

## BOUNDED FUNCTIONS WITH LARGE CIRCULAR VARIATION

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In 1951, S. N. Mergeljan [1] proved that *there exists a bounded holomorphic function  $f$  for which*

$$(1) \quad \iint_{|z|<1} |f'(z)| dS = \infty.$$

An obvious geometric interpretation of (1) is that the length  $l(r)$  of the image of the circle  $|z|=r$  grows so rapidly, as  $r \rightarrow 1$ , that  $l(r)$  is not an integrable function of  $r$ .

An alternate geometric interpretation of (1) is that the length  $V(f, \theta)$  of the image of the radius of  $e^{i\theta}$  is not an integrable function of  $\theta$ . W. Rudin [2, Theorem III] has proved a proposition stronger than Mergeljan's, namely, that there exist Blaschke products  $B(z)$  such that  $V(B, \theta) = \infty$  for almost all  $\theta$ . It follows that there exists a function  $f$ , holomorphic in the unit disk  $D$  and continuous in the closure of  $D$ , such that  $V(f, \theta) = \infty$  for almost all  $\theta$  [2, Theorem IV].

Both Mergeljan's and Rudin's arguments involve nonconstructive steps, and therefore they do not allow us to visualize the functions  $f$  in terms of any of the customary representations. In this note, I give two explicit constructions that prove Mergeljan's result. Unfortunately, my examples are inadequate for Rudin's theorem.

We begin with the function  $(a^n - z^n)/(1 - a^n z^n)$ , where  $2^{-1/n} < a < 1$ . We write  $a^n = \alpha$  and  $z^n = \xi$ , and we observe that for  $0 < \rho < \alpha$ , the maximum and minimum values of  $|(\alpha - \xi)/(1 - \alpha\xi)|$  on the circle  $|\xi| = \rho$  are

$$(\alpha + \rho)/(1 + \alpha\rho) \quad \text{and} \quad (\alpha - \rho)/(1 - \alpha\rho),$$

respectively. The difference between the two moduli is  $2\rho(1 - \alpha^2)/(1 - \alpha^2\rho^2)$ . Therefore the function  $(a^n - z^n)/(1 - a^n z^n)$ , whose  $2n$  points of maximum and minimum modulus on the circle  $|z|=r$  separate each other, maps that circle onto a curve of length greater than

$$2n \cdot 2r^n (1 - a^{2n})/(1 - a^{2n}r^{2n}) \quad (0 < r < a).$$

The integral of this quantity, taken over the interval  $3^{-1/n} < r < a$ ,

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