

关于 Schwarz-Pick 定理的一个注记^{*}

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摘 要 利用圆内解析函数的几个性质,改进了 Schwarz-Pick 定理,得到了 Hermite 二次型的一个非负下界估计.

关键词 Pick 定理;Schwarz 引理;Hermite 二次型

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1 准备知识

Schwarz 引理^[1] 若 $f(z)$ 在单位圆 $\Delta = \{z \mid |z| < 1\}$ 中解析,且满足条件 $f(0) = 0, |f(z)| \leq 1$, 那么,在圆 Δ 内必有

$$|f(z)| \leq |z| \quad (1)$$

且

$$|f'(0)| \leq 1 \quad (2)$$

如果(2)式等号成立,或在圆 $|z| < 1$ 内一点 $z_0 \neq 0$ 处(1)式等号成立,则 $f(z) = e^{i\alpha}z$, 其中 α 是一实常数.

定义 称 $\left| \frac{z_1 - z_2}{1 - \bar{z}_1 z_2} \right|$ 为单位圆 Δ 内两点 z_1, z_2 之间的非欧距离,称 $\int_{\gamma} \frac{2|dz|}{1 - |z|^2}$ 为单位圆 Δ 内可求长弧 γ 的非欧弧长.

Pick 首先将 Schwarz 引理作了如下的推广:

定理 1^[2] 设 $f: \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ 是解析的,则对 Δ 内任两点 z_1, z_2 ,

$$\left| \frac{f(z_1) - f(z_2)}{1 - \bar{f(z_1)}f(z_2)} \right| \leq \left| \frac{z_1 - z_2}{1 - \bar{z}_1 z_2} \right| \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{|f'(z)|}{1 - |f(z)|^2} \leq \frac{1}{1 - |z|^2} \quad (4)$$

成立.

非平凡等式仅当 $f = e^{i\alpha} \frac{z - z_0}{1 - \bar{z}_0 z}$ ($z_0 \in \Delta, \alpha \in \mathbf{R}$) 时成立.亦即:单位圆到自身内的解析映射使两点间的非欧距离、弧的非欧长度减少.

注 在(3)式中取 $z_1 = z, z_2 = 0$, 在(4)式中取 $z = 0$, 即可得(1)及(2)两式.

接着, Pick 又将该结果改进为如下更一般的形式.

定理 2^[2] 设 $f: \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ 是解析的,令 $w_k = f(z_k), k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则 Hermite 二次型

$$Q_n(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n) = \sum_{h,k=1}^n \frac{1 - w_h \bar{w}_k}{1 - \bar{z}_h z_k} t_h \bar{t}_k$$

是正定或半正定的.

注 $n = 2$ 时即可得定理 1.

2 主要结果

引理 设函数 $f(z) = U(z) + iV(z)$ 在圆 $|z| < R$ 内解析, 在闭圆 $|z| \leq R$ 上连续, 则

$$(a) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{z \overline{f(Re^{i\varphi})}}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} d\varphi = 0$$

$$(b) \quad f(z) = U(0) + \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{Re^{i\varphi} + z}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} V(Re^{i\varphi}) d\varphi$$

证明 (a) 对 $|z| < R$, 令 $\bar{z} = \frac{R^2}{z}$, 则 $|\bar{z}| > R$, 由 Cauchy 公式,

$$0 = \oint_{|\zeta|=R} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - \bar{z}} d\zeta \stackrel{\zeta = Re^{i\varphi}}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\bar{z} \overline{f(Re^{i\varphi})}}{Re^{i\varphi} \bar{z} - R^2} Re^{i\varphi} i d\varphi = i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\bar{z} \overline{f(Re^{i\varphi})}}{\bar{z} - Re^{-i\varphi}} d\varphi$$

取共轭, 即得 $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{z \overline{f(Re^{i\varphi})}}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} d\varphi = 0$.

(b) 由 Cauchy 公式, 对 $|z| < R$,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|\zeta|=R} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \stackrel{\zeta = Re^{i\varphi}}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(Re^{i\varphi})}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} Re^{i\varphi} d\varphi = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} U(Re^{i\varphi}) d\varphi + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{z}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} U(Re^{i\varphi}) d\varphi + \\ &+ \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{Re^{i\varphi} + z}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} V(Re^{i\varphi}) d\varphi - \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{z}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} V(Re^{i\varphi}) d\varphi = \\ &= U(0) + \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{Re^{i\varphi} + z}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} V(Re^{i\varphi}) d\varphi + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{z \overline{f(Re^{i\varphi})}}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} d\varphi = \\ &= U(0) + \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{Re^{i\varphi} + z}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} V(Re^{i\varphi}) d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

定理3 设 $f: \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ 是解析的, 令 $w_k = f(z_k)$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则

$$\sum_{h,k=1}^n \frac{1 - w_h \bar{w}_k}{1 - z_h \bar{z}_k} t_h \bar{t}_k \geq \left| \sum_{h,k=1}^n \frac{w_h - w_k}{z_h - z_k} t_h \bar{t}_k \right| \quad (5)$$

证明 先设 $f(z)$ 在闭圆 $|z| \leq 1$ 上解析, 作函数 $F(z) = i \frac{1 - f(z)}{1 + f(z)}$, 对于 $z \in \Delta$, 由于 $|f(z)| < 1$, 所以易见 $F(z)$ 具有正虚部. 设 $F = U + iV$, 由引理得

$$F(z) = U(0) + \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{Re^{i\varphi} + z}{Re^{i\varphi} - z} V(Re^{i\varphi}) d\varphi$$

注意到此时 $R = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} F(z_h) - F(z_k) &= \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2e^{i\varphi}(z_h - z_k)}{(e^{i\varphi} - z_h)(e^{i\varphi} - z_k)} V(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi = \\ &= \frac{i}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{i\varphi}(z_h - z_k)}{(e^{i\varphi} - z_h)(e^{i\varphi} - z_k)} V(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

又

$$F(z_h) - F(z_k) = i \frac{1 - w_h}{1 + w_h} - i \frac{1 - w_k}{1 + w_k} = \frac{2(w_k - w_h)}{(1 + w_h)(1 + w_k)}$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{w_h - w_k}{z_h - z_k} &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(1 + w_h)(1 + w_k)}{(e^{i\varphi} - z_h)(e^{i\varphi} - z_k)} e^{i\varphi} V(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi \\ \left| \sum_{h,k=1}^n \frac{w_h - w_k}{z_h - z_k} t_h \bar{t}_k \right| &= \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sum_{h=1}^n \frac{1 + w_h}{e^{i\varphi} - z_h} t_h \right)^2 e^{i\varphi} V(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi \right| \leq \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{h=1}^n \frac{1 + w_h}{e^{i\varphi} - z_h} t_h \right|^2 V(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$iF(z_h) + \overline{iF(z_k)} = -\frac{1-w_h}{1+w_h} - \frac{1-\bar{w}_k}{1+\bar{w}_k} = -\frac{2(1-w_h\bar{w}_k)}{(1+w_h)(1+\bar{w}_k)}$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1-w_h\bar{w}_k}{(1+w_h)(1+\bar{w}_k)} &= -\frac{1}{2}[iF(z_h) + \overline{iF(z_k)}] = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\left[iU(0) - \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{i\varphi} + z_h}{e^{i\varphi} - z_h} \mathcal{V}(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi - iU(0) - \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{-i\varphi} + \bar{z}_k}{e^{-i\varphi} - \bar{z}_k} \mathcal{V}(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1-z_h\bar{z}_k}{(e^{i\varphi} - z_h)(e^{-i\varphi} - \bar{z}_k)} \mathcal{V}(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1-w_h\bar{w}_k}{1-z_h\bar{z}_k} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(1+w_h)(1+\bar{w}_k)}{(e^{i\varphi} - z_h)(e^{-i\varphi} - \bar{z}_k)} \mathcal{V}(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi \\ \sum_{h,k=1}^n \frac{1-w_h\bar{w}_k}{1-z_h\bar{z}_k} t_h\bar{t}_k &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{h,k=1}^n \frac{(1+w_h)(1+\bar{w}_k)}{(e^{i\varphi} - z_h)(e^{-i\varphi} - \bar{z}_k)} t_h\bar{t}_k \mathcal{V}(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} \left|\sum_{h=1}^n \frac{1+w_h}{e^{i\varphi} - z_h} t_h\right|^2 \mathcal{V}(e^{i\varphi}) d\varphi \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

比较(6)(7)两式,可得

$$\sum_{h,k=1}^n \frac{1-w_h\bar{w}_k}{1-z_h\bar{z}_k} t_h\bar{t}_k \geq \left|\sum_{h,k=1}^n \frac{w_h - \bar{w}_k}{z_h - \bar{z}_k} t_h t_k\right|$$

对一般的 $f(z)$ 将上述结果应用于 $f(rz)$ $0 < r < 1$, 然后令 $r \rightarrow 1$ 即可. 证毕.

注:当(5)式右端取为 0 时,即得定理 2.

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A Note on Schwarz-Pick Theorem

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Abstract By use of some properties of the analytical function in the circle, the well-known Schwarz-Pick Theorem is improved, and a nonnegative lower bound of the Hermite quadratic form is obtained.

Key words Pick theorem; Schwarz lemma; Hermite quadratic form