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**Title:** Geometry of finite Blaschke products: pentagons and pentagrams

Abstract: In this talk, I treat two types of curves induced by Blaschke product. For a Blaschke product B of degree d and  $\lambda$  on the unit circle, let  $\ell_{\lambda}$  be the set of lines joining each distinct two preimages in  $B^{-1}(\lambda)$ . The envelope of the family of lines  $\{\ell_{\lambda}\}_{\lambda \in \partial \mathbb{D}}$  is called the *interior curve* associated with B. In 2002, Daepp, Gorkin, and Mortini proved the interior curve associated with a Blaschke product of degree 3 forms an ellipse.

While let  $L_{\lambda}$  be the set of lines tangent to the unit circle at the *d* preimages  $B^{-1}(\lambda)$  and consider the trace of the intersection points of each two elements in  $L_{\lambda}$  as  $\lambda$  ranges over the unit circle. This trace is called the *exterior curve* associated with *B*. The exterior curve associated with a Blaschke product of degree 3 forms a non-degenerate conic.

In this talk, I explain the existence of a duality-like geometrical property lies between the interior curve and the exterior curve. Using this property, I create some examples of Blaschke products whose interior curves consist of two ellipses.



Figure 1: The envelope indicates the interior curve of  $B(z) = z \frac{z^2 - 0.47}{1 - 0.47z^2} \frac{z^2 - 0.2}{1 - 0.2z^2}$ . The interior curve consists of two ellipses, one is inscribed in the family of pentagons and the other is inscribed in the family of pentagrams.