A Boundary Value Problem Arising in the Theory of Univalent Functions

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Introduction

In the past fifty years a great deal of attention has been given to the study of inequalities satisfied by the coefficients of univalent functions. Consider the class S of holomorphic functions w = f(z) with the Taylor series

$$f(z) = z + a_1 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + a_4 z^4 + \cdots$$

which are univalent in the unit disc. These map the unit disc conformally onto domains D. In 1916 Bieberbach [1] showed that, for all functions in S, $|a_2| \leq 2$, with equality only for the Koebe function

$$\frac{z}{(1 - e^{i\theta}z)^2} = z + 2e^{i\theta}z^2 + 3e^{2i\theta}z^3 + 4e^{3i\theta}z^4 + \cdots$$

This led him to conjecture $|a_n| \leq n$, and again with equality only for the Koebe function. Since then, in 1923 Loewner [11] proved $|a_3| \leq 3$, while in 1955 Garabedian—Schiffer [8] proved that $|a_4| \leq 4$.

Other conjectures arose for related classes of functions. We shall mention two of these since they have a bearing on our attitude. For the subset of S of odd univalent functions with Taylor coefficients c_{2n+1} , it was conjectured that

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