

Mappings of finite distortion: Removable singularities for locally homeomorphic mappings

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Abstract

Let f be a locally homeomorphic mapping of finite distortion in dimension larger than two. We show that when the distortion of f satisfies a certain subexponential integrability condition, small sets are removable. The smallness is measured by a weighted modulus.

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1 Introduction

We call a mapping $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$ a *mapping of finite distortion* if it satisfies

$$|Df(x)|^n \leq K(x, f)J(x, f) \quad \text{a.e.}, \quad (1.1)$$

where $K(x, f) < \infty$ and if also $J(\cdot, f) \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(\Omega)$. In this paper $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is an open and connected set. When $K(\cdot, f) \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, f is called a mapping of bounded distortion, or a quasiregular mapping. Quasiregular mappings have been widely studied, see the monographs [15] and [16]. Recently there has been an extensive study of mappings of finite distortion. It has especially been shown that, under suitable subexponential integrability conditions on $K(\cdot, f)$, many properties of quasiregular mappings still hold true. See [4], [5], [6], [7] and [8] for some basic properties, such as continuity, discreteness, openness and the Lusin condition. Very recently the important modulus inequalities of quasiregular mappings were generalized to the class of mappings of finite distortion by Koskela and Onninen [10]. These inequalities will be used below in order to prove a removability theorem for locally homeomorphic mappings of finite distortion with sufficiently regular distortion function.

Let us next describe our assumptions on $K(\cdot, f)$. Let $\Phi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a strictly increasing, differentiable function. We call such functions Orlicz functions and we make the following two assumptions:

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$$(\Phi-1) \int_1^\infty \frac{\Phi'(t)}{t} dt = \infty,$$

($\Phi-2$) $t\Phi'(t)$ increases to infinity when $t \rightarrow \infty$.

We shall consider mappings of finite distortion f for which there exists a Φ , satisfying conditions ($\Phi-1$) and ($\Phi-2$), such that

$$\exp(\Phi(K(\cdot, f))) \in L_{loc}^1(\Omega). \quad (1.2)$$

This assumption has turned out to be very sharp; for any Orlicz function that does not satisfy ($\Phi-1$), one can construct mappings of finite distortion satisfying (1.2) and violating all of the above-mentioned basic properties, see [9]. One of the constructions in [9] maps $B(0, 1) \setminus \{0\}$ homeomorphically onto an annulus, showing that this assumption is sharp also for our Theorem 1.1 below.

The size of the removable set in our theorem will be given in terms of a weighted modulus. Recall that the (conformal) n -modulus of a path family Γ is defined by

$$M(\Gamma) = \inf \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \rho^n(x) dx : \rho : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, \infty) \text{ is a Borel function such that } \int_\gamma \rho \geq 1 \text{ for each locally rectifiable } \gamma \in \Gamma \right\}.$$

We shall also use the n -modulus on spheres. If $S^{n-1}(a, r)$ is a sphere, define the n -modulus of a path family Γ on $S^{n-1}(a, r)$ by

$$M^S(\Gamma) = \inf \left\{ \int_S \rho^n(x) d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(x) : \rho : S^{n-1}(a, r) \rightarrow [0, \infty) \text{ is a Borel function such that } \int_\gamma \rho \geq 1 \text{ for each locally rectifiable } \gamma \in \Gamma \right\}.$$

For a mapping of finite distortion f , define the K^{n-1} -modulus $M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(\Gamma)$ by

$$M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(\Gamma) = \inf \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \rho^n(x) K^{n-1}(x, f) dx : \rho : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, \infty) \text{ is a Borel function such that } \int_\gamma \rho \geq 1 \text{ for each locally rectifiable } \gamma \in \Gamma \right\}.$$

For a set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, we denote $M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(A) = M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(\Gamma)$, where Γ is the family of all non-constant paths starting at A . Note that since $K(x, f) \geq 1$ for all $x \in \Omega$, the inequality $M(\Gamma) \leq M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(\Gamma)$ always holds. In particular, sets of zero K^{n-1} -modulus have zero Hausdorff dimension. On the other hand, Theorem 5.3 in [10] shows that, under Assumption (1.2),

singletons have zero K^{n-1} -modulus. Hence the removable set in Theorem 1.1 below is always non-empty.

We denote by $\overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ the one-point compactification of \mathbb{R}^n , and give $\overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ the spherical metric, which is the metric that makes the stereographic projection $\pi : \overline{\mathbb{R}^n} \rightarrow S^n(e_{n+1}/2, 1/2)$ an isometry. We extend the definition of a mapping of finite distortion to $\overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ -valued mappings as follows: Let $f : \Omega \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ be a mapping, $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. Then f is a mapping of finite distortion, if each $x \in \Omega$ has a neighborhood $U \subseteq \Omega$ so that $g \circ f_U : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a mapping of finite distortion for some Möbius transformation $g : \overline{\mathbb{R}^n} \setminus \{p\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, where f_U is the restriction of f to U . Note that Assumption 1.2 is well-defined for $\overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ -valued mappings also, since the distortion does not depend on the Möbius transformation g . In the case of quasiregular mappings, the $\overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ -valued generalizations are often called quasimeromorphic mappings. Although the target space in Theorem 1.1 is $\overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$, we shall only use Euclidean distances in the target side, since our considerations will be local. The compactified space is needed, however, since we will compose our mapping with Möbius transformations, which possibly map infinity to a finite point.

We are now ready to state our theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Assume $n \geq 3$. Let $f : \Omega \setminus E \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ be a locally homeomorphic mapping of finite distortion, and assume that E is a compact set for which $M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(E) = 0$. Moreover, assume that (1.2) holds with Φ satisfying conditions $(\Phi-1)$ and $(\Phi-2)$. Then f extends to a locally homeomorphic mapping of finite distortion $\tilde{f} : \Omega \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ satisfying (1.2).*

Theorem 1.1 generalizes Dairbekov's result for quasiregular mappings, see [2]. Earlier related papers are [1] by Agard and Marden, and [18] by Zorich. Our proof uses the ideas of these authors and the modulus inequalities of [10].

Earlier removability results for mappings of finite distortion were proved in [3] and [11], using different methods. In particular, it was shown in [11], that if a given Φ does not satisfy assumption $(\Phi-1)$, then there exists a bounded mapping f of finite distortion, defined in the punctured unit cube $Q_1 \setminus \{0\}$, so that f satisfies assumption (1.2) but does not extend to a mapping of finite distortion of the unit cube satisfying (1.2).

We also have the following removability theorem: If f is as in Theorem 1.1, but not necessarily locally homeomorphic, and if f omits a set of positive conformal modulus, then sets of zero K^{n-1} -modulus are removable. This is a generalization of a theorem by Martio, Rickman and Väisälä [13], Theorem 4.1, and their proof can essentially be carried out also in our situation, if we replace the modulus inequalities and modulus of continuity estimates of quasiregular mappings by the corresponding ones for mappings of finite distortion, see [10], [5].

2 Proof of Theorem 1.1

We first observe that the main task in proving Theorem 1.1 is to prove the existence of a locally homeomorphic extension.

Lemma 2.1. *Let f and E be as in Theorem 1.1. If f has a locally homeomorphic extension \tilde{f} to Ω , then \tilde{f} is a mapping of finite distortion satisfying (1.2).*

Proof. We may assume that \tilde{f} is \mathbb{R}^n -valued. Since E has Hausdorff dimension zero, the coordinate functions of \tilde{f} are absolutely continuous on almost every line parallel to the coordinate axis (ACL), and thus weak partial derivatives exist. By using inequality (1.1), the subexponential integrability of $K(\cdot, f)$ and Hölder's inequality, one can see that local integrability of the Jacobian of \tilde{f} implies local integrability of the weak partial derivatives. So it suffices to show that the Jacobian of \tilde{f} is locally integrable.

Let $A \subseteq \Omega$ be a compact set. Now for the locally homeomorphic mapping \tilde{f} the multiplicity function $N(\cdot, A)$ is bounded by some $M < \infty$. On the other hand, the ACL property of \tilde{f} , together with the Lusin condition, implies that the area formula holds, see [12], Theorem 9.2. Thus

$$\int_A J_{\tilde{f}} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} N(y, A) dy = \int_{f(A)} N(y, A) dy \leq M|f(A)| < \infty.$$

□

We will need the following properties of local homeomorphisms, see [14] for proofs.

A set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is called relatively locally connected, if every point in \overline{A} has arbitrarily small neighborhoods U such that $U \cap A$ is connected. Note that the punctured sphere $S^{n-1} \setminus \{p\}$ is relatively locally connected if and only if $n \geq 3$.

Lemma 2.2. *Let $f : G \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ be a local homeomorphism. Let $A \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ be simply connected and locally pathwise connected, and let P be a component of $f^{-1}(A)$ such that $\overline{P} \subseteq G$. Then f maps P homeomorphically onto A . If, in addition, A is relatively locally connected, then f maps \overline{P} homeomorphically onto \overline{A} .*

Lemma 2.3. *Let $f : G \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ be a local homeomorphism and let F be a compact set in G such that f is injective in F . Then F is injective in a neighborhood of F .*

Lemma 2.4. *Let $f : G \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}^n}$ be a local homeomorphism, let $A, B \subseteq G$ and let f be homeomorphic in both A and B . If $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$ and if $f(A) \cap f(B)$ is connected, then f is homeomorphic in $A \cup B$.*

Proof of Theorem 1.1. By Lemma 2.1, it suffices to show that f has a locally homeomorphic extension to Ω . Consider the minimal subset of E with the property that f does not have a locally homeomorphic extension to any point in that set; it is clear that the minimal set exists. Without loss of generality we may assume that E is this set. We are going to show that, for some point $z \in E$, f extends to a neighborhood of z as a local homeomorphism, which forces E to be the empty set. We may assume that $0 \in E$, $B(0, 1) \subseteq \Omega$ and $S(0, 1) \cap E = \emptyset$.

The following modulus inequality, which is a counterpart of the Poletsky inequality of quasiregular mappings, is a special case of Theorem 4.1 in [10].

Lemma 2.5. *Let $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a mapping of finite distortion satisfying (1.2), with an Orlicz function Φ for which $(\Phi-1)$ and $(\Phi-2)$ hold. Let Γ be a path family in Ω . Then*

$$M(f\Gamma) \leq M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(\Gamma). \quad (2.1)$$

Using Lemma 2.5, we have the following modification of [1], Step 1.

Lemma 2.6. *Let f and E be as above. Let $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $0 \leq r_1 < r_2$, and let L be a ray emanating from a . Assume that $S(a, r) \cap f(S(0, 1)) = \emptyset$ for all $r \in (r_1, r_2)$. Moreover, assume that a local inverse f_0^{-1} of f is specified in a neighborhood U of $I := \{x \in L : |x - a| \in (r_1, r_2)\}$. Then, for almost every $r \in (r_1, r_2)$, f_0^{-1} can be extended from $S(a, r) \cap U$ to a homeomorphism (we denote the extension also by f_0^{-1}) of $S(a, r)$ onto $f_0^{-1}(S(a, r)) =: S_r^* \subseteq B(0, 1) \setminus E$. Furthermore, for each such r the following holds: if $\text{int}(f_0^{-1}(S_r^*)) =: B_r^* \subseteq B(0, 1) \setminus E$, then f_0^{-1} can be extended from $S(a, r)$ to a homeomorphism of either $\text{int}(S(a, r))$ or $\text{ext}(S(a, r))$ onto B_r^* .*

Proof. For each $r \in (r_1, r_2)$, consider the spherical caps $C_{s,r}$ with center a and radius r , opening from the unique point k_r in $S(a, r) \cap I$, with the opening angle s . Let $t(r)$ be the supremum of those opening angles s for which f_0^{-1} extends from $U \cap C_{s,r}$ to $C_{s,r}$ as a homeomorphism. Now, by Lemma 2.2, either f_0^{-1} extends to $\overline{C}_{t(r),r}$ as a homeomorphism, or

$$\partial f_0^{-1}(C_{t(r),r}) \cap E \neq \emptyset.$$

Note that we assumed $S(a, r) \cap f(S(0, 1)) = \emptyset$. Lemma 2.3 now implies that in the former case $t(r) = \pi$, and hence by Lemma 2.2, f_0^{-1} extends to a homeomorphism of $S(a, r)$ in the former case. In the latter case there exists $y(r) \in \partial C_{t(r),r}$ such that every path γ in $\overline{C}_{t(r),r}$ connecting k_r to $y(r)$ has a lift γ' so that $\overline{|\gamma'|} \cap E$. To show this, consider for a $y \in \partial C_{t(r),r}$ a path γ connecting k_r to y on the cap. Then for the unique lift γ' of γ , $y' \in \overline{|\gamma'|}$ for a point $y' \in \partial f_0^{-1}(C_{t(r),r})$. Now, if $y' \in \Omega \setminus E$, then f is a local homeomorphism mapping a neighborhood of y' onto a neighborhood of y .

Moreover, by Lemma 2.4, the inverse around y is an extension of f_0^{-1} . If this happens for all points on the boundary of the cap, then f_0^{-1} extends to the boundary as a homeomorphism, which is a contradiction by Lemma 2.3 and the maximality of the homeomorphic extension.

We want to show that the set of the radii for which the latter case applies has linear measure zero. Denote this set by A . For $r \in A$, let Γ_r be the set of all paths joining k_r to $y(r)$ in $C_{t(r),r}$. Then by [17], Theorem 10.2,

$$M^S(\Gamma_r) \geq \frac{C_n}{r}. \quad (2.2)$$

If we denote $\Gamma = \bigcup_{r \in A} \Gamma_r$, then (2.2) gives

$$M(\Gamma) \geq C_n \int_A \frac{1}{r} dr. \quad (2.3)$$

We assumed that each path in Γ has a lift ending at some point of E . Thus there exists a path family Γ' such that $f(\Gamma') = \Gamma$ and $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma^* = \{\gamma : \gamma \text{ is a path ending at } E\}$. Since $M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(\Gamma^*) = 0$, we have by Lemma 2.5 and inequality (2.3),

$$C_n \int_A \frac{1}{r} \leq M(\Gamma) \leq M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(\Gamma') \leq M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(\Gamma^*) = 0,$$

and thus $|A| = 0$ as desired.

The latter claim of the lemma is proved by the same argument as in [1], page 458. \square

By composing f with a Möbius transformation if necessary, we may assume that there exists a sequence (x_n) in $B(0, 1) \setminus E$ such that $x_n \rightarrow 0$ and $y_n = f(x_n) \rightarrow 0$. We may also assume that $0 \notin f(S(0, 1))$ and that $|y_n| < d(0, f(S(0, 1)))$ for all n . Now, for each n , there exists a neighborhood U_n of y_n such that $U_n \subseteq B(0, d(0, f(S(0, 1))))$ and that the local inverse f_n^{-1} of f , determined by $f_n^{-1}(y_n) = x_n$, is a homeomorphism of U_n onto some U'_n containing x_n . We may also assume that $\sup_{x \in U'_n} |x| \rightarrow 0$.

Let L_n be a ray starting at 0 and passing through y_n . Lemma 2.6 then implies that there exists a sphere $S_n = S(0, r_n)$ intersecting U_n so that $S'_n = f_n^{-1}(S_n)$ is a topological sphere in $B(0, 1) \setminus E$, intersecting U'_n . As previously, we denote the extension of the local inverse also by f_n^{-1} . Note that $r_n \rightarrow 0$.

Denote $B_n^* = \text{int}(S'_n)$. Let us first assume that for some index n ,

$$B_n^* \cap E \neq \emptyset. \quad (2.4)$$

For each $q \in S_n$, consider the line segment $L_q^s = \{tq : t \in (s, 1]\}$. Define L_q to be the maximal L_q^s for which f_n^{-1} is a homeomorphism from L_q onto the lift L'_q which starts at $f_n^{-1}(q)$. Since $S'_n \subseteq B(0, 1)$ and $B_n \cap f(S(0, 1)) =$

\emptyset ($B_n = B(0, r_n)$), it follows from Lemma 2.2 that for all the L_q 's that do not reach the origin, the lift L'_q must end at some point in E . Since $M_{K^{n-1}(\cdot, f)}(E) = 0$, inequality (2.1) implies that, for almost all $q \in S_n$, L_q reaches the origin. Denote the set of these q 's by Z and fix one $q \in Z$.

Now we apply Lemma 2.6 again in order to show that, for almost all points p in L_q with respect to the Hausdorff 1-measure, the mapping f has an inverse from $S_p = S(0, |p|)$ onto some $S'_p \subseteq B(0, 1)$. Denote the set of those p by T . Lemma 2.4 now implies that if we denote

$$W = \left(\bigcup_{q \in Z} L_q \right) \bigcup \left(\bigcup_{p \in T} S_p \right)$$

and

$$W' = \left(\bigcup_{q \in Z} L'_q \right) \bigcup \left(\bigcup_{p \in T} S'_p \right),$$

then in fact $f_n^{-1} : W \rightarrow W'$ is a homeomorphism. We claim that f_n^{-1} actually extends to a homeomorphism of $B_n \setminus \{0\}$. To prove the claim, we modify part of the proof of Lemma 2.2 given in [14].

Since $Z \subseteq S_n$ and $T \subseteq L_q$ are dense, W is relatively locally connected. Let $y \in \overline{W}$. We want to show that there exists a limit $f_n^{-1}(y)$. Choose neighborhoods $V_1 \supseteq V_2 \supseteq \dots$ so that $\bigcap_1^\infty V_i = \{y\}$ and $V_i \cap W$ is connected for all i . Then also $f_n^{-1}(V_i \cap W)$ is connected for all i , and

$$\overline{(f_n^{-1}(V_i \cap W))}_i$$

is a nested sequence of connected compact sets. Thus

$$Y = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} \overline{f_n^{-1}(V_i \cap W)}$$

is connected and nonempty. On the other hand, $Y \subseteq f^{\{-1\}}(y) \cup E$. Since f is discrete and E has zero Hausdorff dimension, it follows that Y is a point. This proves the claim.

Now the boundary of $f_n^{-1}(B_n \setminus \{0\})$ has two components. Since f_n^{-1} is a homeomorphism in $B_n \setminus \{0\}$, one of the components has the property that for every path γ in $B_n \setminus \{0\}$ ending at the origin, the lift γ' ends at this component. Since E has Hausdorff dimension zero, the local homeomorphism property of f is then violated on points of this component, unless the component is a point. Recall that $f_n^{-1}(B_n \setminus \{0\}) \subset B(0, 1)$. Thus f_n^{-1} extends to a homeomorphism of B_n , and $f_n^{-1}(B_n) = B_n^*$. This contradicts (2.4), unless E is empty.

Let us then assume that for all spheres S_n ,

$$B_n^* \cap E = \emptyset.$$

Then by Lemma 2.6, f_n^{-1} extends, for all n , to a homeomorphism of either $B(0, r_n) = B_n$ onto B_n^* , or $\overline{\mathbb{R}^n} \setminus B_n$ onto B_n^* . By taking a subsequence, we

may assume that the same case occurs for all n . The two cases are similar, and thus we will only consider the former.

Let t_n be the supremum of numbers $s \geq r_n$ with the property that f_n^{-1} has a homeomorphic extension to $B_s = B(0, s)$, mapping into $B(0, 1) \setminus E$. We then claim that $t_n < \infty$ and that f_n^{-1} has an extension to \overline{B}_{t_n} , mapping into $\overline{B}(0, 1) \setminus E$, so that $f_n^{-1}(S_{t_n})$ intersects $S(0, 1)$.

To prove the first part of the claim, we assume that $t_n = \infty$. We have shown above that a local inverse of f , mapping from a punctured ball, extends to the whole ball. The same argument shows that f_n^{-1} has a limit at ∞ , and thus f_n^{-1} extends to a homeomorphism mapping \mathbb{R}^n into $\overline{B}(0, 1) \setminus E$, which is topologically impossible. Thus $t_n < \infty$.

To prove the second part of the claim, set $S_{t_n}^* = f_n^{-1}(S_{t_n})$ and assume that f_n^{-1} does not extend to \overline{B}_{t_n} . It follows that there exist points $z_0 \in E$ and $y_0 \in S_{t_n}$, and a sequence $(y_\eta) \subseteq B(0, t_n)$ such that $y_\eta \rightarrow y_0$ and $f_n^{-1}(y_\eta) \rightarrow z_0$. As previously, we find a sequence of spheres $S(y_\eta, t_\eta) = S_\eta$ intersecting a small neighborhood of y_η , so that the spheres shrink to y_0 and f_n^{-1} extends to $B_{t_n} \cup S_\eta$ as a homeomorphism. We may assume that $E \cap \text{int}(f_n^{-1}(S_\eta)) = \emptyset$, otherwise the case (2.4) applies. By Lemma 2.6, f_n^{-1} extends as a homeomorphism mapping either $\text{int}(S_\eta)$ or $\text{ext}(S_\eta)$ onto $\text{int}(f_n^{-1}(S_\eta))$. The former case is not possible, however, since $f_n^{-1}(y_\eta) \rightarrow z_0 \in E$. Thus f_n^{-1} maps $\text{ext}(S_\eta) \cup B_{t_n}$ into $\overline{B}(0, 1) \setminus E$. Letting $\eta \rightarrow \infty$, we see that f_n^{-1} extends to a homeomorphism mapping $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{y_0\}$ into $\overline{B}(0, 1) \setminus E$, and further, f_n^{-1} also has a limit at y_0 . This is topologically impossible. We have shown that f_n^{-1} extends to \overline{B}_{t_n} , mapping into $\overline{B}(0, 1) \setminus E$. By the definition and the finiteness of t_n and Lemma 2.3, it follows that $f_n^{-1}(S_{t_n})$ intersects $S(0, 1)$. Thus the other part of the claim holds true.

We have constructed a sequence of balls B_{t_n} so that $f_n^{-1}(B_{t_n}) = S_{t_n}^*$ intersects $S(0, 1)$ and f_n^{-1} is a homeomorphism mapping \overline{B}_{t_n} onto $\overline{B}_{t_n}^* = \text{int}(S_{t_n}^*) \cup S_{t_n}^*$. Now, if two $\overline{B}_{t_n}^*$'s intersect, they have to be identical, which is seen as follows. By construction, the mappings f_n^{-1} for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ are different branches of $f^{\{-1\}}$, defined at balls centered at the origin. Then, if two $\overline{B}_{t_n}^*$'s intersect, Lemma 2.4 implies that there exists an inverse defined in their union, which is a contradiction. Recall that f_n^{-1} was determined by the requirement $f_n^{-1}(y_n) = x_n$ and that each $S_n^* = f_n^{-1}(S_n)$ passes through a neighborhood U_n' of x_n which tends to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since $S_n^* \subseteq \overline{B}_{t_n}^*$, we conclude that $B_{t_m}^* \cap B_{t_n}^* = \emptyset$ for infinitely many indices, and we may assume this to be true for all of them.

We may also assume that there exists a sequence (x_n') such that $x_n' \in S_{t_n}^* \cap S(0, 1)$ and $x_n' \rightarrow x_0' \in S(0, 1)$. Recall that $S(0, 1) \cap E = \emptyset$. Therefore $f(x_n') \rightarrow f(x_0') =: y_0'$. The requirement $f_0^{-1}(y_0') = x_0'$ uniquely determines a local inverse f_0^{-1} of f in a neighborhood U of y_0' . Now $U \cap S_{t_n} \neq \emptyset$ for all $n > N$, when N is big enough. Hence for all $n > N$, f_n^{-1} is by Lemma 2.4 an extension of f_0^{-1} , which is a contradiction. This proves the theorem. \square

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