

非线性椭圆型复方程组的一类边值问题*

柴俊琦 李生训

(河北轻化工学院基础部, 石家庄 050018)

摘要 本文讨论一阶非线性椭圆型复方程组于平面多连通区域上的一类复合边值问题解的先验估计及可解性.

关键词 非线性椭圆型复方程组, 复合边值问题, 先验估计, 可解性.

分类号 AMS(1991) 35J55/CCL O175. 8

1 问题的提法

设 D 是平面上 $N+1$ 连通区域, 其边界 $\Gamma \in C^1 (0 < \mu < 1)$. 考虑 D 上一阶椭圆型复方程组:

$$W_{\bar{z}} = F(z, w, w_z), F + Q^{(1)}w_z + Q^{(2)}\bar{w}_{\bar{z}} + A^{(1)}w + A^{(2)}\bar{w} + A^{(3)}, \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $w = (w_1, \dots, w_m)^T, Q^{(j)} = (Q_{kl}^{(j)}(z, w, w_z))_{m \times m}, A^{(j)} = (A_{kl}^{(j)}(z, w))_{m \times n} (j=1, 2), A^{(3)} = (A_1^{(3)}(z, w), \dots, A_m^{(3)}(z, w))^T, F = (F_1, \dots, F_m)^T$.

假设复方程组(1.1)满足条件 C, 即

1) $Q_{kl}^{(j)}(z, w, w_z), A_{kl}^{(j)}(z, w)$ 在 D 外等于零, 且当 $1 \leq k < l \leq m$ 时, $Q_{kl}^{(j)} = 0$. 又在 \bar{D} 上对任意连续函数向量 $w(z)$ 与可测函数向量 $v(z) \in L_{p_0}(\bar{D}) (p_0 > 2), Q_{kl}^{(j)}, A_{kl}^{(j)}$ 可测, 且

$$L_p[A_{kl}^{(j)}(z, w(z)), \bar{D}] \leq d_{kl}^{(j)} \leq k_0 < +\infty, \quad j=1, 2, \quad (1.2)$$

$$L_p[A_k^{(j)}(z, w(z)), \bar{D}] \leq k_0, \quad 2 < p_0 < p, \quad k, l=1, \dots, m;$$

2) 对几乎所有的 $z \in D, v \in E^m, Q^{(j)}(z, w, v), A_{kl}^{(j)}(z, w) (j=1, 2)$ 关于 $w \in E^m$ 连续;

3) 对任意 $v^{(j)} = (v_1^{(j)}, \dots, v_m^{(j)})^T (j=1, 2)$, 在 D 内几乎处处有

$$|F_k(z, w, v^{(1)}) - F_k(z, w, v^{(2)})| \leq \sum_{i=1}^m q_{ki} |v_i^{(1)} - v_i^{(2)}|, \quad (1.3)$$

其中 $\sum_{i=1}^m q_{ki} = q_k < \frac{1}{m}, 1 \leq k \leq m$; 且当 $1 \leq k < l \leq m$ 时, $q_{kl} < \varepsilon, d_{kl}^{(j)} < \varepsilon$. 这里 ε 是足够小的正常数.

不妨认为 D 是单位圆内 $N+1$ 连通圆界区域, 其边界 $\Gamma = \bigcup_{j=0}^N \Gamma_j, \Gamma_j: |z - z_j| = r_j, j=1, \dots, N, \Gamma_0 = \Gamma_{N+1}: |z|=1$. 又 L 表示 D 内 n 条互不相交且相互外离的约当闭曲线 L_j , 其内部区域 $D_j \subset D (j=1, \dots, n)$, 记 $D^- = D_1 + \dots + D_n, D^+ = D - D^-, z=0 \in D^+$.

* 1994年11月22日收到.

问题 F 所谓问题 F, 即求复方程组(1.1)在 \bar{D} 上的连续解向量 $w(z)$, 使它适合如下复合边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}(t)w(t)] &= r(t) + h(t), \quad t \in \Gamma, \\ w^+[\alpha(t)] &= g(t)w^-(t) + f(t), \quad t \in L, \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

其中 $\lambda(t) = (\lambda_{kl}(t))_{m \times m}$, $r(t) = (r_1(t), \dots, r_m(t))^T$, $h(t) = (h_1(t), \dots, h_m(t))^T$, $\det \lambda(t) \neq 0$, $|\lambda_{kl}(t)| \equiv |\lambda_k(t)| = 1, k = 1, \dots, m$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} C_\alpha(\lambda_{kl}(t), \Gamma) &\leq l_{kl} < l_0, \\ C_\alpha(r_k(t), \Gamma) &\leq l_0, \quad 1 \leq k, l \leq m, \quad \frac{1}{2} < \alpha < 1. \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

又当 $1 \leq k < l \leq m$ 时, $l_{kl} \leq \varepsilon$.

$$h_k(t) = \left. \begin{aligned} &0, \quad t \in \Gamma, \quad \text{当 } K_k = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_{\Gamma} \arg \lambda_k(t) \geq N, \\ &h_{kj}, \quad t \in \Gamma_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, N - K_k \\ &0, \quad t \in \Gamma_j, \quad j = N - K_k + 1, \dots, N + 1 \end{aligned} \right\} 0 \leq K_k < N \quad (1.6)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &h_{kj}, \quad t \in \Gamma_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, N \\ &h_{k0} + \operatorname{Re} \sum_{m=1}^{K_k-1} (H_{km}^+ + iH_{km}^-) t^m \end{aligned} \right\} K_k \leq 0, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

当 $K_k \geq 0$ 时, 还要求 $w(z)$ 满足点型条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im}[(\bar{\lambda}(a_j)w(a_j))] &= b_j = (b_{j1}, \dots, b_{jm})^T, \\ j \in \{j\} &= \begin{cases} 1, \dots, 2K_k - N + 1, & K_k \geq N, \\ N - K_k + 1, \dots, N + 1, & 0 \leq K_k < N, \end{cases} \quad k = 1, \dots, m, \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

其中 $a_j (j=1, \dots, N)$ 是 Γ_j 上的点, $a_j (j=N+1, \dots, 2K_k - N + 1)$ 是 Γ_0 上的不同点, $|b_{jk}| \leq l_0$, h_{kj}, H_{km}^\pm 为待定实数.

$\alpha(t)$ 是将 L_j 保向同胚变换到自身的函数向量, $C_\beta(\alpha(t), L) \leq d$, $\alpha'_k(t) \neq 0$, $\det g(t) \neq 0$, 不妨设

$$g(t) = \begin{pmatrix} g_1(t) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & g_2(t) & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & g_m(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad |g_k| \geq \frac{1}{l_0} > 0,$$

$$C_v[g(t), L] \leq l_0, C_v[f(t), L] \leq l_0, \frac{1}{2} < v < 1.$$

记当 $m=1$ 时的复方程(1.1)₀之问题 F 为问题 F₀.

2 问题 F 解的先验估计

由文献[1, 2, 3, 4], 可得如下结论:

引理 设 w 是复方程(1.1)₀之问题 F₀ 的解, 则此解满足估计式:

$$s \equiv C_\beta[w, \bar{D}] + L_{r_0}[|w_x| + |w_z|, \bar{D}] \leq (k_0 + l_0)M \equiv M_1(q_0, p_0, k_0, l_0, \alpha(t), D^\pm, v),$$

其中 $\beta = \frac{p_0 - 2}{p_0}$, $2 < p_0 < \min\{p, \frac{1}{1-v}\}$.

仿文[5]证法,由此引理可得复方程组(1.1)之问题 F 解的先验估计,即有

定理 设复方程组(1.1)满足条件 C,且(1.3),(1.5)中的 ε 适当小,又若将 $L_p[A_k^{(3)}, \bar{D}] \leq k_0, C_\alpha[\tau_k(1), \Gamma] \leq l_0, |b_{jk}| \leq l_0$ 分别代以 $L_p[A_k^{(3)}, \bar{D}] \leq k_1, C_\alpha[\tau_k(t), \Gamma] \leq l_1, |b_{jk}| \leq l_1$, 则复方程组(1.1)之问题 F 的解 $w(z)$ 满足:

$$s = C_\beta[w, \bar{D}] + L_{p_0}[|\bar{w}_z| + |w_z|, \bar{D}] = \sum_{k=1}^m \{C_\beta(w_k, \bar{D}) + L_{p_0}[|w_{kz}| + |w_{k\bar{z}}|, \bar{D}]\} \\ \leq (k_1 + l_1)M, \quad (2.2)$$

其中 $\beta = \min\{1 - \frac{2}{p_0}, \alpha\}, M = M\{q_0, p_0, l_0, k_0, \alpha(t), D^\pm, v\}$.

特别当 $k_1 = k_0, l_1 = l_0$ 时,有

$$s \leq (k_0 + l_0)M. \quad (2.3)$$

证明 不妨设 k_1 和 l_1 不全为 0. 设 $w(z) = (w_1(z), \dots, w_m(z))^T$ 是问题 F 的解向量, 则 $w(z)$ 的分量 $w_k(z)$ 满足:

$$w_{kz} = Q_{kk}^{(1)}w_{kz} + Q_{kk}^{(2)}\bar{w}_{kz} + A_{kk}^{(1)}w_k + A_{kk}^{(2)}\bar{w}_k + A_k, \\ A_k = A_k^{(3)} + \sum_{l \neq k}^m [Q_{kl}^{(1)}w_{lz} + Q_{kl}^{(2)}\bar{w}_{lz} + A_{kl}^{(1)}w_l + A_{kl}^{(2)}\bar{w}_l], \\ \operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}_{kk}w_k] = \tau_k + h_k - \sum_{l \neq k}^m \operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}_{kl}w_l], \quad z \in \Gamma, \\ \operatorname{Im}[\bar{\lambda}_{kk}(a_j)w_k(a_j)] = b_{jk} - \sum_{l \neq k}^m \operatorname{Im}[\bar{\lambda}_{kl}(a_j)w_l(a_j)], \\ w_k^+[a_k(t)] = g_k(t)w_k^-(t) + f_k(t), \quad t \in L.$$

若令 $W = \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1}w$, 则 W 的分量 $W_k = \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1}w_k$ 满足:

$$W_{kz} = Q_{kk}^{(1)}W_{kz} + Q_{kk}^{(2)}\bar{W}_{kz} + A_{kk}^{(1)}W_k + A_{kk}^{(2)}\bar{W}_k + A_k^*, \\ A_k^* = \frac{1}{l_1 + k_1}A_k^{(3)} + \sum_{l \neq k}^m [Q_{kl}^{(1)}W_{lz} + Q_{kl}^{(2)}\bar{W}_{lz} + A_{kl}^{(1)}W_l + A_{kl}^{(2)}\bar{W}_l], \\ \operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}_{kk}W_k] = R_k(t) + H_k(t) - \sum_{l \neq k}^m \operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}_{kl}W_l], \\ R_k(t) = \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1}\tau_k(t), H_k(t) = \frac{h_k(t)}{k_1 + l_1}, \\ \operatorname{Im}[\bar{\lambda}_{kk}(a_j)W_k(a_j)] = B_{jk} \\ B_{jk} = \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1}b_{jk} - \sum_{l \neq k}^m \operatorname{Im}[\bar{\lambda}_{kl}W_l(a_j)] \\ W_k^+[a_k(t)] = g_k(t)W_k^-(t) + F_k^*, \\ F_k^* = \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1}f_k(t).$$

首先考虑 $W(z)$ 第一个分量 $W_k(t)$. 显然它满足如下方程及边界条件:

$$W_{1z} = Q_{11}^{(2)}W_{1z} + Q_{11}^{(2)}\bar{W}_{1z} + A_{11}^{(1)}W_1 + A_{11}^{(2)}\bar{W}_1 + A_1^*,$$

$$A_1^* = A_1^{(3)}/(k_1 + l_1) + \sum_{i=2}^m [A_{1i}^{(1)}W_i + A_{1i}^{(2)}\bar{W}_i],$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}_{11}W_1] = R_1(t) + H_1(t), \quad t \in \Gamma,$$

$$R_1(t) = \frac{r_1(t)}{k_1 + l_1} - \sum_{i=2}^m \operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}_{1i}W_i], \quad H_1(t) = h_1(t)/(k_1 + l_1),$$

$$\operatorname{Im}[\bar{\lambda}_{11}(a_j)W_1(a_j)] = B_{j1},$$

$$B_{j1} = b_{j1}/(k_1 + l_1) - \sum_{i=2}^m \operatorname{Im}[\bar{\lambda}_{1i}(a_j)W_1(a_j)],$$

$$W_1^+(a_1(t)) = g_1(t)W_1^-(t) + F_1^*, \quad F_1^* = f_1(t)/(k_1 + l_1).$$

由题设可得:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\rho_0}[A_1^*, \bar{D}] &\leq \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1} L_{\rho_0}(A_1^{(3)}, \bar{D}) + \sum_{i=2}^m L_{\rho_0}[A_{1i}^{(1)}, \bar{D}] + L_{\rho_0}[A_{1i}^{(2)}, \bar{D}] C(W_i, \bar{D}) \\ &\leq \frac{k_1}{k_1 + l_1} + 2\varepsilon \sum_{i=2}^m C(W_i, \bar{D}) \leq 1 + 2\varepsilon C(W, \bar{D}) \\ &\leq 1 + 2\varepsilon \{C_\beta(W, \bar{D}) + L_{\rho_0}[|W_z| + |W_{\bar{z}}|, \bar{D}]\} \\ &= 1 + 2\varepsilon S \equiv k'_1, \quad S = C_\beta[W, \bar{D}] + L_{\rho_0}[|W_z| + |W_{\bar{z}}|, \bar{D}]. \end{aligned}$$

又由文[1]可知 $W \in C_\beta(\bar{D}) \cap W'_{\rho_0}(D)$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} C_\beta[R_1(t), \Gamma] &\leq C_\beta\left[\frac{r_1(t)}{k_1 + l_1}, \Gamma\right] + \sum_{i=2}^m C_\beta[\bar{\lambda}_{1i}W_i, \Gamma] \leq \frac{k_1}{k_1 + l_1} + \sum_{i=2}^m C_\beta(\bar{\lambda}_{1i}, \Gamma) C_\beta[W_i, \Gamma] \\ &\leq 1 + \varepsilon C_\beta(W, \bar{D}) \leq 1 + \varepsilon S \equiv l'_1, \quad S = C_\beta[W, \bar{D}] + L_{\rho_0}(|W_z| + |W_{\bar{z}}|, \bar{D}), \end{aligned}$$

$$|B_{j1}| \leq \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1} |b_{j1}| + \sum_{i=2}^m |\lambda_{1i}W_i| \leq 1 + \sum_{i=2}^m C_\beta(\lambda_{1i}, \Gamma) C_\beta(W_i, \bar{D})$$

$$\leq 1 + \varepsilon C_\beta(W, \bar{D}) \leq 1 + \varepsilon S \equiv l'_1, \quad S = C_\beta(W, \bar{D}) + L_{\rho_0}[|W_z| + |W_{\bar{z}}|, \bar{D}].$$

因此, 仿文[1]证法, 由引理可得: $C_\beta[W_1, \bar{D}] + L_{\rho_0}[|W_{1z}| + |W_{1\bar{z}}|, \bar{D}] \leq (k'_1 + l'_1)M$, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &\equiv L_{\rho_0}[|W_{1z}| + |W_{1\bar{z}}|, \bar{D}] + C_\beta[W_1, \bar{D}] \leq [k'_1 + l'_1]M = [1 + 2\varepsilon S + 1 + \varepsilon S]M \\ &= (2 + 3\varepsilon S)M, \quad S = C_\beta[W, \bar{D}] + L_{\rho_0}[|W_z| + |W_{\bar{z}}|, \bar{D}]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

其次考虑 W 第二个分量 W_2 , 则有:

$$W_{2z} = Q_{22}^{(1)}W_{2z} + Q_{22}^{(2)}\bar{W}_{2z} + A_{22}^{(1)}W_2 + A_{22}^{(2)}\bar{W}_2 + A_2^*,$$

$$A_2^* = \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1} A_2^{(3)} + \sum_{i \neq 2}^m [Q_{2i}^{(1)}W_{iz} + Q_{2i}^{(2)}\bar{W}_{i\bar{z}} + A_{2i}^{(1)}W_i + A_{2i}^{(2)}\bar{W}_i]$$

$$= \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1} A_2^{(3)} + Q_{21}^{(1)}W_{1z} + Q_{21}^{(2)}\bar{W}_{1\bar{z}} + A_{21}^{(1)}W_1 + A_{21}^{(2)}\bar{W}_1 + \sum_{i=3}^m [A_{2i}^{(1)}W_i + A_{2i}^{(2)}\bar{W}_i],$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}_{22}W_2] = R_2(t) + H_2(t),$$

$$R_2(t) = \frac{r_2(t)}{k_1 + l_1} - \sum_{i \neq 2}^m \operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}_{2i}W_i] = \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1} r_2(t) - \operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}_{21}W_1] - \sum_{i=3}^m \operatorname{Re}[\bar{\lambda}_{2i}W_i],$$

$$\operatorname{Im}[\bar{\lambda}_{22}(a_j)W_2(a_j)] = B_{j2},$$

$$B_{j2} = \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1} b_{j2} - \sum_{i \neq 2}^m \operatorname{Im}[\bar{\lambda}_{2i}(a_j) W_i(a_j)] = \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1} b_{j2} - \operatorname{Im}[\bar{\lambda}_{21}(a_j) W_1(a_j)] \\ - \sum_{i=3}^m \operatorname{Im}[\bar{\lambda}_{2i}(a_j) W_i(a_j)],$$

$$W_2^+(a_2(t)) = g_2(t) W_2^-(t) + F_2^*, \quad F_2^* = f_k(t)/(k_1 + l_1), \quad t \in L.$$

再由假设, 可得:

$$L_{r_0}[A_2^*, \bar{D}] \leq \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1} L_{r_0}(A_2^{(3)}, \bar{D}) + L_{r_0}[(Q_{21}^{(1)} W_{1z} + (Q_{21}^{(2)} \bar{W}_{1z}, \bar{D}) \\ + L_{r_0}[(A_{21}^{(1)} W_1 + A_{21}^{(1)} \bar{W}_1), \bar{D}] + \sum_{i=3}^m L_{r_0}[A_{2i}^{(1)} W_i + A_{2i}^{(2)} \bar{W}_i, \bar{D}] \\ \leq \frac{k_1}{k_1 + l_1} + L_{r_0}[(Q_{21}^{(1)} + Q_{21}^{(2)} \frac{\bar{W}_{1z}}{W_{1z}}) W_{1z}, \bar{D}] \\ + L_{r_0}[(A_{21}^{(1)} + A_{21}^{(2)} \frac{\bar{W}_1}{W_1}) W_1, \bar{D}] + \sum_{i=3}^m L_{r_0}[(A_{2i}^{(1)} + A_{2i}^{(2)} \frac{\bar{W}_i}{W_i}) W_i, \bar{D}] \\ \leq 1 + L_{r_0}[|W_{1z}|, \bar{D}] + 2k_0 C(W_1, \bar{D}) + 2\varepsilon \sum_{i=3}^m C(W_i, \bar{D}) \\ \leq 1 + L_{r_0}[|W_{1z}|, \bar{D}] + 2k_0 C(W_1, \bar{D}) + 2\varepsilon C(W_i, \bar{D}) \\ \leq 1 + (1 + 2k_0) S_1 + 2\varepsilon S \leq 1 + (1 + 2k_0)(2 + 3\varepsilon S) M + 2\varepsilon S \\ = 1 + 2(1 + 2k_0) M + \varepsilon[3(1 + 2k_0) + 2] S \\ \equiv k_2 + \varepsilon N_2 S \equiv k'_2, \quad k_2 = 1 + 2(1 + 2k_0) M, N_2 = 3(1 + 2k_0) + 2,$$

$$C_\beta[R_2(t), \Gamma] \leq C_\beta[\frac{\tau_2(t)}{k_1 + l_1}, \Gamma] + C_\beta(\bar{\lambda}_{21}, W_1, \Gamma) + \sum_{i=3}^m C_\beta[\bar{\lambda}_{2i} W_i, \Gamma] \\ \leq \frac{l_1}{k_1 + l_1} + C_\beta(\bar{\lambda}_{21}, \Gamma) C_\beta[W_1, \bar{D}] + \sum_{i=3}^m C_\beta(\bar{\lambda}_{2i}, \Gamma) C_\beta[W_i, \bar{D}] \\ \leq 1 + l_0 C_\beta(W_1, \bar{D}) + \varepsilon C_\beta(W, \bar{D}) \leq 1 + l_0 S_1 + \varepsilon S \\ \leq 1 + l_0(2 + 3\varepsilon S) M + \varepsilon S = 1 + 2l_0 M + \varepsilon(3l_0 M + 1) S \\ = l + \varepsilon N'_2 S \equiv l'_2, \quad l_2 = 1 + 2l_0 M, N'_2 = 1 + 3l_0 M,$$

$$|B_{j2}| \leq \frac{1}{k_1 + l_1} |b_{j2}| + |\lambda_{21} W_1| + \sum_{i=3}^m |\lambda_{2i} W_i| \\ \leq \frac{l_1}{k_1 + l_1} + C_\beta[\lambda_{21}, \Gamma] C_\beta(W_1, \bar{D}) + \sum_{i=3}^m C_\beta[\lambda_{2i}, \Gamma] C_\beta(W_i, \bar{D}) \\ \leq 1 + l_0 C_\beta[W_1, \bar{D}] + \varepsilon C_\beta[W, \bar{D}] \leq 1 + l_0 S_1 + \varepsilon S \\ = l_2 + \varepsilon N'_2 S = l'_2, \quad l_2 = 1 + 2l_0 M, N'_2 = 1 + 3l_0 M.$$

于是再仿[1]的证法, 由引理可得:

$$S_2 \equiv C_\beta[W_2, \bar{D}] + L_{r_0}[|W_{2z}| + |W_{2z}|, \bar{D}] \leq (k'_2 + l'_2) M \\ \leq (k_2 + \varepsilon N_2 S + l_2 + \varepsilon N'_2 S) M = [l_2 + k_2 + \varepsilon(N_2 + N'_2) S] M, \\ \dots \dots \dots,$$

(2.5)

依次类推,可证:对 $2 < k \leq m$, 有

$$S_k = C_\beta[W_k, \bar{D}] + L_{\gamma_0}[|W_{kz}| + |W_{k\bar{z}}|, \bar{D}] \leq [l_k + K_k + \varepsilon(N_k + N'_k)S]M. \quad (2.6)$$

综合(2.4)–(2.6),可得

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \sum_{k=1}^m S_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^m [l_k + K_k + \varepsilon(N_k + N'_k)S]M = \sum_{k=1}^m (l_k + K_k)M + \varepsilon \left[\sum_{k=1}^m (N_k + N'_k)M \right] S \\ &\equiv M_1 + \varepsilon M_2 S, \quad M_1 = \sum_{k=1}^m (K_k + l_k)M, \quad M_2 = \sum_{k=1}^m (N_k + N'_k)M. \end{aligned}$$

选取 ε 适当小,使 $1 - \varepsilon M_2 > 0$, 则有

$$S \leq \frac{M_1}{1 - \varepsilon M_2} \equiv M_3. \quad (2.7)$$

因为 $S \equiv C_\beta[W, \bar{D}] + L_{\gamma_0}[|W_{\bar{z}}| + |W_z|, \bar{D}]$, $W = \frac{w}{k_1 + l_1}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} s &\equiv C_\beta[w, \bar{D}] + L_{\gamma_0}(|w_{\bar{z}}| + |w_z|, \bar{D}) \\ &= C_\beta[(k_1 + l_1)W, \bar{D}] + L_{\gamma_0}(|(k_1 + l_1)W_{\bar{z}}| + |(k_1 + l_1)W_z|, \bar{D}) \\ &\leq (k_1 + l_1)[C_\beta[W, \bar{D}] + L_{\gamma_0}[|W_{\bar{z}}| + |W_z|, \bar{D}]] \\ &\leq (k_1 + l_1)S \leq (k_1 + k_1)M_3. \end{aligned}$$

故(2.2)式得证.

当 $k_1 = k_0, l_1 = l_0$ 时,即得(2.3)式.

最后还要提及,仿文[1, 2, 4]证法,先使用保角粘合原理将问题 F 转化为问题 R,再使用 Leray-Schauder 定理,可得复方程组(1.1)之问题 F 的可解性.

参 考 文 献

- [1] 闻国椿, 线性与非线性椭圆型复方程, 上海科技出版社, 1986.
- [2] 闻国椿, 关于带位移的线性、非线性复合边值问题, 北京大学学报, 2(1982), 1–14.
- [3] 路见可, 复合边值问题, 中国科学, 14(1965), 1514–1555.
- [4] 许克明、李生明, 二阶非线性椭圆型复方程的复合边值问题, 内蒙古师大学报, 1(1986).
- [5] 闻国椿、杨广武、黄沙等, 广义解析函数及其拓广, 河北教育出版社, 1989.

Boundary Value Problems for System of Nonlinear Elliptic Complex Equations

Chai Junqi Li Shengxun

(Hebei Inst. of Chem. Tech. & Light Industry, Shijiazhuang 050018)

Abstract

This paper deals with a priori estimate and existence of the solutions for a compound system of nonlinear elliptic complex equations of first order in a multiply connected domain.

Keywords system of nonlinear elliptic complex equations, compound boundary problem, a priori estimate, solvability.