



Lappan's five-point theorem for φ -normal harmonic mappings

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Received: 26 June 2024 / Accepted: 11 August 2024

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Abstract

A harmonic mapping $f = h + \bar{g}$ in $\mathbb{D}$ is φ -normal if $f^\#(z) = \mathcal{O}(|\varphi(z)|)$, as $|z| \rightarrow 1^-$, where $f^\#(z) = (|h'(z)| + |g'(z)|)/(1 + |f(z)|^2)$. In this paper, we establish several sufficient conditions for harmonic mappings to be φ -normal. We also extend the five-point theorem of Lappan for φ -normal harmonic mappings.

Keywords Normal functions · Normal harmonic mappings · φ -normal functions · Spherical derivative

Mathematics Subject Classification 30D45 · 31A05

1 Introduction and main results

The notion of *normal functions* was introduced by Yosida in [21], and later studied by Noshiro, although they did not use the term normal function. For the class of normal functions both of them used the term “**class (A)**”. The name **normal function** was given by Lehto and Virtanen in their pioneering paper [13], wherein they showed that the normal functions are closely related to the problems of boundary behaviour of meromorphic functions. Let us recall the definition of normal function. A meromorphic function f on the unit disc $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{C}$ is normal if the family $\{f \circ \varphi : \varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})\}$ is normal in the sense of Montel in $\mathbb{D}$, where $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ is the group of conformal automorphisms of the unit disc. Noshiro established a characterization of normal

Communicated by Adrian Constantin.

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