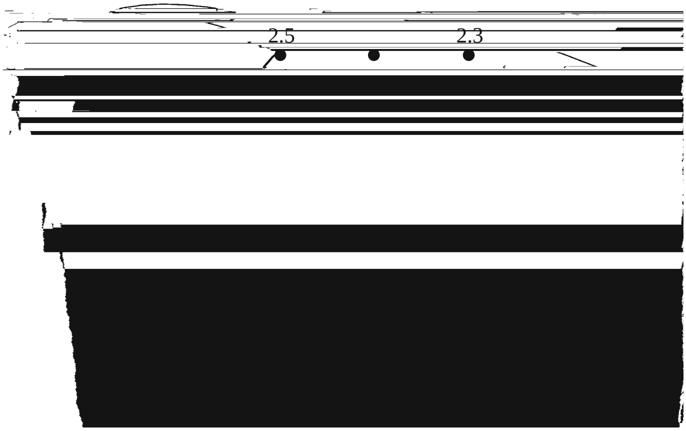
Recall that $_{n+1}$ is a conformal mapping from the union of interstices bounded by circles of H_{n+1} to the union of interstices bounded by circles of H'_{n+1}. We let $G_n \equiv \; _{n+1}$ on the

Denote by $\gamma_0 = \{|z| = 3/(2n)\}$. The smallest and largest circles mutually tangent to $M_n(c_0)$ and $M_n(\gamma_0)$ have radii

$$\frac{1}{}$$


2.5
2.3

Let us write $G_n = K_n \circ F_n : P_{\square} \to W$, where $F_n : P_{\square} \to P$ is the quasiconformal mapping with Beltrami differential

5 Proof of the lemmas

$$M_{D,j}|_{I_{D,j}} = \quad {}_{n+1}|_{I_{D,j}}$$

where π and $\overline{\pi}$ are the conformal homeomorphisms. The quasiconformal homeomorphism $\overline{F}_n$

where $K(x+iy)$ is the maximal dilatation of $\widetilde{F}$, and $J(x+iy)$ is the Jacobi of $\sim$

From the Schwarz inequality we get

$$|\alpha_1 + \alpha_2\zeta_2|^2$$
$$\leq |\alpha_1 + \alpha_2\zeta_1|^2 \cdot \int_0^1 \int_0^1 K(x + t(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2\zeta_1))\, dt\, dx \cdot \int_0^1 \int_0^1$$