

# ( $\lambda, k$ ) 型雙解析函數

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## 摘要

如果  $u, v, \theta, \omega$  是  $x, y$  的連續可微函數, 並且適合於方程組

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \theta \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= \omega \\ k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} &= 0 \\ k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} - \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

這兒  $\lambda, k$  是實常數,  $\lambda \neq 0, 0 < k \leq 1$ , 則我們稱  $f(z) = u + iv$  為  $(\lambda, k)$  型雙解析函數, 而解析函數  $\varphi(z) = k\theta - i\lambda\omega$  稱為它的相聯函數。

本文的主要目的在於研究  $(\lambda, k)$  型雙解析函數的性質, 擬把解析函數的 Cauchy 理論推廣到這類函數上去, 先引入這類函數的積分和導數, 然後證明 Cauchy 積分定理, Morera 定理, Weierstrass 定理, Cauchy 積分公式及 Taylor 展開式, Laurent 展開式等。

## §1 引言

如果  $u, v, \theta, \omega$  是  $x, y$  的連續可微函數, 並且適合於方程組

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \theta, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= \omega, \\ k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} &= 0, \\ k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} - \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

这儿  $\lambda, k$  是实常数,  $\lambda \neq 0, 0 < k \leq 1$ , 则我們称函数  $f(z) = u + iv$  为  $(\lambda, k)$  型双解析函数。显見  $\varphi(z) = k\theta - i\lambda\omega$  是解析函数, 我們称它为  $f(z)$  的相联函数。

Sander, J. <sup>[1]</sup> 曾考虑由方程組

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \theta, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= \omega, \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{k_1+1} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{k_1+1} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} &= 0, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

( $k_1$  为实数,  $k_1 \neq -1$ )

及方程組

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \theta, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= \omega, \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} &= 0, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

所决定的解函数  $f(z) = u + iv$  的性质。如果命  $\frac{1}{k_1+1} = \lambda$ , 則(1.2)正好是方程組(1.1)在  $k=1$  的情况。而当  $k \neq 1$  时, 方程組确有解函数不属于 Sander 的函数类。直接計算, 易知函数

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) = u + iv &= e^{\frac{k+1}{2k}z} + \frac{k-1}{2k} \frac{z}{z} = \\ &= e^{x+iy} \frac{y}{k} = e^x \left( \cos \frac{y}{k} + i \sin \frac{y}{k} \right) \quad (0 < k < 1) \quad (1.4) \end{aligned}$$

满足(1.1), 但不满足(1.2), 事实上, 命

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \theta, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \omega. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \theta &= \frac{k-1}{k} e^x \cos \frac{y}{k}, \\ \omega &= \frac{k-1}{k} e^x \sin \frac{y}{k}. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

則

設(1.4)滿足Sander的方程(1.2), 則存在 \$\lambda\$ 使

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} - \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{k-1}{k} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{k}\right) e^x \cos \frac{y}{k} \right] &= 0, \\ \frac{k-1}{k} \left[ \left(-\frac{1}{k} + \lambda\right) e^x \sin \frac{y}{k} \right] &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

即

所以

$$1 - \frac{\lambda}{k} = -\frac{1}{k} + \lambda = 0,$$

即

$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2 = 0.$$

得 \$k = \pm 1\$, 这是不可能的。

方程組(1.1)所确定的函数类比 Sander 的函数类要广, 这事实是很自然的。因为方程組(1.1)相应于二阶椭圆型方程組<sup>[2]</sup>

$$\left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\lambda}{k^2} \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\lambda - k^2}{k} \\ \frac{\lambda - 1}{k} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right] \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad (1.5)$$

我們知道, 当 \$0 < k < 1\$ 时, (1.5)的特征方程有两对不同复根, 而当 \$k = 1\$ 时, (1.5)的特征方程有一对复重根, 这是两类性质很不相同的方程組<sup>[2]</sup>, 而 Sander 的函数类仅对应于重特征的情况。

本文将考虑方程組(1.1)在 \$0 < k < 1\$ 时解函数的性质, 拟把解析函数的 Cauchy 理論推广到这函数类上去, 先引入这类函数的积分和导数, 然后証明 Cauchy 积分定理, Morera 定理, Weierstrass 定理, Cauchy 积分公式及 Taylor 展开式, Laurent 展

开式等。

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## §2 $(\lambda, k)$ 型双解析函数

由 §1 我們称  $f(z) = u + iv$  为  $(\lambda, k)$  型双解析函数，如果  $u, v$  是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \theta, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= \omega, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

的解，而  $\theta, \omega$  适合于

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} &= 0, \\ k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} - \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

这儿  $\lambda, k$  是实常数， $\lambda \neq 0, 0 < k < 1$ 。由(2.1)得

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + ik \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) (u + iv) &= k\theta + ik\omega \\ \left[ \frac{1+k}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1-k}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \right] f(z) &= \frac{1-k}{2} (k\theta - i\lambda\omega) + \\ &+ \frac{1+k}{2} (k\theta + i\lambda\omega) \end{aligned}$$

我們引入符号

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right),$$

則得

$$\frac{k+1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{k-1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\lambda-k}{4\lambda} \varphi(z) + \frac{\lambda+k}{4\lambda} \overline{\varphi(z)}, \quad (2.3)$$

这是方程組(1.1)的复数形式，这里  $\varphi(z) = k\theta - i\lambda\omega$  是解析函数，我們称它为  $f(z)$  的相联函数。如果命  $\Phi(z) = \int_{z_0}^z \varphi(z) dz$ ，則

$$f(z) = \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \Phi(z) + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{\Phi(z)} \quad (2.4)$$

是(2.3)的特解, 易证(2.3)对应的齐次方程

$$\frac{k+1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{k-1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

的通解是

$$f(z) = \psi_1 \left( \frac{k+1}{2} z + \frac{k-1}{2} \bar{z} \right) = \psi \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} z + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{z} \right), \quad (2.6)$$

这几 \$\psi(z\_1)\$ 是 \$z\_1\$ 的解析函数, 由(2.4)及(2.6)可知(2.3)的一般解是

$$f(z) = \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \Phi(z) + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{\Phi(z)} + \psi \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} z + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{z} \right) \quad (2.7)$$

这是 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数的一般表达式. \$\psi(z\_1)\$ 可由 \$f(z)\$ 完全决定, 事实上, 如果命 \$z\_1 = \frac{k+1}{2k} z + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{z}\$, 设 \$G\_1\$ 是区域 \$G\$ 在 \$z\_1\$ 平面上的象, \$C\_1\$ 是 \$G\$ 的边界 \$C\$ 的象. 则

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(z_1) &= f \left( \frac{1+k}{2} z_1 + \frac{1-k}{2} \bar{z}_1 \right) - \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \Phi \left( \frac{1+k}{2} z_1 + \frac{1-k}{2} \bar{z}_1 \right) - \\ &\quad - \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{\Phi \left( \frac{1+k}{2} z_1 + \frac{1-k}{2} \bar{z}_1 \right)}. \end{aligned}$$

它可表为 Cauchy 积分

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(z_1) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \left[ f \left( \frac{1+k}{2} \zeta_1 + \frac{1-k}{2} \bar{\zeta}_1 \right) - \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \Phi \left( \frac{1+k}{2} \zeta_1 + \frac{1-k}{2} \bar{\zeta}_1 \right) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{\Phi \left( \frac{1+k}{2} \zeta_1 + \frac{1-k}{2} \bar{\zeta}_1 \right)} \right] \frac{d\zeta_1}{\zeta_1 - z_1}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \psi \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} z + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{z} \right) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-\bar{z})} \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} d\bar{\zeta} \right) - \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \Phi(\zeta) + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{\Phi(\zeta)}}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-\bar{z})} \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} d\bar{\zeta} \right). \end{aligned}$$

代入(2.7)得

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{\Phi(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} d\zeta + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{\overline{\Phi(\zeta)}}{\zeta-\bar{z}} d\bar{\zeta} \right) + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_1} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-\bar{z})} \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} d\bar{\zeta} \right) - \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\sigma} \frac{\frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \Phi(\zeta) + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{\Phi(\zeta)}}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\overline{\zeta-z})} \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{d\zeta} \right).$$

即得

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\sigma} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\overline{\zeta-z})} \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{d\zeta} \right) + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\sigma} \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \Phi(\zeta) \left[ \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta-z} - \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{d\zeta}}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\overline{\zeta-z})} \right] \\ &- \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\sigma} \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{\Phi(\zeta)} \left[ \frac{\overline{d\zeta}}{\overline{\zeta-z}} + \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{d\zeta}}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\overline{\zeta-z})} \right], \quad (2.8) \end{aligned}$$

这公式在  $f(z)$  及  $\Phi(z)$  的单值区域成立, 它用  $f(z)$  及  $\Phi(z)$  的边界值来表达  $f(z)$  在区域内部的值。在 §4 中我们将看到, (2.8) 实质上就是  $(\lambda, k)$  型双解析函数的 Cauchy 积分公式。

### §3 $(\lambda, k)$ 型双解析函数的积分和导数 Cauchy 积分定理

$$\text{命} \quad k\theta - i\lambda\Omega = \Phi(z) = \int_{z_0}^z \varphi(z) dz = \int_{z_0}^z (k\theta - i\lambda\omega) dz.$$

则

$$\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial x} = \theta, \quad \frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial x} = \omega.$$

由(2.1)得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{v}{k} + \Omega \right), \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{u}{k} - \Theta \right). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

这可视为 Cauchy-Riemann 条件的推广。因此我们很自然地会考察积分

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \int_{z_0}^z \left[ u dx + \left( -\frac{v}{k} + \Omega \right) dy \right] + i \int_{z_0}^z \left[ v dx + \left( \frac{u}{k} - \Theta \right) dy \right] \\ &= \int_{z_0}^z (u + iv) \left( dx + i \frac{dy}{k} \right) - i \int_{z_0}^z (\Theta + i\Omega) dy \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{z_0}^z f(z) \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} dz + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{dz} \right) + \int_{z_0}^z \left[ \frac{\lambda-k}{4\lambda} \varphi(z) + \frac{\lambda+k}{4\lambda} \overline{\varphi(z)} \right] \frac{\overline{dz} - dz}{k}.$$

这里, 綫积分的起点和終点是 \$z\_0\$ 和 \$z\$, 而积分路經是区域 \$G\$ 內某一可求长的曲綫 \$L\$. 我們定义 \$F(z)\$ 作为双解析函数 \$f(z)\$ 的积分.

定义 1: 如果 \$f(z)\$ 在 \$G\$ 內是以 \$\varphi(z)\$ 为相联函数的 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数, 命 \$\varphi(z) = \int\_{z\_0}^z \varphi(z) dz = k\theta - i\lambda\Omega\$. 設 \$L\$ 为在 \$G\$ 內連結点 \$z\_0\$ 与 \$z\$ 的任一可求长曲綫, 則我們称

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{z_0}^z [u dx + (-\frac{v}{k} + \Omega) dy] + i \int_{z_0}^z [v dx + (\frac{u}{k} - \Theta) dy] = \\ & = \int_{z_0}^z f(z) \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} dz + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{dz} \right) + \int_{z_0}^z \left[ \frac{\lambda-k}{4\lambda} \varphi(z) + \frac{\lambda+k}{4\lambda} \overline{\varphi(z)} \right] \frac{\overline{dz} - dz}{k} \end{aligned}$$

为 \$f(z)\$ 沿 \$L\$ 的积分, 表为 \$\int\_{z\_0}^z f(z) \delta z\$.

我們定义导数作为积分的逆运算. 即

定义 2: 如果 \$f(z)\$ 是以 \$\varphi(z)\$ 为相联函数的 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数, 我們称 \$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} \right)\$ 为 \$f(z)\$ 的导数, 記为 \$\frac{\delta f}{\delta z}\$.

定理 1: 如果 \$f(z)\$ 是以 \$\varphi(z)\$ 为相联函数的 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数, 則其导数 \$\frac{\delta f}{\delta z}\$ 也是 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数, 而且 \$\frac{\delta f}{\delta z}\$ 的相联函数就是 \$\varphi'(z)\$.

証. 由(2.3)得

$$\frac{k+1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{k-1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\lambda-k}{4\lambda} \varphi(z) + \frac{\lambda+k}{4\lambda} \overline{\varphi(z)}.$$

分別对 \$z\$ 及 \$\bar{z}\$ 求导数得

$$\frac{k+1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} - \frac{k-1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\lambda-k}{4\lambda} \varphi'(z), \quad (3.2)$$

$$\frac{k+1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \bar{z}^2} - \frac{k-1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \bar{z} \partial z} = \frac{\lambda+k}{4\lambda} \overline{\varphi'(z)}. \quad (3.3)$$

将上二式相加得

)

$$\frac{k+1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\delta f}{\delta z} \right) - \frac{k-1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\delta f}{\delta z} \right) = \frac{\lambda-k}{4\lambda} \varphi'(z) + \frac{\lambda+k}{4\lambda} \overline{\varphi'(z)}. \quad (3.4)$$

因此  $\frac{\delta f}{\delta z}$  滿足(2.3), 在 §4 我們將證明  $(\lambda, k)$  型雙解析函數的各級導數存在, 因此  $\frac{\delta f}{\delta z}$  連續可微, 即  $\frac{\delta f}{\delta z}$  是  $(\lambda, k)$  雙解析函數, 其相聯函數就是  $\varphi'(z)$ 。

**定理 2**, (Cauchy 積分定理)。如果區域  $G$  的邊界  $C$  是由有限條可求長的閉 Jordan 曲線組成, 函數  $f(z)$  在區域  $G$  內是以  $\varphi(z)$  為相聯函數的  $(\lambda, k)$  型雙解析函數,  $\varphi(z)$ ,  $\theta(z)$ , 及  $f(z)$  在  $\bar{G} = G + C$  上單值連續, 則

$$\oint_C f(z) \delta z = 0.$$

証.

$$\oint_C f(z) \delta z = \oint_C \left[ u dx + \left( -\frac{v}{k} + \Omega \right) dy \right] + i \oint_C \left[ v dx + \left( \frac{u}{k} - \theta \right) dy \right].$$

由 Green 公式及 (3.1) 得

$$\oint_C f(z) \delta z = \iint_G \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{v}{k} + \Omega \right) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right] dx dy + i \iint_G \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{u}{k} - \theta \right) - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] dx dy = 0$$

即得所証。

**定理 3**, 如果  $f(z)$  在單連通區域  $G$  內是以  $\varphi(z)$  為相聯函數的  $(\lambda, k)$  型雙解析函數, 則  $F(z) = \int_{z_0}^z f(z) \delta z$  也為  $(\lambda, k)$  型雙解析函數, 其相聯函數就是  $\theta(z) = \int_{z_0}^z \varphi(z) dz$ ,

$$\text{且 } \frac{\delta F}{\delta z} = f(z).$$

証. 由定理 2,  $F(z)$  為單值函數, 記  $F(z) = U + iV$ ,

即

$$F(z) = \int_{z_0}^z \left[ u dx + \left( -\frac{v}{k} + \Omega \right) dy \right] + i \int_{z_0}^z \left[ v dx + \left( \frac{u}{k} - \theta \right) dy \right] = U + iV, \quad (3.5)$$

則

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} &= u \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} &= -\frac{v}{k} + \Omega \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} &= v \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} &= \frac{u}{k} - \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \\ \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} &= \theta \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} &= \Omega \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

由于 \$k\theta - i\lambda\Omega\$ 解析, 故有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \lambda \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial y} &= 0 \\ k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} - \lambda \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

由(3.6), (3.7)可见 \$F(z)\$ 是 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数。由(3.5)

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = u + iv = f(z)$$

明所欲证,

**定理4.** (Morera), 假设函数 \$f(z)\$ 在区域 \$G\$ 内单值连续, 而 \$\varphi(z) = k\theta - i\lambda\omega\$ 在 \$G\$ 内解析, \$\Phi(z) = k\theta - i\lambda\Omega = \int\_{z\_0}^z \varphi(z) dz\$, 如果对任一可求长的闭曲线 \$c\$ (其内域全落在 \$G\$ 内) 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_c f(z) \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} dz + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{dz} \right] + \oint_c \left[ \frac{\lambda-k}{4\lambda} \Phi(z) + \frac{\lambda+k}{4\lambda} \overline{\Phi(z)} \right] \left( \frac{dz - \overline{dz}}{k} \right) \\ &= \oint_c \left[ u dx + \left( -\frac{v}{k} + \Omega \right) dy \right] + i \oint_c \left[ v dx + \left( \frac{u}{k} - \Theta \right) dy \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

则 \$f(z)\$ 是 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数, 且其相联函数就是 \$\varphi(z)\$,

证, 命

$$F(z) = U + iV = \int_{z_0}^z \left[ u dx + \left( -\frac{v}{k} + \Omega \right) dy \right] + i \int_{z_0}^z \left[ v dx + \left( \frac{u}{k} - \Theta \right) dy \right]$$

由(3.8)可见 \$F(z)\$ 在 \$G\$ 内是单值函数。且

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = u, & \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = v \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = -\frac{v}{k} + \Omega, & \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \frac{u}{k} - \Theta. \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \Theta \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \Omega, \end{cases}$$

而

$$\begin{cases} k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \lambda \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial y} = 0 \\ k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} - \lambda \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

故  $F(z) = U + iV = \int_{z_0}^z f(z) dz$  是  $(\lambda, k)$  型解析函数, 其相联函数就是  $\theta(z)$ 。按定理

1,  $f(z) = \frac{\delta F}{\delta z}$  也是  $(\lambda, k)$  型解析函数, 其相联函数就是  $\varphi(z)$ 。

**定理 5 (Weierstrass)** 假如  $f_n(z) = u_n + iv_n$  在区域  $G$  内是  $(\lambda, k)$  型双解析函数, 其相联函数为  $\varphi_n(z) = k\theta_n - i\lambda\omega_n$ ,  $f_n(z)$  及  $\varphi_n(z)$  在  $G$  内的任一闭区域分别一致收敛于函数  $f(z)$  及  $\varphi(z)$ \*, 则  $f(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(z)$  在  $G$  内是  $(\lambda, k)$  型双解析函数, 其相联函数就是  $\varphi(z)$ 。

証. 由解析函数的 Weierstrass 定理,  $\varphi(z) = k\theta - i\lambda\omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_n(z)$  在  $G$  内解析。命

$$k\theta_n - i\lambda\omega_n = \int_{z_0}^z (k\theta_n - i\lambda\omega_n) dz = \int_{z_0}^z \varphi_n(z) dz$$

$$\theta(z) = k\theta - i\lambda\omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (k\theta_n - i\lambda\omega_n)$$

則

$$\Phi(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{z_0}^z (k\theta_n - i\lambda\omega_n) dz = \int_{z_0}^z (k\theta - i\lambda\omega) dz = \int_{z_0}^z \varphi(z) dz$$

設  $C$  为  $G$  内任一可求长的 Jordan 闭曲线, 其内域全落在  $G$  内, 由于  $f_n(z) = u_n + iv_n$  是以  $\varphi_n(z)$  为相联函数的  $(\lambda, k)$  双解析函数, 按 Cauchy 积分定理有

$$\oint_C f_n(z) dz = \oint_C \left[ u_n dx + \left( -\frac{v_n}{k} + \omega_n \right) dy \right] + i \oint_C \left[ v_n dx + \left( \frac{u_n}{k} - \theta_n \right) dy \right] = 0$$

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 由一致收敛性立得

$$\oint_C \left[ u dx + \left( -\frac{v}{k} + \omega \right) dy \right] + i \oint_C \left[ v dx + \left( \frac{u}{k} - \theta \right) dy \right] = 0$$

按 Morera 定理,  $f(z) = u + iv$  是  $(\lambda, k)$  双解析函数, 其相联函数就是  $\varphi(z)$ 。

#### §4 $(\lambda, k)$ 型双解析函数的 Cauchy 公式及幂级数展开式

我們先来确定解析函数与  $(\lambda, k)$  型双解析函数的“乘积”, 并定义幂函数。

**定义 3:** 如果  $f(z)$  是以  $\varphi(z)$  为相联函数的  $(\lambda, k)$  型双解析函数,  $\sigma(z)$  为一解析函数, 我們称以乘积  $\sigma(z)\varphi(z)$  为相联函数的  $(\lambda, k)$  型双解析函数为  $f(z)$  与  $\sigma(z)$  之乘积, 并記为  $\sigma \circ f$ 。如果命  $k(z) = \sigma(z)\varphi(z)$ ,  $K(z) = \int_{z_0}^z k(z) dz$ , 則

\* ) 关于  $\varphi_n(z)$  在  $G$  内任一闭区域一致收敛这一假定可由定理的其他条件推出来, 这可参考林和曾同志的“ $(\lambda, k)$  双解析函数的特征性质”。(中山大学学报(自然科学); 1965, NO.1)

$$\sigma \circ f = \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} K(z) + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{K(z)} + \psi\left(\frac{k+1}{2k}z + \frac{k-1}{2k}\bar{z}\right)$$

定义 4. 我們称

$$Z^{(n)}(z; \lambda, k) = \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \frac{1}{n+1} z^{n+1} + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \frac{1}{n+1} \overline{z^{n+1}}, \quad (n \neq -1)$$

$$Z^{(-1)}(z; \lambda, k) = \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \ln z + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{\ln z}$$

为 \$n\$ 次幂函数。

显然 \$Z^{(n)}(z; \lambda, k)\$ 是以 \$z^n\$ 为相联函数的 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数, 而 \$c\_n \circ Z^{(n)}(z; \lambda, k)\$ 是以 \$c\_n z^n\$ 为相联函数的 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数。而且

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (c_n \circ Z^{(n)}(z; \lambda, k)) &= \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} c_n z^{n-1} + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{c_n z^{n-1}} = \\ &= n \left( \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \frac{1}{n} c_n z^{n-1} + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \frac{1}{n} \overline{c_n z^{n-1}} \right) = \\ &= n C_n \circ Z^{(n-1)}(z; \lambda, k) \quad (n \neq 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (C_0 \circ Z^{(0)}(z; \lambda, k)) = \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} C_0 + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{C_0} .$$

现在我們先来建立 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数的 Cauchy 积分公式。正如解析函数的做法一样, 我們从 Cauchy 积分定理出发。

按定义, 函数

$$-Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k) = \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \frac{1}{\zeta-z} + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \frac{1}{\overline{\zeta-z}} . \quad (4.1)$$

在 \$\zeta \neq z\$ 时以 \$\frac{1}{\zeta-z}\$ 为相联函数, 設 \$f(z)\$ 在区域 \$G\$ 内是以 \$\varphi(z)\$ 为相联函数的双解析函数。即

$$f(\zeta) = \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \varphi(\zeta) + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{\varphi(\zeta)} + \psi\left(\frac{k+1}{2k}\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k}\bar{\zeta}\right), \quad (4.2)$$

这里 \$\varphi(\zeta) = \int\_{\zeta\_0}^{\zeta} \varphi(\zeta) d\zeta\$ 則函数

$$\left( \frac{-i}{\zeta-z} \right) \circ f(\zeta) + (-i\varphi(\zeta)) \circ \left( -Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k) \right) \quad (4.3)$$

是以函数

$$\frac{-i\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} + \left( -i\varphi(\zeta) \right) \left( \frac{-1}{(\zeta-z)^2} \right) = \frac{d}{d\zeta} \left( \frac{-i\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} \right) \quad (4.4)$$

为相联函数的 $(\lambda, k)$ 型双解析函数。

假设区域 $G$ 的边界 $C$ 是由有限条可求长的 Jordan 闭曲线组成,  $z$ 为 $G$ 内任一点, 以 $z$ 为中心以 $r$ 为半径作一小圆 $\nu$ :  $|\zeta-z|=r$ , 使 $|\zeta-z| \leq r$ 全落在区域 $G$ 内。记区域 $G$ 除去这小圆后剩下的区域为 $G_r$ , 其边界为 $C+\nu^-$ , 如果 $f(\zeta)$ 在 $\bar{G}$ 上单值连续, 则函数(4.3)在 $G_r$ 内是 $(\lambda, k)$ 型双解析函数, 在 $\bar{G}_r$ 上连续, 按定理2 (Cauchy积分定理)有

$$\oint_{C+\nu^-} \left[ \frac{-i}{\zeta-z} \circ f(\zeta) + (-i\phi(\zeta)) \circ (-Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k)) \right] \delta z = 0, \quad (4.5)$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_C \left[ \frac{-i}{\zeta-z} \circ f(\zeta) + (-i\phi(\zeta)) \circ (-Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k)) \right] \delta z = \\ & = \oint_{\nu^-} \left[ \frac{-i}{\zeta-z} \circ f(\zeta) + (-i\phi(\zeta)) \circ (-Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k)) \right] \delta z. \quad (4.5)' \end{aligned}$$

但

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-i}{\zeta-z} \circ f(\zeta) + (-i\phi(\zeta)) \circ (-Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k)) = \\ & = \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \left( \frac{-i\phi(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} \right) + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \left( \frac{-i\phi(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} \right) + \psi_1 \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} \zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{\zeta} \right) \\ & = -i \left\{ \frac{f(\zeta)}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-z)} + \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \phi(\zeta) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left( \frac{1}{\zeta-z} - \frac{1}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-z)} \right) - \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \phi(\zeta) \left( \frac{1}{\zeta-z} + \frac{1}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-z)} \right) \right\} + \\ & \quad \left. + i\psi_2 \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} \zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{\zeta} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_{\nu^-} \left[ \frac{-i}{\zeta-z} \circ f(\zeta) + (-i\phi(\zeta)) \circ (-Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k)) \right] \delta z \\ & = -i \oint_{\nu^-} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-z)} \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} d\bar{\zeta} \right) - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -i \oint_{\nu} \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \varphi(\zeta) \left[ \left( \frac{1}{\zeta-z} - \frac{1}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-z)} \right) \right. \\
& \left. \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{d\zeta} \right) + \frac{1}{\zeta-z} \left( \frac{1-k}{2k} \right) (\overline{d\zeta} - d\zeta) \right] \\
& + i \oint_{\nu} \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{\varphi(\zeta)} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{(\zeta-z)} + \frac{1}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-z)} \right) \right. \\
& \left. \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{d\zeta} \right) + \frac{1}{(\zeta-z)} \frac{1+k}{2k} (\overline{d\zeta} - d\zeta) \right],
\end{aligned}$$

故得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \oint_{\nu} \left[ \frac{-i}{\zeta-z} \circ f(\zeta) + (-i\varphi(\zeta)) \circ (-Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k)) \right] \delta z \quad (4.6) \\
& = -i \oint_{\nu} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-z)} \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{d\zeta} \right) \\
& - i \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \oint_{\nu} \varphi(\zeta) \left[ \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta-z} - \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{d\zeta}}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-z)} \right] \\
& + i \left( \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \right) \oint_{\nu} \overline{\varphi(\zeta)} \left[ \frac{\overline{d\zeta}}{(\zeta-z)} + \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{d\zeta}}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-z)} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

另一方面我們有

$$\oint_{\nu} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} d\zeta = 2\pi i \varphi(z), \quad \oint_{\nu} \frac{\overline{\varphi(\zeta)}}{(\zeta-z)} \overline{d\zeta} = -2\pi i \overline{\varphi(z)}, \quad (4.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \oint_{\nu} f(\zeta) \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{d\zeta}}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\zeta-z)} = \\
& = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z + re^{i\theta}) \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k} ire^{i\theta} - \frac{k-1}{2k} ire^{-i\theta}}{\frac{k+1}{2k} re^{i\theta} + \frac{k-1}{2k} re^{-i\theta}} d\theta \\
& = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} i \int_0^{2\pi} f(z + re^{i\theta}) \frac{e^{i2\theta} - \frac{k-1}{k+1}}{e^{i2\theta} + \frac{k-1}{k+1}} d\theta
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\pi i f(z) \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{i\varphi} - \frac{k-1}{k+1}}{e^{i\varphi} + \frac{k-1}{k+1}} d\varphi \right] = 2\pi i f(z). \quad (4.8)$$

同理

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \oint_{\nu} \phi(\zeta) \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{d}\zeta}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\bar{\zeta}-z)} = 2\pi i \phi(z), \quad (4.9)$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \oint_{\nu} \overline{\phi(\zeta)} \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{d}\zeta}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\bar{\zeta}-z)} = 2\pi i \overline{\phi(z)}. \quad (4.10)$$

將(4.7) (4.8) (4.9) (4.10)代入(4.6)得

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \oint_{\nu} \left[ \frac{-i}{\zeta-z} \circ f(\zeta) + (-i\phi(\zeta)) \circ (-Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k)) \right] \delta z = 2\pi f(z).$$

由(4.5)'得

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\sigma} \left[ \frac{-i}{\zeta-z} \circ f(\zeta) + (-i\phi(\zeta)) \circ (-Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k)) \right] \delta z.$$

綜合上述，我們得

**定理 6:** (Cauchy 积分公式) 假設区域  $G$  的边界  $C$  是由有限条可求长的 Jordan 閉曲綫組成, 函数  $f(z)$  在  $G$  內是以  $\varphi(z)$  为相联函数的  $(\lambda, k)$  型双解析函数,  $f(z)$ ,  $\varphi(z)$  及  $\phi(z)$  在  $\bar{G} = G + C$  上单值連續, 則对于  $G$  內任一点  $z$  我們有

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\sigma} \left[ \frac{-i}{\zeta-z} \circ f(\zeta) + (-i\phi(\zeta)) \circ (-Z^{(-2)}(\zeta-z; \lambda, k)) \right] \delta z. \quad (4.11)$$

仿照(4.6)的推导, 我們可把(4.11)写成

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\sigma} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\bar{\zeta}-z)} \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{d}\zeta \right) + \\ &+ \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\sigma} \phi(\zeta) \left[ \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta-z} - \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{d}\zeta}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\bar{\zeta}-z)} \right] - \\ &- \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\sigma} \overline{\phi(\zeta)} \left[ \frac{\bar{d}\zeta}{(\bar{\zeta}-z)} + \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k} d\zeta + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{d}\zeta}{\frac{k+1}{2k}(\zeta-z) + \frac{k-1}{2k}(\bar{\zeta}-z)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

这正是(2.8)的结果。

作为 Cauchy 积分公式的直接推论, 我们可证明 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数的各级导数存在, 其证法正如解析函数的做法一样。我们还可加强 Weierstrass 定理, 得

**定理 7:** (Weierstrass) 假设无穷级数 \$\sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} f\_n(z)\$ 的通项 \$f\_n(z)\$ 在 \$G\$ 内是 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数, 其相联函数为 \$\varphi\_n(z) = k\theta\_n - i\lambda\omega\_n\$, 级数 \$\sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} f\_n(z)\$ 与 \$\sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi\_n(z)\$ 在 \$G\$ 内的任一闭区域分别一致收敛于 \$f(z)\$ 与 \$\varphi(z) = k\theta - i\lambda\omega\$, 则: 1) \$f(z) = \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} f\_n(z)\$ 在 \$G\$ 内是 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数, 其相联函数就是 \$\varphi(z)\$; 2) \$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial f\_n}{\partial z}\$, 其相联函数 \$\frac{d\varphi}{dz} = \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d\varphi\_n}{dz}\$, 而且这导数级数在 \$G\$ 内的任一闭区域也是一致收敛的。

这定理的证法正如解析函数的 Weierstrass 定理一样。

**定理 8:** (Taylor 展开定理) 如果 \$f(z)\$ 是在圆 \$|z - z\_0| < R\$ 内的 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数, 其相联函数 \$\varphi(z)\$ 在 \$|z - z\_0| < R\$ 内可展为

$$\varphi(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (z - z_0)^n,$$

则在圆 \$|z - z\_0| < R\$ 内 \$f(z)\$ 可展成一个绝对且局部一致收敛的形式幂级数

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \circ Z^{(n)}(z - z_0; \lambda, k) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} (z - z_0) + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{(z - z_0)} \right]^n$$

这儿 
$$C_n = \frac{1}{n!} \varphi_n^{(n)}(z_0), \quad d_n = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\partial^{(n)} f(z_0)}{\partial z^n} - \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{2\lambda} \left[ \frac{\lambda - k}{1 - k} C_{n-1} + \frac{\lambda + k}{1 + k} \overline{C_{n-1}} \right].$$

证: 作 \$S\_n(z - z\_0; \lambda, k) = \sum\_{j=0}^n C\_j \circ Z^{(j)}(z - z\_0; \lambda, k)\$, 易见 \$S\_n(z - z\_0; \lambda, k)\$ 是以

\$s\_n(z) = \sum\_{j=0}^n C\_j (z - z\_0)^j\$ 为相联函数的 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数。

$$\left| C_n \circ Z^{(n)}(z - z_0; \lambda, k) \right| \leq \frac{|\lambda - k|}{|2(1 - k)\lambda|} \left| \frac{C_n}{n+1} (z - z_0)^{n+1} \right| + \frac{|\lambda + k|}{|2(1 + k)\lambda|} \cdot \left| \frac{\overline{C_n}}{n+1} \overline{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} \right| \leq \left[ \frac{|\lambda - k|}{1 - k} + \frac{|\lambda + k|}{1 + k} \right] \frac{|C_n|}{2(n+1)|\lambda|} |z - z_0|^{n+1}$$

因为 \$\varphi(z) = \sum\_{n=0}^{\infty} C\_n (z - z\_0)^n\$ 在 \$|z - z\_0| < R\$ 内收敛, 故 \$S\_n(z - z\_0; \lambda, k)\$ 在 \$|z - z\_0| \leq\$

$\leq R_0 < R$  上一致绝对收敛, 命

$$f_1(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(z-z_0; \lambda, k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \circ Z^{(n)}(z-z_0; \lambda, k)$$

按 Weierstrass 定理,  $f(z)$  是以  $\varphi(z)$  为相联函数的  $(\lambda, k)$  型双解析函数, 故

$$\frac{1-k}{2} \frac{\partial(f-f_1)}{\partial z} + \frac{1+k}{2} \frac{\partial(f-f_1)}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0.$$

所以

$$f-f_1 = \psi \left( \frac{k+1}{2k} z + \frac{k-1}{2k} \bar{z} \right)$$

$\psi(z_1)$  是  $z_1$  的解析函数, 令  $\psi(z_1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n (z_1 - z_0)^n$ , 则

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n \circ Z^{(n)}(z-z_0; \lambda, k) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} (z-z_0) + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{(z-z_0)} \right]^n,$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} (z-z_0) + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{(z-z_0)} \right]^n &= \frac{n(k+1)}{2k} \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} (z-z_0) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{(z-z_0)} \right]^{n-1}, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} (z-z_0) + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{(z-z_0)} \right]^n &= \frac{n(k-1)}{2k} \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} (z-z_0) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{(z-z_0)} \right]^{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} (z-z_0) + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{(z-z_0)} \right]^n &= n \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} (z-z_0) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{(z-z_0)} \right]^{n-1}, \\ \frac{\partial^{(n)} f(z)}{\partial z^n} &= (n-1)! \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ C_{n-1} \circ Z^{(0)}(z-z_0; \lambda, k) \right] + \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k)}{\Gamma(k-n+1)} C_k \circ Z^{(k-n)}(z-z_0; \lambda, k) + \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k)}{\Gamma(k-n+1)} d_k \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} (z-z_0) + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{(z-z_0)} \right]^{k-n}. \end{aligned}$$

令  $z = z_0$ , 则得

$$\frac{\delta^{(n)} f(z_0)}{\delta z^n} = (n-1)! \left[ \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} C_{n-1} + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{C_{n-1}} \right] + n! d_n,$$

$$d_n = \frac{1}{n!} \left[ \frac{\delta^{(n)} f(z_0)}{\delta z^n} - \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{\lambda-k}{2(1-k)\lambda} C_{n-1} + \frac{\lambda+k}{2(1+k)\lambda} \overline{C_{n-1}} \right] \right].$$

明所欲証。

类似地我們可以証明

**定理 9.** (Laurent 展开定理) 如果在圆环 \$r < |z-z\_0| < R\$ 内 \$f(z)\$ 是 \$(\lambda, k)\$ 型双解析函数, 其相联函数 \$\varphi(z)\$ 在这圆环内有如下的 Laurent 展开式

$$\varphi(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n (z-z_0)^n,$$

则在圆环 \$r < |z-z\_0| < R\$ 内 \$f(z)\$ 可展成一个绝对且局部一致收敛的形式幂级数

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n \circ Z^{(n)}(z-z_0; \lambda, k) + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} d_n \left[ \frac{k+1}{2k} (z-z_0) + \frac{k-1}{2k} \overline{(z-z_0)} \right]^n$$

\$d\_n\$ 可由 \$C\_n\$ 与 \$f(z)\$ 完全确定。

附記: 定义 Sander 函数类的方程组 (1.2), (1.3) 可写为如下的复数形式:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\lambda-1}{4\lambda} \varphi(z) + \frac{\lambda+1}{4\lambda} \overline{\varphi(z)}, \quad (1.2)'$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{4} (\psi(z) + \overline{\psi(z)}), \quad (1.3)'$$

这儿 \$\varphi(z) = \theta - i\lambda\omega\$, \$\psi(z) = \theta + i\omega\$, 陈杰先生<sup>(3)</sup>曾推广了 (1.2)' 及 (1.3)', 考虑由方程

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = a\varphi(z) + b\overline{\varphi(z)} \quad (*)$$

所决定的解函数的性质, 这儿 \$a, b\$ 是常数, \$\varphi(z)\$ 是解析函数。但陈杰先生实质上沒有推广 Sander 的工作, 我們証明方程 (\*) 经过函数的綫性变换后可化为 (1.2)' 或 (1.3)', 事实上, 設 \$a = \alpha e^{i\theta}\$, \$b = \beta e^{i\psi}\$, 这儿 \$\alpha \ge 0\$, \$\beta \ge 0\$, \$\alpha + \beta > 0\$, 則 (1.4) 可写为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \alpha e^{i\theta} \varphi(z) + \beta e^{i\psi} \overline{\varphi(z)} =$$

$$= e^{i \frac{\theta + \psi}{2}} \left[ \alpha e^{i \frac{\theta - \psi}{2}} \varphi(z) + \beta e^{-i \frac{\theta - \psi}{2}} \overline{\varphi(z)} \right]$$

命  $f_1(z) = e^{-i \frac{\theta + \psi}{2}} f(z)$ ,  $\varphi_1(z) = e^{i \frac{\theta - \psi}{2}} \varphi(z)$ , 則得

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} = \alpha \varphi_1(z) + \beta \overline{\varphi_1(z)} \quad (**)$$

如果  $\alpha = \beta$ , 則(\*\*)可寫為

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{4} (4\alpha \varphi_1(z)) + \frac{1}{4} \overline{(4\alpha \varphi_1(z))}$$

這是屬於(1.3)'的情況。如果  $\alpha \neq \beta$ , 則(\*\*)可寫為

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\beta - \alpha} - 1 \frac{1}{4 \left( \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\beta - \alpha} \right)} (2(\beta + \alpha) \varphi_1(z)) + \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\beta - \alpha} + 1 \frac{1}{4 \left( \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\beta - \alpha} \right)} \overline{(2(\beta + \alpha) \varphi_1(z))}$$

這是屬於(1.2)'的情況, 此時  $\lambda = \frac{\beta + \alpha}{\beta - \alpha}$ 。

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### On the Bi-analytic Functions of Type $(\lambda, k)$

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#### Abstract

The function  $f(z) = u + iv$  is called the Bi-analytic function of  $z$  of

type  $(\lambda, k)$ , if  $u, v$  for some fixed  $\lambda, k$  satisfy the system of differential equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \theta, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \omega \\ k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} = 0 \\ k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} - \lambda \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

here  $\lambda, k$  are any real numbers such that  $\lambda \neq 0, 0 < k \leq 1$ . In this paper we are going to consider the properties of the Bi-analytic function with  $\lambda \neq 0, 0 < k < 1$ . We shall show that the elementary properties of analytic functions can be extended to Bi-analytic functions.