetilde{z}_1 - \widetilde{z}_2| \ge M_{10}\big(|w_1|^2 + |w_2|^2\big)^p$$

and again using inequality (18) we obtain

$$|\widetilde{z}_1 - \widetilde{z}_2| \ge M_{11}\big(|w_1| + |w_2|\big)^{2p} \ge M_{11}|w_1 - w_2|^{2p},$$

i.e.,

$$|w_1 - w_2| \le M_{12}|z_1 - z_2|^{\frac{1}{2p}}. \tag{19}$$

Inequality (19) means that for a cusp of finite order the function $w = \widetilde{z}^{\,\frac{1}{2}}$ satisfies, on $\widetilde{X}_k \circ \gamma$ in a neighborhood of zero, the condition $H(\frac{1}{2p})$ in the so-called strong form ([4], Appendix II). Hence, repeating the arguments we used for (14), we conclude that $\widetilde{\omega}_0(z)$ also satisfies, on $\langle\gamma\rangle \cap D(z_k, \delta_k))$, the condition $H(\frac{1}{2p})$ in the strong form and therefore satisfies this condition in $\overline{D}^{\,+}(z_k, \delta_k)$.

Since $\widetilde{\omega}_0$ is holomorphic in $\overline{B}_0 \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^{n} \{z_k\}$, the latter fact immediately implies that if γ_0 is a Jordan curve and all cusps are of finite order, then $\widetilde{\omega}_0$ satisfies the Hölder condition all over $\overline{B}_o$.

The proof that $\overline{\Omega}_0$ is a Hölder continuous function in $\overline{B}_n$ is simpler since $\gamma_n = \partial B_n$ is smooth and an estimate of form (14) for the function

$$\frac{dX_k^{-1}\big(P_{\nu_k}(X_k^{-1}(\zeta))\big)}{d\widetilde{z}},$$

where $\widetilde{z} = P_{\nu_k}(X_k^{-1}(\zeta))$, $\zeta \in \overline{B}_n$, implies that it is a Hölder continuous function in $\overline{B}_n$.

7. Let us perform the last mapping $\Phi : B_n \to \mathbb{D}$. Note that if z_k is a corner of opening $\pi\nu_k$, $\nu_k < 2$, or a cusp of finite order, then for $z_1, z_2 \in \overline{D}^{\,+}(z_k, \delta_k)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \big|\widetilde{\omega}(z_1) - \widetilde{\omega}(z_2)\big| &= \Big|X_k\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z_1))\big) - X_k\big(P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z_2))\big)\Big| \\ \le M_{13}\Big|P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z_1)) &- P_{\frac{1}{\nu_k}}(\widetilde{X}_k(z_2))\Big| \le M_{14}\big|\widetilde{X}_k(z_1) - \widetilde{X}_k(z_2)\big|^{\mu} \\ &\le M_{15}|z_1 - z_2|^{\mu}, \quad \mu > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Let γ be a piecewise-Lyapunov curve. Then, by the corollary of Lemma 2, ∂B_n is a Lyapunov curve and $\Phi'_\zeta(\zeta)$ satisfies in $\overline{B}_n$ the Hölder condition and is different from zero [7]. Denote $\omega = \Phi \circ \widetilde{\omega}$. Then

$$\frac{d\omega}{dz} = \frac{d\Phi(\zeta)}{d\zeta} \cdot \frac{d\widetilde{\omega}(z)}{dz}.$$

If z_k is a corner with $\nu_k < 2$ or a cusp of finite order, then for $z_1, z_2 \in \overline{D}^{\,+}(z_k, \delta_k)$ we have

$$\big|\Phi'_\zeta(\widetilde{\omega}(z_1)) - \Phi'_\zeta(\widetilde{\omega}(z_2))\big| \le M_{16}\big|\widetilde{\omega}(z_1) - \widetilde{\omega}(z_2)\big|^{\mu_1} \le M_{17}|z_1 - z_2|^{\mu_2}, \quad \mu_2 > 0.$$

Therefore in the representation

$$\omega'(z) = \Phi'_\zeta(\widetilde{\omega}(z))\,\widetilde{\omega}_k(z)(z - z_k)^{\frac{1}{\nu_k} - 1}$$

given by equality (11) the function $\Phi'_\zeta(\widetilde{\omega}(z))\,\widetilde{\omega}_k(z)$ satisfies in $\overline{D}^{\,+}(z_k, \delta_k)$ the Hölder condition and is different from zero. This fact allows us to conclude that in the representation

$$\omega'(z) = \omega_0(z) \prod_{k=1}^{n} (z - z_k)^{\frac{1}{\nu_k} - 1}$$

the holomorphic function $\omega_0(z)$ in B_0 is continuous in $\overline{B}_0$ and satisfies the Hölder condition on each smooth simple arc of the curve γ_0. If however γ_0 is a Jordan curve and all cusps are of finite order, then ω_0 is a Höder continuous function in $\overline{B}_0$.

Let us denote $\Phi^{-1} = \Psi$ and consider the behavior of the function $\Omega = \widetilde{\Omega}\circ\Psi$ in the neighborhood of the point $\tau_k = \Phi(\widetilde{\omega}(z_k)) = \omega(z_k)$. Since ∂B_n is a Lyapunov curve, the function $\Psi'(\tau)$ satisfies in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ the Hölder condition and is different from zero [7]. Using (13), we obtain

$$\Omega'(\tau) = \Psi'(\tau)\cdot\widetilde{\Omega}'_\zeta(\Psi(\tau)) = \Psi'(\tau)\cdot\widetilde{\Omega}_0(\Psi(\tau))\cdot\prod_{k=1}^{n}\big(\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(\tau_k)\big)^{\nu_k-1}$$

$$= \Psi'(\tau)\cdot\widetilde{\Omega}_0(\Psi(\tau))\prod_{k=1}^{n}\Big(\frac{\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(\tau_k)}{\tau-\tau_k}\Big)^{\nu_k-1}\prod_{k=1}^{n}(\tau-\tau_k)^{\nu_k-1}.$$

Since $\widetilde{\Omega}_0(\zeta)$ and $\Psi(\tau)$ are Hölder continuous functions, the composition $\widetilde{\Omega}_0\circ\Psi$ is a Hölder continuous function in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$. Consider the continuous function

$$u(\tau,\tau_k) = \operatorname{Arg}\frac{\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(\tau_k)}{\tau-\tau_k} \tag{20}$$

in $\mathbb{D}$. By Lemma 1 this function satisfies the Hölder condition on each of the arcs $l_k^- = \{e^{i\theta},\ \theta_k-\varepsilon\le\theta\le\theta_k\}$ and $l_k^+ = \{e^{i\theta},\ \theta_k\le\theta\le\theta_k+\varepsilon\}$, where $\tau_k = e^{i\theta_k}$. Therefore $u(\tau,\tau_k)$ satisfies the Hölder condition on $l^-\cup l^+$. On the remaining part of the unit circumference the Hölder continuity of the function $u(\tau,\tau_k)$ is obvious. But in that case the function

$$W(\tau,\tau_k) = \ln\frac{\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(\tau_k)}{\tau-\tau_k}$$

satisfies the Hölder condition in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ [4]. Therefore

$$\left|\frac{\Psi(\tau')-\Psi(\tau_k)}{\tau'-\tau_k}-\frac{\Psi(\tau'')-\Psi(\tau_k)}{\tau''-\tau_k}\right| = \big|\exp W(\tau',\tau_k)-\exp W(\tau'',\tau_k)\big|$$

$$= \left|\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{W^n(\tau',\tau_k)-W^n(\tau'',\tau_k)}{n!}\right| \le \big|W(\tau',\tau_k)-W(\tau'',\tau_k)\big|\cdot\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{nM_{18}^n}{n!}$$

$$\le M_{19}|\tau'-\tau''|^{\alpha},\quad 0<\alpha\le 1.$$

In conclusion let us consider the case with the piecewise-smooth curve γ. In that case ∂B_n is a smooth curve and therefore $\Psi'(\tau)\in H_p(\mathbb{D})$ for all $p>0$([7], Ch. IX). The function $\widetilde{\Omega}_0(\Psi(\tau))$ is bounded in $\mathbb{D}$ since $\widetilde{\Omega}_0(\zeta)$ is continuous in $\overline{B}_n$. The continuity of the function $u(\tau,\tau_k)$ in $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ implies that

$$\left[\frac{\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(\tau_k)}{\tau-\tau_k}\right]^{\pm 1}\in H_p$$

for all $p>0$ ([7], Ch. IX), from which it follows that

$$\Psi'(\tau)\widetilde{\Omega}_0(\Psi(\tau))\prod_{k=1}^{n}\Big[\frac{\Psi(\tau)-\Psi(\tau_k)}{\tau-\tau_k}\Big]^{\nu_k-1}\in H_p$$

for all $p > 0$.

Finally, the identity

$$\left|\omega(\Omega(\tau))\sqrt[p]{\Omega'(\tau)}\right|^p = |\tau|^p\, |\Omega'(\tau)|, \quad \tau \in \mathbb{D},$$

immediately implies that $\omega(z)$ belongs to $\bigcap\limits_{p>0} E_p(B_0)$.

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