

文章编号: 0583-1431(2021)05-0787-14

文献标识码: A

# Bergman–Hartogs 域上的 Roper–Suffridge 延拓算子

崔艳艳 王朝君

周口师范学院数学与统计学院 周口 466001  
E-mail: cui9907081@163.com; wang9907081@163.com

刘 浩

河南大学现代数学研究所 开封 475001  
E-mail: haoliu@henu.edu.cn

**摘 要** 本文给出多复变数空间中构造具有特殊几何性质的双全纯映照的新方法, 讨论了 Bergman–Hartogs 域上推广的 Roper–Suffridge 算子的性质, 并利用 Bergman–Hartogs 域的特征及双全纯映照子族的几何性质, 证明推广的 Roper–Suffridge 算子在 Bergman–Hartogs 域上及在不同的条件下保持强  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形映照、复数  $\lambda$  阶殆星形映照及  $S_{\Omega}^*(\beta, A, B)$  的几何性质. 由此得到简化后的算子具有同样的性质.

**关键词** Roper–Suffridge 算子; 螺形映照; Bergman–Hartogs 域

**MR(2010) 主题分类** 32A30, 30C45

**中图分类** O174.56

## The Generalized Roper–Suffridge Operators on Bergman–Hartogs Domains

Yan Yan CUI Chao Jun WANG

*College of Mathematics and Statistics, Zhoukou Normal University,  
Zhoukou 466001, P. R. China  
E-mail: cui9907081@163.com; wang9907081@163.com*

Hao LIU

*Institute of Contemporary Mathematics, Henan University,  
Kaifeng 475001, P. R. China  
E-mail: haoliu@henu.edu.cn*

**Abstract** New approaches to construct biholomorphic mappings which have special geometric properties in several complex variables are obtained in this paper. The

收稿日期: 2016-10-31; 接受日期: 2018-10-29

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (11271359, 11471098); 河南省教育厅科学技术研究重点项目 (17A110041, 19B110016); 周口师范学院科研创新基金项目 (ZKNUA201805)

通讯作者: 刘浩

properties of the generalized Roper–Suffridge operators on Bergman–Hartogs domains are mainly discussed. With the characteristics of Bergman–Hartogs domains and the geometric properties of subclasses of biholomorphic mappings, the generalized Roper–Suffridge operators are proved to preserve the properties of strong and almost spirallike mappings of type  $\beta$  and order  $\alpha$ , almost starlike mapping of complex order  $\lambda$ ,  $S_{\Omega}^*(\beta, A, B)$  on Bergman–Hartogs domains under different conditions. Sequentially, the same conclusions are obtained for the reduced Roper–Suffridge extension operators.

**Keywords** Roper–Suffridge operator; spirallike mappings; Bergman–Hartogs domains

**MR(2010) Subject Classification** 32A30, 30C45

**Chinese Library Classification** O174.56

## 1 引言

单复变几何函数论中有许多优美的结论, 在将这些结论推广到多复变数空间的过程中, 人们发现一些基本的结论在多复变中不再成立 (例如在单位圆盘上双全纯函数的齐次展开式的系数的模是有界的<sup>[3]</sup>). 后来人们对映照加上几何限制, 例如星形性和凸性. 星形映照和凸映照<sup>[9]</sup> 在多复变几何函数论中起着很重要的作用, 也是讨论得最多的映照. 目前对于星形映照和凸映照已经有很多完美的结果, 近年来许多学者将讨论的对象转移到星形映照和凸映照的子族或扩充<sup>[22]</sup>.

螺形映照<sup>[12]</sup> 是星形映照的扩充,  $\beta$  型螺形映照是螺形映照的一个子族, 其几何性质是单位球在  $\frac{e^{-i\beta}}{\|z\|^2} \bar{z}'[Df(z)]^{-1}f(z)$  下的像落在右半平面. 根据映照的不同几何特征人们定义了以下螺形映照的子族: 强  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形映照和  $S_{\Omega}^*(\beta, A, B)$  是螺形映照的子族, 其几何性质是单位球在映照  $\frac{e^{-i\beta}}{\|z\|^2} \bar{z}'[Df(z)]^{-1}f(z)$  下的像落在右半平面内的某个圆盘. 强  $\alpha$  次殆星形映照<sup>[2]</sup> 和强  $\beta$  型螺形映照<sup>[13]</sup> 均为强  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形映照的子族. 复数  $\lambda$  阶殆星形映照是星形映照的扩充, 其几何性质是单位球在  $(1-\lambda)\|z\|^2 \bar{z}'[Df(z)]^{-1}f(z)$  下的像落在右半平面且其实部大于或等于某个常数.  $\alpha$  阶殆星形映照是复数  $\lambda$  阶殆星形映照的一个子族. 另外, 螺形映照还有许多其它子族, 例如  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形映照. 在单复变中易找到上述映照的具体例子, 然而在多复变中却很困难.

1995 年, Roper 和 Suffridge<sup>[21]</sup> 引入了以下算子:

$$\phi_n(f)(z) = (f(z_1), \sqrt{f'(z_1)z_0})',$$

其中

$$z = (z_1, z_0) \in B^n, \quad z_1 \in D, \quad z_0 = (z_2, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^{n-1}, \quad f(z_1) \in H(D), \quad \sqrt{f'(0)} = 1.$$

后来该算子被称为 Roper–Suffridge 算子, 应用它我们可以由  $\mathbb{C}$  中单位圆盘  $D$  上正规化的局部双全纯函数构造  $\mathbb{C}^n$  中单位球上正规化的局部双全纯映照, 并保持星形性、凸性和 block 性质. Roper–Suffridge 算子的引入为构造高维复空间中具有特殊几何性质的双全纯映照提供了强有力的工具, 因此许多学者开始研究该算子.

Graham 等<sup>[10,11]</sup> 讨论了推广的 Roper–Suffridge 算子保持星形性和 block 性质. 2002 年, Graham 等<sup>[8]</sup> 在单位球  $B^n$  上将 Roper–Suffridge 算子推广为

$$\phi_{n,\beta,\gamma}(f)(z) = \left( f(z_1), \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{\beta} (f'(z_1))^{\gamma} z_0 \right)',$$

其中

$$\beta \in [0, 1], \quad \gamma \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right], \quad \beta + \gamma \leq 1,$$

且  $f, z, z_1, z_0$  同上. 他们证明了推广的 Roper-Suffridge 算子在  $B^n$  上保持星形性, 当且仅当  $(\beta, \gamma) = (0, \frac{1}{2})$  时保持凸性.

2003 年, Gong 和 Liu [7] 将 Roper-Suffridge 算子推广为

$$\phi_{n, \frac{1}{p_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{p_n}}(f)(z) = (f(z_1), (f'(z_1))^{\frac{1}{p_2}} z_2, \dots, (f'(z_1))^{\frac{1}{p_n}} z_n)',$$

其中  $p_j \geq 1, j = 2, \dots, n$  且  $f, z, z_1$  同上. 他们证明了推广后的算子在 Reinhardt 域

$$\Omega_{n, p_2, \dots, p_n} = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C}^n : |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n |z_j|^{p_j} < 1 \right\}, \quad p_j \geq 1, \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

上保持  $\varepsilon$  星形性, 于是, 当  $\varepsilon = 0$  及  $\varepsilon = 1$  时, 该算子在  $\Omega_{n, p_2, \dots, p_n}$  上分别保持星形性和凸性.

近年来, 关于 Roper-Suffridge 算子又有了许多新的结论 [16, 24, 28]. 2005 年 Muir [20] 引入了推广的 Roper-Suffridge 算子

$$F(z) = (f(z_1) + f'(z_1)P(z_0), \sqrt{f'(z_1)z_0})',$$

其中  $f$  是单位圆盘  $D$  上正规化的双全纯函数,  $z = (z_1, z_0)' \in B^n, z_1 \in D, z_0 = (z_2, \dots, z_n)' \in \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ . 幂函数取分支使得  $\sqrt{f'(0)} = 1$ .  $P: \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  是 2 阶齐次多项式. Muir 和 Suffridge 证明了推广后的算子在  $\|P\| \leq \frac{1}{4}$  和  $\|P\| \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时分别保持星形性和凸性. Kohr 和 Muir [14, 19] 应用 Loewner 链讨论了推广后的算子. 王建飞和刘太顺 [25] 将 Roper-Suffridge 算子推广为

$$F(z) = (f(z_1) + f'(z_1)P(z_0), [f'(z_1)]^{\frac{1}{m}} z_0)',$$

并讨论了推广后的算子在  $B^n$  上保持  $\alpha$  次殆星形性和  $\alpha$  次星形性, 其中  $[f'(0)]^{\frac{1}{m}} = 1$  且  $P: \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  是  $m$  ( $m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq 2$ ) 次齐次多项式.

2016 年唐言言 [23] 在 Bergman-Hartogs 域上推广了 Roper-Suffridge 算子, 并讨论了推广后的算子保持一些双全纯映照的几何性质. 唐言言引入了算子

$$F(w, z) = (w_{(1)}(f'(z_1))^{\delta_1}, \dots, w_{(s)}(f'(z_1))^{\delta_s}, f(z_1) + f'(z_1)P(z_0), (f'(z_1))^{\frac{1}{k}} z_0)', \quad (1.1)$$

其中  $f(z_1)$  是  $D$  上正规化的双全纯函数且  $P(z_0)$  是  $\mathbb{C}^{n-1}$  上关于  $z_0$  的  $k$  ( $k \geq 2$ ) 次齐次多项式, 并证明了算子 (1.1) 在 Bergman-Hartogs 域

$$\Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n} = \{(w_{(1)}, \dots, w_{(s)}, z) \in \mathbb{C}^{m_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{C}^{m_s} \times B^n : \|w_{(1)}\|^{2p_1} + \dots + \|w_{(s)}\|^{2p_s} < K_{B^n}(z, z)^{-q}\}$$

上在不同的条件下保持  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形性、 $\alpha$  次  $\beta$  型螺形性及强  $\beta$  型螺形性.

现在将 Roper-Suffridge 算子推广为

$$F(w, z) = \left( w_{(1)} \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{\delta_1}, \dots, w_{(s)} \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{\delta_s}, f(z_1) + \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \sum_{j=2}^n P_j(z_j), \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_2}} z_2, \dots, \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_n}} z_n \right)'. \quad (1.2)$$

令  $w_{(1)} = \dots = w_{(s)} = 0$ , 则有算子

$$F(z) = \left( f(z_1) + \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \sum_{j=2}^n P_j(z_j), \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_2}} z_2, \dots, \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_n}} z_n \right)'. \quad (1.3)$$

显然算子 (1.3) 是

$$F(z) = \left( f(z_1), \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_2}} z_2, \dots, \left( \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_n}} z_n \right)',$$

的一个推广 (见文 [4, 17, 26]).

本文主要讨论在不同的条件下算子 (1.2) 在域  $\Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$  上保持一些双全纯映照子族的性质. 第 2 节, 给出一些定义和引理. 第 3 至 5 节, 讨论算子 (1.2) 在  $\Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$  上在不同的条件下分别保持强  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形映照、复数  $\lambda$  阶殆星形映照和  $S_{\Omega}^*(\beta, A, B)$  的几何不变性. 由此得到算子 (1.3) 在  $B^n$  上保持同样的性质, 以及算子 (1.2) 在  $\Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$  上保持强  $\alpha$  次殆星形性、 $\alpha$  次  $\beta$  型螺形性和强  $\alpha$  次  $\beta$  型螺形性等. 所得结论推广了已有的结果.

## 2 定义及引理

以下  $D$  表示  $\mathbb{C}$  中的单位圆盘,  $B^n$  表示  $\mathbb{C}^n$  中单位球.  $DF(z)$  表示  $F$  在  $z$  点 Fréchet 导数.

**定义 2.1** <sup>[1]</sup> 设  $\Omega$  是  $\mathbb{C}^n$  中的有界星形圆型域, 其 Minkowski 泛函  $\rho(z)$  在除去一个低微流形外是  $C^1$  的. 设  $f(z)$  是  $\Omega$  上正规化的局部双全纯映照,  $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ ,  $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 且

$$\left| \frac{-\alpha + i \tan \beta}{1 - \alpha} + \frac{1 - i \tan \beta}{1 - \alpha} \frac{2}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}(z) (Df(z))^{-1} f(z) - \frac{1 + c^2}{1 - c^2} \right| < \frac{2c}{1 - c^2},$$

则称  $f(z)$  是  $\Omega$  上的强  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形映照.

在定义 2.1 中分别令  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $\beta = 0$  及  $\alpha = \beta = 0$ , 则得到强  $\beta$  型螺形映照、强  $\alpha$  次殆星形映照和强星形映照的定义.

**定义 2.2** <sup>[27]</sup> 设  $\Omega$  是  $\mathbb{C}^n$  中的有界星形圆型域, 其 Minkowski 泛函  $\rho(z)$  在除去一个低微流形外是  $C^1$  的. 设  $F(z)$  是  $\Omega$  上正规化的局部双全纯映照且

$$\Re \left[ (1 - \lambda) \frac{2}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}(z) J_F^{-1}(z) F(z) \right] \geq -\Re \lambda, \quad z \in \Omega \setminus \{0\},$$

其中  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\Re \lambda \leq 0$ , 则称  $F(z)$  是  $\Omega$  上的复数  $\lambda$  阶殆星形映照.

在定义 2.2 中令  $\lambda = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 1}$ ,  $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ , 则得到  $\Omega$  上  $\alpha$  次殆星形映照的定义.

**定义 2.3** <sup>[6]</sup> 设  $\Omega$  是  $\mathbb{C}^n$  中的有界星形圆型域, 其 Minkowski 泛函  $\rho(z)$  在除去一个低微流形外是  $C^1$  的. 设  $F(z)$  是  $\Omega$  上正规化的局部双全纯映照, 且

$$\left| i \tan \beta + (1 - i \tan \beta) \frac{2}{\rho(z)} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}(z) J_F^{-1}(z) F(z) - \frac{1 - AB}{1 - B^2} \right| < \frac{B - A}{1 - B^2}, \quad z \in \Omega \setminus \{0\},$$

其中  $-1 \leq A < B < 1$ ,  $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 则称  $F \in S_{\Omega}^*(\beta, A, B)$ .

在定义 2.3 中分别令  $A = -1 = -B - 2\alpha$ ,  $A = -B = -\alpha$ ,  $B \rightarrow 1^-$ , 则得到  $\Omega$  上相应的  $\alpha$  次  $\beta$  型螺形映照 <sup>[18]</sup>、强  $\alpha$  次  $\beta$  型螺形映照 <sup>[5]</sup> 和  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形映照 <sup>[29]</sup> 的定义.

**引理 2.4** <sup>[23]</sup> 设  $\rho(w, z)$  是  $\Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$  的 Minkowski 泛函, 且  $(w, z) \in \partial \Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$ , 则  $\rho(w, z) = 1$  且

$$\frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial w_{ij}} = \frac{p_i \|w_{(i)}\|^{2p_i - 2} \overline{w_{ij}}}{2\nabla_1 + 2\nabla_2}, \quad \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial z_i} = \frac{\nabla_1 \overline{z_i}}{2\nabla_1 + 2\nabla_2}, \quad i = 1, \dots, s, \quad j = 1, \dots, m_i,$$

其中  $\nabla_1 = (n+1)q\pi^{nq}(n!)^{-q}(1 - \|z\|^2)^{(n+1)q-1}\|z\|^2$ ,  $\nabla_2 = \sum_{k=1}^s p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k}$ .

**引理 2.5** 设  $F(w, z)$  是由式 (1.2) 所定义的映照且  $\rho(w, z) = 1$ , 则

$$\frac{2\partial\rho}{\partial(w, z)}(w, z)(DF(w, z))^{-1}F(w, z) = \frac{G(w, z)}{\nabla_1 + \nabla_2},$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} G(w, z) = & \sum_{k=1}^s p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} \left[ 1 - \delta_k \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1 - \gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right) \right] \\ & + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \frac{f}{z_1 f'} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1 - \gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right] \\ & + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1 - \gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

**证明** 由式 (1.2) 得

$$DF(w, z) = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{f}{z_1}\right)^{\delta_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & v_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \left(\frac{f}{z_1}\right)^{\delta_s} & v_s & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & u_1 & \frac{f}{z_1} p'_2(z_2) & \frac{f}{z_1} p'_3(z_3) & \cdots & \frac{f}{z_1} p'_n(z_n) \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & u_2 & \left(\frac{f}{z_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_2}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & u_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \left(\frac{f}{z_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_n}} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} v_i &= w_{(i)} \delta_i \left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{\delta_i} \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f}, \quad i = 1, \dots, s, \\ u_1 &= f' + \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1^2} \sum_{j=2}^n p_j(z_j), \quad u_j = \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_j}} \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f} z_j, \quad j = 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

令  $(DF(w, z))^{-1}F(w, z) = H(w, z) = (h_1, \dots, h_{s+n})'$ , 有

$$DF(w, z)(h_1, \dots, h_{s+n})' = F(w, z),$$

则

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{f}{z_1}\right)^{\delta_i} h_i + v_i h_{s+1} = w_{(i)} \left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{\delta_i}, & i = 1, \dots, s, \\ u_1 h_{s+1} + \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \sum_{j=2}^n P'_j(z_j) h_{s+j} = f(z_1) + \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1} \sum_{j=2}^n P_j(z_j), \\ u_j h_{s+1} + \left(\frac{f}{z_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_j}} h_{s+j} = \left(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma_j}} z_j, & j = 2, \dots, n. \end{cases}$$

经直接计算得

$$\begin{cases} h_i = w_{(i)} \left[ 1 - \delta_i \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1 - \gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right) \right], & i = 1, \dots, s, \\ h_{s+1} = \frac{f}{f'} + \frac{f}{z_1 f'} \sum_{l=2}^n (1 - \gamma_l) P_l(z_l), \\ h_{s+j} = z_j \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1 - \gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right) \right], & j = 2, \dots, n. \end{cases}$$

于是由引理 2.4 知结论成立. 证毕.

**引理 2.6** <sup>[15]</sup> 设  $\Omega$  是  $\mathbb{C}^n$  中的有界星形圆型域, 其 Minkowski 泛函  $\rho(z)$  在除去一个低微流形外是  $C^1$  的, 则

$$2 \frac{\partial \rho(z)}{\partial z} z = \rho(z), \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}(\lambda z) = \frac{\partial \rho(z)}{\partial z} \quad (\lambda \geq 0), \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}(e^{i\theta} z) = e^{-i\theta} \frac{\partial \rho(z)}{\partial z} \quad (\theta \in \mathbb{R}).$$

以下令  $\Omega$  表示  $\Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$ .

### 3 强 $\alpha$ 次殆 $\beta$ 型螺形映照的不变性

**定理 3.1** 设  $f(z_1)$  是强  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形函数且  $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ ,  $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $c \in (0, \frac{1}{3}]$ . 令  $F(w, z)$  是由式 (1.2) 所定义的映照且  $p_i > 1$ ,  $\delta_i \in [0, 1]$  ( $i = 1, \dots, s$ ),  $\gamma_j \geq 2$  ( $j = 2, \dots, n$ ),  $(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1})^{\delta_i}|_{z_1=0} = 1$ ,  $(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1})^{\frac{1}{\gamma_j}}|_{z_1=0} = 1$ . 若

$$q \geq \frac{\delta}{n+1}, \quad \|P_j\| \leq \frac{2c(1-\alpha)\cos\beta}{\gamma_j(1+c)[(1-\alpha)\cos\beta+1]},$$

则  $F(w, z)$  是  $\Omega$  上的强  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形映照, 其中  $\delta = \max\{p_1\delta_1, \dots, p_s\delta_s\}$ .

**证明** 由定义 2.1 需证

$$\left| \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{1-i\tan\beta}{1-\alpha} \frac{2}{\rho(w, z)} \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial(w, z)} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) + \frac{1-c^2-\alpha+i\tan\beta}{2c} \frac{1+c^2}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{2c} \right| < 1. \quad (3.1)$$

显然,  $w = z_0 = 0$  时, 式 (3.1) 成立. 否则, 令  $(w, z) = \zeta(\xi, \eta) = |\zeta|e^{i\theta}(\xi, \eta)$ , 其中  $(\xi, \eta) \in \partial\Omega$ ,  $\zeta \in \bar{D} \setminus \{0\}$ , 由引理 2.6 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{\rho(w, z)} \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial(w, z)} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) \\ &= \frac{2}{\rho(|\zeta|e^{i\theta}(\xi, \eta))} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial(w, z)} (|\zeta|e^{i\theta}(\xi, \eta)) (DF(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta))^{-1} F(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta) \\ &= \frac{2}{|\zeta|} \frac{e^{-i\theta} \partial \rho}{\partial(w, z)}(\xi, \eta) (DF(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta))^{-1} F(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta) \\ &= \frac{2\partial \rho}{\partial(w, z)}(\xi, \eta) \frac{(DF(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta))^{-1} F(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta)}{\zeta}. \end{aligned}$$

固定  $\xi$  和  $\eta$ ,  $\frac{2\partial \rho}{\partial(w, z)}(\xi, \eta) \frac{(DF(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta))^{-1} F(\zeta\xi, \zeta\eta)}{\zeta}$  关于  $\zeta$  是全纯的. 由全纯函数的最大模原理, (3.1) 的左端在  $|\zeta| = 1$  时得到最大值. 于是, 我们只需证式 (3.1) 在  $(w, z) \in \partial\Omega$  时成立即可, 此时  $\rho(w, z) = 1$ . 以下令

$$h(z_1) = \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{1-i\tan\beta}{1-\alpha} \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} + \frac{1-c^2-\alpha+i\tan\beta}{2c} \frac{1+c^2}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{2c}, \quad (3.2)$$

则  $h(z_1) \in H(D)$ ,  $|h(z_1)| < 1$  且  $h(0) = -c$ . 令

$$g(z_1) = \frac{2c}{1-c^2}(h(z_1) + c),$$

则  $g(z_1) \in H(D)$ ,  $g(0) = 0$ . 又  $|h(z_1)| = |\frac{1-c^2}{2c}g(z_1) - c| < 1$ , 且  $|\frac{1-c^2}{2c}|g(z_1) - c < |\frac{1-c^2}{2c}g(z_1) - c|$ , 则  $c \leq \frac{1}{3}$  时, 有  $|g(z_1)| < \frac{2c}{1-c} < 1$ . 由 Schwarz 引理得  $|g(z_1)| \leq |z_1|$ , 故

$$|h(z_1) + c| \leq \frac{1-c^2}{2c}|z_1|. \quad (3.3)$$

令

$$\frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{1-i \tan \beta}{1-\alpha} \frac{2\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial(w, z)} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) + \frac{1-c^2-\alpha+i \tan \beta}{2c} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{2c} = I.$$

由引理 2.5 和 (3.2), 得

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2)I &= \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{1-i \tan \beta}{1-\alpha} G(w, z) + \left( \frac{1-c^2-\alpha+i \tan \beta}{2c} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{2c} \right) (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^s p_k \|w_k\|^{2p_k} \left[ \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{1-i \tan \beta}{1-\alpha} + \delta_k(h(z_1) + c) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left[ h(z_1) - \frac{1-c^2-\alpha+i \tan \beta}{2c} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+c^2}{2c} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right] \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left[ \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{1-i \tan \beta}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{\gamma_j} (h(z_1) + c) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{1-c^2-\alpha+i \tan \beta}{2c} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1+c^2}{2c} \right) (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \\ &= c \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( \frac{1}{\gamma_j} - 1 \right) |z_j|^2 + c(\widetilde{\nabla}_2 - \nabla_2) + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] h(z_1) \\ &\quad + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 (h(z_1) + c) + \frac{\nabla_1 |z_1|^2}{\|z\|^2} \left( h(z_1) - \frac{1-c^2-\alpha+i \tan \beta}{2c} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+c^2}{2c} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} (h(z_1) + c) \right] \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \\ &= c \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( \frac{1}{\gamma_j} - 1 \right) |z_j|^2 + c(\widetilde{\nabla}_2 - \nabla_2) + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] h(z_1) \\ &\quad + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] (h(z_1) + c) \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \\ &\quad + \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{1-i \tan \beta}{1-\alpha} \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l) P_l(z_l), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\widetilde{\nabla}_2 = \sum_{k=1}^s \delta_k p_k \|w_k\|^{2p_k}$ . 应用 (3.3) 和  $|h(z_1)| < 1$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2)(|I| - 1) &< c \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \right) |z_j|^2 + c(\nabla_2 - \widetilde{\nabla}_2) + \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \\ &\quad - \nabla_1 - \nabla_2 + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) |P_l(z_l)| \\ &\quad + \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{1}{(1-\alpha) \cos \beta} \frac{|z_1| \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) |P_l(z_l)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq (c-1) \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j}\right) |z_j|^2 + (c-1)(\nabla_2 - \widetilde{\nabla}_2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) |P_l(z_l)| \left[ \frac{\widetilde{\nabla}_2}{\nabla_1} \|z\|^2 + |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} + \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)\cos\beta} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

另外, 由  $(w, z) \in \Omega_{p_1, \dots, p_s, q}^{B^n}$ , 得

$$\sum_{k=1}^s \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} < K_{B^n}(z, z)^{-q} = \left(\frac{\pi^n}{n!}\right)^q (1 - \|z\|^2)^{(n+1)q}.$$

由于  $\nabla_1 = (n+1)q\pi^n q(n!)^{-q}(1 - \|z\|^2)^{(n+1)q-1}\|z\|^2$ ,  $\widetilde{\nabla}_2 < \delta \sum_{k=1}^s \|w_k\|^{2p_k}$ , 则

$$\frac{\widetilde{\nabla}_2}{\nabla_1} < \frac{\delta(1 - \|z\|^2)}{(n+1)q\|z\|^2}.$$

于是, 当  $q \geq \frac{\delta}{n+1}$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\widetilde{\nabla}_2}{\nabla_1} \|z\|^2 + |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} &< \frac{\delta}{(n+1)q} (1 - \|z\|^2) + \|z\|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{\gamma_j} - 1\right) |z_j|^2 \\ &= \frac{\delta}{(n+1)q} + \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{(n+1)q}\right) \|z\|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{\gamma_j} - 1\right) |z_j|^2 < 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2)(|I| - 1) &< (c-1) \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j}\right) |z_j|^2 + \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) |P_l(z_l)| \left[1 + \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)\cos\beta}\right] \\ &\leq (c-1) \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j}\right) |z_j|^2 + \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) \|P_l\| |z_l|^2 \frac{(1-\alpha)\cos\beta + 1}{(1-\alpha)\cos\beta} \\ &= \frac{1-c^2}{2c} \frac{(1-\alpha)\cos\beta + 1}{(1-\alpha)\cos\beta} \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n (\gamma_j - 1) |z_j|^2 \left[ \|P_j\| - \frac{2c(1-\alpha)\cos\beta}{(1+c)[(1-\alpha)\cos\beta + 1]} \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \right] \\ &< 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\gamma_j \geq 2, \quad \|P_j\| \leq \frac{2c(1-\alpha)\cos\beta}{\gamma_j(1+c)[(1-\alpha)\cos\beta + 1]}.$$

于是 (3.1) 成立, 则定理得证.

由定理 3.1 可得以下结论:

**推论 3.2** 设  $f(z_1)$  是强  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形函数且  $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ ,  $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $c \in (0, \frac{1}{3}]$ . 令  $F(z)$  是由 (1.3) 所定义的映照且  $\gamma_j \geq 2$  ( $j = 2, \dots, n$ ),  $(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1})^{\frac{1}{\gamma_j}}|_{z_1=0} = 1$ . 若

$$\|P_j\| \leq \frac{2c(1-\alpha)\cos\beta}{\gamma_j(1+c)[(1-\alpha)\cos\beta + 1]},$$

则  $F(z)$  是  $B^n$  上的强  $\alpha$  次殆  $\beta$  型螺形映照.

**注 3.3** 在定理 3.1 和推论 3.2 中分别令  $\alpha = 0$  及  $\beta = 0$ , 则得到相应的关于强  $\alpha$  次殆星形映照和强  $\beta$  型螺形映照的结论.



#### 4 复数 $\lambda$ 阶殆星形映照的不变性

**定理 4.1** 设  $f(z_1)$  是  $D$  上的复数  $\lambda$  阶殆星形函数且  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\Re \lambda \leq 0$ . 令  $F(w, z)$  是由 (1.2) 所定义的函数且  $p_i > 1$ ,  $\delta_i \in [0, 1]$  ( $i = 1, \dots, s$ ),  $\gamma_j \geq 4$  ( $j = 2, \dots, n$ ),  $(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1})^{\delta_i}|_{z_1=0} = 1$ ,  $(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1})^{\frac{1}{\gamma_j}}|_{z_1=0} = 1$ . 若

$$q \geq \frac{\delta}{n+1}, \quad \|P_j\| \leq \frac{1}{2\gamma_j(2+|1-\lambda|)},$$

则  $F(w, z)$  是  $\Omega$  上的复数  $\lambda$  阶殆星形映照, 其中  $\delta = \max\{p_1\delta_1, \dots, p_s\delta_s\}$ .

**证明** 由定义 2.2, 只需证

$$\Re \left[ (1-\lambda) \frac{2}{\rho(w, z)} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial(w, z)}(w, z) (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) \right] + \Re \lambda \geq 0. \quad (4.1)$$

当  $w = z_0 = 0$  时, 式 (4.1) 显然成立. 类似于定理 3.1 知

$$\Re \left[ (1-\lambda) \frac{2}{\rho(w, z)} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial(w, z)}(w, z) (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) + \lambda \right]$$

是一个全纯函数的实部从而调和. 由调和函数的最小值原理只需证在  $z \in \partial\Omega$  时, 式 (4.1) 成立即可, 此时  $\rho(w, z) = 1$ .

由于  $f(z_1)$  是  $D$  上的复数  $\lambda$  阶殆星形函数, 由定义 2.2 有

$$\Re \left[ (1-\lambda) \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} + \lambda \right] \geq 0.$$

令

$$h(z_1) = (1-\lambda) \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} + \lambda, \quad (4.2)$$

则  $\Re h(z_1) > 0$ ,  $h(0) = 1$ . 令

$$g(z_1) = \frac{h(z_1) - 1}{h(z_1) + 1},$$

则  $g(z_1) \in H(D)$ ,  $|g(z_1)| < 1$  且  $g(0) = 0$ . 由 Schwarz 引理得  $|g(z_1)| \leq |z_1|$ , 即

$$\left| 1 + \frac{2}{h(z_1) - 1} \right| \geq \frac{1}{|z_1|}.$$

于是

$$|h(z_1) - 1| \leq \frac{2|z_1|}{1 - |z_1|}. \quad (4.3)$$

由引理 2.5 和 (4.2) 得

$$\begin{aligned} & (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \left[ (1-\lambda) \frac{2\partial\rho}{\partial(w, z)}(w, z) (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) + \lambda \right] \\ &= (1-\lambda) \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^s p_k \|w_{(k)}\|^{2p_k} \left[ 1 - \delta_k \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right) \right] \right. \\ & \quad + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \frac{f}{z_1 f'} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right] \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \frac{z_1 f' - f}{z_1 f'} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} + \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l) P_l(z_l) \right) \right] \right\} + \lambda(\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (1-\lambda)\nabla_2 - \widetilde{\nabla}_2(1-h(z_1)) \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} (h(z_1) - \lambda) \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l) \right] \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left[ 1 - \lambda - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} (1-h(z_1)) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l) \right) \right] + \lambda(\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \\
&= \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \right) |z_j|^2 + \nabla_2 - \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] h(z_1) \\
&\quad + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2(h(z_1) - 1) + \frac{\nabla_1 |z_1|^2}{\|z\|^2} (h(z_1) - \lambda) + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} (h(z_1) - 1) \right] \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l) \\
&= \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \right) |z_j|^2 + \nabla_2 - \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] h(z_1) \\
&\quad + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] (h(z_1) - 1) \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l) \\
&\quad + (1-\lambda) \frac{\nabla_1 |z_1|^2}{\|z\|^2} \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l).
\end{aligned}$$

由 (4.3), (3.4) 及  $\Re h(z_1) > 0$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\nabla_1 + \nabla_2)\Re \left[ (1-\lambda) \frac{2\partial\rho}{\partial(w,z)}(w,z)(DF(w,z))^{-1}F(w,z) + \lambda \right] \\
&\geq \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \right) |z_j|^2 + \nabla_2 - \widetilde{\nabla}_2 - \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] \\
&\quad \cdot \frac{2}{1-|z_1|} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1)|P_l(z_l)| - |1-\lambda| \frac{\nabla_1 |z_1|}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1)|P_l(z_l)| \\
&\geq \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \right) |z_j|^2 \\
&\quad - \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1)|P_l(z_l)| \left[ \frac{2}{1-|z_1|} \left( \frac{\widetilde{\nabla}_2}{\nabla_1} \|z\|^2 + |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) + |1-\lambda| \right] \\
&\geq \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \right) |z_j|^2 - \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) \|P_l\| |z_l|^{\gamma_l} (2 + |1-\lambda|) \frac{1}{1-|z_1|} \\
&= (2 + |1-\lambda|) \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) |z_l|^2 \left[ \frac{1}{(2 + |1-\lambda|)\gamma_l} - \|P_l\| \frac{|z_l|^2}{1-|z_1|} |z_l|^{\gamma_l-4} \right] \\
&\geq (2 + |1-\lambda|) \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n (\gamma_j - 1) |z_j|^2 \left[ \frac{1}{(2 + |1-\lambda|)\gamma_j} - 2\|P_j\| \right] \geq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\gamma_j \geq 4, \quad \|P_j\| \leq \frac{1}{2\gamma_j(2 + |1-\lambda|)},$$

则式 (4.1) 成立, 于是定理得证.

由定理 4.1 可得以下结论:

**推论 4.2** 设  $f(z_1)$  是  $D$  上的复数  $\lambda$  阶殆星形函数且  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\Re \lambda \leq 0$ . 令  $F(z)$  是由式 (1.3) 所定义的映照且  $\gamma_j \geq 4$  ( $j = 2, \dots, n$ ),  $(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1})^{\frac{1}{\gamma_j}}|_{z_1=0} = 1$ . 若

$$\|P_j\| \leq \frac{1}{2\gamma_j(2+|1-\lambda|)},$$

则  $F(z)$  是  $B^n$  上的复数  $\lambda$  阶殆星形映照.

**注 4.3** 在定理 4.1 和推论 4.2 中令

$$\lambda = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1}, \quad \alpha \in [0, 1),$$

则得到相应的关于  $\alpha$  次殆星形映照的结论.

## 5 $S_{\Omega}^*(\beta, A, B)$ 的不变性

**定理 5.1** 设  $f(z_1) \in S_D^*(\beta, A, B)$  且  $-1 \leq A < B < \frac{A+1}{2} < 1$ ,  $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ . 令  $F(w, z)$  是由式 (1.2) 所定义的映照且  $p_i > 1$ ,  $\delta_i \in [0, 1]$  ( $i = 1, \dots, s$ ),  $\gamma_j \geq 2$  ( $j = 2, \dots, n$ ),  $(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1})^{\delta_i}|_{z_1=0} = 1$ ,  $(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1})^{\frac{1}{\gamma_j}}|_{z_1=0} = 1$ . 若

$$q \geq \frac{\delta}{n+1}, \quad \|P_j\| \leq \frac{(B-A)\cos\beta}{\gamma_j(1+B)(1+\cos\beta)},$$

则  $F(w, z) \in S_{\Omega}^*(\beta, A, B)$ , 其中  $\delta = \max\{p_1\delta_1, \dots, p_s\delta_s\}$ .

**证明** 由定义 2.3 需证

$$\left| \frac{1-B^2}{B-A} \left[ i \tan \beta + (1-i \tan \beta) \frac{2}{\rho(w, z)} \frac{\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial (w, z)} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) \right] - \frac{1-AB}{B-A} \right| < 1. \quad (5.1)$$

类似于定理 3.1, 只需证当  $(w, z) \in \partial\Omega$  时, 式 (5.1) 成立即可, 此时  $\rho(w, z) = 1$ .

由于  $f(z_1) \in S_D^*(\beta, A, B)$ , 由定义 2.3 得

$$\left| i \tan \beta + (1-i \tan \beta) \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} - \frac{1-AB}{1-B^2} \right| < \frac{B-A}{1-B^2}.$$

令

$$\frac{1-B^2}{B-A} i \tan \beta + \frac{1-B^2}{B-A} (1-i \tan \beta) \frac{f(z_1)}{z_1 f'(z_1)} - \frac{1-AB}{B-A} = h(z_1), \quad (5.2)$$

则  $|h(z_1)| < 1$ ,  $h(0) = -B$ . 令

$$g(z_1) = \frac{B-A}{1-B^2} (h(z_1) + B),$$

则  $g(z_1) \in H(D)$ ,  $g(0) = 0$  且

$$|h(z_1)| = \left| \frac{1-B^2}{B-A} g(z_1) - B \right| < 1.$$

由于

$$\frac{1-B^2}{B-A} |g(z_1)| - |B| \leq \left| \frac{1-B^2}{B-A} g(z_1) - B \right|,$$

于是

$$|g(z_1)| < \frac{(1+|B|)(B-A)}{1-B^2} \leq 1,$$

其中  $-1 \leq A < B < \frac{A+1}{2} < 1$ . 由 Schwarz 引理得  $|g(z_1)| \leq |z_1|$ , 于是

$$|h(z_1) + B| \leq \frac{1-B^2}{B-A}|z_1|. \quad (5.3)$$

令

$$\frac{1-B^2}{B-A}i \tan \beta + \frac{1-B^2}{B-A}(1-i \tan \beta) \frac{2\partial \rho(w, z)}{\partial(w, z)} (DF(w, z))^{-1} F(w, z) - \frac{1-AB}{B-A} = I.$$

由引理 2.5 和 (5.2), 得

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2)I &= \frac{1-B^2}{B-A}(1-i \tan \beta)G(w, z) + \left( \frac{1-B^2}{B-A}i \tan \beta - \frac{1-AB}{B-A} \right) (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \\ &= \frac{1-B^2}{B-A}(1-i \tan \beta)\nabla_2 + \widetilde{\nabla}_2[h(z_1) + B] \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left[ h(z_1) - \frac{1-B^2}{B-A}i \tan \beta + \frac{1-AB}{B-A} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l) \right] \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left[ \frac{1-B^2}{B-A}(1-i \tan \beta) + \frac{1}{\gamma_j}(h(z_1) + B) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l) \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{1-B^2}{B-A}i \tan \beta - \frac{1-AB}{B-A} \right) (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \\ &= \frac{B\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( \frac{1}{\gamma_j} - 1 \right) |z_j|^2 + B(\widetilde{\nabla}_2 - \nabla_2) + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] h(z_1) \\ &\quad + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2(h(z_1) + B) + \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( h(z_1) - \frac{1-B^2}{B-A}i \tan \beta + \frac{1-AB}{B-A} \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} (h(z_1) + B) \left] \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l) \right. \\ &= \frac{B\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( \frac{1}{\gamma_j} - 1 \right) |z_j|^2 + B(\widetilde{\nabla}_2 - \nabla_2) + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] h(z_1) \\ &\quad + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) (h(z_1) + B) \right] \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l) \\ &\quad + \frac{1-B^2}{B-A}(1-i \tan \beta) \frac{|z_1|^2 \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \frac{1}{z_1} \sum_{l=2}^n (1-\gamma_l)P_l(z_l). \end{aligned}$$

由 (5.3), (3.4) 及  $|h(z_1)| < 1$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2)(|I| - 1) &< \frac{B\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \right) |z_j|^2 + B(\nabla_2 - \widetilde{\nabla}_2) \\ &\quad + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] - (\nabla_1 + \nabla_2) \\ &\quad + \left[ \widetilde{\nabla}_2 + \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \left( |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} \right) \right] \frac{1-B^2}{B-A} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) |P_l(z_l)| \\ &\quad + \frac{1-B^2}{(B-A) \cos \beta} \frac{|z_1| \nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) |P_l(z_l)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq (B-1) \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j}\right) |z_j|^2 + (B-1)(\nabla_2 - \widetilde{\nabla}_2) \\
&\quad + \frac{1-B^2}{B-A} \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) |P_l(z_l)| \left[ \frac{\widetilde{\nabla}_2}{\nabla_1} \|z\|^2 + |z_1|^2 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{|z_j|^2}{\gamma_j} + \frac{1}{\cos \beta} \right] \\
&< (B-1) \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{\gamma_j}\right) |z_j|^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{1-B^2}{B-A} \frac{1+\cos \beta}{\cos \beta} \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{l=2}^n (\gamma_l - 1) \|P_l\| |z_l|^2 \\
&= \frac{1-B^2}{B-A} \frac{1+\cos \beta}{\cos \beta} \frac{\nabla_1}{\|z\|^2} \sum_{j=2}^n (\gamma_j - 1) |z_j|^2 \left[ \|P_j\| - \frac{(B-A)\cos \beta}{\gamma_j(1+B)(1+\cos \beta)} \right] \\
&\leq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\|P_j\| \leq \frac{(B-A)\cos \beta}{\gamma_j(1+B)(1+\cos \beta)}.$$

从而式 (5.1) 成立, 故  $F(w, z) \in S_{\Omega}^*(\beta, A, B)$ . 证毕.

由定理 5.1 可得以下结论:

**推论 5.2** 设  $f(z_1) \in S_D^*(\beta, A, B)$  且  $-1 \leq A < B < \frac{A+1}{2} < 1$ ,  $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ . 令  $F(z)$  是由式 (1.3) 所定义的映照且  $\gamma_j \geq 2$  ( $j = 2, \dots, n$ ),  $(\frac{f(z_1)}{z_1})^{\frac{1}{\gamma_j}}|_{z_1=0} = 1$ . 若

$$\|P_j\| \leq \frac{(B-A)\cos \beta}{\gamma_j(1+B)(1+\cos \beta)},$$

则  $F(z) \in S_{B^n}^*(\beta, A, B)$ .

**注 5.3** 在定理 5.1 和推论 5.2 中分别令  $A = -1 = -B - 2\alpha$  及  $A = -B = -\alpha$ , 则得到相应的关于  $\alpha$  次  $\beta$  型螺形映照及  $\alpha$  次  $\beta$  型螺形映照的结论.

**致谢** 感谢审稿人提出的宝贵建议.

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] Cai R. H., Liu X. S., The third and fourth coefficient estimations for the subclasses of strongly spirallike functions (in Chinese), *Journal of Zhanjiang Normal College*, 2010, **31**: 38–43.
- [2] Chuaqui M., Applications of subordination chains to starlike mappings in  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , *Pacif. J. Math.*, 1995, **168**: 33–48.
- [3] Duren P. L., *Univalent Functions*, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1983.
- [4] Feng S. X., Some classes of holomorphic mappings in several complex variables (in Chinese), University of Science and Technology of China Doctoral Thesis, Hefei, 2004.
- [5] Feng S. X., Liu T. S., Ren G. B., The growth and covering theorems for several mappings on the unit ball in complex Banach spaces (in Chinese), *Chin. Ann. Math.*, 2007, **28A**(2): 215–230.
- [6] Gao C. L., The generalized Roper–Suffridge extension operator on a Reinhardt domain (in Chinese), Zhejiang Normal University Master Thesis, Jinhua, 2012.
- [7] Gong S., Liu T. S., The generalized Roper–Suffridge extension operator, *J. Math. Anal. Appl.*, 2003, **284**: 425–434.

- [8] Graham I., Hamada H., Kohr G., Suffridge T. J., Extension operators for locally univalent mappings, *Michigan Math. J.*, 2002, **50**: 37–55.
- [9] Graham I., Kohr G., Geometric Function Theory in One and Higher Dimensions, Marcel Dekker, New York, 2003.
- [10] Graham I., Kohr G., Univalent mappings associated with the Roper–Suffridge extension operator, *J. Analyse Math.*, 2000, **81**: 331–342.
- [11] Graham I., Kohr G., Kohr M., Loewner chains and Roper–Suffridge extension operator, *J. Math. Anal. Appl.*, 2000, **247**: 448–465.
- [12] Gurganus K. R.,  $\phi$ -like holomorphic functions in  $\mathbb{C}^n$  and Banach spaces, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 1975, **205**: 389–406.
- [13] Koebe P., Über die Uniformisierung beliebiger analytischer kurven. Nachr Akad Wiss Göttingen, *Math. Phys. Kl.*, 1907, **1907**: 191–210.
- [14] Kohr G., Loewner chains and a modification of the Roper–Suffridge extension operator, *Mathematica*, 2006, **71**(1): 41–48.
- [15] Liu T. S., Ren G. B., Growth theorem of convex mappings on bounded convex circular domains, *Science in China*, 1998, **41**(2): 123–130.
- [16] Liu T. S., Xu Q. H., Loewner chains associated with the generalized Roper–Suffridge extension operator, *J. Math. Anal. Appl.*, 2006, **322**: 107–120.
- [17] Liu X. S., The properties of some biholomorphic mappings in geometric function theory of several complex variables (in Chinese), University of Science and Technology of China Doctoral Thesis, Hefei, 2006.
- [18] Liu X. S., Feng S. X., A remark on the generalized Roper–Suffridge extension operator for spirallike mappings of type  $\beta$  and order  $\alpha$  (in Chinese), *Chin. Quart. J. of Math.*, 2009, **24**(2): 310–316.
- [19] Muir J. R., A class of Loewner chain preserving extension operators, *J. Math. Anal. Appl.*, 2008, **337**(2): 862–879.
- [20] Muir J. R., A modification of the Roper–Suffridge extension operator, *Comput. Methods Funct. Theory*, 2005, **5**(1): 237–251.
- [21] Roper K. A., Suffridge T. J., Convex mappings on the unit ball of  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , *J. Anal. Math.*, 1995, **65**: 333–347.
- [22] Russo R., On the maximum modulus theorem for the steady-state Navier–Stokes equations in Lipschitz bounded domains, *Applicable Analysis*, 2011, **90**(1): 193–200.
- [23] Tang Y. Y., Roper–Suffridge operators on Bergman–Hartogs domain (in Chinese), Henan University Master Thesis, Kaifeng, 2016.
- [24] Wang J. F., On the growth theorem and the Roper–Suffridge extension operator for a class of starlike mappings in  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (in Chinese), *Chin. Ann. Math.*, 2013, **34A**(2): 223–234.
- [25] Wang J. F., Liu T. S., A modification of the Roper–Suffridge extension operator for some holomorphic mappings (in Chinese), *Chin. Ann. Math.*, 2010, **31A**(4): 487–496.
- [26] Xu Q. H., The properties and relations of subclasses of biholomorphic mappings in several complex variables (in Chinese), University of Science and Technology of China Doctoral Thesis, Hefei, 2006.
- [27] Zhao Y. H., Almost starlike mappings of complex order  $\lambda$  on the unit ball of a complex Banach space (in Chinese), Zhejiang Normal University Master Thesis, Jinhua, 2013.
- [28] Zhu Y. C., Liu M. S., The generalized Roper–Suffridge extension operator in Banach spaces (I) (in Chinese), *Acta Mathematica Sinica*, 2007, **50**(1): 189–196.
- [29] Zhu Y. C., Liu M. S., The generalized Roper–Suffridge extension operator on Reinhardt domain  $D_p$ , *Taiwanese Jour. of Math.*, 2010, **14**(2): 359–372.