

Non-trivial deformation of an entire function $abz + e^{bz} + c$

Shunsuke MOROSAWA*

Department of Mathematics and Information Science,
Faculty of Science, Kochi University, Kochi 780-8520, Japan

and

Masahiko TANIGUCHI

Department of Mathematics, Graduate School of Science,
Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan

Abstract

In this note, we consider dynamics of the family of transcendental entire functions $f(z; a, b, c) = abz + e^{bz} + c$. In particular, studying the case where they have a Baker domains, we investigate the area of Julia sets and the Hausdorff convergence of Julia sets.

Keywords: transcendental entire function; Baker domain; Julia set; Hausdorff convergence

Classification Categories: AMS No. 30D05, 58F23

Consider the family

$$f(z; a, b, c) = abz + e^{bz} + c.$$

These $f(z; a, b, c)$ with $a, b \neq 0$ are structurally infinite ([7]), for they have infinitely many critical values. For the sake of simplicity, we assume that a , b and c are real.

Theorem 1 *Let $ab \geq 1$, $a > 0$, $c \leq -1$ and*

$$a \log a - a + c < 0,$$

*Partially supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research 09640199

then $f = f(z; a, b, c)$ has a Baker domain $B = B_{a,b,c}$, which is completely invariant.

In particular, The Julia set is the boundary of B .

Proof. We set $D_0 = \{\operatorname{Re} z < 0\}$. Elementary calculation shows that D_0 is mapped by f to a proper subdomain in D_0 , and hence D_0 is invariant. The Fatou component B containing D_0 is a Baker domain, for if $z \in D_0$, then

$$\operatorname{Re} f(z) < ab\operatorname{Re} z.$$

Also the line $L_k = \{z = x + iy \mid x \geq 0, y = (2k + 1)\pi/b\}$ is mapped by f into D_0 , since the assumptions imply that

$$\operatorname{Re} (abz + e^{bz} + c) = abx - e^{bx} + c < 0,$$

for every $z \in L_k$.

Since every preimage of D_0 by f contains either D_0 or some L_k , it intersects with D_0 , which shows that B is completely invariant. ■

The set D_0 in the proof is called a fundamental set of the Baker domain B (see [1]).

The function $f = f(z; a, b, c)$ as above has a completely invariant Baker domain B containing the left half plane and the rays L_k . Since, for the set of all the critical points,

$$\left\{ z_m = \frac{\log a + (2m + 1)\pi i}{b} \right\} \subset D_0 \cup \{L_k\},$$

the orbits of every critical point have the imaginary parts tending to $-\infty$. Hence, a theorem of Hinkkanen, Krauskopf and Kriete [2] (essentially due to Bergweiler [3]) gives the following

Theorem 2 For such an $f(z; a, b, c)$ as in Theorem 1,

$$F(f) = B.$$

Proof. First, the boundary of the Baker domain B has a positive Euclidean distance, say $\sigma > 0$, from the post-critical set C^+ , consisting of the forward orbits of all critical points of f .

On the other hand, since B contains all L_k , every other Fatou component U has a bounded distance, say η , from the boundary of B . Then a theorem of Hinkkanen, Krauskopf and Kriete gives the assertion.

But for the sake of convenience, we include a proof, following their preprint. Suppose that there were a Fatou component U , which should be either a wandering domain or a Baker domain disjoint from B . Fix a point $\zeta \in U$, and set $\zeta_n = f^n(\zeta)$. Then the disk D_n with center ζ_n and radius

$$r_n = \sigma + d(\zeta_n, B)$$

satisfies that $D_n \cap C^+ = \emptyset$. Then there are a univalent branch ϕ_n of $(f^n)^{-1}$ which send ζ_n to ζ , and a point $\xi_n \in J(f)$ such that

$$|\zeta_n - \xi_n| = d(\zeta_n, B),$$

for every n . Since functions

$$g_n(z) = \phi_n(r_n z + \zeta_n)$$

on $\{|z| < 1\}$ map 0 to ζ and the images are disjoint from C^+ , $\{g_n\}$ is a normal family. So assume that g_n converges to g uniformly on compact sets. Then the preimages w_n of $\xi'_n = \phi_n(\xi_n)$ by g_n satisfy that

$$1 > \frac{\eta}{\sigma + \eta} > |w_n| > d$$

with some $d > 0$ by Schwarz lemma, since $\xi'_n \in J(f)$ can not tend to ζ . Thus g is non-constant and hence a univalent map, and the Carathéodory convergence theorem implies that, for an $r < 1$ sufficiently near to 1, $\{f^n\}$ on $D = g(\{|z| < r\})$ converges uniformly, and hence $D \subset F(f)$. But this contradicts the fact that $\xi'_n \in J(f)$ are contained in D for all but finite n . ■

Remark If every point z in a component U as in the above proof has such orbits that their real parts tending to $+\infty$, then the standard argument due to Eremenko and Lyubich gives the same contradiction.

We further note the following facts.

Theorem 3 *The Julia set of such an $f(z; a, b, c)$ as in Theorem 1 has vanishing area*

Proof. We can find an $\epsilon > 0$ such that

$$(L_k)_\epsilon = \{w \in \mathbb{C} \mid d(w, L_k) \leq \epsilon\} \subset B$$

for every k , the assertion follows from McMullen-Stallard theorem in [6]. ■

Proposition 4 Set $a = e^{i\alpha}$ and $b = i\beta$. Then we have

$$f(z; a, b, c) = \int_0^z 2be^{(\beta t + \alpha)i/2} \frac{\beta t - \alpha + \pi}{2} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{(\beta t - \alpha + \pi)^2}{4k^2\pi^2}\right) dt + d$$

Proof. Since

$$f'(z) = 2be^{(\beta z + \alpha)i/2} \cos \frac{\beta z - \alpha}{2},$$

by using the famous equation

$$\sin \pi z = \pi z \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{k^2}\right),$$

we have

$$f'(z) = 2be^{(\beta z + \alpha)i/2} \frac{\beta z - \alpha + \pi}{2} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{(\beta z - \alpha + \pi)^2}{4k^2\pi^2}\right).$$

Hence we obtain the desired equation. ■

Finally we consider convergence of Julia sets for two cases.

Theorem 5 Fix $b > 0$ and $c < -3$ satisfying $1 - bc + \log b > 0$ and let $ab < 1$. Then the sequence of the Julia sets $f_a(z) = f(z; a, b, c)$ converges to the Julia set of $f(z) = z + e^{bz} + c$ in the sense of the Hausdorff convergence as $ab \nearrow 1$.

Proof. The assumption $1 - bc + \log b > 0$ implies $F(f)$ consists of only one Baker domain, which can be seen by the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 1.

In the case $ab < 1$, there exists an attracting fixed point on the negative real axis, say $-r_a$ ($r_a > 0$). It is easy to see that r_a tends to infinity monotonically as $ab \nearrow 1$. We set

$$D_a = \{|z + r_a| < r_a\}.$$

For $z \in D_a$, we have

$$|f_a(z) + r_a| < abr_a + 2 < r_a + c + 3 < r_a.$$

This means D_a is a collapsing disk for the attracting fixed point $-r_a$. The sequence $\{D_a\}$ is monotonically increasing and converges to $D_0 = \{\operatorname{Re} z < 0\}$ in the sense of the Carathéodory convergence. To see the sequence of

the basins B_a of the attracting fixed points $-r_a$ to $F(f)$ in the sense of the Carathéodory convergence, we need to show only that, for an arbitrary compact set $E \subset F(f)$, there exists an $A > 0$ such that $E \subset B_a$ for all $a > A$ with $ab < 1$.

There exists an n such that $f^n(E) \subset D_0$, for D_0 is a fundamental set. Since $\{f_a\}$ converges to f uniformly on compact sets as $ab \nearrow 1$ (see [5]), we have $f^n(E) \subset D_a$, and hence E is contained in B_a for all $a > A$ for some A with $ab < 1$. Therefore the sequence of the complement $\{B_a^c\}$ converges to the complement $F(f)^c = J(f)$ in the sense of the Hausdorff convergence. Since $J(f)$ has no interior points, we see that $\{J(f_a)\}$ converges to $J(f)$ in the sense of the Hausdorff convergence. ■

The Fatou set of $f(z) = z + e^z$ contains infinitely many Baker domains, each of which is contained in the strip

$$S_m = \{|\operatorname{Im} z - (2m - 1)\pi| < \pi\}$$

for some $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ (see [4]). The orbits of every point in the Baker domain have the real parts tending to $-\infty$.

Theorem 6 *Let $f_c(z) = z + e^z + c$ with $c < 0$, then $F(f_c)$ consists of only one Baker Domain. Furthermore $\{J(f_c)\}$ converges to $J(z + e^z)$ as $c \nearrow 0$ in the sense of the Hausdorff convergence.*

Proof. We set $f(z) = z + e^z$. Let B_m be the Baker domain in S_m . If $z = x + i\{(2m - 1)\pi \pm (\alpha + \pi/2)\}$ with $0 \leq \alpha < \pi/2$, then we have

$$\operatorname{Re} f(z) = x + e^x \sin \alpha > x.$$

If $z = x + i\{(2m - 1)\pi \pm \alpha\}$ with $0 \leq \alpha < \pi/2$ and $x < 0$, then we have

$$\operatorname{Im} f(z) = (2m - 1)\pi \pm \alpha \mp e^x \sin \alpha$$

and thus

$$(2m - 1)\pi - \alpha < \operatorname{Im} f(z) < (2m - 1)\pi + \alpha.$$

Hence, for $z \in B_m$, there exists an N such that

$$|\operatorname{Im} f^n(z) - (2m - 1)\pi| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

for all $n > N$. Setting

$$K_m = \left\{ |\operatorname{Im} z - (2m - 1)\pi| < \frac{\pi}{2}, \operatorname{Re} z < 0 \right\},$$

we see that K_m is a fundamental set of B_m .

We consider only the case $c > -1$. Let $D_0 = \{\operatorname{Re} z < \log(-c)\}$, then it is a fundamental set of a Baker domain of f_c . Since $f_c(z) = f(z) + c$,

$$D_0 \cup \left(\bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} K_m \right)$$

is also a fundamental set. By the argument similar to that in the proof of Theorem 1, we see that $F(f_c)$ consists of only one Baker domain. Further by the argument similar to that in the proof of Theorem 5, we see that $\{J(f_c)\}$ converges to $J(f)$ as $c \nearrow 0$ in the sense of the Hausdorff convergence. ■

References

- [1] C. Cowen, *Iteration and the solution of functional equations for functions analytic in the unit disk*, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc., **265**(1981) 69-95.
- [2] A. Hinkkanen, B. Krauskopf and H. Kriete, *Growing a Baker domain from attracting islands I: The dynamics of the limit function*, preprint.
- [3] W. Bergweiler, *Invariant domains and singularities*, Math. Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. **117** (1995) 525-532.
- [4] S. Morosawa, Y. Nishimura, M. Taniguchi, and T. Ueda, *Holomorphic Dynamics*, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1999.
- [5] S. Morosawa, *The Carathéodory convergence of Fatou components of Polynomials to Baker domains or wandering domains*, to appear in Proceedings of the Second Congress ISAAC
- [6] G.M. Stallard *Entire functions with Julia sets of zero measure*, Math Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. **108** (1990) 551-557.
- [7] M Taniguchi, *Maskit surgery and structural finiteness of entire functions*, to appear