distance $rh(y,\alpha_i)$. For $\alpha_i < \pi/2$ and $y > \cos(\alpha_i)^{-1}$ the picture is different, see Figure 1 below. $rh(y,\alpha_i)$ Figure 1: Illustration of the region cut off by a tangent line to a circle with radius r at a vertex of a polygon with angle $\alpha_i < \pi/2$.

The exponent $r h(y, \alpha_i)$ in Theorem ?? is the length cut off from the boundary ∂Q by a tangent line to a circle with radius r centered at a vertex that intersects one edge at distance ry from the vertex and the other necessarily at