

关于 A. Aziz 的几个不等式的推广和彻底改进*

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一、导引

记 $z_k = e^{(2k+1)\pi/n}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$, 是 $z^n + 1 = 0$ 的全部根. 1984年, A. Aziz 在 [1] 中证明了:

(A) 设 $P(z)$ 是 n 次多项式, $P(1) = 0$, 则

$$\max_{|z|=1} \left| \frac{P(z)}{z-1} \right| \leq \frac{n}{2} \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} |P(z_k)| \leq \frac{n}{2} \max_{|z|=1} |P(z)| \quad (1)$$

$$|P'(1)| \leq \frac{n}{2} \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} |P(z_k)| \leq \frac{n}{2} \max_{|z|=1} |P(z)| \quad (2)$$

这四个不等式都是最佳可能的, 当 $P(z) = 1 - z^n$ 时等号都成立.

(B) 设 $0 < \beta < 1$, $P(z)$ 是 n 次多项式, $P(\beta) = 0$, 则

$$\max_{|z|=\beta} \left| \frac{P(z)}{z-\beta} \right| \leq \frac{n}{1+\beta} \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} |P(z_k)| \leq \frac{n}{1+\beta} \max_{|z|=1} |P(z)| \quad (3)$$

$$|P'(\beta)| \leq \frac{n}{1+\beta} \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} |P(z_k)| \leq \frac{n}{1+\beta} \max_{|z|=1} |P(z)| \quad (4)$$

但是, 正如 A. Aziz 所指出的, 不等式 (3)、(4) 至少当 $\beta = 0$ 时是不精确的, 因此 [1] 遗留下一个问题: 改进 (3) 与 (4), 使成为最佳可能的.

本文解决了这个问题, 证明了

定理 设 $P(z)$ 是一个 n 次多项式, $\beta \geq 0$, $P(\beta) = 0$, 则

$$\max_{|z|=\beta} \left| \frac{P(z)}{z-\beta} \right| \leq \frac{(1-\beta^n)}{(1-\beta^2)} \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} |P(z_k)| \leq \frac{(1-\beta^n)}{(1-\beta^2)} \max_{|z|=1} |P(z)| \quad (5)$$

从而

$$|P'(\beta)| \leq \frac{(1-\beta^n)}{(1-\beta^2)} \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} |P(z_k)| \leq \frac{(1-\beta^n)}{(1-\beta^2)} \max_{|z|=1} |P(z)| \quad (6)$$

这四个不等式都是最佳可能的, 等号当

$$P_\beta(z) = \frac{(z-\beta)}{(1-\beta z)} (1-\beta^n z^n) = (z-\beta) (1+\beta z + \beta^2 z^2 + \dots + \beta^{n-1} z^{n-1}) \quad (7)$$

时达到.

注记 要证最佳可能性时, 只要证

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$$\max_{|z|=\beta} \left| \frac{P_\beta(z)}{z-\beta} \right| = |P'_\beta(\beta)| = \frac{(1-\beta^{2n})}{(1-\beta^2)}, \quad \max_{|z|=1} |P_\beta(z)| = \max_{0 \leq k < n-1} |P_\beta(z_k)| = 1 + \beta^n$$

就行了, 这时用到: 当 $|z|=1$, β 为实时, $\frac{|z-\beta|}{|1-\beta z|} = 1$,

二、几个引理

记号: $\theta_k = \frac{2k\pi}{n}$, $S_n(v) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sin v\theta_k$, $C_n(v) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \cos v\theta_k$,

$$b_n(\beta, \theta) = \frac{1}{1-2\beta\cos\theta + \beta^2}, \quad L_n(\beta, \theta) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1-2\beta\cos(\theta_k - \theta) + \beta^2},$$

引理 1 设 v 是整数, 则

$$S_n(v) = 0, \quad C_n(v) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } v/n \text{ 不是整数,} \\ n, & \text{当 } v/n \text{ 是整数.} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

证明 令 $\rho = e^{2\pi i/n}$, 若 v/n 是整数, 则 $\sin v\theta_k = 0$, $\cos v\theta_k = 1$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$, 故此
时 (8) 成立. 设 v/n 不是整数, 则 $\rho \neq 1$, 而

$$C_n(v) + iS_n(v) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \rho^k = \frac{1-\rho^n}{1-\rho} = 0 \quad (\text{因 } \rho^n = 1)$$

故 $C_n(v) = S_n(v) = 0$, 即此时 (8) 也成立.

引理 2 当 $|\beta| < 1$ 时,

$$b_n(\beta, \theta) = \frac{2}{1-\beta^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \beta^v \cos v\theta \right). \quad (9)$$

证明 此式就是

$$\frac{1-\beta^2}{2(1-2\beta\cos\theta + \beta^2)} = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \beta^v \cos v\theta, \quad (10)$$

见于 [2] (其中的 r 就是本文的 β).

引理 3 $L_n(\beta, \theta) = \frac{n(1-\beta^{2n})}{(1-\beta^2)(1-2\beta^n\cos n\theta + \beta^{2n})} \quad (11)$

证明 若 $|\beta| < 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} L_n(\beta, \theta) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} b_n(\beta, \theta_k - \theta) = \frac{2}{1-\beta^2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \beta^v \cos v(\theta_k - \theta) \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{1-\beta^2} \left[\frac{n}{2} + \sum_{v=1}^{n-1} \beta^v [\cos v\theta C_n(v) + \sin v\theta S_n(v)] \right] = \frac{2}{1-\beta^2} \left[\frac{n}{2} + n \sum_{u=1}^{n-1} \beta^{nu} \cos nu\theta \right] \\ &= n \frac{2}{(1-\beta^2)} \frac{(1-\beta^{2n})}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-2\beta^n\cos n\theta + \beta^{2n}} \right) = \frac{n(1-\beta^{2n})}{(1-\beta^2)(1-2\beta^n\cos n\theta + \beta^{2n})}. \end{aligned}$$

若 $|\beta| > 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} L_n(\beta, \theta) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1-2\beta\cos(\theta_k - \theta) + \beta^2} = \frac{1}{\beta^2} L_n\left(\frac{1}{\beta}, \theta\right) \\ &= \frac{n(1-\frac{1}{\beta^{2n}})}{\beta^2(1-\frac{1}{\beta^2})(1-\frac{2}{\beta^n}\cos n\theta + \frac{1}{\beta^{2n}})} = \frac{n(1-\beta^{2n})}{(1-\beta^2)(1-2\beta^n\cos n\theta + \beta^{2n})} \end{aligned}$$

若 $\beta = \pm 1$. 则可取极限. 引理 3 证毕.

三、定理的证明

不妨设 $z = \beta e^{i\alpha}$, $\beta \neq 1$ ($\beta = 1$ 的情形 Aziz 已证明了). 因 $P(\beta) = 0$, 故 $P(z)/z - \beta$ 是 z 的 $n-1$ 次多项式. 对它作以 z_0, z_1, \dots, z_{n-1} 为基点的插值多项式:

$$\frac{P(z)}{(z-\beta)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P(z_k)}{(z_k-\beta)(z-z_k)} \frac{(1+z^n)}{nz_k^{n-1}} = \frac{(1+z^n)}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{P(z_k)z_k}{(z_k-\beta)(z_k-z)},$$

$$\left| \frac{P(z)}{z-\beta} \right| \leq \frac{I}{n} |1+z^n| \max_{0 \leq k \leq n-1} |P(z_k)| \quad (12)$$

$$I = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{|z_k-\beta| |z_k-z|} \leq \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{|z_k-\beta|^2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{|z_k-z|^2}}.$$

但

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{|z_k-z|^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{|e^{i(\theta_k + \pi/n)l} - \beta e^{i\alpha}|^2}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1 - 2\beta \cos[\theta_k - (a - \pi/n)] + \beta^2} = L_n(\beta, a - \frac{\pi}{n})$$

$$= \frac{n(1-\beta^{2n})}{(1-\beta^2)(1-2\beta^n \cos(a-\pi/n) + \beta^{2n})}$$

$$= \frac{n(1-\beta^{2n})}{(1-\beta^2)(1+2\beta^n \cos na + \beta^{2n})}$$

$$= \frac{n(1-\beta^{2n})}{(1-\beta^2)|[1+(\beta e^{i\alpha})^n]|^2} = \frac{n(1-\beta^{2n})}{(1-\beta^2)|1+z^n|^2},$$

而

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{|z_k-\beta|^2} = L_n(\beta, 0 - \frac{\pi}{n}) = \frac{n(1-\beta^{2n})}{(1-\beta^2)(1+\beta^n)^2},$$

故

$$I \leq \sqrt{\frac{n(1-\beta^{2n})n(1-\beta^{2n})}{(1-\beta^2)(1+\beta^n)^2(1-\beta^2)|1+z^n|^2}} = \frac{n(1-\beta^n)}{(1-\beta^2)|1+z^n|}.$$

代入(12), 即证明了定理.

参 考 文 献

- [1] Abdul Aziz, Inequalities for polynomials with a prescribed zero, J. Approx Theory, Vol.41 (1984, May), pp15-20.
 [2] 陈建功, 三角级数论上册, pp1-2.