Extending Conformal Mappings Onto the Unit Disc

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- **③** Recall that a conformal mapping of Ω onto $\mathbb D$ is simply a biholomorphism $\Omega \to \mathbb D$.
- A curve shall mean a continuous function with domain [0,1].
 Typically, γ will be a curve such that $\gamma([0,1)) \subseteq \Omega$ and $\gamma(1) \in \partial \Omega$.
 Similarly, Γ will be a curve such that Γ([0,1)) ⊆ D and Γ(1) ∈ ∂D.

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Thus, it also makes sense to ask whether *the* extension is a homeomorphism onto $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$.

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Furthermore, if \widetilde{f} is an injection, then compactness again tells us that \widetilde{f} is a homeomorphism (as \widetilde{f} is a bijection).



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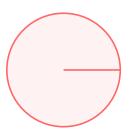
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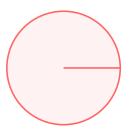
In words: there is a curve in Ω which passes through α_n and ends at β .

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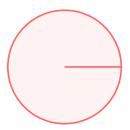


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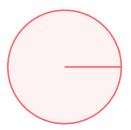
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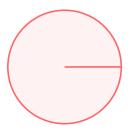
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We give the proof after proving the main theorem assuming the above.

As remarked, the extension in (1) is unique and would have to be attained as follows:

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Thus, the radial limit of g at 1 is both β_1 and β_2 and hence, $\beta_1 = \beta_2$.

