The author describes the geometric nature of the image domain $f(D)$ if $f$ is extremal with reference to the inequality (1). For example he proves that if equality in (1) holds then $f(D)$ is a parallel strip or is unbounded and such that $\partial f(D)$ has an angle $\alpha = 0$ at $\infty$ and vice-versa.

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**Classification:**
- 30C45 Special classes of univalent and multivalent functions