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# $\mathbb{C}^n$ 中单位球上推广的 Roper-Suffridge 算子的性质<sup>①</sup>

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**摘要:** 进一步推广了 Roper-Suffridge 算子, 并讨论推广后的算子保持双全纯映照子族的一些性质. 从定义出发证明推广后的算子在  $\mathbb{C}^n$  中的单位球  $B^n$  上保持强  $\alpha$  次殆星形性及强  $\beta$  型螺形性, 并作为特殊情况得出推广后的算子在相应域上保持强星形性.

**关键词:** 强  $\alpha$  次殆星形映照; 强  $\beta$  型螺形映照; Roper-Suffridge 算子

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Roper-Suffridge 算子的引入为在多复变函数中构造双全纯映照提供了有效途径, 于是许多学者开始研究它, 并对其及其存在域进行了不同程度的推广, 近年来有许多新的结论<sup>[1-5]</sup>. 2005 年, Roper-Suffridge 算子被推广为:

$$F(z) = (f(z_1) + f'(z_1)P(z_0), \sqrt{f'(z_1)}z_0)' \quad (1)$$

文献[6]讨论了算子(1)在  $\|P\| \leq \frac{1}{4}$  及  $\|P\| \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时分别保持星形性及凸性. 算子(1)对研究单位球  $B^n$  上凸映照的极值映射起了关键的作用<sup>[7]</sup>. 文献[8]对算子(1)进行了改进, 并讨论了当  $\|P\|$  满足不同条件时改进后的算子保持  $\alpha$  次殆星形性及  $\alpha$  次星形性. 若将算子(1)进一步推广为

$$F(z) = (f(z_1) + \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}P(z_0), (\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1})^{\frac{1}{k}}z_0)' \quad (2)$$

其中  $f$  是单位圆盘  $D$  上的一个正规化双全纯函数;  $z = (z_1, z_0)' \in B^n$ ,  $z_1 \in D$ ,  $z_0 = (z_2, \dots, z_n)' \in \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ ;

幂函数取分支, 使得  $\left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \Big|_{z_1=0} = 1$ ;  $P(z_0)$  是  $k(k \geq 2)$  次齐次多项式. 当  $P(z_0) \equiv 0$  时, 算子(2)即为文献[9]所讨论的算子. 很自然地要问: 改进后的算子(2)是否也保持双全纯映照子族的性质呢? 本文详细讨论了这一问题.

文中我们用  $D$  表示单位圆盘,  $B^n$  表  $\mathbb{C}^n$  中的单位球.  $P(z): \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  是多项式, 若  $P(\lambda z) = \lambda^k P(z)$ , 则称  $P$  是  $k$  次齐次多项式,  $\nabla P(z)$  表示  $P$  在  $z$  点的梯度, 则

$$\nabla P(z)z = kP(z) \quad |P(z)| = P(\|z\| \cdot \frac{z}{\|z\|}) \leq \|P\| \|z\|^k$$

**定义 1**<sup>[10]</sup> 设  $f$  是  $B^n$  上的正规化局部双全纯映照, 若  $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ ,  $c \in (0, 1)$ , 且

$$\left| \left[ \frac{1}{\|z\|^2} \bar{z}' (Df(z))^{-1} f(z) - \alpha \right] \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} \right| < \frac{2c}{1-c^2}$$

则称  $f$  是  $B^n$  上的强  $\alpha$  次殆星形映照. 若  $\alpha = 0$ , 则  $f$  为  $B^n$  上的强星形映照.

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**定理 1** 设  $F(z)$  为由(2)式定义的函数,  $f(z_1)$  是  $D$  上的强  $\alpha$  次殆星形映照( $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ ),  $f'(z_1) \neq 0$ ,  $c \in (0, \frac{1}{3}]$ . 若  $\|P\| \leq \frac{2c(1-\alpha)}{k(1+c)(2-\alpha)}$ , 则  $F(z)$  是  $B^n$  上的强  $\alpha$  次殆星形映照.

**证** 由定义 1, 需证

$$\left| \left[ \frac{1}{\|z\|^2} \bar{z}' (DF(z))^{-1} F(z) - \alpha \right] \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} \right| < \frac{2c}{1-c^2} \quad (3)$$

当  $z_0=0$  时, (3) 式显然成立. 又因  $F(z)$  在  $z \in \overline{B^n}$  和  $z_0 \neq 0$  上全纯, 由全纯函数的最大模原理, 只需证(3)式对  $z \in \partial B^n$  且  $z_0 \neq 0$  成立即可, 下设  $\|z\|^2 = |z_1|^2 + \|z_0\|^2 = 1$ .

令  $r = \frac{1}{k}$ , 则  $r \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ . 由  $F(z)$  的表达式可知

$$DF(z) = \begin{pmatrix} f'(z_1) + \frac{z_1 f'(z_1) - f(z_1)}{z_1^2} P(z_0) & \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \nabla P(z_0) \\ r \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{r-1} \cdot \frac{z_1 f'(z_1) - f(z_1)}{z_1^2} z_0 & \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^r I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $h(z) = (DF(z))^{-1} F(z) = (a, A)'$ , 这里  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ , 则由  $DF(z) \cdot h(z) = F(z)$  可知

$$\begin{cases} a \left[ f'(z_1) + \frac{z_1 f'(z_1) - f(z_1)}{z_1^2} P(z_0) \right] + \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \nabla P(z_0) = f(z_1) + \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} P(z_0) \\ ar \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{r-1} \cdot \frac{z_1 f'(z_1) - f(z_1)}{z_1^2} z_0 + \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^r I_{n-1} A = \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \nabla P(z_0) z_0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

又因  $\nabla P(z_0) z_0 = kP(z_0)$ , 则由(4)式经计算可得

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{f(z_1)}{f'(z_1)} + \frac{r-1}{r} \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} P(z_0) \\ A = \left[ 1-r+r \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} + (1-r) \frac{z_1 f'(z_1) - f(z_1)}{z_1^2 f'(z_1)} P(z_0) \right] z_0 \end{cases}$$

由  $(DF(z))^{-1} F(z) = h(z) = (a, A)'$  可知

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z}' (DF(z))^{-1} F(z) &= |z_1|^2 \left[ \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} + \frac{r-1}{r} \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1^2 f'(z_1)} P(z_0) \right] + \\ &\quad \left[ 1-r+r \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} + (1-r) \frac{z_1 f'(z_1) - f(z_1)}{z_1^2 f'(z_1)} P(z_0) \right] \|z_0\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

令

$$q(z_1) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \left[ \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} - \alpha \right] - \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[ \frac{1}{\|z\|^2} \bar{z}' (DF(z))^{-1} F(z) - \alpha \right] \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} = \\ &\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \left[ \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} + \frac{r-1}{r} \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1^2 f'(z_1)} P(z_0) \right] |z_1|^2 - \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} + \\ &\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \left[ 1-r+r \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} + (1-r) \frac{z_1 f'(z_1) - f(z_1)}{z_1^2 f'(z_1)} P(z_0) \right] \|z_0\|^2 = \\ &\left[ q(z_1) + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} \right] |z_1|^2 + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} \frac{r-1}{r} P(z_0) \bar{z}_1 - \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} + \\ &\frac{1}{1-\alpha} (1-r) \|z_0\|^2 + r \left[ q(z_1) + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} \right] \|z_0\|^2 + \\ &\frac{1}{1-\alpha} (1-r) \frac{z_1 f'(z_1) - f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} P(z_0) \frac{\|z_0\|^2}{z_1} = \\ &q(z_1) |z_1|^2 + r q(z_1) \|z_0\|^2 + (1-r) \frac{-2c^2}{1-c^2} \|z_0\|^2 + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} \frac{r-1}{r} P(z_0) \bar{z}_1 + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{1-\alpha}(1-r)P(z_0) \frac{\|z_0\|^2}{z_1} - \frac{1}{1-\alpha}(1-r) \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} P(z_0) \frac{\|z_0\|^2}{z_1} = \\ & q(z_1) |z_1|^2 + r q(z_1) \|z_0\|^2 + (1-r) \frac{-2c^2}{1-c^2} \|z_0\|^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{1-\alpha}(1-r)P(z_0) \frac{\|z_0\|^2}{z_1} - \frac{1}{1-\alpha}(1-r) \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} P(z_0) \frac{|z_1|^2 + r \|z_0\|^2}{r z_1} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{1-\alpha}(1-r)P(z_0) \frac{\|z_0\|^2}{z_1} - \frac{1}{1-\alpha}(1-r) \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} P(z_0) \frac{|z_1|^2 + r \|z_0\|^2}{r z_1} = \\ & \frac{1}{1-\alpha}(1-r)P(z_0) \frac{\|z_0\|^2}{z_1} - (1-r)P(z_0) \frac{1+(r-1)\|z_0\|^2}{r z_1} \left[ q(z_1) + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} \right] = \\ & (1-r)P(z_0) \left\{ \frac{\|z_0\|^2}{z_1} \left[ \frac{-2c^2}{1-c^2} - q(z_1) \right] + \frac{\|z_0\|^2 - 1}{r z_1} \left[ q(z_1) + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} \right] \right\} = \\ & (1-r)P(z_0) \left\{ \frac{\|z_0\|^2}{z_1} \left[ \frac{-2c^2}{1-c^2} - q(z_1) \right] + \frac{|z_1|^2}{r z_1} \left[ -\frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} - q(z_1) \right] - \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{|z_1|^2}{r z_1} \right\} = \\ & (1-r)P(z_0) \left\{ \frac{r \|z_0\|^2 + |z_1|^2}{r z_1} \left[ \frac{-2c^2}{1-c^2} - q(z_1) \right] - \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{|z_1|^2}{r z_1} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

令  $g(z_1) = \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} + q(z_1) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \left[ \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} - 1 \right]$  且  $g(0) = 0$ , 由  $f(z_1)$  是单位圆盘  $D$  上的强  $\alpha$  次殆星形映照知  $|q(z_1)| < \frac{2c}{1-c^2}$ , 则  $\left| g(z_1) - \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} \right| < \frac{2c}{1-c^2}$ , 故

$$\left| g(z_1) \right| - \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} \leq \left| g(z_1) - \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} \right| < \frac{2c}{1-c^2}$$

则当  $c \in (0, \frac{1}{3}]$  时,  $|g(z_1)| < \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} + \frac{2c}{1-c^2} = \frac{2c}{1-c} < 1$ . 又因  $g(0) = 0$  且  $g(z_1)$  在  $D$  上全纯, 则由

Schwarz 引理知  $|g(z_1)| \leq |z_1|$ , 即  $\left| \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} + q(z_1) \right| \leq |z_1|$ . 则当  $\|P\| \leq \frac{2c(1-\alpha)}{(1+c)(2-\alpha)} =$

$\frac{2c(1-\alpha)}{k(1+c)(2-\alpha)}$  时, 由(5),(6)式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \left[ \frac{1}{\|z\|^2} \bar{z}'(DF(z))^{-1} F(z) - \alpha \right] \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} \right| \leq \\ & |q(z_1)| (|z_1|^2 + r \|z_0\|^2) + (1-r) \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} \|z_0\|^2 + \\ & (1-r) \|P\| \cdot \|z_0\|^k \left\{ \frac{r+(1-r)|z_1|^2}{r|z_1|} |z_1| + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{|z_1|}{r} \right\} < \\ & \frac{2c}{1-c^2} [1+(r-1)\|z_0\|^2] + (1-r) \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} \|z_0\|^2 + \\ & (1-r) \|P\| \cdot \|z_0\|^2 \frac{1}{r} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right) \leq \frac{2c}{1-c^2} \end{aligned}$$

**推论 1** 设  $F(z)$  为由(2)式定义的函数,  $f(z_1)$  是  $D$  的上强星形映照,  $f'(z_1) \neq 0, c \in (0, \frac{1}{3}]$ , 若

$\|P\| \leq \frac{c}{k(1+c)}$ , 则  $F(z)$  是  $B^n$  上的强星形映照.

**定理 2** 设  $F(z)$  为由(2)式定义的函数,  $f(z_1)$  是  $D$  上的强  $\beta$  型螺形映照,  $\beta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), f'(z_1) \neq 0,$

$c \in (0, \frac{1}{3}]$ . 若  $\|P\| \leq \frac{2c}{k(1+c)(1+|\tan \beta|)}$ , 则  $F(z)$  是  $B^n$  上的强  $\beta$  型螺形映照.

**证** 由强  $\beta$  型螺形映照的定义<sup>[11]</sup>, 与定理 1 同理可证, 这里不再赘述, 且  $\beta=0$  即为相应的强星形映照的结论.

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## Property of the Roper-Suffridge Extension Operator on the Unit Ball in $\mathbb{C}^n$

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**Abstract:** In this paper, the authors ulteriorly generalize Roper-Suffridge extension operator, and discuss that the generalized operator preserve some property of subclasses of biholomorphic mappings. From the definition, they prove the fact that the generalized operator preserve strong and almost starlikeness of order  $\alpha$  and strongly spirallikeness of type  $\beta$  on the unit ball in  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , and as the special case they obtain that the generalized operator preserve strongly starlikeness on the corresponding domains.

**Key words:** strong and almost starlike mappings of order  $\alpha$ ; strongly spirallike mappings of type  $\beta$ ; Roper-Suffridge operator

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