## THE PHRAGMÉN-LINDELÖF PRINCIPLE

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The theorem below is one version of the Phragmén-Lindelöf principle [4], which extends the maximum modulus theorem. The theorem has many applications, including the proof of a better-known but less general result [3], which is sometimes attributed to Phragmén and Lindelöf.

The usual proofs of the principle have a function  $\omega(z)$  regular in D and use analytic continuation [2, p. 394], or a branch of  $\log \omega(z)$  [1, p. 138], in order to define  $[\omega(z)]^n$ . So D is required to be simply connected and  $\omega(z)$  is required to be non-vanishing. This note removes these restrictions and gives a more elementary proof.

Theorem. Let f(z) be regular in the bounded domain D and let M be a constant. Suppose there is a regular function  $\omega(z) \not\equiv 0$  in D with  $|\omega(z)| \leq 1$  such that the boundary of D is the union of two sets A and B, and

- (a) whenever z is sufficiently close to A,  $|f(z)| \le M$ , and
- (b) for every  $\eta > 0$ , whenever z is sufficiently close to B,  $|f(z)| |\omega(z)|^{\eta} \leq M$ . Then, for all z in D,  $|f(z)| \leq M$ .

**Proof.** For each positive integer n,  $F_n(z) = [f(z)]^n \omega(z)$  is regular in D. If z is sufficiently close to A,  $|F_n(z)| \le M^n$ , by (a). If z is sufficiently close to B,  $|F_n(z)| \le M^n$ , by (b), with  $\eta = 1/n$ . The boundary of D is  $A \cup B$ , so by the maximum modulus theorem,  $|F_n(z)| \le M^n$ , for all z in D. That is,  $|f(z)| |\omega(z)|^{1/n} \le M$ , for all n. Hence,  $|f(z)| \le M$ , for all z such that  $\omega(z) \ne 0$ . Since |f(z)| is continuous and the zeros of  $\omega(z)$  are isolated,  $|f(z)| \le M$ , for all z in D.

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