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# About my research

I am interested to continue my work in all the topics mentioned below. E.g. a discussion with visiting researchers lead to [4]. Many papers similar to [9] can be simplified with methods similar to those in [1]. Studies on Yamanoi's results and 3D graphics have proven to be fruitful.

### About my publications

In [1], I studied the equation

$$f'' + A_1(z) \exp\left(\frac{a_1}{(1-z)^{p_1}}\right) f' + A_0(z) \exp\left(\frac{a_0}{(1-z)^{p_0}}\right) f = 0,$$
 (\*)

where  $A_j$  are analytic in  $\mathbb{D} \cup \{1\}$ , and  $p_j \in (0, \infty)$ , and  $a_j \in \mathbb{C}$ . Here  $\mathbb{C}$  is the complex plane and  $\mathbb{D} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} ; |z| < 1\}$  is the unit disc. It is noteworthy, that behavior of  $A_j$  in other parts of  $\partial \mathbb{D}$  is not known.

I found cases of suitable constants  $a_i$ , and  $p_i$  such that all non-trivial solutions of (\*) have order of growth

$$\sigma(f) = \lim_{r \to 1^{-}} \frac{\log \log M(r, f)}{-\log(1 - r)} \ge p_0,$$

where  $M(r, f) = \max_{|z|=r} |f(z)|$ . The main tool was a localization mapping  $T : \mathbb{D} \to \mathbb{D}$  such that  $T(\mathbb{D})$  is a drop-shaped area touching the point z = 1. The motivation of was to show that results in [9] can be proved and improved by using some suitable localization mapping.

In [2], we studied the equation

$$f'' + A(z)f = 0, (1)$$

where A is analytic in  $\mathbb{D}$ . We found that

$$\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}|A(z)|(1-|z|^2)^2\log\frac{e}{1-z}<1\quad\text{implies}\quad\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}|f'(z)|(1-|z|^2)<\infty,$$

that is, f belongs to the Bloch space. Similarly,

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |A(z)| (1-|z|^2)^2 < p(p+1) \quad \text{implies} \quad \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |f(z)| (1-|z|^2)^p < \infty,$$

that is, f belongs to the  $H_p^{\infty}$  space. Both results were shown to be sharp. The results were generalized for the nth order equation. The main method was integration, that is, expressing f in terms of  $f^{(n)}$  by using the Fundamental Theorem of calculus. A suitable weight function was introduced and studied.

In [3] we studied the equation (1). We found sufficient conditions for A such that all solutions of (1) belong to certain function space such as  $H^{\infty}$ , BMOA or the Bloch space. The main method was to use representation theorems for the function spaces. Also the distribution of zeros of solutions of (1) and a third order equation was studied.

In [4], we studied the equation

$$f'' + A(z)f = 0$$

placing the solutions in the Fock space. The methods were mostly same than in [3].

In [6], we studied locally univalent analytic functions f that satisfy

$$\left| \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right| (1 - |z|^2) < 1 + C(1 - |z|), \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

for some  $C \in (0, \infty)$ . We found that such f is univalent in certain horodiscs. That is, f attains each complex value at most once in such horodiscs. Becker's univalence criterion states that if (\*) holds for C = 0, then f is univalent in  $\mathbb{D}$ .

In [5] we studied finite valence criteria for locally univalent functions  $f: \mathbb{D} \to \mathbb{D}$ . We studied the case where f is analytic in  $\mathbb{D}$ , and the case where f is harmonic and orientation preserving in  $\mathbb{D}$ . In the latter case,  $f = g + \overline{h}$  for some analytic functions g and h and |h(z)| < |g(z)| for  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . The main tool was to use the localization idea from the recent paper [10].

In [7] and [8], I helped with the complex analytic tools. The topic of the papers is photonics.

## About my postdoc period 12/2018-7/2019

We studied two papers [11] and [12] by K. Yamanoi. We held a seminar discussing the details of these papers; the materials can be found in [13]. Currently, one PhD student is studying the analogues of the results for the difference operator. I am his second supervisor.

Let me say briefly what are [11] and [12] are about. In [11, Theorem 1.2] where, essentially, the number of poles and a-points of a meromorphic function are bounded by the number of zeros of its k<sup>th</sup> derivative. This allows Yamanoi to prove the Mues' and Gol'dberg conjectures. The proof is divided into two theorems: we discussed the entire proof of [11, Theorem 1.3] in our seminar; whereas the proof of [11, Theorem 1.4] requires advanced techniques.

To discuss the content of [12], recall that the Second main theorem of Nevanlinna theory reads

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \log^{+} \frac{1}{|f(re^{i\theta} - a_{j})|} d\theta \le 2T(r, f) - N_{1}(r, f) + S(r, f).$$

In [12, Theorem 1], Yamanoi lets k = k(r) with suitable growth rate, replaces the sum with a maximum over  $a_j$ , and places the maximum inside the integral. Consequently, instead of an inequality, an asymptotic equality is attained. For details, see [12].

## About programming 3D visualizations

I gave a talk [15] on my approach to create 3D visualizations by using the JSXGraph JavaScript library. Inspired by this, the developers are implementing the 3D features in the library. For an announcement, see [14].

### References

#### My publications

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- [14] Release of JSXGraph 1.4.3 https://jsxgraph.org/wp/2022-04-14-release-of-version-1.4.3/

#### **Talks**

[15] Huusko, J.-M., JSXGraph and 3D graphics, JSXGraph conference, 6.10.2021 (abstract).