

RESEARCH

Open Access



Stream lines, quaselines and holomorphic motions

Gaven J. Martin*

*Correspondence:
G.J.Martin@massey.ac.nz
Massey University, Auckland,
New Zealand

Abstract

We give a new application of the theory of holomorphic motions to study the distortion of level lines of harmonic functions and stream lines of ideal planar fluid flow. In various settings, we show they are in fact quaselines—the quasiconformal images of the real line. These methods also provide quite explicit global estimates on the geometry of these curves.

Mathematics Subject Classification: 30C62, 37F30, 30C75

1 Background

The theory of holomorphic motions, introduced by Mané-Sad-Sullivan [1] and advanced by Ślodkowski [2], has had a significant impact on the theory of quasiconformal mappings. A reasonably thorough account of this is given in our book [3]. In [4, 5] we established some classical distortion theorems for quasiconformal mappings and used the theory to develop connections between Schottky's theorem and Teichmüller's theorem. We also gave sharp estimates on the distortion of quasicircles which in turn gave estimates for the distortion of extensions of analytic germs as studied in [6]. Here we consider the geometry of stream lines for ideal fluid flow in a domain and establish bounds on their distortion in terms of a reference line. These bounds come from an analysis of the geometry of the level lines of the hyperbolic metric and seem to be of independent interest. When the reference line is known to be a quasiline—the image of \mathbb{R} under a quasiconformal map of \mathbb{C} —which occurs for instance when there is some symmetry about, it follows that all level lines are quaselines and it is possible to give explicit distortion estimates which contains global geometric information—such as bounded turning—for the curve, see for instance (8) below. As such these estimates will have implications for parabolic linearisations.

We first recall the two basic notions we need here.

1.1 Quasiconformal mappings

A homeomorphism $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined on a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ and in the Sobolev class $f \in W_{loc}^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{C})$ of functions with locally square integrable first derivatives is said to be *quasiconformal* if there is a $1 \leq K < \infty$ so that f satisfies the *distortion inequality*

$$|Df(z)|^2 \leq K J(z, f), \text{ almost everywhere in } \Omega \quad (1)$$

Here $Df(z)$ is the Jacobian matrix and $J(z, f)$ its determinant. If such a K exists, we will say that f is K -quasiconformal. The basic theory of quasiconformal mappings is described in [3]. Quasiconformal mappings have the basic property of “bounded distortion” as they take infinitesimal circles to infinitesimal ellipses, whereas conformal mappings have no distortion ($K = 1$) as a consequence of the Cauchy-Riemann equations. The distortion inequality (1) actually implies the improved regularity $f \in W_{loc}^{1,p}(\Omega)$, for all $p < 2K/(K-1)$, [3, Astala’s theorem].

1.2 Holomorphic motions

The theorem quoted below, known as the extended λ -lemma and first proved by Slodkowski [2], is key in what follows. The distortion estimate of K in terms of the hyperbolic metric was observed by Bers & Royden earlier and it is from this that we will be able to make our explicit distortion estimates below. See [7] for a discussion. A complete and accessible proof can be found in [3, Chapter 12]. First, the definition of a holomorphic motion.

Let $X \subset \hat{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ be a set and \mathbb{D} the unit disk. A holomorphic motion of X is a map $\Phi : \mathbb{D} \times X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{C}}$ such that

- For any fixed $a \in X$, the map $\lambda \mapsto \Phi(\lambda, a)$ is holomorphic.
- For any fixed $\lambda \in \mathbb{D}$, the map $a \mapsto \Phi(\lambda, a)$ is an injection.
- $\Phi(0, a) = a$ for all $a \in X$.

Note especially that there is no assumption regarding the measurability of X or the continuity of Φ as a function of $a \in X$ or the two variables $(\lambda, a) \in \mathbb{D} \times X$.

Theorem 1 *Let $\Phi : \mathbb{D} \times X \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{C}}$ be a holomorphic motion of X . Then Φ has an extension to $\hat{\Phi} : \mathbb{D} \times \hat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{C}}$ which is a holomorphic motion of $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ and for each $\lambda \in \mathbb{D}$*

$$\hat{\Phi}_\lambda = \hat{\Phi}(\lambda, \cdot) : \hat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{C}} \text{ is } \frac{1 + |\lambda|}{1 - |\lambda|} \text{ - quasiconformal.} \tag{2}$$

Moreover, if $\rho_{\mathbb{D}}$ denotes the hyperbolic metric (curvature = -1) of the unit disk, then for $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{D}$ the map $\hat{\Phi}_{\lambda_1}^{-1} \circ \hat{\Phi}_{\lambda_2}$ is K -quasiconformal, with $\log K = \rho_{\mathbb{D}}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$.

Remark We note that using the Riemann mapping theorem here the parameter space \mathbb{D} can be replaced by any simply connected domain Ω , provided we replace 0 by a point $\lambda_0 \in \Omega$ and assume that $\Phi(\lambda_0, a) = a$ for all $a \in X$. Then the estimate (2) becomes

$$\hat{\Phi}_\lambda = \hat{\Phi}(\lambda, \cdot) : \hat{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{C}} \text{ is } e^{\rho_\Omega(\lambda_0, \lambda)} \text{ - quasiconformal.} \tag{3}$$

We will use this formulation when Ω is a strip.

2 Geometry of hyperbolic level lines

In what follows $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ will denote a Jordan domain, so that $\partial\Omega$ is a topological circle. The reader will see that this is not necessary in much of what follows; however, it allows simplification in that we do not need to speak carefully of prime ends, impressions and boundary values as every quasiconformal mapping between Jordan domains extends

homeomorphically to the boundary. In particular, every Riemann map $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ extends homeomorphically to the boundary. A hyperbolic line $\gamma \in \Omega$ is a complete hyperbolic geodesic. In a Jordan domain γ has two endpoints $\gamma_{\pm} \in \partial\Omega$. For each such line there is a Riemann map $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ with $\varphi([-1, 1]) = \bar{\gamma}$ and $\varphi(-1) = \gamma_{-}$, $\varphi(+1) = \gamma_{+}$. For $c \geq 0$, an arc $\alpha \subset \Omega$ is a c -level line of γ of the hyperbolic distance if for all $z \in \alpha$,

$$\rho_{\Omega}(z, \gamma) = c. \tag{4}$$

Here ρ_{Ω} is the hyperbolic distance of Ω . Since, by assumption, Ω has a nice boundary the curve α extends to the boundary with endpoints $\alpha_{\pm} = \gamma_{\pm}$. Our first theorem states that the level lines are the images of the line γ under a self mapping of the domain with bounded distortion.

Theorem 2 *Let α be a c -level line of the hyperbolic line $\gamma \in \Omega$. Then there is a K -quasi-conformal mapping $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ such that*

- $f(\gamma) = \alpha$,
- $f|_{\partial\Omega} = \text{identity}$,
- $K \leq e^c$.

Proof Let $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \Omega$ with $\varphi((-1, 1)) = \gamma$. There is a conformal mapping from the strip $\mathcal{S} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |\Im(z)| < \pi/2\}$ to \mathbb{D} so that the image of the real line is the interval $(-1, 1)$. Thus there is a conformal mapping $\psi : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \Omega$ with $\psi(\mathbb{R}) = \gamma$. We define a holomorphic motion $\Phi(\lambda, a)$ of γ and parameterised by $\lambda \in \mathcal{S}$ using the rule

$$\Phi(\lambda, a) = \psi(\psi^{-1}(a) + \lambda) \tag{5}$$

Then $\Phi(0, a) = \text{identity}$, and this motion clearly depends holomorphically on λ and is an injection for every λ . The hyperbolic metric in \mathcal{S} is $|dz|/\cos(y)$, [8, Example 7.9]; thus the level lines (of \mathbb{R}) of the hyperbolic distance are of the form $\{(x, t) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ and if we choose t so that

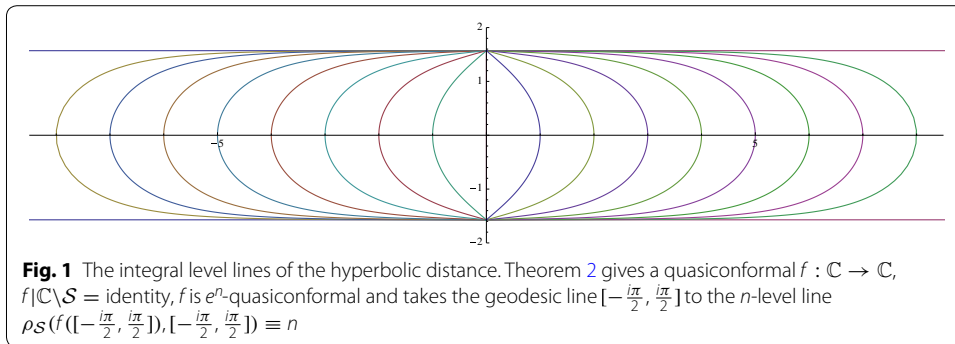
$$\int_0^t \frac{dy}{\cos(y)} = c,$$

then $\Phi(t, \gamma) = \alpha$. Notice that for all $\lambda \in \mathcal{S}$, $\Phi(\lambda, \gamma) \subset \Omega$ and that $\Phi(\lambda, \gamma_{\pm}) = \gamma_{\pm}$. Thus we can extend this function in the first instance by

$$\Phi(\lambda, a) = \begin{cases} \psi(\psi^{-1}(a) + \lambda) & a \in \gamma \\ a & a \in \partial\Omega \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

and it is now clear that Φ defines a holomorphic motion of $\gamma \cup \partial\Omega$. Theorem 1 now tells us that Φ is the restriction of a holomorphic motion of the Riemann sphere (note we have parameterised over \mathcal{S} as per the remark following Theorem 1). At time $\lambda = t$ we obtain the quasi-conformal mapping we seek and the distortion estimate follows from (3) since $K \leq e^{\rho_{\mathcal{S}}(0,t)}$ and $\rho_{\mathcal{S}}(0, t) = \rho_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R} \pm t) = c$, where $\rho_{\mathcal{S}}$ denotes the hyperbolic distance of \mathcal{S} . \square

The next theorem concerns the level lines of the function associated with harmonic measure as illustrated in Fig. 1.



Theorem 3 Let Ω be a Jordan domain and α an open sub arc of $\partial\Omega$. Let $h : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the harmonic function with boundary values $h(z) = 1$ for $z \in \alpha$ and $h(z) = 0$ for $z \in \partial\Omega \setminus \bar{\alpha}$. Then for each $0 < a \leq b < 1$, there is a K -quasiconformal mapping $f : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$, $f|_{\partial\Omega} = \text{identity}$ and $f(\{h = a\}) = \{h = b\}$ with the distortion estimate

$$K \leq \frac{\tan \frac{b\pi}{2}}{\tan \frac{a\pi}{2}} \tag{7}$$

Remark We note that for b near $a = \frac{1}{2}$ we have

$$K_f \approx 1 + \pi \left| b - \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

One might reasonably expect a quadratic term here though.

Proof Let $\psi : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \Omega$ be a conformal mapping with $\psi(\{y = \pi/2\}) = \alpha$ and $\psi(\{y = -\pi/2\}) = \partial\Omega \setminus \bar{\alpha}$. A harmonic function which is 0 on $\{y = -\pi/2\}$ and 1 on $\{y = \pi/2\}$ is simply $\tilde{h}(z) = \frac{y}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}$, $z = x + iy$. Its level lines are $\{\tilde{h}(z) = c\} = \{y = \frac{\pi}{2}(2c - 1)\}$ for $0 < c < 1$. Then $h(z) = \tilde{h} \circ \psi^{-1}$. The process is now as above, we can holomorphically move these level lines keeping the boundary lines $\{y = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ and transfer this to Ω by ψ . The distortion is estimated by the exponential of the hyperbolic distance between the lines $\{h = a\}$ and $\{h = b\}$, that is between the lines $\{y = \frac{\pi}{2}(2a - 1)\}$ and $\{y = \frac{\pi}{2}(2b - 1)\}$. This is

$$\rho = \left| \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}(2a-1)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}(2b-1)} \frac{dt}{\cos(t)} \right| = \log \left| \frac{1 + \tan(t/2)}{1 - \tan(t/2)} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}(2a-1)}^{t=\frac{\pi}{2}(2b-1)}$$

and, after a little manipulation, we obtain the formula that we have given in (7). □

A *quasi-arc*, respectively *quasiline*, *quasicircle*, is the image of the line segment $(-1, 1)$, respectively \mathbb{R} , $\mathbb{S} = \partial\mathbb{D}$, under a quasiconformal mapping $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Quasilines are simply quasicircles on the Riemann sphere which pass through ∞ . When we know that the mapping f is K -quasiconformal, then we refer to K -quasiarcs, K -quasilines and K -quasicircles. There are many interesting geometric characterisations of these sets via criteria involving cross ratios and bounded turning initially discovered by Ahlfors, see

[9] for a comprehensive survey. For instance if α is a quasiline, then there is a universal constant C_α such that if $z, w \in \alpha$ and α_{zw} denote the finite subarc between them, we have

$$\text{diameter}(\alpha_{zw}) \leq C_\alpha |z - w| \tag{8}$$

This estimate is typically referred to as “bounded turning”.

Remark Consideration of the level line $1 - \delta$ as per Fig. 2 which is a $\tan\left(\frac{(1-\delta)\pi}{2}\right)$ -quasiline with an asymptotic angle $\delta\pi/2$ with the imaginary axis at ∞ shows the bounded turning condition (8) cannot hold in general with a constant $C_\alpha < K$, for a K -quasiline α .

We now have the next two corollaries.

Corollary 1 *Let Ω and h be as in Theorem 3. If for some value of $a \in (0, 1)$ the level line $\{h = a\}$ is a quasi-arc, then all level lines are quasi-arcs.*

Corollary 2 *Let Ω be a Jordan domain symmetric across the real line, $\alpha = \partial\Omega \cap \{\Im(z) > 0\}$, $\beta = \partial\Omega \cap \{\Im(z) < 0\}$ and h the harmonic function with $h = 1$ on α , $h = 0$ on β . Then for $b \geq \frac{1}{2}$ the level line*

$$\gamma = \{h = b\} \cup \mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega$$

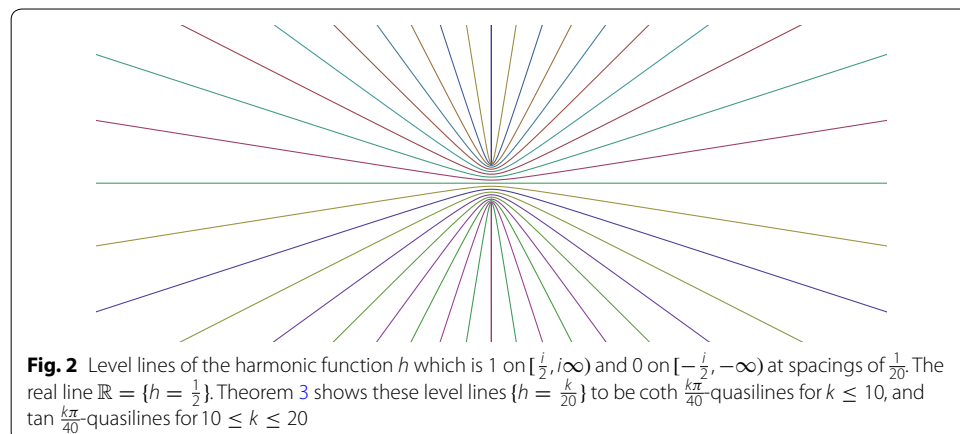
is a quasi-line with distortion

$$K \leq \tan \frac{b\pi}{2}$$

Proof The hypotheses imply that $\{h = \frac{1}{2}\}$ is a segment of the real axis and thus a quasi-arc with distortion $K = 1$. The results follow once we extend the mapping f given by Theorem 3 by the identity outside Ω and note the resulting map is quasiconformal. \square

3 Ideal fluid flow

Knowing geometric information about the level lines of harmonic functions has many applications. Here we give a couple which are simple and direct and concern ideal fluid



flow in a channel and in particular two examples where computational results are known [10, 11]. In some ways the regularity results we derive (showing level lines are quasi lines) justify the computational results.

A channel is the conformal image of the strip \mathcal{S} , $\varphi : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, with the property that $\varphi(x + iy) \rightarrow \pm\infty$ as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$. A channel is not a Jordan domain, but the reader can easily see that the above results apply without modification to this situation.

Conformal invariance shows us that the stream lines of the fluid flow starting with a source at $-\infty$ and flowing to a sink at $+\infty$ are the level curves of a real-valued nonconstant harmonic function h which is constant on the boundary. We can normalise so that these numbers are $h = +1$ on $\varphi(x + i\pi/2)$ and $h = -1$ on $\varphi(x - i\pi/2)$. With this normalisation there is a central stream line $\alpha_0 = \{h = 0\}$. We have the following two corollaries.

Corollary 3 *Let \mathcal{C} be a channel and α a stream line for the flow of an incompressible fluid. Then there is a quasiconformal map $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with $f(\alpha_0) = \alpha$, $f|_{\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathcal{C}} = \text{identity}$ and*

$$K_f \leq e^{d_{hyp}(\alpha_0, \alpha)},$$

where d_{hyp} is the hyperbolic metric of \mathcal{C} .

Of course α_0 need not be a quasiline itself—the channel could be a regular neighbourhood of a smoothly embedded real line which is not quasiconformally equivalent to \mathbb{R} by a mapping of \mathbb{C} . The results say that every stream line is the bounded geometric image of the central line. Next, if \mathcal{C} is symmetric about the real line then $\alpha_0 = \mathbb{R}$ and we have the following:

Corollary 4 *Let \mathcal{C} be a channel which is symmetric across the real line and α a stream line for the flow of an incompressible fluid. Then α is a K -quasiline and*

$$K \leq e^{d_{hyp}(\alpha, \mathbb{R})}$$

We can also consider flow around an obstacle, such as illustrated in Fig. 3. The following theorem has many obvious generalisations and we only present the simplest case.

Theorem 4 *Let Ω be a domain with $\overline{\Omega} \subset \mathcal{S}$. Let α be a streamline homotopic to the either line $\{\Im m(z) = \pm\pi/2\}$ for ideal fluid flow in the obstructed channel $\mathcal{S} \setminus \Omega$. Then α is a K -quasiline and*

$$K \leq e^{d_{hyp}(\alpha, \mathbb{R} + i\pi/2)},$$

where the metric is that of the domain

$$D = \{\Im m(z) = \pi/2\} \cup \varphi(\{0 < y < \pi/2\}) \cup (\varphi(\{0 < y < \pi/2\})^*),$$

where $*$ denotes reflection in the line $\{\Im m(z) = \pi/2\}$.

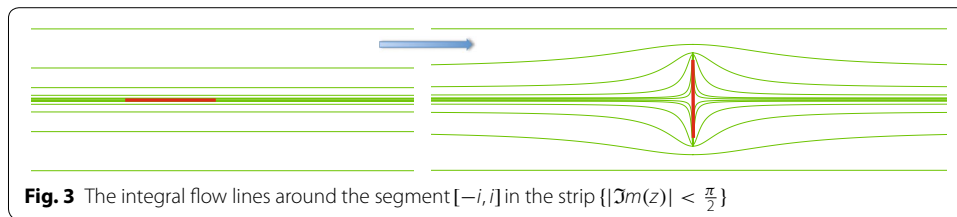


Fig. 3 The integral flow lines around the segment $[-i, i]$ in the strip $\{\Im m(z) < \frac{\pi}{2}\}$

Proof The modulus of the ring $\mathcal{S} \setminus [-r, r]$ tends to infinity as $r \searrow 0$ and 0 for $r = \infty$. This modulus is continuous and so the intermediate value theorem gives us an r so that $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{S} \setminus [-r, r]) = \text{Mod}(\mathcal{S} \setminus \Omega)$. For this r there is a conformal mapping $\varphi : \mathcal{S} \setminus [-r, r] \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \setminus \Omega$. The stream lines for ideal fluid flow in $\mathcal{S} \setminus [-r, r]$ are simply the lines $\{\mathbb{R} + iy : 0 < |y| \leq \pi/2\}$. The images of these lines under φ are the stream lines for flow in $\mathcal{S} \setminus \Omega$. We can also use the Carathéodory/Schwarz extension/reflection principle to extend φ to a map $\tilde{\varphi} : \{z : 0 < y < \pi\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\tilde{\varphi}(\mathbb{R} + i\pi/2) = \mathbb{R} + i\pi/2$. It follows from Corollary 4 that for $0 < y < \pi/2$, the stream line $\tilde{\varphi}(\mathbb{R} + iy)$ is a quasiline with distortion $e^{d_{hyp}(\tilde{\varphi}(\mathbb{R} + iy), \mathbb{R} + i\pi/2)}$ —with the metric here being that of $\tilde{\varphi}(\{0 < y < \pi\})$. \square

It is not difficult to further refine this estimate upon consideration of the harmonic function involved following the arguments given for Corollary 2. What is remarkable here is that the global geometric estimates one achieves on the stream lines do not depend on the complexity of the object. Indeed the fact that the hyperbolic metric increases under inclusion implies that we can use a slightly larger smooth approximation to the object to get the estimates we require. So the boundary being highly irregular (say Hausdorff dimension > 1) does not matter for estimating the distortion unless the stream line comes very close to the boundary. Further, the same argument (with the same estimates) works for flow around multiple objects, though there are issues when there is more than one obstacle as further conformal invariants may appear. In the simplest case, the bounds on the distortion of the stream lines apply for flow around $\varphi(\mathcal{S} \setminus \cup I_i) \subset \mathcal{S}$, where $\{I_i\}$ is any disjoint collection of closed intervals of \mathbb{R} , and φ is conformal with $\varphi(\{\Im m(z) = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\}) = \{\Im m(z) = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}\}$

Acknowledgements

GJM research supported by the Marsden Fund.

Received: 18 February 2015 Accepted: 19 February 2015

Published online: 15 September 2015

References

1. Mané, R., Sad, P., Sullivan, D.: On the dynamics of rational maps. *Ann. Sci. Ecole Norm. Sup.* **16**, 193–217 (1983)
2. Slodkowski, Z.: Holomorphic motions and polynomial hulls. *Proc. Am. Math. Soc.* **111**, 347–355 (1991)
3. Astala, K., Iwaniec, T., Martin, G.J.: Elliptic partial differential equations and quasiconformal mappings in the plane. Princeton Mathematical Series, 48. Princeton University Press, Princeton (2009)
4. Martin, G.J.: The distortion theorem for quasiconformal mappings, Schottky’s theorem and holomorphic motions. *Proc. Am. Math. Soc.* **125**, 1095–1103 (1997)
5. Martin, G.J.: Holomorphic motions and quasicircles. *Proc. Am. Math. Soc.* **141**, 3911–3918 (2013)
6. Jiang, Y.: Holomorphic motions, Fatou linearization, and quasiconformal rigidity for parabolic germs. *Mich. Math. J.* **58**, 517–534 (2009)
7. Gardiner, F.P., Jiang, Y., Wang, Z.: Holomorphic motions and related topics, *Geometry of Riemann surfaces*. London Math. Soc. Lecture Note Ser., 368, pp. 156–193. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge (2010)

8. Beardon, A.F., Minda, D.: The hyperbolic metric and geometric function theory, Quasiconformal mappings and their applications, 956. Narosa, New Delhi (2007)
9. Gehring, F.W., Hag, K.: The ubiquitous quasidisk, *Mathematical Surveys and Monographs*, 184. Amer. Math. Soc, Providence, RI (2012)
10. Moshkin, N.P., Mounnamprang, P.: Numerical simulation of vortical ideal fluid flow through curved channel. *Int. J. Numer. Meth. Fluids* **41**, 1173–1189 (2003)
11. Weber, R., Hureau, J.: Ideal fluid flow past obstacles in an arbitrary channel: comparison of numerical and experimental results. *J. Fluid Mech.* **447**, 129–148 (2001)

Submit your manuscript to a SpringerOpen[®] journal and benefit from:

- ▶ Convenient online submission
- ▶ Rigorous peer review
- ▶ Immediate publication on acceptance
- ▶ Open access: articles freely available online
- ▶ High visibility within the field
- ▶ Retaining the copyright to your article

Submit your next manuscript at ▶ springeropen.com
