

α 型 β 级Bazilevič函数的Fekete-Szegő问题*

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摘要 设 $B(\alpha, \beta)$ ($\alpha > 0, 0 \leq \beta < 1$)表示在单位圆盘内定义的规范化的 α 型 β 级Bazilevič函数类. 本文对 $B(\alpha, \beta)$ 中函数 $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ 得到 $|a_3 - \lambda a_2^2|$ ($0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$)的准确估计.

关键词 单叶函数, Bazilevič函数, 近于凸函数

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1 引言与结果

设 S 表示在单位圆盘 $E = \{z: |z| < 1\}$ 内定义的单叶解析函数

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad (1)$$

的类. [1]证明了熟知的结果

$$\max_{f \in S} |a_3 - \lambda a_2^2| = 1 + 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2\lambda}{1-\lambda}\right) \quad (0 \leq \lambda < 1).$$

设 S^* 与 K 分别表示 S 中星象函数与近于凸函数所组成的子类. [2]证得

$$\max_{f \in K} |a_3 - \lambda a_2^2| = \begin{cases} 3 - 4\lambda, & 0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{1}{3}, \\ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{9\lambda}, & \frac{1}{3} \leq \lambda \leq \frac{2}{3}, \\ 1, & \frac{2}{3} \leq \lambda \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

文[3]讨论 $\beta \in (0, 1)$ 型近于凸函数类的Fekete-Szegő问题, 给出了准确的结果.

设 $\alpha > 0, 0 \leq \beta < 1$, 称 E 内形为(1)的解析函数 $f(z)$ 是 α 型 β 级Bazilevič函数, 如果存在 $g(z) \in S^*$ 使得

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left(\frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \right)^\alpha \right\} > \beta \quad (z \in E). \quad (2)$$

α 型 β 级Bazilevič函数的全体记作 $B(\alpha, \beta)$. 已知 $B(\alpha, \beta) \subset B(\alpha, 0)$ 是 S 的重要子类; 类 $B(1, 0)$ 由近于凸函数所组成. 本文研究类 $B(\alpha, \beta)$ 的Fekete-Szegő问题, 建立下述

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定理 设 $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in B(\alpha, \beta)$ ($\alpha > 0, 0 \leq \beta < 1$), 则有准确的估计

$$|a_3 - \lambda a_2^2| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{(2\alpha+1)(\alpha+2(1-\beta))}{\alpha+2} - 2(\alpha-1+2\lambda)(1-\frac{\beta}{\alpha+1})^2, & 0 \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_0, \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$1 - \frac{2\beta}{\alpha+2} + \frac{2\alpha^2(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))}{(\alpha+2)^2(\alpha-1+2\lambda)}, \quad \lambda_0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{\alpha+3}{2(\alpha+2)}, \quad (4)$$

$$1 - \frac{2\beta}{\alpha+2}, \quad \frac{\alpha+3}{2(\alpha+2)} \leq \lambda \leq 1, \quad (5)$$

这里

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+3) - (1-\beta)(\alpha-1)(\alpha+2)}{2(\alpha+2)(\alpha+1-\beta)}.$$

在本定理中取 $\alpha=1$, 立得关于 $\beta \in [0, 1]$ 级近于凸函数类的相应结果 (特别当 $\alpha=1$ 和 $\beta=0$, 又得关于近于凸函数类的结果).

2 定理的证明

设 P 表示 E 内满足条件 $\operatorname{Re} p(z) > 0$ 的解析函数 $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n z^n$ 组成的类; Ω 表示 E 内满足 $|w(z)| < 1$ 的解析函数 $w(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n z^n$ 构成的类

引理 1^[4] 设 $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n z^n \in P$, 则

$$|p_2 - \frac{1}{2} p_1^2| \leq 2 - \frac{1}{2} |p_1|^2.$$

引理 2^[5] 设 $w(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n z^n \in \Omega$, 则

$$|\alpha_1| \leq 1 \text{ 且 } |\alpha_2| \leq 1 - |\alpha_1|^2.$$

现在证明定理 设 $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in B(\alpha, \beta)$, (2) 可写成

$$f'(z) \left(\frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^{\alpha-1} (1-w(z)) = \left(\frac{g(z)}{z} \right)^{\alpha} (1 + (1-2\beta)w(z)), \quad (6)$$

这里

$$g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n \in S^*, w(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n z^n \in \Omega$$

将 $f(z)$, $g(z)$ 与 $w(z)$ 的幂级数展式代入(6), 比较 z 与 z^2 的系数得

$$(\alpha+1)a_2 = \alpha b_2 + 2\alpha_1(1-\beta),$$

$$(\alpha+2)a_3 + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-1)(\alpha+2)a_2^2 - \alpha_1 a_2(\alpha+1) - \alpha_2$$

$$= \alpha b_3 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha(\alpha-1)b_2^2 + \alpha\alpha_1 b_2(1-2\beta) + \alpha_2(1-2\beta).$$

* 易知 $0 < \lambda_0 < \frac{\alpha+3}{2(\alpha+2)}$

从而

$$(\alpha+2)(a_3-\lambda a_2^2) = -(\alpha+2)\left(\frac{\alpha-1}{2}+\lambda\right)\left(\frac{\alpha b_2+2\alpha(1-\beta)}{\alpha+1}\right)^2 + \alpha b_3 \\ + \frac{1}{2}\alpha(\alpha-1)b_2^2 + 2(1-\beta)(\alpha\alpha_1 b_2 + \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2). \quad (7)$$

由于 $g(z) \in S^*$, 有 $zg'(z) = g(z)p(z)$, 这里 $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n z^n \in P$. 比较展式系数得

$$b_2 = p_1, \quad b_3 = \frac{1}{2}(p_1^2 + p_2). \quad (8)$$

在(7)中代入(8), 经整理产生

$$(\alpha+2)(a_3-\lambda a_2^2) = \frac{\alpha}{2}(p_2 - \frac{1}{2}p_1^2) + \frac{\alpha}{4}p_1^2\left[1 + \frac{2\alpha(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))}{(\alpha+1)^2}\right] \\ + 2\alpha(1-\beta) + 2\alpha_1^2(1-\beta)\left[\beta + (1-\beta)\frac{\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2)}{(\alpha+1)^2}\right] \\ + 2\alpha\alpha_1 p_1(1-\beta)\frac{\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2)}{(\alpha+1)^2}. \quad (9)$$

设 $\lambda \leq \frac{\alpha+3}{2(\alpha+2)}$. 根据引理1和引理2以及 $|p_1| \leq 2$, 从(9)推出

$$(\alpha+2)|a_3-\lambda a_2^2| \\ \leq \frac{\alpha}{2}\left(2 - \frac{1}{2}|p_1|^2\right) + \frac{\alpha}{4}|p_1|^2\left[1 + \frac{2\alpha(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))}{(\alpha+1)^2}\right] \\ + 2(1-\beta)(1-|\alpha_1|^2) + 2|\alpha_1|^2(1-\beta)\left[\beta + (1-\beta)\frac{\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2)}{(\alpha+1)^2}\right] \\ + 2\alpha|\alpha_1||p_1|(1-\beta)\frac{\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2)}{(\alpha+1)^2} \\ \leq \alpha + \frac{2\alpha^2(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))}{(\alpha+1)^2} + 2(1-\beta) + \frac{4\alpha(1-\beta)(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))}{(\alpha+1)^2}|\alpha_1| \\ - 2(1-\beta)^2(1-\frac{\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2)}{(\alpha+1)^2})|\alpha_1|^2 \equiv M(x), \quad x = |\alpha_1| \in [0, 1] \quad (10)$$

首先证明不等式(3). 设 $0 \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_0$. 由于 $\lambda_0 < \frac{\alpha+3}{2(\alpha+2)}$,

$$M(x) = \frac{4(1-\beta)}{(\alpha+1)^2}[\alpha(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2)) - (1-\beta)(\alpha+2)(\alpha-1+2\lambda)x]$$

是线性函数, $M'(0) > 0$ 和

$$M'(1) = \frac{8(1-\beta)(\alpha+2)(\alpha+1-\beta)}{(\alpha+1)^2}(\lambda_0 - \lambda) \geq 0,$$

所以 $M(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上非减. 注意

$$M(1) = \alpha + 2(1-\beta) - 2(1-\beta)^2 + 2(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))(1-\frac{\beta}{\alpha+1})^2 \\ = (2\alpha+1)(\alpha+2(1-\beta)) - 2(\alpha+2)(\alpha-1+2\lambda)(1-\frac{\beta}{\alpha+1})^2,$$

于是从(10)立得不等式(3).

估计(3)是准确的,

$$f(z) = \{\alpha \int_0^{\alpha-1} \frac{(1+(1-2\beta)t)}{(1-t)^{2\alpha+1}} dt\}^{1/\alpha} \quad (11)$$

为极值函数 事实上, 取 $g(z) = \frac{z}{(1-z)^2}$, $w(z) = z$, 则(11)给出的 $f(z)$ 满足(6). 注意 $b_2 = 2$, $b_3 = 3$, $\alpha_1 = 1$ 和 $\alpha_2 = 0$, 从(7)知(3)成等式

其次证明不等式(4).

设 $\lambda_0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{\alpha+3}{2(\alpha+2)}$. 在此条件下

$$\alpha - 1 + 2\lambda \geq \alpha - 1 + 2\lambda_0 = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)^2}{(\alpha+2)(\alpha+1-\beta)} > 0, M'(x) < 0 (0 \leq x \leq 1), M'(x_0) = 0,$$

这里

$$0 \leq x_0 = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))}{(1-\beta)(\alpha+2)(\alpha-1+2\lambda)} \leq 1.$$

因此 $M(x)$ 在 x_0 达到最大值, 且

$$\begin{aligned} M(x_0) &= \alpha + 2(1-\beta) + \frac{2\alpha^2(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))}{(\alpha+1)^2} + \frac{4\alpha(1-\beta)(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))}{(\alpha+1)^2} x_0 \\ &\quad - \frac{2(1-\beta)^2(\alpha+2)(\alpha-1+2\lambda)}{(\alpha+1)^2} x_0^2 = \alpha + 2(1-\beta) + \frac{2\alpha^2(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))}{(\alpha+2)(\alpha-1+2\lambda)}. \end{aligned}$$

不等式(4)由此得证

若取

$$g(z) = \frac{z}{(1-z)^2}, w(z) = \frac{z(z+x_0)}{1+x_0 z} = x_0 z + (1-x_0^2)z^2 + \dots,$$

则函数

$$f(z) = \left\{ \alpha \int \frac{t^{\alpha-1}}{(1-t)^{2\alpha}} \frac{1+(1-2\beta)w(t)}{1-w(t)} dt \right\}^{1/\alpha}$$

满足(6), 且有 $(\alpha+2)(a_3 - \lambda a_2^2) = M(x_0)$. 因此估计(4)是最佳可能的

以下证明不等式(5).

设 θ 是实数,

$$G(z) = e^{-i\theta} g(e^{i\theta} z), F(z) = e^{-i\theta} f(e^{i\theta} z) = z + e^{i\theta} a_2 z^2 + e^{2i\theta} a_3 z^3 + \dots$$

易知 $G(z) \in S^*$, 而且利用(2)有

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zF'(z)}{F(z)} \left(\frac{F(z)}{G(z)} \right)^\alpha \right\} > \beta \quad (z \in E).$$

所以函数 f 的旋转仍在 $B(\alpha, \beta)$ 中, 这表明 $\max_{f \in B(\alpha, \beta)} |a_3 - \lambda a_2^2| = \max_{f \in B(\alpha, \beta)} \operatorname{Re}(a_3 - \lambda a_2^2)$. 这样只要求出 $\operatorname{Re}(a_3 - \lambda a_2^2)$ 的最大值就够了.

置 $p_1 = 2re^{i\theta}$ ($0 \leq r < 1$) 和 $\alpha_1 = \rho e^{i\varphi}$ ($0 \leq \rho < 1$). 应用引理1和引理2, 在(9)的两端取实部导致

$$\begin{aligned} &(\alpha+2)\operatorname{Re}(a_3 - \lambda a_2^2) \\ &\leq \alpha(1-r^2) + \alpha r^2 \cos 2\theta \left[1 + \frac{2\alpha(\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2))}{(\alpha+1)^2} \right] \\ &\quad + 2(1-\beta)(1-\rho^2) + 2(1-\beta)\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi \left[\beta + (1-\beta) \frac{\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2)}{(\alpha+1)^2} \right] \\ &\quad + 4\alpha(1-\beta)r\rho \cos(\theta+\varphi) \frac{\alpha+3-2\lambda(\alpha+2)}{(\alpha+1)^2} \\ &\equiv \alpha + 2(1-\beta) + H(\lambda, \beta). \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

当 $\lambda = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
H(1, \beta) &= -\alpha r^2 + \frac{\alpha(1-\alpha)}{\alpha+1} r^2 \cos 2\theta - 2(1-\beta) \rho^2 + 2(1-\beta) \left(\beta - \frac{1-\beta}{\alpha+1}\right) \rho^2 \cos 2\varphi \\
&\quad - \frac{4\alpha(1-\beta)}{\alpha+1} r \rho \cos(\theta + \varphi) \\
&= -\alpha r^2 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha+1} \cos 2\theta\right) - 2(1-\beta) \left[1 - \left(\beta - \frac{1-\beta}{\alpha+1}\right) \cos 2\varphi\right] \\
&\quad \cdot \left[\rho + \frac{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1} r \cos(\theta + \varphi)}{1 - \left(\beta - \frac{1-\beta}{\alpha+1}\right) \cos 2\varphi}\right]^2 + 2(1-\beta) \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1} r \cos(\theta + \varphi)\right)^2}{1 - \left(\beta - \frac{1-\beta}{\alpha+1}\right) \cos 2\varphi}.
\end{aligned}$$

注意 $\left|\beta - \frac{1-\beta}{\alpha+1}\right| < 1$, 上式右端第二项 ≤ 0 , 有

$$H(1, \beta) \leq -\frac{\alpha r^2 L(\beta)}{(\alpha+1)^2 \left[1 - \left(\beta - \frac{1-\beta}{\alpha+1}\right) \cos 2\varphi\right]},$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned}
L(\beta) &= [\alpha+1 + (\alpha-1) \cos 2\theta] [\alpha+1 - (\beta(\alpha+1) - (1-\beta)) \cos 2\varphi] \\
&\quad - \alpha(1-\beta) [1 + \cos 2(\theta + \varphi)]
\end{aligned}$$

由于 $L(\beta)$ 是线性函数,

$$\begin{aligned}
L(0) &= [\alpha+1 + (\alpha-1) \cos 2\theta] (\alpha+1 + \cos 2\varphi - \alpha[1 + \cos 2(\theta + \varphi)]) \\
&= \alpha^2 (1 + \cos 2\theta) + \alpha(1 + \cos 2\varphi \sin 2\theta \sin 2\varphi + (1 - \cos 2\theta)(1 + \cos 2\varphi)) \\
&\geq 2\alpha^2 \cos^2 \theta + \alpha \sin 2\theta \sin 2\varphi - 4\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi \\
&\geq 2(\alpha \cos \theta \sin \varphi - \sin \theta \cos \varphi)^2 \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

和

$$L(1) = (\alpha+1) [\alpha(1 + \cos 2\theta) + 1 - \cos 2\theta] (1 - \cos 2\varphi) \geq 0,$$

故当 $0 \leq \beta < 1$ 时 $L(\beta) \geq 0$, 从而 $H(1, \beta) \leq 0$ 这样(12)产生 $\operatorname{Re}(a_3 - a_2^2) \leq 1 - \frac{2\beta}{\alpha+2}$, 因此不等式

(5) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 成立

现在设 $\frac{\alpha+3}{2(\alpha+2)} \leq \lambda \leq 1$ 因为

$$a_3 - \lambda a_2^2 = \frac{2(\alpha+2)(1-\lambda)}{\alpha+1} (a_3 - \frac{\alpha+3}{2(\alpha+2)} a_2^2) + \frac{2\lambda(\alpha+2) - (\alpha+3)}{\alpha+1} (a_3 - a_2^2),$$

有

$$\left| a_3 - \lambda a_2^2 \right| \leq \frac{2(\alpha+2)(1-\lambda)}{\alpha+1} \left(1 - \frac{2\beta}{\alpha+2}\right) + \frac{2\lambda(\alpha+2) - (\alpha+3)}{\alpha+1} \left(1 - \frac{2\beta}{\alpha+2}\right) = 1 - \frac{2\beta}{\alpha+2},$$

其中用到(4) 当 $\lambda = \frac{\alpha+3}{2(\alpha+2)}$ 成立和(5) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 成立

估计(5) 不能再改进 因为取 $g(z) = \frac{z}{1-z^2}$, $w(z) = z^2$, 则

$$f(z) = \left\{ \alpha \int \frac{t^{\alpha-1} (1 + \frac{(1-2\beta)t^2}{(1-t^2)^{\alpha+1}}) dt}{(1-t^2)^{\alpha+1}} \right\}^{1/\alpha}$$

满足(6), 且 $a_2 = 0$, $a_3 = 1 - \frac{2\beta}{\alpha+2}$ 定理证毕

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On the Fekete-Szegő Problem for Bazilevič Functions of Type α and Order β

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Abstract

Let $B(\alpha, \beta)$ ($\alpha > 0, 0 \leq \beta < 1$) denote the class of normalized Bazilevič functions of type α and order β defined in the unit disc, and let $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in B(\alpha, \beta)$. Sharp bounds are obtained for $|a_3 - \lambda a_2^2|$ when $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

Keywords univalent, Bazilevič, close-to-convex, functions