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涉及导数与差分分担值的唯一性问题

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摘 要 本文研究了有穷级亚纯函数的导数及其差分分担值的唯一性问题, 主要证明了以下结论: 如果 f' 与 $\Delta_c f$ CM 分担 a, b, ∞ , 则 $f' \equiv \Delta_c f$. 该结论解决了 Qi 等人在 2018 年提出的问题.

关键词 亚纯函数; 差分; 分担值

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Unicity of Meromorphic Functions Concerning Their Derivatives and Difference

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Abstract In this paper, we investigate a uniqueness of meromorphic functions with finite order concerning their derivative and difference and obtain one result that if f' and $\Delta_c f$ share a, b, ∞ CM, then $f' \equiv \Delta_c f$. This result confirms the problem of Qi et al. in 2018.

Keywords meromorphic function; difference; sharing value

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1 引言及主要结论

本文将使用 Nevanlinna 值分布理论中的基本理论及其符号, 比如 $N(r, f), m(r, f), T(r, f), S(r, f)$, 其中, 当 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $S(r, f) = o(T(r, f))$, 可能需除去一个对数测度为有限的例外值集, 请见文献 [7, 15].

设 f 是复平面 \mathbb{C} 上的亚纯函数, 定义

$$\rho(f) = \sup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T(r, f)}{\log r},$$

则称 $\rho(f)$ 为函数 f 的增长级, 如果 $\rho(f) < \infty$, 则称函数 f 是有穷级亚纯函数.

设 f 与 g 是复平面 \mathbb{C} 上的两个亚纯函数, a 是一个复数. 如果 $f - a$ 与 $g - a$ 具有相同的零点, 并且零点重级也一样, 则称 f 与 g CM 分担 a ; 如果 $f - a$ 与 $g - a$ 具有相同的零点, 不计算零点重级, 则称 f 与 g IM 分担 a .

本文中, c 均表示非零有穷复数. 对于复平面 \mathbb{C} 上的亚纯函数 $f(z)$, 定义 $f(z)$ 的平移为 $f_c(z) = f(z + c)$, 其差分算子为 $\Delta_c f(z) = f(z + c) - f(z)$. 特别地, $\Delta f(z) = \Delta_1 f(z) = f(z + 1) - f(z)$.

1976 年, Rubel 和 Yang^[14] 研究了整函数与其导数分担两个值的唯一性问题, 并证明了以下定理:

定理 1.1 设 $f(z)$ 是一个非常数整函数, a, b 是两个判别的有穷复数. 如果 $f(z)$ 与 $f'(z)$ CM 分担 a, b , 则 $f(z) \equiv f'(z)$.

近年来, 值分布相关理论的差分模拟成为热门的研究问题, 许多学者开始研究值分布相关理论的差分模拟问题, 并取得了丰富的结果^[1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16]. 2009 年, Heittokangas 等人^[8] 研究了定理 1.1 的差分模拟问题, 他们证明了以下结论:

定理 1.2 设 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级亚纯函数, a_1, a_2, a_3 是相互判别的复数. 如果 $f(z)$ 与 $f(z + c)$ CM 分担 a_1, a_2 , 并且 IM 分担 a_3 , 则 $f(z) \equiv f(z + c)$.

2013 年, Chen 和 Yi^[2] 考虑了 $f(z)$ 与其差分算子 $\Delta_c f(z)$ CM 分担三个值的情形, 证明了如下结论:

定理 1.3 设 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级亚纯函数, 并且 $f(z)$ 的增长级 $\rho(f)$ 不是整数, a, b 是相互判别的有穷复数. 如果 $\Delta_c f(z) \not\equiv 0$, 且 $\Delta_c f(z)$ 与 $f(z)$ CM 分担 a, b, ∞ , 则 $f(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$.

2014 年, Zhang 等人^[16] 和 Liu 等人^[10] 证明了当 $\rho(f)$ 是整数时, 定理 1.3 仍然成立, 他们证明的结果如下:

定理 1.4 设 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级超越整函数, a, b 是相互判别的有穷复数. 如果 $\Delta_c f(z) \not\equiv 0$, 且 $\Delta_c f(z)$ 与 $f(z)$ CM 分担 a, b , 则 $f(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$.

后来, Li 等人^[9], Cui 等人^[4], 以及 Lü 等人^[11] 研究了当 $f(z)$ 是亚纯函数的情形, 证明了:

定理 1.5 设 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级亚纯函数, a, b 是相互判别的有穷复数. 如果 $\Delta_c f(z) \not\equiv 0$, 且 $\Delta_c f(z)$ 与 $f(z)$ CM 分担 a, b, ∞ , 则 $f(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$.

从导数的定义可知导数与差分有着直接的联系. Qi 等人^[12] 研究了有穷级亚纯函数 $f(z)$ 的导数 $f'(z)$ 与其差分 $\Delta f(z)$ 分担三个值的唯一性问题, 他们证明了:

定理 1.6 设 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级超越亚纯函数, 并且 $f(z)$ 的增长级 $\rho(f)$ 不是整数, 设 a, b 是判别的有穷复数. 如果 $\Delta f(z) \not\equiv 0$, 且 $\Delta f(z)$ 与 $f'(z)$ CM 分担 a, b, ∞ , 则 $f'(z) \equiv \Delta f(z)$.

注 1.7 文 [12] 中提出如下问题: 若去掉定理 1.6 中的条件 “ $f(z)$ 的增长级 $\rho(f)$ 不是整数” 结论是否仍成立?

本文研究了该问题, 并进一步研究了当 $f(z)$ 是有理函数的情形, 证明了如下结果.

定理 1.8 设 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级非常数亚纯函数, 设 a, b 是判别的有穷复数. 如果 $\Delta_c f(z)$ 与 $f'(z)$ CM 分担 a, b, ∞ , 则 $f'(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$ 或者 $f(z) = Az + B$, 其中 A, B 是满足 $A \neq a, b, Ac \neq a, b$ 的常数.

另一方面, 2012 年, Chen 等人 [1] 证明了以下结论:

定理 1.9 设 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级超越整函数, a 是一个非零有穷复数. 如果 $f(z), \Delta_c f(z)$ 与 $\Delta_c^2 f(z)$ CM 分担 a , 则 $\Delta_c f(z) \equiv \Delta_c^2 f(z)$.

我们考虑了 $f(z), f'(z)$ 与 $\Delta_c f(z)$ 分担一个非零值的唯一性问题, 证明了如下定理.

定理 1.10 设 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级超越整函数, a 是一个非零有穷复数. 如果 $f(z), f'(z)$ 与 $\Delta_c f(z)$ CM 分担 a , 则 $f'(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$.

例 1.11 令 $f(z) = \frac{e^{Az} + a(A-1)}{A}$, 其中 A 是一个满足 $e^{Ac} - 1 = A$ 的常数. 经简单计算可得

$$f'(z) = \Delta_c f(z) = e^{Az}.$$

显然, $f(z), f'(z)$ 与 $\Delta_c f(z)$ CM 分担 a , 此例子表明定理 1.10 中的结论不能改成 $f(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$, 或者 $f(z) \equiv f'(z)$.

2 一些引理

引理 2.1 [3, 5] 设 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级亚纯函数, c 是一个非零有穷复数, 则有

$$T(r, f(z+c)) = T(r, f) + S(r, f).$$

引理 2.2 [3, 5] 设 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级亚纯函数, c 是一个非零有穷复数, k 是一个正整数, 则有

$$m\left(r, \frac{\Delta_c^k f(z)}{f(z)}\right) = S(r, f).$$

引理 2.3 [13, 15] 设 $f_i(z)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), $g_i(z)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), $n \geq 2$ 均是整函数, 并满足

(1) $\sum_{i=1}^n f_i(z)e^{g_i(z)} \equiv 0$;

(2) 对于任意的 $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq k < l \leq n$, f_i 的增长级均小于 $e^{g_k - g_l}$ 的增长级,

则有 $f_i(z) \equiv 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$).

3 定理 1.8 的证明

如果 $\Delta_c f(z) \equiv a$ (或者 $\Delta_c f(z) \equiv b$), 则由 $f'(z)$ 与 $\Delta_c f(z)$ CM 分担 a, b, ∞ , 显然有 $f'(z) \equiv a$ (或者 $\Delta_c f(z) \equiv b$), 定理 1.8 的结论显然成立. 以下讨论 $\Delta_c f(z) \not\equiv a, b$ 的情形.

因为 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级亚纯函数, 由引理 2.1 知 $\rho(\Delta_c f(z)) \leq \rho(f(z))$, 结合 $f'(z)$ 与 $\Delta_c f(z)$ CM 分担 a, b, ∞ , 因此有

$$\frac{f'(z) - a}{\Delta_c f(z) - a} = e^{\alpha(z)}, \quad \frac{f'(z) - b}{\Delta_c f(z) - b} = e^{\beta(z)}, \quad (3.1)$$

其中 $\alpha(z)$ 与 $\beta(z)$ 是两个多项式.

从 (3.1) 式可得

$$(e^{\alpha(z)} - e^{\beta(z)})\Delta_c f(z) = ae^{\alpha(z)} - be^{\beta(z)} - a + b. \quad (3.2)$$

如果 $e^{\alpha(z)} \equiv e^{\beta(z)}$, 则由 (3.2) 式可得

$$(a - b)(e^{\beta(z)} - 1) = 0.$$

由于 $a \neq b$, 易得 $e^{\beta(z)} \equiv 1$, 因此 $f'(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$.

以下考虑 $e^{\alpha(z)} \not\equiv e^{\beta(z)}$ 的情形.

从 (3.2) 式以及 (3.1) 的第一个方程, 可得

$$\Delta_c f(z) = \frac{ae^{\alpha(z)} - be^{\beta(z)} - a + b}{e^{\alpha(z)} - e^{\beta(z)}}, \quad (3.3)$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{e^{\alpha(z)}[ae^{\alpha(z)} - be^{\beta(z)} - a + b]}{e^{\alpha(z)} - e^{\beta(z)}} - ae^{\alpha(z)} + a. \quad (3.4)$$

对 (3.3) 式两边同时求一阶导数, 可得

$$(\Delta_c f(z))' = \frac{[(a-b)\beta'(z) - (a-b)\alpha'(z)]e^{\alpha(z)+\beta(z)} + (a-b)\alpha'(z)e^{\alpha(z)} - (a-b)\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)}}{(e^{\alpha(z)} - e^{\beta(z)})^2}. \quad (3.5)$$

另外一方面, 由 (3.4) 式可得

$$\Delta_c f'(z) = \frac{e^{\alpha(z+c)}[ae^{\alpha(z+c)} - be^{\beta(z+c)} - a + b]}{e^{\alpha(z+c)} - e^{\beta(z+c)}} - \frac{e^{\alpha(z)}[ae^{\alpha(z)} - be^{\beta(z)} - a + b]}{e^{\alpha(z)} - e^{\beta(z)}} - ae^{\alpha(z+c)} + ae^{\alpha(z)}. \quad (3.6)$$

显然, $(\Delta_c f(z))' = \Delta_c f'(z)$, 结合 (3.5) 式与 (3.6) 式, 经仔细计算并化简可得

$$\begin{aligned} & [\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1]e^{\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)+\beta(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)} - [\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1]e^{\alpha(z)+\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)} \\ & - \beta'(z)e^{\alpha(z+c)+\beta(z)} - \alpha'(z)e^{\alpha(z)+\beta(z+c)} + \beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)} - e^{2\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)+\beta(z+c)} \\ & + 2e^{\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)+\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)} - e^{\alpha(z+c)+2\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)} + e^{\alpha(z+c)+2\beta(z)} + e^{2\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)+\beta(z)} \\ & - e^{2\alpha(z)+\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)} + e^{2\alpha(z)+\beta(z+c)} - e^{\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)+2\beta(z)} + e^{\alpha(z)+2\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)} \\ & \equiv 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

以下分三种情形讨论:

情形 1 $\deg \alpha(z) > \deg \beta(z)$, 则将 (3.7) 式改写为如下形式:

$$F_3(z)e^{3\alpha(z)} + F_2(z)e^{2\alpha(z)} + F_1(z)e^{\alpha(z)} + F_0(z) \equiv 0, \quad (3.8)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} F_3(z) &= (e^{\beta(z)} - e^{\beta(z+c)})e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}, \\ F_2(z) &= [\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1]e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)+\beta(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + 2e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)+\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)} \\ &\quad - e^{\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)} + e^{\beta(z+c)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)+2\beta(z)}, \\ F_1(z) &= -\beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)+\beta(z)} - [\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1]e^{\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)} - \alpha'(z)e^{\beta(z+c)} \\ &\quad - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)+2\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)} + e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)+2\beta(z)} + e^{2\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)}, \\ F_0(z) &= \beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)+\beta(z+c)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

显然, 对任意的 $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 均有

$$\rho(F_i(z)) < \deg \alpha = \rho(e^{\alpha(z)}).$$

因此, 由引理 2.3 可得

$$F_0(z) \equiv F_1(z) \equiv F_2(z) \equiv F_3(z) \equiv 0.$$

由 $F_0(z) \equiv 0$ 可得 $\beta'(z) \equiv 0$, 从而 $\beta(z) \equiv \beta$ 是一个常数, $e^{\beta(z)} \equiv e^{\beta(z+c)} = e^{\beta}$. 因此 $F_1(z), F_2(z)$ 可化简为如下形式:

$$F_2(z) = [e^{2\beta} - e^{\beta} - \alpha'(z)(e^{\beta} - 1)]e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + e^{\beta}(1 - e^{\beta}) \equiv 0, \quad (3.10)$$

$$F_1(z) = e^{2\beta}(1 - e^{\beta})e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + e^{\beta}[e^{2\beta} - e^{\beta} + \alpha'(z)(e^{\beta} - 1)] \equiv 0. \quad (3.11)$$

如果 $e^{\beta} \neq 1$, 由 (3.10) 式及 (3.11) 式, 可得

$$e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} = \frac{e^{2\beta} - e^{\beta} - \alpha'(z)(e^{\beta} - 1)}{e^{\beta}(e^{\beta} - 1)} = \frac{e^{\beta}(e^{\beta} - 1)}{e^{2\beta} - e^{\beta} + \alpha'(z)(e^{\beta} - 1)}.$$

解以上方程可得 $e^{\beta} = 1$, 矛盾.

因此 $e^{\beta} = 1$, 即 $f'(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$.

情形 2 $\deg \alpha(z) < \deg \beta(z)$, 则 (3.7) 式可改写成以下形式

$$G_3(z)e^{3\beta(z)} + G_2(z)e^{2\beta(z)} + G_1(z)e^{\beta(z)} + G_0(z) \equiv 0, \quad (3.12)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} G_3(z) &= (e^{\alpha(z)} - e^{\alpha(z+c)})e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}, \\ G_2(z) &= -[\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1]e^{\alpha(z)+\Delta_c \beta(z)} + \beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} + 2e^{\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)+\Delta_c \beta(z)} \\ &\quad + e^{\alpha(z+c)} - e^{\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)} - e^{2\alpha(z)+\Delta_c \beta(z)}, \\ G_1(z) &= [\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1]e^{\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)} - \beta'(z)e^{\alpha(z+c)} - \alpha'(z)e^{\alpha(z)+\Delta_c \beta(z)} \\ &\quad - e^{2\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)+\Delta_c \beta(z)} + e^{2\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)} + e^{2\alpha(z)+\Delta_c \beta(z)}, \\ G_0(z) &= \alpha'(z)e^{\alpha(z)+\alpha(z+c)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

显然, 对任意的 $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$, 均有

$$\rho(G_i(z)) < \deg \beta = \rho(e^{\beta(z)}).$$

因此, 由引理 2.3 可得

$$G_0(z) \equiv G_1(z) \equiv G_2(z) \equiv G_3(z) \equiv 0.$$

由 $G_0(z) \equiv 0$ 可得 $\alpha'(z) \equiv 0$, 从而 $\alpha(z) \equiv \alpha$ 是一个常数, $e^{\alpha(z)} \equiv e^{\alpha(z+c)} = e^{\alpha}$. 因此

$$G_2(z) = [e^{2\alpha} - e^{\alpha} - \beta'(z)(e^{\alpha} - 1)]e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} + e^{\alpha} - e^{2\alpha} \equiv 0,$$

$$G_1(z) = e^{2\alpha}(1 - e^{\alpha})e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} + e^{\alpha}[e^{2\alpha} - e^{\alpha} + \beta'(z)(e^{\alpha} - 1)] \equiv 0.$$

类似情形 1 的讨论, 可推出 $e^{\alpha} = 1$, 因此 $f'(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$.

情形 3 $\deg \alpha(z) = \deg \beta(z)$. 以下再分两种子情形讨论.

情形 3.1 $\deg \alpha(z) = \deg \beta(z) = 0$. 由 (3.4) 式可得 $f'(z)$ 是一个常数, 从而 $f(z) = Az + B$, 此时 $f'(z) = A$, $\Delta_c f(z) = Ac$. 如果 $A = a$, 则由 $f'(z)$ 与 $\Delta_c f(z)$ CM 分担 a 易得 $Ac = a$, 即有 $f'(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$. 同理, 如果 $A = b$ 可得 $Ac = b$, 即 $f'(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$. 如果 $A \neq a, b$, 则由 $f'(z)$ 与 $\Delta_c f(z)$ CM 分担 a, b , 可得 $Ac \neq a, b$.

情形 3.2 $\deg \alpha(z) = \deg \beta(z) \geq 1$. 由 (3.7) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & [(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}]e^{2\alpha(z) + \beta(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}e^{2\alpha(z)} \\ & - (\beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{\alpha(z) + \beta(z)} - [(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}]e^{\alpha(z) + 2\beta(z)} \\ & + \beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}e^{2\beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - 1)e^{3\alpha(z) + \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - 1)e^{\alpha + 3\beta(z)} \\ & + (2e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z) + \Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{2\alpha(z) + 2\beta(z)} \\ & \equiv 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

(3.14) 可改写成以下形式:

$$\sum_{i=1}^8 L_i(z)e^{g_i(z)} \equiv 0, \quad (3.15)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} L_1(z) &= (\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}, & g_1(z) &= 2\alpha(z) + \beta(z), \\ L_2(z) &= \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}, & g_2(z) &= 2\alpha(z), \\ L_3(z) &= -(\beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}), & g_3(z) &= \alpha(z) + \beta(z), \\ L_4(z) &= -[(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}], & g_4(z) &= \alpha(z) + 2\beta(z), \\ L_5(z) &= \beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}, & g_5(z) &= 2\beta(z), \\ L_6(z) &= -e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - 1), & g_6(z) &= 3\alpha(z) + \beta(z), \\ L_7(z) &= -e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - 1), & g_7(z) &= \alpha(z) + 3\beta(z), \\ L_8(z) &= 2e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z) + \Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}; & g_8(z) &= 2\alpha(z) + 2\beta(z). \end{aligned}$$

如果

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(2\alpha(z) - \beta(z)) &= \deg(\alpha(z) + \beta(z)) = \deg(3\alpha(z) - \beta(z)) = \deg(\alpha(z) - \beta(z)) \\ &= \deg(\alpha(z) - 2\beta(z)) = \deg(3\beta(z) - \alpha(z)) = \deg \alpha(z), \end{aligned}$$

则对任意的 $1 \leq i < j \leq 8$, $1 \leq n \leq 8$, 均有

$$\rho(L_n(z)) < \rho(e^{g_i(z) - g_j(z)}) = \deg \alpha(z).$$

由引理 2.3 可得 $L_n(z) \equiv 0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 8$), 从 $L_2(z) \equiv 0$ 可得 $\alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} \equiv 0$, 从而可推出 $\alpha(z)$ 是常数, 但这与 $\deg \alpha(z) = \deg \beta(z) \geq 1$ 矛盾.

因此, 我们只需考虑

$$\begin{aligned} & \deg(2\alpha(z) - \beta(z)), \deg(\alpha(z) + \beta(z)), \deg(3\alpha(z) - \beta(z)), \\ & \deg(\alpha(z) - \beta(z)), \deg(\alpha(z) - 2\beta(z)), \deg(3\beta(z) - \alpha(z)) \end{aligned}$$

之中存在某些小于 $\deg \alpha(z)$ 的情形.

情形 3.2.1 $\deg(2\alpha(z) - \beta(z)) < \deg \alpha(z)$. 令 $2\alpha(z) - \beta(z) = p_1(z)$, 则 $\beta(z) = 2\alpha(z) - p_1(z)$. 从而 (3.14) 式可改写成以下形式:

$$H_7(z)e^{7\alpha(z)} + H_6(z)e^{6\alpha(z)} + H_5(z)e^{5\alpha(z)} + H_4(z)e^{4\alpha(z)} + H_3(z)e^{3\alpha(z)} + H_2(z)e^{2\alpha(z)} \equiv 0, \quad (3.16)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} H_7(z) &= (e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z) + \Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{-3p_1(z)}, \\ H_6(z) &= (2e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z) + \Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{-2p_1(z)}, \\ H_5(z) &= -[(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}]e^{-2p_1(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - 1)e^{-p_1(z)}, \\ H_4(z) &= [(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}]e^{-p_1(z)} + \beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}e^{-2p(z)}, \\ H_3(z) &= -(\beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{-p_1(z)}, \\ H_2(z) &= \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}. \end{aligned}$$

显然, 对任意的 $i = 2, 3, \dots, 7$, 均有

$$\rho(H_i(z)) < \deg \alpha(z).$$

因此, 由引理 2.3 可得

$$H_2(z) = \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} \equiv 0,$$

即 $\alpha(z)$ 是一个常数, 矛盾.

情形 3.2.2 $\deg(\alpha(z) + \beta(z)) < \deg \alpha(z)$. 令 $\alpha(z) + \beta(z) = p_2(z)$, 则 $\beta(z) = -\alpha(z) + p_2(z)$. 因此, (3.14) 式可改写成以下形式:

$$J_2(z)e^{2\alpha(z)} + J_1(z)e^{\alpha(z)} + J_0(z) + J_{-1}(z)e^{-\alpha(z)} + J_{-2}(z)e^{-2\alpha(z)} \equiv 0,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} J_2(z) &= \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - 1)e^{p_2(z)}, \\ J_1(z) &= [(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}]e^{p_2(z)}, \\ J_0(z) &= (2e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z) + \Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{2p_2(z)} - (\beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{p_2(z)}, \\ J_{-1}(z) &= -[(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}]e^{2p_2(z)}, \\ J_{-2}(z) &= \beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}e^{2p_2(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - 1)e^{3p_2(z)}. \end{aligned}$$

显然, 对任意的 $i = -2, -1, \dots, 2$, 均有 $\rho(J_i(z)) < \deg \alpha(z)$. 因此, 由引理 2.3 可得

$$J_{-2}(z) \equiv J_{-1}(z) \equiv J_0(z) \equiv J_1(z) \equiv J_2(z) \equiv 0.$$

由 $J_2(z) \equiv 0$ 以及 $J_{-2}(z) \equiv 0$, 可得

$$(1 - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{p_2(z)} + \alpha'(z) \equiv 0, \quad (1 - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)})e^{p_2(z)} + \beta'(z) \equiv 0. \quad (3.17)$$

显然, $\alpha(z) + \beta(z) = p_2(z)$ 以及 $\deg(2\alpha(z) - \beta(z)) < \deg \alpha(z) = \deg \beta(z)$, 可知

$$\deg p_2(z) \leq \deg \Delta_c \beta(z) = \deg \beta(z) - 1.$$

如果 $\deg p_2(z) < \deg \Delta_c \beta(z) = \deg \beta(z) - 1$, 则由 (3.17) 式以及 Nevanlinna 第一基本定理, 可得

$$T(r, e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}) = T\left(r, \frac{e^{p_2(z)} + \alpha'(z)}{e^{p_2(z)}}\right) \leq S(r, e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}),$$

即 $e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}$ 是常数, 这与 $0 \leq \deg p_2(z) < \deg \Delta_c \beta(z)$ 矛盾.

因此 $\deg p_2(z) = \deg \Delta_c \beta(z)$.

如果 $\deg p_2(z) = \deg \Delta_c \beta(z) \geq 1$, 则显然 $\deg \alpha(z) = \deg \beta(z) \geq 2$, 此时 $\alpha'(z) \neq 0$. 由 (3.17) 式可得

$$e^{p_2(z)} + \alpha'(z) \equiv e^{p_2(z) + \Delta_c \beta(z)}. \quad (3.18)$$

由 Nevanlinna 第二基本定理以及 (3.18) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} T(r, e^{p_2(z)}) &\leq N(r, e^{p_2(z)}) + N\left(r, \frac{1}{e^{p_2(z)}}\right) + N\left(r, \frac{1}{e^{p_2(z)} + \alpha'(z)}\right) + S(r, e^{p_2(z)}) \\ &\leq N\left(r, \frac{1}{e^{p_2(z)} + \Delta_c \beta(z)}\right) + S(r, e^{p_2(z)}) \\ &\leq S(r, e^{p_2(z)}), \end{aligned}$$

即 $e^{p_2(z)}$ 是一个常数, 这与 $\deg p_2(z) \geq 1$ 矛盾.

如果 $\deg p_2(z) = \deg \Delta_c \beta(z) = 0$, 则 $\alpha(z)$ 与 $\beta(z)$ 是两个一次多项式. 不妨设

$$\alpha(z) = a_1 z + a_0, \quad \beta(z) = -a_1 z + b_0, \quad (3.19)$$

其中 $a_1 \neq 0, a_0, b_0$ 是常数.

从 (3.17) 式与 (3.19) 式, 可得

$$(1 - e^{-a_1 c})e^{p_2(z)} + a_1 \equiv 0, \quad (1 - e^{a_1 c})e^{p_2(z)} - a_1 \equiv 0. \quad (3.20)$$

解以上方程组可得 $a_1 = 0$, 矛盾.

情形 3.2.3 $\deg(\alpha(z) - \beta(z)) < \deg \alpha(z)$. 令 $p_3(z) = \beta(z) - \alpha(z)$, 则 $\beta(z) = \alpha(z) + p_3(z)$. 因此, (3.14) 式可改写成以下形式:

$$W_4(z)e^{4\alpha(z)} + W_3(z)e^{3\alpha(z)} + W_2(z)e^{2\alpha(z)} \equiv 0,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} W_4(z) &= -e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - 1)e^{p_3(z)} + (2e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z) + \Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{2p_3(z)} \\ &\quad - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - 1)e^{3p_3(z)}, \\ W_3(z) &= [(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}]e^{p_3(z)} \\ &\quad - [(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}]e^{2p_3(z)}, \\ W_2(z) &= \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - (\beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{p_3(z)} + \beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}e^{2p_3(z)}. \end{aligned}$$

显然, 对任意的 $i = 2, 3, 4$, 均有

$$\rho(W_i(z)) < \deg \alpha(z).$$

因此, 由引理 2.3 可得

$$W_2 = W_3 = W_4 \equiv 0.$$

由 $\beta(z) = \alpha(z) + p_3(z)$, 易得 $\Delta_c \beta(z) = \Delta_c \alpha(z) + \Delta p_3(z)$. 因此, W_2 可改写成以下形式:

$$W_2(z) = e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}[\alpha'(z) - (\beta'(z) + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta p_3(z)})e^{p_3(z)} + \beta'(z)e^{\Delta p_3(z)}e^{2p_3(z)}]. \quad (3.21)$$

结合 $W_2(z) \equiv 0$ 与 (3.21) 式, 可得

$$\alpha'(z) - (\beta'(z) + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta p_3(z)})e^{p_3(z)} + \beta'(z)e^{\Delta p_3(z)}e^{2p_3(z)} \equiv 0. \quad (3.22)$$

如果 $\deg p_3(z) \geq 1$, 则由引理 2.3, 可得 $\beta'(z) \equiv 0$, 但这与 $\deg \beta(z) \geq 1$ 矛盾.

因此 $\deg p_3(z) = 0$, 从而 $p_3(z)$ 是一个常数, 即有

$$\Delta p_3(z) = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad \alpha'(z) = \beta'(z). \quad (3.23)$$

由 (3.22) 式以及 (3.24) 式, 可得

$$e^{2p_3(z)} - 2e^{p_3(z)} + 1 = 0. \quad (3.24)$$

解 (3.24) 式可得 $e^{p_3(z)} = 1$, 从而 $e^{\alpha(z)} = e^{\beta(z)}$, 这与假设 $e^{\alpha(z)} \neq e^{\beta(z)}$ 矛盾.

情形 3.2.4 $\deg(3\alpha(z) - \beta(z)) < \deg \alpha(z)$. 令 $3\alpha(z) - \beta(z) = p_4(z)$, 则 $\beta(z) = 3\alpha(z) - p_4(z)$. 因此, (3.14) 式可改写成以下形式:

$$N_7(z)e^{10\alpha(z)} + N_6(z)e^{8\alpha(z)} + N_5(z)e^{7\alpha(z)} + N_4(z)e^{6\alpha(z)} + N_3(z)e^{5\alpha(z)} + N_2(z)e^{4\alpha(z)} + N_1(z)e^{2\alpha(z)} \equiv 0,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} N_7(z) &= -e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - 1)e^{-3p_4(z)}, \\ N_6(z) &= (2e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z) + \Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{-2p_4(z)}, \\ N_5(z) &= -[(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}]e^{-2p_4(z)}, \\ N_4(z) &= \beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}e^{-2p_4(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - 1)e^{-p_4(z)}, \\ N_3(z) &= [(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}]e^{-p_4(z)}, \\ N_2(z) &= -(\beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{-p_4(z)}, \\ N_1(z) &= \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}. \end{aligned}$$

显然, 对任意的 $i = 1, 2, \dots, 7$, 均有 $\rho(N_i(z)) < \deg \alpha(z)$. 因此, 由引理 2.3 可得 $N_1 \equiv 0$, 即 $\alpha(z)$ 是常数, 这与 $\deg \alpha(z) \geq 1$ 矛盾.

情形 3.2.5 $\deg(3\beta(z) - \alpha(z)) < \deg \alpha(z)$. 令 $3\beta(z) - \alpha(z) = p_5(z)$, 则 $\alpha(z) = 3\beta(z) - p_5(z)$. 因此, (3.14) 式可改写成以下形式:

$$M_7(z)e^{10\beta(z)} + M_6(z)e^{8\beta(z)} + M_5(z)e^{7\beta(z)} + M_4(z)e^{6\beta(z)} + M_3(z)e^{5\beta(z)} + M_2(z)e^{4\beta(z)} + N_1(z)e^{2\beta(z)} \equiv 0,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} M_7(z) &= -e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - 1)e^{-3p_5(z)}, \\ M_6(z) &= (2e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z) + \Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{-2p_5(z)}, \\ M_5(z) &= [(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}]e^{-2p_5(z)}, \\ M_4(z) &= \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}e^{-2p_5(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - 1)e^{-p_5(z)}, \\ M_3(z) &= -[(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}]e^{-p_5(z)}, \\ M_2(z) &= -(\beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{-p_5(z)}, \\ M_1(z) &= \beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}. \end{aligned}$$

显然, 对任意的 $i = 1, 2, \dots, 7$, 均有

$$\rho(M_i(z)) < \deg \beta(z).$$

因此, 由引理 2.3 可得 $M_1 \equiv 0$, 即 $\beta(z)$ 是常数, 这与 $\deg \beta(z) \geq 1$ 矛盾.

情形 3.2.6 $\deg(\alpha(z) - 2\beta(z)) < \deg \alpha(z)$. 令 $\alpha(z) - 2\beta(z) = p_6(z)$, 则 $\alpha(z) = 2\beta(z) + p_6(z)$. 因此, (3.14) 式可改写成以下形式:

$$K_7(z)e^{7\beta(z)} + K_6(z)e^{6\beta(z)} + K_5(z)e^{5\beta(z)} + K_4(z)e^{4\beta(z)} + K_3(z)e^{3\beta(z)} + K_2(z)e^{2\beta(z)} \equiv 0,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} K_7(z) &= -e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - 1)e^{3p_6(z)}, \\ K_6(z) &= (2e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z) + \Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{2p_6(z)}, \\ K_5(z) &= [(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}]e^{2p_6(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}(e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} - 1)e^{p_6(z)}, \\ K_4(z) &= \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}e^{2p_6(z)} - [(\beta'(z) - \alpha'(z) + 1)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)} - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}]e^{p_6(z)}, \\ K_3(z) &= -(\beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + \alpha'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)})e^{p_6(z)}, \\ K_2(z) &= \beta'(z)e^{\Delta_c \beta(z)}. \end{aligned}$$

显然, 对任意的 $i = 2, \dots, 7$, 均有

$$\rho(K_i(z)) < \deg \beta(z).$$

因此, 由引理 2.3 可得 $K_2 \equiv 0$, 即 $\beta(z)$ 是常数, 这与 $\deg \beta(z) \geq 1$ 矛盾.

至此, 定理 1.8 证明完毕.

4 定理 1.10 的证明

由于 $f(z), f'(z)$ 与 $\Delta_c f(z)$ CM 分担 a , 并且 $f(z)$ 是一个有穷级整函数, 因此有

$$\frac{f'(z) - a}{f(z) - a} = e^{\alpha(z)}, \quad \frac{\Delta_c f(z) - a}{f(z) - a} = e^{\beta(z)}, \quad (4.1)$$

其中 $\alpha(z)$ 与 $\beta(z)$ 是两个多项式, 并且满足 $\deg \alpha(z) \leq \rho(f)$, $\deg \beta(z) \leq \rho(f)$.

如果 $e^{\alpha(z)} \equiv e^{\beta(z)}$, 则显然 $f'(z) \equiv \Delta_c f(z)$. 因此, 以下仅需讨论 $e^{\alpha(z)} \not\equiv e^{\beta(z)}$ 的情形.

令

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{f'(z) - \Delta_c f(z)}{f(z) - a}. \quad (4.2)$$

由 (4.1) 式以及 (4.2) 式, 可得

$$\varphi(z) = e^{\alpha(z)} - e^{\beta(z)}. \quad (4.3)$$

因为 $e^{\alpha(z)} \not\equiv e^{\beta(z)}$, 所以 $\varphi(z) \not\equiv 0$. 由 (4.2) 式以及引理 2.2, 可得

$$T(r, \varphi) = m(r, \varphi) \leq m\left(r, \frac{f'}{f-a}\right) + m\left(r, \frac{\Delta_c f}{f-a}\right) + \log 2 = S(r, f). \quad (4.4)$$

由 (4.3) 式可得 $e^{\alpha}/\varphi - e^{\beta}/\varphi \equiv 1$. 由 (4.4) 式以及 Nevanlinna 第二基本定理, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} T\left(r, \frac{e^{\alpha}}{\varphi}\right) &\leq N\left(r, \frac{e^{\alpha}}{\varphi}\right) + N\left(r, \frac{\varphi}{e^{\alpha}}\right) + N\left(r, \frac{1}{e^{\alpha}/\varphi - 1}\right) + S\left(r, \frac{e^{\alpha}}{\varphi}\right) \\ &\leq N\left(r, \frac{e^{\alpha}}{\varphi}\right) + N\left(r, \frac{\varphi}{e^{\alpha}}\right) + N\left(r, \frac{\varphi}{e^{\beta}}\right) + S\left(r, \frac{e^{\alpha}}{\varphi}\right) \\ &\leq S(r, f) + S\left(r, \frac{e^{\alpha}}{\varphi}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

再结合 (4.4) 与 (4.5) 式, 可得 $T(r, e^\alpha) = S(r, f)$. 同理可得

$$T(r, e^\beta) = S(r, f).$$

由 (4.1) 第一个式子, 可得

$$f'(z) = e^{\alpha(z)} f(z) - ae^{\alpha(z)} + a. \quad (4.6)$$

对两边同时做平移变换, 可得

$$f'(z+c) = e^{\alpha(z+c)} f(z+c) - ae^{\alpha(z+c)} + a. \quad (4.7)$$

另一方面, 从 (4.1) 的第二个式子, 可得

$$f(z+c) = (e^{\beta(z)} + 1)f(z) - ae^{\beta(z)} + a. \quad (4.8)$$

对 (4.8) 两边同时求一阶导数, 可得

$$f'(z+c) = \beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)} f(z) + (1+e^{\beta(z)})f'(z) - a\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)}. \quad (4.9)$$

由 (4.6) 与 (4.9) 式, 可得

$$f'(z+c) = [\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)} + (1+e^{\beta(z)})e^{\alpha(z)}]f(z) + a(1+e^{\beta(z)})(1-e^{\alpha(z)}) - a\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)}. \quad (4.10)$$

由 (4.7) 与 (4.8) 式, 可得

$$f'(z+c) = e^{\alpha(z+c)}(e^{\beta(z)} + 1)f(z) + ae^{\alpha(z+c)}(1-e^{\beta(z)}) + a(1-e^{\alpha(z+c)}). \quad (4.11)$$

结合 (4.9) 与 (4.11) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & [\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)} + (1+e^{\beta(z)})e^{\alpha(z)} - e^{\alpha(z+c)}(e^{\beta(z)} + 1)]f(z) \\ & = ae^{\alpha(z+c)}(1-e^{\beta(z)}) + a(1-e^{\alpha(z+c)}) - a(1+e^{\beta(z)})(1-e^{\alpha(z)}) + a\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

如果 $ae^{\alpha(z+c)}(1-e^{\beta(z)}) + a(1-e^{\alpha(z+c)}) - a(1+e^{\beta(z)})(1-e^{\alpha(z)}) + a\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)} \not\equiv 0$, 则由 (4.12) 式以及 Nevanlinna 第一基本定理可知

$$\begin{aligned} T(r, f) &= T\left(r, \frac{ae^{\alpha(z+c)}(1-e^{\beta(z)})+a(1-e^{\alpha(z+c)})-a(1+e^{\beta(z)})(1-e^{\alpha(z)})+a\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)}}{\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)}+(1+e^{\beta(z)})e^{\alpha(z)}-e^{\alpha(z+c)}(e^{\beta(z)}+1)}\right) + S(r, f) \\ &\leq S(r, f), \end{aligned}$$

矛盾.

因此有

$$\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)} + (1+e^{\beta(z)})e^{\alpha(z)} - e^{\alpha(z+c)}(e^{\beta(z)} + 1) \equiv 0, \quad (4.13)$$

$$ae^{\alpha(z+c)}(1-e^{\beta(z)}) + a(1-e^{\alpha(z+c)}) - a(1+e^{\beta(z)})(1-e^{\alpha(z)}) + a\beta'(z)e^{\beta(z)} \equiv 0. \quad (4.14)$$

结合 (4.13) 与 (4.14) 式, 可解得

$$e^{\beta(z)} \equiv e^{\alpha(z+c)}. \quad (4.15)$$

显然 $\beta(z) = \alpha(z+c) + A_0$, 其中 A_0 是一个满足 $e^{A_0} = 1$ 的常数. 因此

$$\beta'(z) = \alpha'(z+c).$$

将 $\beta'(z) = \alpha'(z+c)$ 以及 (4.15) 代入 (4.13) 式, 整理可得

$$e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}(1-e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)})e^{2\alpha(z)} + [(\alpha'(z+c) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + 1]e^{\alpha(z)} \equiv 0. \quad (4.16)$$

如果 $1 - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} \not\equiv 0$. 由 (4.16) 式以及 Nevanlinna 第一基本定理, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} 2T(r, e^{\alpha(z)}) &= T(r, e^{2\alpha(z)}) = T\left(r, \frac{[(\alpha'(z+c) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + 1]e^{\alpha(z)}}{e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)}(1 - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)})}\right) \\ &\leq T(r, e^{\alpha(z)}) + S(r, e^{\alpha(z)}), \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

矛盾.

因此 $1 - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} \equiv 0$, 从而 $\deg \alpha(z) \leq 1$, 并且由 (4.16) 式知

$$(\alpha'(z+c) - 1)e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} + 1 \equiv 0.$$

结合 $1 - e^{\Delta_c \alpha(z)} \equiv 0$ 可得 $\alpha'(z+c) \equiv 0$. 因此 $\alpha(z)$ 是一个常数, 从而

$$e^{\alpha(z)} = e^{\alpha(z+c)} = e^{\beta(z)}.$$

这与假设 $e^{\alpha(z)} \neq e^{\beta(z)}$ 矛盾.

定理 1.10 证明完毕.

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