

亚纯函数Milloux不等式的平移乘积及差分模拟

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摘要

设 f 是一个有穷级超越亚纯函数, 本文研究亚纯函数Milloux不等式的平移乘积及差分模拟, 获得了涉及平移乘积及差分的Milloux不等式模拟. 对于所获得的涉及平移乘积的Milloux不等式模拟, 改进了吴昭君和徐洪焱等人近期的结果.

关键词

亚纯函数, Milloux不等式, 差分, 平移

Analogues of Milloux Inequality of Meromorphic Functions Concerning Products of Shifts and Differences

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Abstract

Let f be a transcendental meromorphic function of finite order. In this paper, we studied the analogues of Milloux Inequality of meromorphic functions concerning products of shifts and differences and obtained the analogues of Milloux Inequality of meromorphic functions concerning products of shifts and differences. For the analogues of Milloux inequality concerning products of shifts, we improved the result of Wu and Xu.

Keywords

Meromorphic Functions, Milloux Inequality, Differences, Shifts

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1. 引言及主要结果

本文中, 亚纯函数指的是在整个复平面上的亚纯函数。以下将使用值分布论中的标准记号 $T(r, f)$, $m(r, f)$, $N(r, f)$, $S(r, f), \dots$ 参见 [1–4], 其中 $S(r, f)$ 表示任一函数 f 满足 $S(r, f) = o\{T(r, f)\}$, $r \rightarrow \infty$, $r \notin E$, E 是一个对数测度有穷的 r 值集。

设 f 是一个复平面上非常数亚纯函数, 本文用 $\sigma(f(z))$ 表示 $f(z)$ 的级定义为

$$\sigma(f(z)) = \overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^+ T(r, f)}{\log r},$$

设 f 是一个复平面上非常数亚纯函数, c 是一个非零有穷复数, f 的差分为 $\Delta_c f(z) = f(z + c) - f(z)$, n 阶差分为 $\Delta_c^n f(z) = \Delta_c(\Delta_c^{n-1} f(z))$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$ 。

Nevanlinna建立了著名的Nevanlinna理论获得了如下Nevanlinna第一基本定理和第二基本定理:

定理A (第一基本定理) 设 f 是复平面上的亚纯函数, a 是任意复数, 则有

$$T(r, \frac{1}{f-a}) = T(r, f) + O(1).$$

定理B (第二基本定理) 设 f 是复平面上的非常数亚纯函数, $a_i (1 \leq i \leq q)$ 是扩充复平面上的 $q (q \geq 3)$ 个判别复数, 则有

$$(q-2)T(r, f) \leq \sum_{i=1}^q N(r, \frac{1}{f-a_i}) + S(r, f).$$

1940年, Milloux得到下述结果,

定理C (Milloux不等式) 设 n 是正整数, b 为非零有穷复数, f 是复平面上的亚纯函数满足 $f^{(n+1)} \neq 0$, 则有

$$T(r, f) \leq N(r, f) + N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + N(r, \frac{1}{f^{(n)}-b}) - N(r, \frac{1}{f^{(n+1)}}) + S(r, f).$$

1989年, Yi [5]证明了下述Milloux型不等式的非线性微分单项式 $f'f$ 结果.

定理D 设 f 是复平面上的非常数亚纯函数, b 是一个非零有穷复数, 则有

$$2T(r, f) \leq N(r, f) + 2N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + N(r, \frac{1}{ff'-b}) + S(r, f).$$

最近, 大量论文研究Nevanlinna理论的平移及差分模拟. 2020年, Wu和Xu [6]证得了下述关于Milloux不等式的平移乘积模拟.

定理E 设 f 是有穷级的超越亚纯函数, m 为一个正整数, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m 为判别的有穷复数.

$$\Phi(z) = f^{d_1}(z+c_1)f^{d_2}(z+c_2)\cdots f^{d_m}(z+c_m),$$

其中 d_1, d_2, \dots, d_m 是正整数, $d = d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_m$, b 是非零有穷复数. 若 $\Phi'(z) \neq 0$, 则有

$$dT(r, f) \leq 2dN(r, f) + dN(r, \frac{1}{f}) + N(r, \frac{1}{\Phi(z)-b}) + S(r, f).$$

本文将改进定理E如下,

定理1 设 f 是有穷级的超越亚纯函数, m 为正整数, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m 为判别的有穷复数.

$$\Phi(z) = f^{d_1}(z+c_1)f^{d_2}(z+c_2)\cdots f^{d_m}(z+c_m),$$

其中 d_1, d_2, \dots, d_m 是正整数, $d = d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_m$, b 是非零有穷复数. 若 $\Phi'(z) \neq 0$, 则有

$$dT(r, f) \leq d\bar{N}(r, f) + dN(r, \frac{1}{f}) + \bar{N}(r, \frac{1}{\Phi(z)-b}) + S(r, f).$$

由定理1即得

推论1 设 f 是有穷级超越亚纯函数, b, c 为非零有穷复数, 则有

$$T(r, f) \leq \bar{N}(r, f) + N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + \bar{N}(r, \frac{1}{f(z+c)-b}) + S(r, f).$$

推论2 设 f 是有穷级超越亚纯函数, b, c 为非零有穷复数, 则有

$$2T(r, f) \leq 2\bar{N}(r, f) + 2N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + \bar{N}(r, \frac{1}{f(z)f(z+c)-b}) + S(r, f).$$

本文中, 我们还获得了定理C与定理D的差分模拟。

定理2 设 n 为一个正整数, b, c 为非零有穷复数, f 是有穷级的超越亚纯函数满足 $\Delta_c^{n+1} f \neq 0$, 则有

$$T(r, f) \leq (n+1)N(r, f) + N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^n f - b}) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + S(r, f).$$

推论3 设 f 是一个超越整函数, n 为一个正整数, c 为一个非零有穷复数, 则对于任意有穷复数 a 和 $b(\neq 0)$ 或者 $f(z) - a$ 有无数个零点或者 $\Delta_c^n f - b$ 有无数个零点。

定理3 设 b, c 是两个非零有穷复数, f 是复平面上满足 $(f\Delta_c f)' \neq 0$ 的亚纯函数, 则有

$$2T(r, f) \leq 2\bar{N}(r, f) + 2N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + \bar{N}(r, \frac{1}{f\Delta_c f - b}) + S(r, f).$$

2. 一些引理

为了证明本文的结果, 需要如下几个引理。

引理1 [7–10] 设 f 是有穷级的超越亚纯函数, c 是一个非零有穷复数, 则有

$$m(r, \frac{f(z+c)}{f(z)}) = S(r, f).$$

引理2 [11, 12] 设 f 是有穷级的超越亚纯函数, c 是一个非零有穷复数, 则有

$$N(r, f(z+c)) = N(r, f) + S(r, f),$$

$$\bar{N}(r, f(z+c)) = \bar{N}(r, f) + S(r, f),$$

$$T(r, f(z+c)) = T(r, f) + S(r, f).$$

引理3 [8, 11] 设 f 是有穷级的超越亚纯函数, 则对任意正整数 n , 有

$$m(r, \frac{\Delta_c^n f}{f}) = S(r, f).$$

引理4 [3, 4] 设 f 是超越亚纯函数, $a_0(\neq 0), a_1, \dots, a_n$ 是有穷复数, 则有

$$T(r, a_0 f^n + a_1 f^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} f + a_n) = nT(r, f) + S(r, f).$$

引理5 [1-4] 设 f 是超越亚纯函数, 则有

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T(r, f)}{\log r} = \infty.$$

3. 定理的证明

定理1的证明: 由引理1, 引理2和Nevanlinna第一基本定理得

$$\begin{aligned} & m(r, \frac{1}{f}) + m(r, \frac{1}{\Phi - b}) \\ & \leq m(r, \frac{1}{f^d}) + m(r, \frac{1}{\Phi - b}) \\ & \leq m(r, \frac{1}{\Phi}) + m(r, \frac{1}{\Phi - b}) + m(r, \frac{\Phi}{f^d}) \\ & \leq m(r, \frac{\Phi'}{\Phi} + \frac{\Phi'}{\Phi - b}) + m(r, \frac{1}{\Phi'}) + S(r, f) \\ & \leq T(r, \Phi') - N(r, \frac{1}{\Phi'}) + S(r, f) \\ & = m(r, \Phi') + N(r, \Phi') - N(r, \frac{1}{\Phi'}) + S(r, f) \\ & \leq m(r, \Phi) + m(r, \frac{\Phi'}{\Phi}) + N(r, \Phi) + \bar{N}(r, \Phi) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Phi'}) + S(r, f) \\ & = T(r, \Phi) + d\bar{N}(r, f) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Phi'}) + S(r, f). \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$m(r, \frac{1}{f}) + m(r, \frac{1}{\Phi - b}) \leq T(r, \Phi) + d\bar{N}(r, f) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Phi'}) + S(r, f).$$

因此, 由Nevanlinna第一基本定理得

$$\begin{aligned} & T(r, f^d) - N(r, \frac{1}{f^d}) + T(r, \Phi) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Phi - b}) \\ & \leq T(r, \Phi) + d\bar{N}(r, f) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Phi'}) + S(r, f). \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} dT(r, f) &\leq d\bar{N}(r, f) + N(r, \frac{1}{fd}) + N(r, \frac{1}{\Phi - b}) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Phi'}) + S(r, f) \\ &\leq d\bar{N}(r, f) + dN(r, \frac{1}{f}) + \bar{N}(r, \frac{1}{\Phi - b}) + S(r, f). \end{aligned}$$

定理1得证。

定理2的证明： 由引理1，引理2和Nevanlinna第一基本定理得

$$\begin{aligned} m(r, \frac{1}{f}) + m(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^n f - b}) &\leq m(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^n f}) + m(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^n f - b}) + m(r, \frac{\Delta_c^n f}{f}) \\ &\leq m(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^n f} + \frac{1}{\Delta_c^n f - b}) + S(r, f) \leq m(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + m(r, \frac{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}{\Delta_c^n f} + \frac{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}{\Delta_c^n f - b}) + S(r, f) \\ &= m(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + S(r, f) \leq T(r, \Delta_c^{n+1} f) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + S(r, f) \\ &\leq m(r, \Delta_c^{n+1} f) + N(r, \Delta_c^{n+1} f) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + S(r, f) \\ &\leq m(r, \Delta_c^n f) + N(r, \Delta_c^n f(z+c)) + N(r, \Delta_c^n f(z)) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + m(r, \frac{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}{\Delta_c^n f}) + S(r, f) \\ &= T(r, \Delta_c^n f) + (n+1)N(r, f) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + S(r, f). \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$m(r, \frac{1}{f}) + m(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^n f - b}) \leq T(r, \Delta_c^n f) + (n+1)N(r, f) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + S(r, f).$$

因此，由Nevanlinna第一基本定理得

$$\begin{aligned} T(r, f) - N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + T(r, \Delta_c^n f) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^n f - b}) \\ \leq T(r, \Delta_c^n f) + (n+1)N(r, f) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + S(r, f). \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$T(r, f) \leq (n+1)N(r, f) + N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^n f - b}) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + S(r, f).$$

定理2得证。

推论3的证明： 假如推论3的结论不对，则存在有穷复数 a 和 $b(\neq 0)$ 使得 $f(z) - a$ 和 $\Delta_c^n f - b$ 均只

有有限个零点。于是由定理2得

$$\begin{aligned} T(r, f) &\leq (n+1)N(r, f) + N(r, \frac{1}{f-a}) + N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^n f - b}) - N(r, \frac{1}{\Delta_c^{n+1} f}) + S(r, f) \\ &\leq O(\log r) + S(r, f). \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$T(r, f) \leq O(\log r), r \notin E,$$

其中 E 是一个对数测度有穷的 r 值集。而由引理5得 $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T(r, f)}{\log r} = \infty$, 矛盾。

定理3的证明: 由引理1, 引理2和Nevanlinna第一基本定理得

$$\begin{aligned} &m(r, \frac{1}{f^2}) + m(r, \frac{1}{f\Delta_c f - b}) \\ &\leq m(r, \frac{1}{f\Delta_c f}) + m(r, \frac{1}{f\Delta_c f - b}) + m(r, \frac{\Delta_c f}{f}) \\ &\leq m(r, \frac{1}{f\Delta_c f} + \frac{1}{f\Delta_c f - b}) + S(r, f) \\ &\leq m(r, \frac{1}{(f\Delta_c f)'}) + m(r, \frac{(f\Delta_c f)'}{f\Delta_c f} + \frac{(f\Delta_c f)'}{f\Delta_c f - b}) + S(r, f) \\ &= m(r, \frac{1}{(f\Delta_c f)'}) + S(r, f) \\ &\leq T(r, (f\Delta_c f)') - N(r, \frac{1}{(f\Delta_c f)'}) + S(r, f) \\ &\leq m(r, (f\Delta_c f)') + N(r, (f\Delta_c f)') - N(r, \frac{1}{(f\Delta_c f)'}) + S(r, f) \\ &\leq m(r, f\Delta_c f) + N(r, f\Delta_c f) + \bar{N}(r, f\Delta_c f) - N(r, \frac{1}{(f\Delta_c f)'}) + m(r, \frac{(f\Delta_c f)'}{f\Delta_c f}) + S(r, f) \\ &= T(r, f\Delta_c f) + 2\bar{N}(r, f) - N(r, \frac{1}{(f\Delta_c f)'}) + S(r, f). \end{aligned}$$

于是有

$$m(r, \frac{1}{f^2}) + m(r, \frac{1}{f\Delta_c f - b}) \leq T(r, f\Delta_c f) + 2\bar{N}(r, f) - N(r, \frac{1}{(f\Delta_c f)'}) + S(r, f).$$

因此, 由Nevanlinna第一基本定理得

$$\begin{aligned} T(r, f^2) - N(r, \frac{1}{f^2}) + T(r, f\Delta_c f) - N(r, \frac{1}{f\Delta_c f - b}) &\leq T(r, \Delta_c f) \\ &+ 2\bar{N}(r, f) - N(r, \frac{1}{f(\Delta_c f)'}) + S(r, f). \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$2T(r, f) \leq 2\bar{N}(r, f) + 2N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + N(r, \frac{1}{f\Delta_c f - b}) - N(r, \frac{1}{(f\Delta_c f)'}) + S(r, f).$$

于是即得

$$2T(r, f) \leq 2\bar{N}(r, f) + 2N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + \bar{N}(r, \frac{1}{f\Delta_c f - b}) + S(r, f).$$

定理3得证。

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