Asymptotic behavior of solutions to a nonlinear Beltrami equation

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Let D be a domain in \mathbb{C} and $\mu: D \to \mathbb{C}$ be a measurable function with $|\mu(z)| < 1$ a.e. in D. The linear PDE

$$f_{\overline{z}} = \mu(z) f_z. \tag{1}$$

is called the Beltrami equation; here z = x + iy,

$$f_{\overline{z}} = \frac{1}{2}(f_x + if_y), \quad f_z = \frac{1}{2}(f_x - if_y).$$

The function μ is called the complex dilatation.

Let $\sigma: D \to \mathbb{C}$ be a measurable function, and $m \ge 0$. We consider the following nonlinear equation

$$f_r = \sigma(re^{i\theta}) |f_\theta|^m f_\theta, \qquad (2)$$

written in the polar coordinates (r, θ) . Here f_r and f_{θ} are the partial derivatives of f in r and θ , respectively, satisfying

$$rf_r = zf_z + \bar{z}f_{\bar{z}}, f_\theta = i(zf_z - \bar{z}f_{\bar{z}}).$$

The equation (2) in the Cartesian coordinates has the form

$$f_{\bar{z}} = \frac{A(z)|zf_z - \bar{z}f_{\bar{z}}|^m - 1}{A(z)|zf_z - \bar{z}f_{\bar{z}}|^m + 1} \frac{z}{\bar{z}} f_z , \qquad (3)$$

where $A(z) = \sigma(z) |z| i$.

Note that in the case m = 0, the equation (2) is the usial Beltrami equation (1) with the complex dilatation

$$\mu(z) = \frac{z}{\bar{z}} \frac{A(z) - 1}{A(z) + 1}.$$

Let $\mathbb{B} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}.$

Theorem 1. Let $f: \mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{B}$ be a regular homeomorphic solution of the equation (2) which belongs to Sobolev class $W_{\text{loc}}^{1,2}$, and normalized by f(0) = 0. Assume that the coefficient $\sigma: \mathbb{B} \to \mathbb{C}$ satisfies the following condition

$$\liminf_{r \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{|z| < r} \frac{dxdy}{|z| (\operatorname{Im} \overline{\sigma}(z))^{\frac{1}{m+1}}} \right)^{m+1} \le \sigma_0 < \infty$$

Then

$$\liminf_{z \to 0} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z|} \le c_m \, \sigma_0^{\frac{1}{m}} < \infty \,,$$

where c_m is a positive constant depending on the parameter m.

References

 A. Golberg, R. Salimov and M. Stefanchuk. Asymptotic dilation of regular homeomorphisms. – arXiv:1805.00981v1. – 2018.