

两类推广的 Roper-Suffridge 算子的性质^①

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摘要: 讨论两类推广的 Roper-Suffridge 算子保持双全纯映照子族的性质. 从定义出发证明推广的 Roper-Suffridge 算子在 \mathbb{C}^n 中单位球上和复 Banach 空间单位球上保持强 α 次殆星映照及 α 次准凸映照的性质, 进而得到推广的 Roper-Suffridge 算子在 \mathbb{C}^n 中单位球上和复 Hilbert 空间单位球上分别保持强星形性和 α 次准凸性.

关键词: 强 α 次殆星映照; α 次准凸映照; Roper-Suffridge 算子

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Roper-Suffridge 算子的引入使得人们可以由单位圆盘上的一个正规化局部双全纯映照构造出 \mathbb{C}^n 中单位球上的一个正规化局部双全纯映照, 随后许多学者开始研究 Roper-Suffridge 算子, 并对该算子及其存在域进行了不同程度的推广^[1-2]. 本文讨论推广的 Roper-Suffridge 算子保持 α 次准凸映照及强 α 次殆星映照的性质. 文中 D 表示单位圆盘, $S(D)$ 表示 D 上的正规化双全纯映照, X 表示具有范数 $\|\cdot\|$ 的复 Banach 空间, B 表示 X 中的开单位球.

引理 1^[3] 设 f 是 D 上的强 α 次殆星映照, $P: \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 是 $k(k \geq 2)$ 次齐次多项式.

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

其中 $z = (z_1, z_0)' \in B^n$, $z_1 \in D$, $z_0 = (z_2, \dots, z_n)' \in \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$. 幂函数取分支, 使得 $(f'(0))^{\frac{1}{k}} = 1$, 则

$$\overline{z}'(DF(z))^{-1}F(z) =$$

$$\overline{z_1} \frac{f(z_1)}{f'(z_1)} - \frac{1-r}{r} P(z_0) \overline{z_1} + \left[1 - r \frac{f(z_1)f''(z_1)}{(f'(z_1))^2} + (1-r)P(z_0) \frac{f''(z_1)}{f'(z_1)} \right] \|z_0\|^2$$

引理 2^[4] 设 $f \in H(D, D)$, 则 $|f'(z)| \leq \frac{1-|f(z)|^2}{1-|z|^2}$ ($z \in D$).

引理 3^[5] 设 $m \in \mathbb{N}$ 且 $m \geq 2$, 若 $f \in S(D)$, 则

$$\left| (1-|z|^2) \frac{f''(z)}{f'(z)} - m\overline{z} \right| \leq m+2 \quad z \in D$$

引理 4^[6] 设 $f \in S(D)$, $F(x) = \frac{f(T_u(x))}{T_u(x)}x$ ($u \in \partial B$), 则 $F(x)$ 是 B 上的正规化双全纯映照.

定理 1 在引理 1 的条件下, 若 $\|P\| \leq \frac{2c(1-\alpha)}{(1+c)(k+2)}$, 则 $F(z)$ 是 B^n 上的强 α 次殆星形映照.

证 由文献[7]中强 α 次殆星形映照的定义, 需证

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

若 $z_0 = 0$, 则(1)式显然成立. 若 $z_0 \neq 0$, 显然 F 在 $\overline{B^n}$ 上全纯. 取 $\lambda \in \overline{D} \setminus \{0\}$, 令 $z = \lambda u$ ($u \in \mathbb{C}^n$), $\|u\| = 1$, 则

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

即

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

又因 $\frac{1-c^2}{2c} \left\{ \frac{1}{\lambda} \bar{u}' [DF(\lambda u)]^{-1} F(\lambda u) - \alpha \right\} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{2c}$ 关于 λ 全纯, 由全纯函数的最大模原理知它在

$|\lambda|=1$ 上达到最大值, 故只需证(1)式对 $\|z\|=1, z_0 \neq 0$ 成立即可. 令 $\frac{1}{k} = r$, 则 $r \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$. 令

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

则 $|p(z_1)| < 1$, 经计算可知

$$\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} = \frac{2c}{1-c^2} p(z_1) + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2}$$

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

$$[\bar{z}' (DF(z))^{-1} F(z) - \alpha] \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} =$$

$$|z_1|^2 \left[\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} + \frac{2c}{1-c^2} p(z_1) \right] - \frac{1-r}{r} p(z_0) \bar{z}_1 \frac{1}{1-\alpha} +$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{1-\alpha} + r \left[\frac{2c}{1-c^2} (p(z_1) + z_1 p'(z_1)) + \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} \right] + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} (1-r) p(z_0) \frac{f''(z_1)}{f'(z_1)} \right\} \|z_0\|^2 - \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} - \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} =$$

$$(|z_1|^2 - 1) \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} \right) - \frac{1-r}{r} p(z_0) \bar{z}_1 \frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} r \right) \|z_0\|^2 +$$

$$\frac{1-r}{1-\alpha} p(z_0) \frac{f''(z_1)}{f'(z_1)} \|z_0\|^2 + r \frac{2c}{1-c^2} (p(z_1) + z_1 p'(z_1)) \|z_0\|^2 + |z_1|^2 \frac{2c}{1-c^2} p(z_1) =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} r - \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{1-c^2} \right) \|z_0\|^2 + \frac{1-r}{r} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} p(z_0) \left[r \|z_0\|^2 \frac{f''(z_1)}{f'(z_1)} - \bar{z}_1 \right] +$$

$$r \frac{2c}{1-c^2} (p(z_1) + z_1 p'(z_1)) \|z_0\|^2 + |z_1|^2 \frac{2c}{1-c^2} p(z_1) = \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2} (r-1) \|z_0\|^2 +$$

$$\frac{1-r}{r} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} p(z_0) \left[r \|z_0\|^2 \frac{f''(z_1)}{f'(z_1)} - \bar{z}_1 \right] + \frac{2c}{1-c^2} [r \|z_0\|^2 + |z_1|^2] p(z_1) +$$

$$\frac{2c}{1-c^2} r \|z_0\|^2 z_1 p'(z_1) \quad (2)$$

由引理 2 及 $(1-r)|z_1|^2 - 2r|z_1| + r \geq r(|z_1|-1)^2 \geq 0$ 可得

$$\left| \frac{2c}{1-c^2} [r \|z_0\|^2 + |z_1|^2] p(z_1) + \frac{2c}{1-c^2} r \|z_0\|^2 z_1 p'(z_1) \right| <$$

$$\frac{2c}{1-c^2} \left\{ [r \|z_0\|^2 + |z_1|^2] |p(z_1)| + r \|z_0\|^2 |z_1| \frac{1-|p(z_1)|}{1-|z_1|^2} \right\} \leq$$

$$\frac{2c}{1-c^2} \{ [r \|z_0\|^2 + |z_1|^2] |p(z_1)| + 2r |z_1| (1-|p(z_1)|) \} =$$

$$\frac{2c}{1-c^2} \{ [r \|z_0\|^2 + |z_1|^2] (|p(z_1)| - 1) + |z_1|^2 + r \|z_0\|^2 + 2r |z_1| (1-|p(z_1)|) \} =$$

$$\frac{2c}{1-c^2} \{ [(1-r)|z_1|^2 - 2r|z_1| + r] (|p(z_1)| - 1) + |z_1|^2 + r \|z_0\|^2 \} \leq$$

$$\frac{2c}{1-c^2}(\|z_1\|^2 + r\|z_0\|^2) \tag{3}$$

又由 $\|P\| \leq \frac{2c(1-\alpha)}{(1+c)(k+2)} = \frac{2cr(1-\alpha)}{(1+c)(1+2r)}$ 及引理 3 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2}(r-1)\|z_0\|^2 + \frac{1}{r} \frac{1-r}{1-\alpha} p(z_0) \left[r\|z_0\|^2 \frac{f''(z_1)}{f'(z_1)} - \overline{z_1} \right] \right| \leq \\ & \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2}(1-r)\|z_0\|^2 + \frac{1}{r} \frac{1-r}{1-\alpha} \|P\| \|z_0\|^{\frac{1}{r}} \left| r(\|z_0\|^2 \frac{f''(z_1)}{f'(z_1)} - 2\overline{z_1}) + (2r-1)\overline{z_1} \right| \leq \\ & \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2}(1-r)\|z_0\|^2 + \frac{1}{r} \frac{1-r}{1-\alpha} \|P\| \|z_0\|^2 [4r + (1-2r)] \leq \\ & \frac{2c^2}{1-c^2}(1-r)\|z_0\|^2 + \frac{1}{r} \frac{1-r}{1-\alpha} \frac{2cr(1-\alpha)}{(1+c)(1+2r)} (1+2r) \|z_0\|^2 = \frac{2c}{1-c^2}(1-r)\|z_0\|^2 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

由(2),(3),(4)式可证(1)式成立.

推论 1 设 f 是 D 上的强星形映照, $P: \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 是 $k(k \geq 2)$ 次齐次多项式.

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

其中 $z=(z_1, z_0)' \in B^n, z_0=(z_2, \dots, z_n)' \in \mathbb{C}^{n-1}, z_1 \in D$. 幂函数取分支, 使得 $(f'(0))^{\frac{1}{k}}=1$, 若 $\|P\| \leq \frac{2c}{(1+c)(k+2)}$, 则 $F(z)$ 是 B^n 上的强星形映照.

定理 2 若 f 是 D 上的 α 次准凸映照, $F(x) = \frac{f(T_u(x))}{T_u(x)}x (u \in \partial B)$, 则 $F(x)$ 是 B 上的 α 次准凸映照.

证 令 $\omega = F(x)$, 则 $T_u(\omega) = f(T_u(x))$, 又由于 f 是双全纯的, 则 $T_u(x) = f^{-1}(T_u(\omega))$, 于是

$$\omega = F(x) = \frac{f(f^{-1}(T_u(\omega)))}{T_u(x)}x = \frac{T_u(\omega)}{T_u(x)}x$$

则 $x = F^{-1}(\omega) = \frac{T_u(x)}{T_u(\omega)}\omega = \frac{f^{-1}(T_u(\omega))}{T_u(\omega)}\omega$. 又由引理 4 知, 对任意的 $\eta \in X$ 有

$$(DF(x))^{-1}\eta = DF^{-1}(\omega)\eta = \frac{f^{-1}(T_u(\omega))}{T_u(\omega)}\eta + \frac{(f^{-1})'(T_u(\omega))T_u(\eta)T_u(\omega) - f^{-1}(T_u(\omega))T_u(\eta)}{(T_u(\omega))^2}\omega$$

若

$$\begin{aligned} \eta = F(x) - F(\xi x) &= \omega - \frac{f(T_u(\xi x))}{T_u(\xi x)}\xi x = \frac{f(T_u(x)) - f(\xi T_u(x))}{T_u(x)}x \\ T_u(\eta) &= f(T_u(x)) - f(\xi T_u(x)) \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} (DF(x))^{-1}\eta &= \frac{T_u(x)}{f(T_u(x))} \frac{f(T_u(x)) - f(\xi T_u(x))}{T_u(x)}x + \\ & \frac{1}{f'(T_u(x))} \frac{T_u(\eta)f(T_u(x)) - T_u(x)T_u(\eta)}{(f(T_u(x)))^2} \frac{f(T_u(x))}{T_u(x)}x = \\ & \frac{f(T_u(x)) - f(\xi T_u(x))}{f(T_u(x))}x \frac{f(T_u(x))}{T_u(x)f'(T_u(x))} = \frac{f(T_u(x)) - f(\xi T_u(x))}{T_u(x)f'(T_u(x))}x \\ T_x\{(DF(x))^{-1}[F(x) - F(\xi x)]\} &= T_x\left[\frac{f(T_u(x)) - f(\xi T_u(x))}{T_u(x)f'(T_u(x))}x\right] = \\ & \frac{f(T_u(x)) - f(\xi T_u(x))}{T_u(x)f'(T_u(x))} \|x\| \\ \operatorname{Re} T_x\{(DF(x))^{-1}[F(x) - F(\xi x)]\} &= \operatorname{Re} \frac{f(T_u(x)) - f(\xi T_u(x))}{T_u(x)f'(T_u(x))} \|x\| \geq \alpha(1 - \operatorname{Re} \xi) \|x\| \end{aligned}$$

由文献[8]的定义 1.1.26 知 $F(x)$ 是 B 上的 α 次准凸映照, 若取 $\alpha = 0$ 即为准凸映照.

推论 2 若 f 是 D 上的 α 次准凸映照,

$$F(z) = (f(z_1), \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} z_0) \quad z = (z_1, z_0) \in B^n$$

则 $F(z)$ 是复 Hilbert 空间单位球 B^n 上的 α 次准凸映照.

证 定理 2 中若 X 是 n 维复 Hilbert 空间, 则由 Riesz 表示定理知 $T_u(x) = \langle x, u \rangle$, 取 $u = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $x = (z_1, \dots, z_n) = (z_1, z_0)$, 则 $T_u(x) = z_1$, 于是定理 2 中

$$F(x) = \frac{f(T_u(x))}{T_u(x)} x = \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} z = (f(z_1), \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} z_0)$$

故推论 2 成立.

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Property of Two Kinds of Generalized Roper-Suffridge Extension Operators

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Abstract: In this paper, the authors discuss that two kinds of generalized Roper-Suffridge extension operators preserve the property of the subclasses of biholomorphic mappings and, from the definition, prove the fact that the extended operators preserve the properties of strong and almost starlike mappings of order α and quasi-convex mappings of order α on the unit ball in \mathbb{C}^n and in the complex Banach space. Then it is shown that the generalized operator keeps strongly starlikeness and quasi-convexity of order α on the unit ball in \mathbb{C}^n and in complex Hilbert space, respectively.

Key words: strong and almost starlike mappings of order α ; quasi-convex mappings of order α ; Roper-Suffridge operator

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