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α 次殆 β 型螺形映照的几何不变性^①

崔艳艳^{1,2}, 王朝君²

1. 河北师范大学 数学与信息科学学院, 河北 石家庄 050016;
2. 周口师范学院 数学与统计学院, 河南 周口 466001

摘要: 将 Roper-Suffridge 算子在 Bergman-Hartogs 域上进行了推广, 利用 α 次殆 β 型螺形映照的解析特征, 讨论两类推广后的 Roper-Suffridge 延拓算子在 Bergman-Hartogs 域上保持 α 次殆 β 型螺形性, 并由此得到 $\mathbb{C}^n$ 中的单位球 B^n 上的结论.

关键词: 螺形映照; Roper-Suffridge 算子; Bergman-Hartogs 域

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单复变中的一些基本结果在多复变中的不成立使得人们开始研究具有特殊几何性质的双全纯映照. 在单复变数中找到这些具体的双全纯子族的例子很容易, 然而在多复变数中却很难. Roper-Suffridge 算子的引入解决了这一问题, 许多学者借助 Roper-Suffridge 算子及其延拓来构造多复变数空间中具有特殊几何性质的双全纯映照, 并得到了许多很好的结论^[1-4].

本文将唐言言在文献[5]中所讨论的 Roper-Suffridge 延拓算子进一步推广为下列(1)式和(2)式:

$$\begin{aligned} F(w, z) = & (w_{(1)}(f'(z_1))^{\delta_1} \left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{l_1}, \dots, w_{(s)}(f'(z_1))^{\delta_s} \left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{l_s}, f(z_1), \\ & (f'(z_1))^{\gamma_2} \left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{\beta_2} z_2, \dots, (f'(z_1))^{\gamma_n} \left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{\beta_n} z_n)' \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} [f'(z_1)]^{\delta_i} \Big|_{z_1=0} &= 1 & \left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{l_i} \Big|_{z_1=0} &= 1 & i &= 1, 2, \dots, s \\ [f'(z_1)]^{\gamma_j} \Big|_{z_1=0} &= 1 & \left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{\beta_j} \Big|_{z_1=0} &= 1 & j &= 2, 3, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

及

$$F(w, z) = (w_{(1)}, \dots, w_{(s)}, f_1(z_1), \dots, f_n(z_n))' \tag{2}$$

进而讨论算子(1)和(2)在域

$$\Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n} = \left\{ (w_{(1)}, \dots, w_{(s)}, z) \in \mathbb{C}^{m_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{C}^{m_s} \times B^n : \sum_{k=1}^s \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} < K_{B^n}(z, z)^{-q} \right\}$$

上保持 α 次殆 β 型螺形映照的性质.

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作者简介: 崔艳艳(1981-), 女, 河南驻马店人, 副教授, 主要从事多复变函数论研究.

引理 1^[5] $\rho(w, z)$ 是 $\Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$ 上的 Minkowski 泛函, 若 $(w, z) \in \partial \Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$, 则有

$$\frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial w_{ij}} = \frac{p_i \|w_{(i)}\|^{2p_i-2} \overline{w_{ij}}}{2\nabla_1 + 2\nabla_2} \quad \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\nabla_1 \overline{z_i}}{2\nabla_1 + 2\nabla_2} \quad i = 1, \dots, s, j = 1, \dots, m_i$$

其中 $\nabla_1 = (n+1)q\pi^{nq}(n!)^{-q}(1 - \|z\|^2)^{(n+1)q-1} \|z\|^2$, $\nabla_2 = \sum_{k=1}^s p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k}$.

定理 1 设 $f(z_1)$ 是 D 上的 α 次殆 β 型螺形函数且 $\alpha \in [0, 1)$, $\beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$. $F(w, z)$ 是由(1)式所定义的函数且 $p_i > 1$, $\delta_i \in [0, 1]$, $l_i \in [0, 1]$, $\delta_i + l_i \leq 1 (i = 1, \dots, s)$, $\gamma_j \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$, $\beta_j \in [0, 1]$, $\gamma_j + \beta_j \leq 1 (j = 2, \dots, n)$. 令 $p_0 = \max\{p_1\delta_1, \dots, p_s\delta_s\}$, 若 $q \geq \frac{2p_0}{n+1}$, 则 $F(w, z)$ 是 $\Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$ 上的 α 次殆 β 型螺形映照.

证 由 α 次殆 β 型螺形映照^[6] 的定义知, 我们只需证

$$\Re \left[\frac{2}{\rho(w, z)} \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial (w, z)} e^{-i\beta} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) - \alpha \cos \beta \right] \geq 0$$

令 $(w, z) = \zeta(\xi, \eta) = |\zeta| e^{i\theta}(\xi, \eta)$, 其中 $(\xi, \eta) \in \partial \Omega$, $\zeta \in \overline{D} \setminus \{0\}$, 由文献[7]中的引理 1 知

$$\begin{aligned} & \Re \left[\frac{2}{\rho(w, z)} \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial (w, z)} e^{-i\beta} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) - \alpha \cos \beta \right] \geq 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \Re \left\{ \frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{\partial \rho(\xi, \eta)}{\partial (\xi, \eta)} [e^{-i\beta} (DF(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta))^{-1} F(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta) - \alpha \cos \beta (\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta)'] \right\} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\Re \left\{ \frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{\partial \rho(\xi, \eta)}{\partial (\xi, \eta)} [e^{-i\beta} (DF(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta))^{-1} F(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta) - \alpha \cos \beta (\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta)'] \right\}$ 是关于 ζ 的全纯函数的实部, 从而它是调和函数, 由调和函数的最小值原理知它在 $|\zeta| = 1$ 上取得最小值, 于是只需证明当 $(w, z) \in \partial \Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$ 时(此时 $\rho(w, z) = 1$), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \Re \left\{ \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial (w, z)} [e^{-i\beta} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) - \alpha \cos \beta (w, z)'] \right\} \geq 0 \\ \text{令 } p(z_1) = & \frac{e^{-i\beta} \frac{f}{z_1 f'} - \alpha \cos \beta + i \sin \beta}{(1 - \alpha) \cos \beta}, \text{ 则 } p(0) = 1, \Re p(z_1) > 0, \text{ 从而 } |p'(z_1)| \leq \frac{2\Re p(z_1)}{1 - |z_1|^2} \text{ 且} \\ & e^{-i\beta} \left(1 - \frac{f(z_1) f''(z_1)}{(f'(z_1))^2} \right) = (1 - \alpha) \cos \beta (p(z_1) + z_1 p'(z_1)) + \alpha \cos \beta - i \sin \beta \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

又由(1)式经简单计算知

$$(DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) = (h_1, \dots, h_{s+n})'$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} h_i &= w_{(i)} \left[1 - \delta_i \frac{f f''}{(f')^2} - l_i \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} \right] & i = 1, \dots, s \\ h_{s+j} &= z_j \left[1 - \gamma_j \frac{f f''}{(f')^2} - \beta_j \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} \right] & j = 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

则由引理 1 得

$$\frac{2\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial (w, z)} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) = \frac{G(w, z)}{\nabla_1 + \nabla_2} \quad (4)$$

其中

$$G(w, z) = \sum_{k=1}^s p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} \left[1 - \delta_k \frac{f f''}{(f')^2} - l_k \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} \right] + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \frac{f}{z_1 f'} +$$

$$\sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left[1 - \gamma_j \frac{f f''}{(f')^2} - \beta_j \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} \right]$$

由(3)和(4)得

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial(w, z)} \left[e^{-i\beta} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) - \alpha \cos \beta (w, z)' \right] = \\ & \sum_{k=1}^s p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} \left[e^{-i\beta} - e^{-i\beta} \delta_k \frac{f f''}{(f')^2} - e^{-i\beta} l_k \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} - \alpha \cos \beta \right] + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left[e^{-i\beta} \frac{f}{z_1 f'} - \alpha \cos \beta \right] + \\ & \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left[e^{-i\beta} - e^{-i\beta} \gamma_j \frac{f f''}{(f')^2} - e^{-i\beta} \beta_j \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} - \alpha \cos \beta \right] = \\ & (1 - \alpha) \cos \beta \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^s (1 - \delta_k - l_k) p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} - i \sin \beta \left(\sum_{k=1}^s p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \right) + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} (1 - \gamma_j - \beta_j) + \left[\sum_{k=1}^s (\delta_k + l_k) p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} + \right. \\ & \left. \left. \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} (\gamma_j + \beta_j) \right] p(z_1) + \left[\sum_{k=1}^s \delta_k p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \gamma_j \right] z_1 p'(z_1) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

由文献[5]中的引理 2.5.2 得

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \Re \left\{ \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial(w, z)} \left[e^{-i\beta} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) - \alpha \cos \beta (w, z)' \right] \right\} = \\ & (1 - \alpha) \cos \beta \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^s (1 - \delta_k - l_k) p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} (1 - \gamma_j - \beta_j) + \right. \\ & \left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^s \delta_k p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \gamma_j \right) \frac{1 - 2|z_1| - |z_1|^2}{1 - |z_1|^2} + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \right] \Re p(z_1) + \\ & \left. \left[\sum_{k=1}^s l_k p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \beta_j \right] \Re p(z_1) \right\} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

于是定理得证.

定理 2 设 $f_1(z_1) \cdots, f_n(z_n)$ 是 D 上的 α 次殆 β 型螺形函数且 $\alpha \in [0, 1), \beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$. $F(w, z)$ 是(2)式所定义的函数且 $p_i > 1$. 则 $F(w, z)$ 是 $\Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B''}$ 上的 α 次殆 β 型螺形映照.

证 与定理 1 同理只需证 $\Re \left[e^{-i\beta} \frac{2}{\rho(w, z)} \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial(w, z)} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) \right] \geq \alpha \cos \beta$ 成立即可, 其中 $(w, z) \in \partial \Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B''}$, 此时 $\rho(w, z) = 1$. 又由(2)式经简单计算知

$$(DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) = \left(w_{(1)}, \dots, w_{(s)}, \frac{f_1(z_1)}{f_1'(z_1)}, \dots, \frac{f_n(z_n)}{f_n'(z_n)} \right)'$$

则由引理 1 得

$$\frac{2\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial(w, z)} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) = \frac{1}{\nabla_1 + \nabla_2} \left[\sum_{k=1}^s p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} + \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{\nabla_1 |z_m|^2}{\|z\|^2} \frac{f_m}{z_m f_m'} \right] \quad (5)$$

令 $p_m(z_m) = e^{-i\beta} \frac{f_m(z_m)}{z_m f_m'(z_m)}$, 则 $\Re p_m(z_m) \geq \alpha \cos \beta$. 于是由(5)式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \Re \left[(\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \frac{2\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial(w, z)} e^{-i\beta} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) - \alpha \cos \beta (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \right] = \\ & \Re \left\{ e^{-i\beta} \left[\sum_{k=1}^s p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} + \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{\nabla_1 |z_m|^2}{\|z\|^2} \frac{f_m}{z_m f_m'} \right] - \alpha \cos \beta (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \right\} = \\ & \cos \beta \nabla_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{m=1}^n |z_m|^2 \Re p_m(z_m) - \alpha \cos \beta (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \geq (1 - \alpha) \cos \beta \nabla_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

于是定理得证.

注 1 在定理 1 和定理 2 中令 $w_{(1)} = \cdots = w_{(s)} = 0$, 则得到简化后的算子均在相应的条件下保持 α 次殆 β 型螺形性.

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On Invariance of Almost Spirallike Mappings of Type β and Order α

CUI Yan-yan^{1,2}, WANG Chao-jun²

1. School of Mathematics & Information Science, Hebei Normal University, Shijiazhuang, Hebei, 050016, China;

2. School of Mathematics and Statistics, Zhoukou Normal University, Zhoukou Henan 466001, China

Abstract: The Roper-Suffridge extension operators has been generalized on Bergman-Hartogs domains. Applying the analytic properties of almost spirallike mappings of type β and order α , the generalized operators preserve almost spirallikeness of type β and order α have been discussed, therefore the conclusions has been reached on the unit ball B^n in $\mathbb{C}^n$.

Key words: spirallike mappings; Roper-Suffridge operator; Bergman-Hartogs domains

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