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具有三个分担值的整函数

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摘要:应用Nevanlinna值分布理论和整函数的唯一性理论,研究了具有三个分担值的整函数涉及重值的唯一性问题,所得结果推广了某些已知定理。

关键词:整函数;公共值;唯一性

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1 引言及主要结果

本文采用Nevanlinna值分布理论常用的符号^[1].设 f 与 g 为非常数亚纯函数, a 为一有穷复数,如果 $f-a$ 与的 $g-a$ 零点相同,且零点的重级也相同,称 f 与 g 以 a 为CM公共值.设 k 为一正整数, $E_k(a,f)$ 表示 $f-a$ 的重级不超过 k 的零点集合,且重级零点按重数计算; $\bar{E}_k(a,f)$ 表示重级零点仅计一次. $N_k\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a}\right)$ 表示 $f-a$ 的重级不超过 k 的零点的密指量, $N_{(k+1)}\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a}\right)=N\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a}\right)-N_k\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a}\right)$, $\bar{N}_k\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a}\right)$ 与 $N_{(k+1)}\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a}\right)$ 分别表示 $N_k\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a}\right)$ 与 $N_{(k+1)}\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a}\right)$ 的精简形式.

函数唯一性理论是探讨在什么情况下只存在一个函数满足所给的条件.众所周知,多项式除了一常数因子外,由其零点而定,但对于超越整函数以至亚纯函数就不然了.因此如何来唯一确定一个亚纯函数的探讨也就显得有趣及复杂了.

1929年,Nevanlinna证明了以下定理:

定理A 设 f 与 g 为非常数亚纯函数,以 $a_j(j=1,2,3,4)$ 为四个判别的CM公共值,则 f 为 g 的分式线性变换.

1983年,H. Ueda^[2]改进了定理A,得到

定理B 设 f 与 g 为非常数亚纯函数, $a_j(j=1,2,3,4)$ 为四个判别的复数,以 $a_j(j=1,2,3)$ 为CM公共值,且 $\bar{E}_k(a_1,f)=\bar{E}_k(a_1,g)$,其中 $k\geq 2$ 为一正整数,则 f 为 g 的分式线性变换.

围绕这一问题,还有很多研究工作,相关结果可参看文献[3-4].在本文中,考虑两个非常数整函数涉及重值的情况,得到了以下结果:

定理1 设 f 与 g 为非常数整函数, $a_j(j=1,2,3)$ 为三个判别的有穷复数, k 为一正整数,若 $E_k(a_j,f)=E_k(a_j,g)(j=1,2)$, $\bar{E}_k(a_3,f)=E_k(a_3,g),k\geq 1$,则 f 为 g 的分式线性变换.

2 一些引理

引理1 设 f 与 g 为非常数整函数, $a_j(j=1,2,3,4)$ 为四个判别的复数, $k\geq 2$ 为一正整数.若 $f\neq g$,且 $\bar{E}_k(a_j,f)=\bar{E}_k(a_j,g)(j=1,2,3)$,则

(i) $S(r)=S(r,f)=S(r,g)$.

(ii) $\left(2-\frac{1}{k}\right)\{T(r,f)+T(r,g)\}\leq$

$$\sum_{j=1}^3\{\bar{N}_k(r,a_j,f)+\bar{N}_k(r,a_j,g)\}+S(r).$$

证 根据Nevanlinna第二基本定理,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad 2T(r,f) &\leq \sum_{j=1}^3N\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a_j}\right)+S(r,f)\leq \\ &\leq \frac{k}{k+1}\sum_{j=1}^3\bar{N}_k\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a_j}\right)+\frac{3}{k+1}T(r,f)+S(r,f)\leq \\ &\leq \frac{k}{k+1}N\left(r,\frac{1}{f-g_j}\right)+\frac{3}{k+1}T(r,f)+S(r,f)\leq \\ &\leq \frac{k+3}{k+1}T(r,f)+\frac{k}{k+1}T(r,g)+S(r,f). \end{aligned}$$

从而 $T(r,f)\leq \frac{k-1}{k}T(r,g)+S(r,f)$.

同理, $T(r,g)\leq \frac{k-1}{k}T(r,f)+S(r,g)$.

于是得到 $S(r)=S(r,f)=S(r,g)$.

$$\text{(ii)} \quad 2T(r,f)\leq \sum_{j=1}^3\bar{N}\left(r,\frac{1}{f-a_j}\right)+S(r,f)\leq$$

$$\frac{k}{k+1} \sum_{j=1}^3 \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_j} \right) + \frac{3}{k+1} T(r, f) + S(r).$$

从而

$$\left(2 - \frac{1}{k} \right) T(r, f) \leq \sum_{j=1}^3 \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_j} \right) + S(r).$$

同理

$$\left(2 - \frac{1}{k} \right) T(r, g) \leq \sum_{j=1}^3 \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{g-a_j} \right) + S(r).$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \left(2 - \frac{1}{k} \right) \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \} &\leq \\ \sum_{j=1}^3 \{ N_k(r, a_j, f) + N_k(r, a_j, g) \} + S(r). \end{aligned}$$

引理 2 设 f 与 g 为非常数整函数, a_j ($j=1, 2, 3$) 为三个判别的有穷复数, k 为一正整数, 若 $E_k(a_j, f) = E_k(a_j, g)$ ($j=1, 2, 3$), $k \geq 4$, 则 f 为 g 的分式线性变换.

证 由引理 1(ii) 知, 在 $\bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_j} \right) + N_k \left(r, \frac{1}{g-a_j} \right)$ ($j=1, 2, 3$) 中至少存在两个使得 $\bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_j} \right) + \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{g-a_j} \right) \geq \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} \right) + o(1) \right\} \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \}$ ($r \in I$), 其中 I 为一无穷测度集. 不妨设

$$\bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_j} \right) + \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{g-a_j} \right) \geq \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} \right) + o(1) \right\} \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \} \quad (j=1, 2, r \in I).$$

$$\text{令 } H_1 = \frac{f'(f-a_1)}{(f-a_2)(f-a_3)} - \frac{g'(g-a_1)}{(g-a_2)(g-a_3)},$$

$$H_2 = \frac{f'(f-a_2)}{(f-a_1)(f-a_3)} - \frac{g'(g-a_2)}{(g-a_1)(g-a_3)}.$$

若 $H_1 \neq 0$, 则

$$m(r, H_1) = S(r),$$

$$\begin{aligned} N(r, H_1) &\leq \sum_{j=2}^3 \{ \bar{N}_{k+1}(r, a_j, f) + \bar{N}_{k+1}(r, a_j, g) \} \leq \\ \frac{2}{k+1} \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \} - & \\ \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{j=1}^3 \{ N_k(r, a_j, f) + N_k(r, a_j, g) \} + & \\ \frac{2}{k+1} N_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_1} \right) \leq N \left(r, \frac{1}{H_1} \right) \leq N(r, H_1) + S(r).$$

再由引理 1(ii) 得:

$$\bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_1} \right) \leq \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \} + S(r).$$

因而

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_1} \right) + \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{g-a_1} \right) &\leq \frac{2}{k(k-1)} \times \\ \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \} + S(r). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{于是由(1)和(2), } \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} \right) \leq \frac{2}{k(k-1)}, \text{ 由此}$$

得出 $k \leq 3$, 这与 $k \geq 4$ 相矛盾, 所以 $H_1 = 0$, 同理可证得 $H_2 = 0$. 由 $H_1 = 0, H_2 = 0$ 立即得出 f 为 g 的分式线性变换.

3 定理 1 的证明

$$\text{令 } F(z) = \frac{f'(f-a_3)}{(f-a_1)(f-a_2)} - \frac{g'(g-a_3)}{(g-a_1)(g-a_2)}$$

若 $F(z) = 0$, 则 $E_k(a_3, f) = E_k(a_3, g)$, $k \geq 4$.

由引理 2 知 f 为 g 的分式线性变换.

设 $F(z) \neq 0$, 同引理 2 证明的方法类似可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{f}{f-a_3} \right) &\leq \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \} + S(r), \\ \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_3} \right) + \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{g-a_3} \right) &\leq \\ \frac{2}{k(k-1)} \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \} + S(r). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由引理 1(ii) 知, 在 } \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_j} \right) +$$

$\bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{g-a_j} \right)$ ($j=1, 2$) 中至少存在一个使得

$$\bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_j} \right) + \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{g-a_j} \right) \geq \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(2 - \frac{1}{k} - \frac{2}{k(k-1)} \right) + o(1) \right\} \times \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \} \quad (r \in I),$$

其中 I 为一无穷测度集. 不妨设

$$\begin{aligned} N_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_j} \right) + N_k \left(r, \frac{1}{g-a_j} \right) &\geq \\ \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(2 - \frac{1}{k} - \frac{2}{k(k-1)} \right) + o(1) \right\} \times & \\ \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

再令

$$G(z) = \frac{f'(f-a_1)}{(f-a_2)(f-a_3)} - \frac{g'(g-a_1)}{(g-a_2)(g-a_3)}.$$

若 $G(z) = 0$, 则 $E_k(a_1, f) = E_k(a_1, g)$, $k \geq 4$, 由引理 2 知 f 为 g 的分式线性变换.

设 $G(z) \neq 0$, 则 $m(r, G) = S(r)$,

$$\begin{aligned} N(r, G) &\leq \sum_{j=2}^3 \{ N_{k+1}(r, a_j, f) + N_{k+1}(r, a_j, g) \} + \\ \bar{N}_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_1} \right) &\leq \frac{2}{k+1} \{ T(r, f) + T(r, g) \} - \\ \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{j=1}^3 \{ N_k(r, a_j, f) + N_k(r, a_j, g) \} + & \\ \frac{2}{k+1} N_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_1} \right) + N_k \left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_3} \right) &\leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2}{(k+1)(k-1)}\{T(r,f)+T(r,g)\} + \frac{2}{k+1}\bar{N}_k\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_1}\right).$$

注意到

$$\bar{N}_k\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_1}\right) \leq N\left(r, \frac{1}{G}\right) \leq N(r, G) + S(r),$$

于是

$$N_k\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_1}\right) \leq \frac{2}{(k-1)^2}\{T(r,f)+T(r,g)\} + S(r),$$

$$\bar{N}_k\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a_1}\right) + \bar{N}_k\left(r, \frac{r}{g-a_1}\right) \leq \frac{4}{(k-1)^2}\{T(r,f) + T(r,g)\} + S(r). \quad (4)$$

$$\text{由 (3) 及 (4) 知, } \frac{1}{2}\left(2 - \frac{1}{k} - \frac{2}{k(k-1)}\right) \leq$$

$\frac{4}{(k-1)^2}$, 得 $k \leq 3$, 这与 $k \geq 4$ 相矛盾.

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Entire functions sharing three values

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Abstract: By applying Nevanlinna theory and the uniqueness theory for entire functions, the uniqueness of entire functions sharing three values with multiplicities is studied and some results are obtained, which generalizes known theorems.

Key words: entire functions; shared values; uniqueness

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(上接第 85 页)

Plasma waveguide formation by intense CO₂ laser pulses breaking down low-pressure gas

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Abstract: Propagation of laser pulses in a plasma waveguide has been proposed as an effective means of extending the interaction length with an under dense plasma. Fundamental principles of plasma waveguide is discussed, and then the matched spot size is calculated from Maxwell's equations. Recent progress on the laser pulses plasma waveguide and their applications is presented. A new scheme of plasma waveguide using high energy CO₂ laser pulse induced low-pressure gas breakdown, which overcomes the shortcomings of capillary gas discharge plasma waveguide and solid laser induced plasma waveguide, is suggested. The plasma waveguide should thus provide guiding for smaller spot sizes over longer interaction time. A time synchronization requirement between high intensity laser beams and plasma waveguide should also be reduced.

Key words: plasma waveguide; capillary gas discharge; CO₂ laser pulse

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