## Constructing Entire Functions (a summary)

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November 23, 2015

## Constructing Entire Functions By Quasiconformal Folding (a summary)

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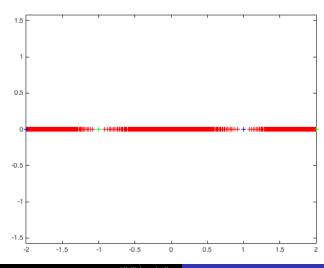
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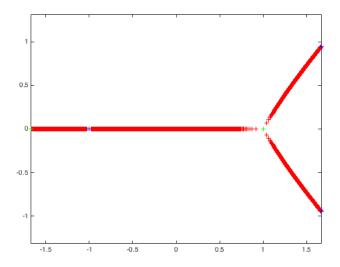
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Shabat polynomial -

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**Theorem** (*Grothendieck*): ALL combinatorial trees occur as  $p^{-1}[-1,1]$  for some Shabat polynomial p(z).

**Theorem** (Bishop): Any continua can be  $\epsilon$ -approximated in the Hausdorff metric by some  $p^{-1}[-1,1]$ .

infinite trees  $\iff$  Transcendental Functions

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 $\mathcal{S}_{2,0}\,$  - transcendental functions with two critical values  $\pm 1$  and no asymptotic values

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critical values:  $\pm 1$ 

T - unbounded, locally finite tree

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## Theorem:

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 $f:\mathbb{C} o \mathbb{C}$  entire function  $f^{\circ n}$  is normal in an open set U

 $f^{\circ n}$  is normal in an open set U if every sequence of  $f^{\circ k}$  contains a further subsequence converging locally uniformly to a holomorphic function  $g:U\to\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ 

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A Fatou component U is called wandering if  $f^n(U) \cap f^m(U) = \emptyset$  for all  $n, m \in \mathbb{N}, n \neq m$ 

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**Theorem:** (Golberg and Keen, Eremenko and Lyubich) Functions in the Speiser Class don't have wandering domains.

The Eremenko-Lyubich class  ${\cal B}$  consists of those transcendental functions with bounded singular set.

$$S^+ = \{x + iy : x > 0, |y| < \pi/2\}$$

 $S^+ = \{x + iy : x > 0, |y| < \pi/2\}$  is mapped conformally to  $\mathbb{H}_r$  by  $\lambda \cdot \sinh$ .

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**Theorem:** For every choice of parameters  $\lambda$ ,  $(d_n)$ ,  $(w_n)$  with  $\lambda \in \pi \mathbb{N}$ ,  $d_n \in 2\mathbb{N}$ 

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# References



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