Entire functions in the Eremenko-Lyubich class which have bounded Fatou components

(joint work with Núria Fagella and Lasse Rempe-Gillen)

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Perspectives of Modern Complex Analysis Bedlewo, July 2014



Joensuu, 1991



Kommern, 1993

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$$f: \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$$
 entire, $f^n = f \circ f \circ \cdots \circ f$

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$$\begin{split} f : \mathbb{C} &\to \mathbb{C} \text{ entire, } f^n = f \circ f \circ \cdots \circ f \\ F(f) &= \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \colon \{ f^n \} \text{ normal in } z \} = \text{Fatou set} \\ J(f) &= \mathbb{C} \setminus F(f) = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \colon \{ f^n \} \text{ not normal in } z \} = \text{Julia set} \end{split}$$

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Examples of Julia sets in the family $f(z) = cos(\alpha z + \beta)$



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Theorem 1: For hyperbolic $f \in \mathcal{B}$ and a periodic component D of F(f) the following are equivalent:

(a) the orbit of *D* contains no asymptotic curves and only finitely many critical points

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May now use similar techniques as for hyperbolic polynomials.

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Theorem 2: Let $f \in \mathcal{B}$ be hyperbolic with no asymptotic values. Suppose that there exists N such that every component of F(f) contains at most N critical points, counting multiplicity. Then J(f) is locally connected.

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Corollary: Let $f \in S$ be hyperbolic with no asymptotic values. Suppose the critical values are all in different components of F(f) and that there is a uniform bound on the multiplicity of the critical points. Then J(f) is locally connected.

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$$= \left\{ e^{-az^2 + bz + c} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z}{x_k} \right) e^{z/x_k} \colon a, b, c, x_k \in \mathbb{R}, a \ge 0 \right\}$$

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$$a_{2} + 2\pi i$$

$$a_{1} + \pi i$$

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$$a_{-1} - \pi i$$

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Choose conformal map φ from lower half-plane onto "comb domain" Ω .

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Choose Ω as sketched, with a rapidly increasing sequence (N_k) of odd numbers, where $N_1 = 1$. Obtain $f \in \mathcal{LP}$ with critical values -1 and 0.

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Ω	Critical points corresponding to $\pm i\pi N_k$ are simple and give critical value -1 .
iπN2	Critical points corresponding to gaps between $i\pi N_{k-1}$ and $i\pi N_k$ have multiplicity $N_k - N_{k-1} - 1$
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