

Nataliya Ilkevych  
Denys Romash  
Evgeny Sevost'yanov  
(Zhytomyr, Ukraine)

## ON CONVERGENCE OF SOME CLASS OF MAPPINGS IN METRIC SPACES

Everywhere further,  $(X, d, \mu)$  and  $(X', d', \mu')$  are metric spaces with metrics  $d$  and  $d'$  and locally finite Borel measures  $\mu$  and  $\mu'$ , correspondingly. Let  $G$  and  $G'$  be domains with finite Hausdorff dimensions  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha' \geq 2$  in  $(X, d, \mu)$  and  $(X', d', \mu')$ , respectively. For  $x_0 \in X$  and  $r > 0$ ,  $S(x_0, r)$  denotes the sphere  $\{x \in X : d(x, x_0) = r\}$ . Put  $d(E) := \sup_{x, y \in E} d(x, y)$ . Given  $0 < r_1 < r_2 < \infty$ , denote  $A = A(x_0, r_1, r_2) = \{x \in X : r_1 < d(x, x_0) < r_2\}$ . Let  $p \geq 1$  and  $q \geq 1$ , and let  $Q : G \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  be a measurable function. Due to [1], a homeomorphism  $f : G \rightarrow G'$  is called a *ring  $Q$ -homeomorphism at a point  $x_0 \in \overline{G}$  with respect to  $(p, q)$ -moduli*, if the inequality

$$M_p(f(\Gamma(S(x_0, r_1), S(x_0, r_2), A(x_0, r_1, r_2))))$$

$$\leq \int_{A(x_0, r_1, r_2) \cap G} Q(x) \cdot \eta^q(d(x, x_0)) d\mu(x)$$

holds for all  $0 < r_1 < r_2 < r_0 := d(G)$  and each measurable function  $\eta : (r_1, r_2) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  with  $\int_{r_1}^{r_2} \eta(r) dr \geq 1$ . We say that  $f : G \rightarrow G'$  is a *ring  $Q$ -homeomorphism at a point  $x_0 \in \overline{G}$ , if the latter is true for  $p = \alpha'$  and  $q = \alpha$* .

We say that the condition of the *complete divergence of paths* is satisfied in  $D \subset X$  if for any different points  $y_1$  and  $y_2 \in D$  there are some  $w_1$ ,

$w_2 \in \partial D$  and paths  $\alpha_2 : (-2, -1] \rightarrow D$ ,  $\alpha_1 : [1, 2) \rightarrow D$  such that 1)  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  are subpaths of some geodesic path  $\alpha : [-2, 2] \rightarrow X$ , that is,  $\alpha_2 := \alpha|_{(-2, -1]}$  and  $\alpha_1 := \alpha|_{[1, 2)}$ ; 2) the geodesic path  $\alpha$  joins the points  $w_2$ ,  $y_2$ ,  $y_1$  and  $w_1$  such that  $\alpha(-2) = w_2$ ,  $\alpha(-1) = y_2$ ,  $\alpha(1) = y_1$ ,  $\alpha(2) = w_1$ .

Let  $\dim X = n$ . For each real number  $n \geq 1$ , we define the *Loewner function*  $\Phi_n : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  on  $X$  as  $\Phi_n(t) = \inf\{M_n(\Gamma(E, F, X)) : \Delta(E, F) \leq t\}$ , where the infimum is taken over all disjoint nondegenerate continua  $E$  and  $F$  in  $X$  and

$$\Delta(E, F) := \frac{\text{dist}(E, F)}{\min\{d(E), d(F)\}}.$$

A pathwise connected metric measure space  $(X, \mu)$  is said to be a *n-Loewner space*, if the Loewner function  $\Phi_n(t)$  is positive for all  $t > 0$ . Observe that,  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\mathbb{B}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  are Loewner spaces (see Theorem 8.2 and Example 8.24(a) in [2]). A domain  $D$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is called *QED-domain* if

$$M(\Gamma(E, F, \mathbb{R}^n)) \leq A \cdot M(\Gamma(E, F, D))$$

for some finite number  $A \geq 1$  and all continua  $E$  and  $F$  in  $D$ . Given a domain  $D$  in  $X$ , a measurable function  $Q : D \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ , a compact set  $K \subset D$  and numbers  $A, \delta > 0$  denote by  $\mathfrak{F}_{K, Q}^{A, \delta}(D)$  a family of all ring  $Q$ -homeomorphisms  $f : D \rightarrow X'$  such that  $D_f := f(D)$  is a compact QED-subdomain of  $X'$  with general  $A$  in the definition of a QED-domain and, in addition,  $d'(f(K), \partial D_f) \geq \delta$ .

**Theorem.** *Let  $(X, d, \mu)$  and  $(X', d', \mu')$  be metric spaces with metrics  $d$  and  $d'$  and locally finite Borel measures  $\mu$  and  $\mu'$ , correspondingly. Let  $D$  be a domain in  $X$  in which the condition of the complete divergence of paths is satisfied. and let  $f_n : D \rightarrow X'$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , be a sequence of homeomorphisms of the class  $\mathfrak{F}_{K, Q}^{A, \delta}(D)$  which converges to some mapping  $f : D \rightarrow X'$  locally uniformly. Let  $X'$  be a  $n$ -Loewner space in which the relation  $\mu(B_R) \leq C^* R^n$  holds for some constant  $C^* \geq 1$ , for some exponent  $n > 0$  and for all closed balls  $B_R$  of radius  $R > 0$ . Let  $K = \overline{G}$  and  $G$  is a compact subdomain of  $D$ . If  $Q \in L^1(D)$ , then  $f$  is a discrete in  $G$ .*

*If in addition,  $X'$  is locally path connected, then  $f$  is open. Besides that, if all balls in  $X'$  are connected, and all closed balls in  $X$  are compact, then  $f$  is a homeomorphism.*

## REFERENCES

1. Martio, O., Ryazanov, V., Srebro, U., and Yakubov, E. *Moduli in modern mapping theory*, Springer Science + Business Media, LLC, New York (2009).
2. Heinonen, J. *Lectures on Analysis on metric spaces*, Springer Science+Business Media, New York (2001).