On Hölder Continuity at the Boundary in Conformal Maps*

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1. While there are various criteria for differentiability of the Riemann mapping function at the boundary of its domain of definition, it is useful to have a condition which requires less than these and yields the Hölder continuity of this function. Such a condition is presented here and moreover the Hölder exponent obtained is the best possible under the hypotheses.

Let C be a closed rectifiable Jordan curve with bounded arc length-chord length ratio, *i.e.* for any two points z_1 , $z_2 \in C$, the length Δs of the shorter arc of C between them satisfies $\Delta s \leq c |z_1 - z_2|$, where c > 1 is a constant. If φ maps the interior of C conformally onto the unit disk |w| < 1, we show that $\varphi \in \text{Lip}(\mu)$ on C where $\mu = \frac{1}{2}(1 - (1/\pi) \arcsin 1/c)^{-1}$ and that this exponent is sharp.

Domains with a boundary curve of bounded arc length-chord length ratio play a useful role in various applications of conformal mapping. If f denotes the *inverse* function of φ , this property, for example, ensures that f satisfies the Smirnov condition, *i.e.* that $\log |f'(w)|$ is represented by its Poisson integral in |w| < 1 [5, p. 183]; this condition is important in the theory of Szegö polynomials connected with arbitrary rectifiable Jordan curves. Furthermore, f(w) also satisfies a Hölder condition on |w| = 1, where the exponent depends on c [8]. Other properties which this mapping possesses have been given in [4] (see Remark 2 below) and [9].

- **2.** Theorem. Suppose C is a closed rectifiable Jordan curve in the z-plane such that
- (a) for any two points z_1 , z_2 ϵ C and the length Δs of the (shorter) arc of C between them

(1)
$$\Delta s \leq c |z_2 - z_1|, \quad c > 1, \quad c = constant$$

(b) the interior Ω of C contains the disk $|z| \leq 2\sigma$, $\sigma > 0$. Let $w = \varphi(z)$ map Ω conformally onto the unit disk such that $\varphi(0) = 0$. Let $\rho_0 = 0$

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