

多复变数某类推广的螺型映射精确的系数估计*

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提要 主要用统一方法建立限制条件下复 Banach 空间单位球与 \mathbb{C}^n 中单位多圆柱上某类推广的 β 型螺型映射全部项齐次展开式的精细估计. 同时, 也用统一方法建立较弱限制条件下 \mathbb{C}^n 中 $D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : \sum_{l=1}^n |z_l|^{p_l} < 1\}$, $p_l > 1$, $l = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 上某类推广的 β 型螺型映射主要系数的精细估计. 特别地, 限制条件下 k 折对称 β 型螺型映射的结果是精确的. 所得结果包含前面文献中许多已知结论.

关键词 β 型螺形映射, 主要系数, 齐次展开式, 精细的系数估计, k 折对称

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§1 引 言

单复变数中, 下面结果是十分经典和有趣的.

定理 A^[1] 若

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

是单位圆盘 U 上的 $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 型螺形映射, 则

$$|a_n| \leq \prod_{s=0}^{n-2} \left(\frac{|2e^{-i\beta} \cos \beta + s|}{s+1} \right), \quad n = 2, 3, \dots,$$

且上述估计是精确的.

定理 B^[2] 若

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

是单位圆盘 U 上的 $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ 次星型映射, 则

$$|a_n| \leq \prod_{s=0}^{n-2} \left(\frac{2(1-\alpha) + s}{s+1} \right), \quad n = 2, 3, \dots,$$

且上述估计是精确的.

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1967年, Libera^[3]最先引入单位圆盘 U 上双全纯 β 型 α -螺形函数的定义, 即当且仅当对正规化全纯函数 f 满足

$$\operatorname{Re}\left(e^{i\beta} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right) > \alpha \cos \beta, \quad z \in U,$$

其中 $\alpha \in [0, 1), \beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$. 实际上, 上述定义推广和统一了双全纯 β 型螺形函数与 α 次星形函数的定义. 他建立了如下双全纯 β 型 α -螺形函数精确的系数估计.

定理 C^[3] 若

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

是单位圆盘 U 上双全纯 β 型 α -螺形函数, 其中 $\alpha \in [0, 1), \beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 则

$$|a_n| \leq \prod_{s=0}^{n-2} \left(\frac{|2(1-\alpha)e^{-i\beta} \cos \beta + s|}{s+1} \right), \quad n = 2, 3, \dots,$$

且上述估计是精确的.

若 $\alpha = 0$, 则定理 C 即为定理 A; 若 $\beta = 0$, 则定理 C 即为定理 B.

随后, Xu 等人^[4]进一步推广到一般函数类, 即若正规化全纯函数 $f \in \widehat{S}^\beta(B_2, B_1)$ 满足

$$(1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - i \tan \beta \prec \frac{1 + B_2 z}{1 + B_1 z}, \quad z \in U, \quad -1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1, \quad \beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}),$$

其中 \prec 是从属的含义. 他们也得到下列一般函数类精确的系数估计.

定理 D^[4] 设 $-1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1, \beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 且

$$(B_2 - (n-1)B_1)^2 \cos^2 \beta + (n-2)^2 (B_1^2 \sin^2 \beta - 1) \geq 0, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots.$$

若 $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in \widehat{S}^\beta(B_2, B_1)$, 则

$$|a_n| \leq \prod_{s=0}^{n-2} \left(\frac{|(B_2 - B_1)e^{-i\beta} \cos \beta - sB_1|}{s+1} \right), \quad n = 2, 3, \dots,$$

且上述估计是精确的.

由定理 D, 不难知道条件 $(B_2 - (n-1)B_1)^2 \cos^2 \beta + (n-2)^2 (B_1^2 \sin^2 \beta - 1) \geq 0, n = 2, 3, \dots$ 仅当 $B_1 = -1$ 成立. 自然地, 想试图去掉上述假设, 建立多复变数螺形映射子族全部项齐次展开式的估计和主要系数的估计. 关于多复变数双全纯映射子族全部项齐次展开式的估计和主要系数的估计, 迄今为止仅有零星结果. 如参见文 [5-13]. 特别地, 多复变数中上述提到的关于 β 型螺形映射子族的结果是空白. 然而, 多复变数中 these 问题是相当重要且极其困难的.

在本文, X 为具有范数 $\|\cdot\|$ 的复 Banach 空间, X^* 为 X 的对偶空间. 记 B 为 X 中的开单位球, \bar{B} 为 B 的闭包, U 为 \mathbb{C} 的欧氏开单位圆盘. 又记 U^n 为 \mathbb{C}^n 的开单位多圆柱, ∂U^n 表示 U^n 的边界, $(\partial U)^n$ 为 U^n 的特征边界, \mathbb{N}^* 为所有正整数所成之集, \mathbb{R} 为所有实数所成之集. ' 表示转置. 对任意 $x \in X \setminus \{0\}$, 记

$$T(x) = \{T_x \in X^* : \|T_x\| = 1, T_x(x) = \|x\|\}.$$

记 $H(B)$ 为将 B 映到 X 的全体全纯映射构成的集合. 熟知, 若 $f \in H(B)$, 则对 $x \in B$ 某邻域的所有 y ,

$$f(y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} D^n f(x)((y-x)^n),$$

其中 $D^n f(x)$ 是 f 在 x 的 n 阶 Fréchet 导数, 且当 $n \geq 1$,

$$D^n f(x)((y-x)^n) = D^n f(x) \underbrace{(y-x, \dots, y-x)}_n.$$

若全纯映射 $f: B \rightarrow X$ 的逆 f^{-1} 存在, 且在 $f(B)$ 上全纯, 则称 f 在 B 上双全纯. 另外, 若 Fréchet 导数 $Df(x)$ 对每个 $x \in B$ 存在有界逆, 则称映射 $f \in H(B)$ 是局部双全纯的. 设 $f: B \rightarrow X$ 是全纯映射, 若 $f(0) = 0$, $Df(0) = I$, 则称 f 是正规化的, 其中 I 是将 X 映到 X 的恒等映射.

假定 1.1^[7] 设 $g \in H(U)$ 满足 $g(0) = 1$, $g(\bar{\xi}) = \overline{g(\xi)}$, $\operatorname{Re} g(\xi) > 0$, $\xi \in U$ (因此 g 的幂级数展开式的系数是实的) 的双全纯函数, 且 g 还满足

$$\begin{cases} \min_{|\xi|=r} |g(\xi)| = \min_{|\xi|=r} \operatorname{Re} g(\xi) = g(-r), \\ \max_{|\xi|=r} |g(\xi)| = \max_{|\xi|=r} \operatorname{Re} g(\xi) = g(r). \end{cases}$$

不难验证当 $-1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1$ 时 $g(\xi) = \frac{1+B_2\xi}{1+B_1\xi}$ 满足假定 1.1 的条件.

对 $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 记

$$\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_g = \left\{ W \in H(B) : W(0) = 0, DW(0) = I, -i \tan \beta + (1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{\|x\|}{T_x(W(x))} \in g(U), \right. \\ \left. x \in B \setminus \{0\}, T_x \in T(x) \right\}.$$

记 $\widehat{S}_g(B)$ 为满足 $(Df(x))^{-1}f(x) \in \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_g$ 的正规化局部双全纯映射 f 所成之集 $\widehat{S}(B)$ 的子集.

定义 1.1^[14] 设 $f: B \rightarrow X$ 是正规化双全纯映射, 且存在有界线性算子 $A: X \rightarrow X$ 满足 $\inf\{\operatorname{Re}(T_x(Af(x))) : \|x\| = 1\} > 0$. 若对任意 $t \geq 0$, $e^{-tA}f(B) \subset f(B)$, 其中 $e^{-tA} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m!} t^m A^m$, 则称 f 是 B 上相对 A 的螺形映射. 特别地, 当 $A = e^{-i\beta}I$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则称 f 是 B 上 β 型螺形映射.

当 $X = \mathbb{C}$, $B = U$, 定义 1.1 即为 U 上 β 型螺形函数通常的定义.

相应地, 下面定理为 B 上 β 型螺形映射的判别法.

定理 E^[15] 设 $f: B \rightarrow X$ 是局部双全纯映射. 若 $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 且

$$\operatorname{Re}(e^{-i\beta}T_x((Df(x))^{-1}f(x))) \geq 0, \quad x \in B,$$

则 f 为 B 上 β 型螺形映射.

记 $\widehat{S}^\beta(B)$ 是 B 上所有 β 型螺形映射构成的集合. 显然, 若 $g(\xi) = \frac{1+\xi}{1-\xi}$, $\xi \in U$, 则 $\widehat{S}_g(B) = \widehat{S}^\beta(B)$.

定义 1.2^[16] 设 $f \in H(B)$. 若对所有 $x \in B$, $e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{k}}f(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{k}}x) = f(x)$, 则称 f 是 k -折对称的, 其中 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 且 $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

如果对每个 $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)' \in \Omega$, 有 $(e^{i\theta_1} z_1, \dots, e^{i\theta_n} z_n)' \in \Omega, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n \in \mathbb{R}$, 则称 \mathbb{C}^n 中的域 Ω 为 Reinhardt 域.

设 $D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : \sum_{l=1}^n |z_l|^{p_l} < 1\}, p_l > 1, l = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 除了一个低维流形外, 若其 Minkowski 泛函是 $\rho(z)$, 则

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z_l}(z) = \frac{p_l \bar{z}_l \left| \frac{z_l}{\rho(z)} \right|^{p_l-2}}{2\rho(z) \left(\sum_{l=1}^n p_l \left| \frac{z_l}{\rho(z)} \right|^{p_l} \right)}, \quad z \in D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} \setminus \{0\}, l = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (1.1)$$

(见 [17]).

§2 多复变数螺形映射子族全部项齐次展开式的精细估计

为建立本节定理, 需证明如下引理.

引理 2.1 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*, -1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2(B_2 - B_1) \cos^2 \beta}{(sk)^2} \left(\frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} + \sum_{r=1}^{s-1} \left(rk + \frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} \right) \prod_{l=0}^{r-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + lk|^2}{((l+1)k)^2} \right) \\ &= \left(\prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|^2}{(r+1)k} \right)^2, \quad s = 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned}$$

证 直接计算表明引理 2.1 对 $s = 2$ 成立. 假设引理 2.1 对 $s = 2, 3, \dots, p$ 成立. 当 $s = p+1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2(B_2 - B_1) \cos^2 \beta}{((p+1)k)^2} \left(\frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} + \sum_{r=1}^p \left(rk + \frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} \right) \prod_{l=0}^{r-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + lk|^2}{((l+1)k)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2(B_2 - B_1) \cos^2 \beta}{((p+1)k)^2} \left(\frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} + \sum_{r=1}^{p-1} \left(rk + \frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} \right) \prod_{l=0}^{r-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + lk|^2}{((l+1)k)^2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left(pk + \frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} \right) \prod_{r=0}^{p-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|^2}{((r+1)k)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{p^2}{(p+1)^2} \left(\prod_{r=0}^{p-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|^2}{(r+1)k} \right)^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{2(B_2 - B_1) \cos^2 \beta}{((p+1)k)^2} \left(pk + \frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} \right) \prod_{r=0}^{p-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|^2}{((r+1)k)^2} \\ &= \left(\prod_{r=0}^p \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|^2}{(r+1)k} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

所证结论成立. 证毕.

现介绍本节如下定理.

定理 2.1 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $F(x) = xf(x) \in \widehat{S}_g(B)$ 是 B 上的 k -折对称映射, 其中 $g(\xi) = \frac{1+B_2\xi}{1+B_1\xi}$, $\xi \in U$, $-1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1$. 则

$$\left\| \frac{D^{sk+1}F(0)(x^{sk+1})}{(sk+1)!} \right\| \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k} \|x\|^{sk+1},$$

$$x \in B, s = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (2.1)$$

且上述估计对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha (0 \leq \alpha < 1)$ 的情形是精确的.

证 因 $F(x) = xf(x) \in \widehat{S}_g(B)$ 是 B 上的 k -折对称映射, 故 $-i \tan \beta + (1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{\|x\|}{T_x((DF(x))^{-1}F(x))} \in g(U)$. 固定 $x \in B \setminus \{0\}$, 且记 $x_0 = \frac{x}{\|x\|}$. 定义

$$h(\xi) = \xi f(\xi x_0), \quad \xi \in U.$$

直接计算, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & -i \tan \beta + (1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{\xi h'(\xi)}{h(\xi)} \\ &= -i \tan \beta + (1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{Df(\xi x_0)\xi x_0 + f(\xi x_0)}{f(\xi x_0)} \\ &= -i \tan \beta + (1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{\|\xi x_0\|}{T_{\xi x_0}((DF(\xi x_0))^{-1}F(\xi x_0))} \in g(U). \end{aligned}$$

于是 $h \in \widehat{S}_g(U)$ 是 U 上的 k -折对称函数. 注意到

$$\frac{D^{sk}f(0)(x_0^{sk})}{(sk)!} = a_{sk+1}, \quad \frac{D^{sk+1}F(0)(x_0^{sk+1})}{(sk+1)!} = \frac{D^{sk}f(0)(x_0^{sk})}{(sk)!} x_0, \quad s = 1, 2, \dots,$$

其中 $a_{sk+1} = \frac{h^{(sk+1)}(0)}{(sk+1)!}$, $a_1 = 1, s = 1, 2, \dots$.

又因 $-i \tan \beta + (1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{\|x\|}{T_x((DF(x))^{-1}F(x))} \in g(U)$, 则

$$\varphi(\xi) = \frac{(1 + i \tan \beta)(h'(\xi)\xi - h(\xi))}{(B_2 + iB_1 \tan \beta)h(\xi) - (1 + i \tan \beta)B_1 h'(\xi)\xi} = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} b_{rk} \xi^{rk} \in H(U, U).$$

从而

$$\left(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} ((B_2 - B_1) - rkB_1(1 + i \tan \beta)) a_{rk+1} \xi^{rk+1} \right) \varphi(\xi) = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (1 + i \tan \beta) rka_{rk+1} \xi^{rk+1}$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{r=0}^{s-1} ((B_2 - B_1) - rkB_1(1 + i \tan \beta)) a_{rk+1} \xi^{rk+1} \right) \varphi(\xi) \\ &= \sum_{r=1}^s (1 + i \tan \beta) rka_{rk+1} \xi^{rk+1} + \sum_{r=s+1}^{\infty} c_{rk+1} \xi^{rk+1}. \end{aligned}$$

由 Parseval 定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & |sk(1 + i \tan \beta)|^2 |a_{sk+1}|^2 \\ & \leq \sum_{r=0}^{s-1} (|(B_2 - B_1) - rkB_1(1 + i \tan \beta)|^2 - |(1 + i \tan \beta)rk|^2) |a_{rk+1}|^2. \end{aligned}$$

简单计算, 得

$$\begin{aligned} (sk)^2 \sec^2 \beta |a_{sk+1}|^2 &\leq 2(B_2 - B_1) \sum_{r=0}^{s-1} \left(rk + \frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} \right) |a_{rk+1}|^2 \\ &\quad - \sum_{r=0}^{s-1} (2rk(B_2 - B_1)(B_1 + 1) + (rk)^2(1 - B_1^2) \sec^2 \beta) |a_{rk+1}|^2 \\ &\leq 2(B_2 - B_1) \sum_{r=0}^{s-1} \left(rk + \frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} \right) |a_{rk+1}|^2. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} (sk)^2 \sec^2 \beta \left\| \frac{D^{sk+1} F(0)(x_0^{sk+1})}{(sk+1)!} \right\|^2 \\ \leq 2(B_2 - B_1) \sum_{r=0}^{s-1} \left(rk + \frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} \right) \left\| \frac{D^{rk+1} F(0)(x_0^{rk+1})}{(rk+1)!} \right\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

下面只需用数学归纳法证 (2.1) 式成立. 易由 (2.2) 式, 得

$$\left\| \frac{D^{k+1} F(0)(x_0^{k+1})}{(k+1)!} \right\| \leq \frac{(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta}{k}.$$

于是 (2.1) 式对 $s=1$ 成立. 固定 s , 且 $s \geq 2$. 现假设 (2.1) 式对 $l=1, 2, \dots, s$ 成立. 根据引理 2.1 与 (2.2) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \frac{D^{(s+1)k+1} F(0)(x_0^{(s+1)k+1})}{((s+1)k+1)!} \right\|^2 &\leq \frac{2(B_2 - B_1) \cos^2 \beta}{((s+1)k)^2} \left(\frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} + \sum_{r=1}^s \left(rk + \frac{B_2 - B_1}{2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_{l=0}^{r-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + lk|^2}{((l+1)k)^2} \right) \\ &= \left(\prod_{r=0}^s \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

所证结论成立.

取 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha, \alpha \in [0, 1)$, 不难验证

$$F(x) = \frac{x}{(1 - T_u^k(x))^{\frac{2(1-\alpha) \cos \beta e^{-i\beta}}{k}}}, \quad x \in B$$

满足定理 2.1 的条件, 其中固定的 u 满足 $\|u\| = 1$. 简单计算, 对 $x = Ru$ ($0 \leq R < 1$), 有

$$\left\| \frac{D^{sk+1} F(0)(x^{sk+1})}{(sk+1)!} \right\| = \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k} R^{sk+1}.$$

因此定理 2.1 的估计式对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha, \alpha \in [0, 1)$ 的情形是精确的. 证毕.

注 2.1 当 $X = \mathbb{C}, B = U, k = 1, B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$), 定理 2.1 即为定理 C.

设 m_l ($l = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 是非负整数, 在下面定理 2.2 中, $N = m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n$ 是正整数, 且 $m_l = 0$ 表示 Z 与 $F(Z)$ 中无相应分量. 记 U^{m_l} (U^N) 分别为 \mathbb{C}^{m_l} ($l = 1, 2, \dots, n$) (\mathbb{C}^N) 中的单位多圆柱.

定理 2.2 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $f_l : U^{m_l} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \in H(U^{m_l}), l = 1, 2, \dots, n, F(Z) = (Z_1 f_1(Z_1), Z_2 f_2(Z_2), \dots, Z_n f_n(Z_n))' \in \widehat{S}_g(U^N)$ 是 U^N 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称映射, 其中 $g(\xi) = \frac{1+B_2\xi}{1+B_1\xi}, \xi \in U, -1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1$, 则

$$\left\| \frac{D^{sk+1}F(0)(Z^{sk+1})}{(sk+1)!} \right\| \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k} \|Z\|^{sk+1},$$

$$Z = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n)' \in U^N, s = 1, 2, \dots,$$

且上述估计对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha (0 \leq \alpha < 1)$ 的情形是精确的.

证 设 $F(Z) = (F_1(Z_1), F_2(Z_2), \dots, F_n(Z_n))'$, 则由定理 2.2 的条件, 对 $Z = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n)' \in U^N$, 有

$$(DF(Z))^{-1}F(Z) = ((DF_1(Z_1))^{-1}F_1(Z_1), (DF_2(Z_2))^{-1}F_2(Z_2), \dots, (DF_n(Z_n))^{-1}F_n(Z_n))'.$$

注意到, 若 $Z = (0, \dots, Z_l, \dots, 0)' \in U^N$, 则

$$(DF(Z))^{-1}F(Z) = (0, \dots, (DF_l(Z_l))^{-1}F_l(Z_l), \dots, 0)', \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

记

$$\begin{aligned} W(Z) &= (W_1, W_2, \dots, W_n)' = (W_{11}, \dots, W_{1m_1}, W_{21}, \dots, W_{2m_2}, \dots, W_{n1}, \dots, W_{nm_n})' \\ &= (DF(Z))^{-1}F(Z). \end{aligned}$$

对 $Z = (0, \dots, Z_l, \dots, 0)' \in U^N (l = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 若 $F(Z) = (Z_1 f_1(Z_1), Z_2 f_2(Z_2), \dots, Z_n f_n(Z_n))' \in \widehat{S}_g(U^N)$, 则

$$i \tan \beta + (1 - i \tan \beta) \frac{\|Z_l\|}{W_{lj}} = i \tan \beta + (1 - i \tan \beta) \frac{\|Z\|}{W_{lj}} \in g(U),$$

其中 j 满足 $|Z_{lj}| = \|Z_l\|, \|Z_l\|_{m_l} (\|Z\|_N)$ 分别简记为 $\|Z_l\| (\|Z\|)$. 又 $\|D^m F(0)(Z^m)\| = \max_{1 \leq l \leq n} \{\|D^m F_l(0)(Z_l^m)\|\}$ 以及 $\|Z\| = \max_{1 \leq l \leq n} \{\|Z_l\|\}$. 因此所证结论成立.

当 $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}), \alpha \in [0, 1)$ 时, 易验证: 对 $Z = (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n)' \in U^N$,

$$F(Z) = \left(\frac{Z_1}{(1 - Z_{11}^k)^{\frac{2(1-\alpha)e^{-i\beta} \cos \beta}{k}}}, \frac{Z_2}{(1 - Z_{21}^k)^{\frac{2(1-\alpha)e^{-i\beta} \cos \beta}{k}}}, \dots, \frac{Z_n}{(1 - Z_{n1}^k)^{\frac{2(1-\alpha)e^{-i\beta} \cos \beta}{k}}} \right)'$$

满足定理 2.2 的条件, 其中 $Z_l = (Z_{l1}, Z_{l2}, \dots, Z_{lm_l})' \in U^{m_l}, l = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 取 $Z_l = (R, 0, \dots, 0)' (0 \leq R < 1), l = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则

$$\frac{\|D^{sk+1}F(0)(Z^{sk+1})\|}{(sk+1)!} = \sum_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|2(1-\alpha) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k} R^{sk+1}, \quad s = 1, 2, \dots.$$

从而, 定理 2.2 的估计式对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha (0 \leq \alpha < 1)$ 的情形是精确的. 证毕.

注 2.2 当 $N = n = k = 1, B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha (0 \leq \alpha < 1)$ 时, 定理 2.2 即为定理 C.

定理 2.3 设 $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}), F(z) = (F_1(z), F_2(z), \dots, F_n(z))' \in H(U^n)$ 是 U^n 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称映射. 若 $-i \tan \beta + (1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{DF_j(z)z}{F_j(z)} \in g(U)$, 其中 j 满足 $|z_j| = \|z\| = \max_{1 \leq l \leq n} \{|z_l|\}, g(\xi) = \frac{1+B_2\xi}{1+B_1\xi}, \xi \in U, -1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1$, 则

$$\frac{\|D^{sk+1}F(0)(z^{sk+1})\|}{(sk+1)!} \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k} \|z\|^{sk+1}, \quad z = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)' \in U^n,$$

$$s = 1, 2, \dots,$$

且上述估计对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 的情形是精确的.

证 固定 $z \in U^n \setminus \{0\}$, 并记 $z_0 = \frac{z}{\|z\|}$. 设

$$h_j(\xi) = \frac{\|z\|}{z_j} F_j(\xi z_0), \quad \xi \in U,$$

其中 j 满足 $|z_j| = \|z\| = \max_{1 \leq l \leq n} \{|z_l|\}$, 则由 $-i \tan \beta + (1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{DF_j(z)z}{F_j(z)} \in g(U)$, 得

$$-i \tan \beta + (1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{\xi h'_j(\xi)}{h_j(\xi)} = -i \tan \beta + (1 + i \tan \beta) \frac{DF_j(\xi z_0) \xi z_0}{F_j(\xi z_0)} \in g(U),$$

故 $h_j \in \widehat{S}_g(U)$. 类似文 [12, 定理3.3] 的证明, 有

$$\frac{|D^{sk+1} F_j(0)(z_0^{sk+1})|}{(sk+1)!} \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k}, \quad z_0 \in \partial U^n.$$

因此, 若 $z_0 \in (\partial U)^n$, 则

$$\frac{|D^{sk+1} F_l(0)(z_0^{sk+1})|}{(sk+1)!} \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

又因 $D^{sk+1} F_l(0)(z_0^{sk+1})$ 是 $\overline{U^n}$ 上的全纯函数, 故利用单位多圆柱上全纯函数的最大模原理, 得

$$\frac{|D^{sk+1} F_l(0)(z_0^{sk+1})|}{(sk+1)!} \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k}, \quad z_0 \in \partial U^n, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

即

$$\frac{|D^{sk+1} F_l(0)(z_0^{sk+1})|}{(sk+1)!} \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k} \|z\|^{sk+1}, \quad z \in U^n, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

因此所证结论成立.

另外, 直接计算表明

$$F(z) = \left(\frac{z_1}{(1-z_1^k)^{\frac{2(1-\alpha)e^{-i\beta} \cos \beta}{k}}}, \frac{z_2}{(1-z_2^k)^{\frac{2(1-\alpha)e^{-i\beta} \cos \beta}{k}}}, \dots, \frac{z_n}{(1-z_n^k)^{\frac{2(1-\alpha)e^{-i\beta} \cos \beta}{k}}} \right)',$$

$$z = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)' \in U^n$$

满足定理 2.3 的条件. 取 $z = (R, 0, \dots, 0)'$ ($0 \leq R < 1$), 则通过简短计算, 得

$$\frac{\|D^{sk+1} F(0)(x^{sk+1})\|}{(sk+1)!} = \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k} R^{sk+1}, \quad s = 1, 2, \dots.$$

这表明定理 2.3 的估计式对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 的情形是精确的. 证毕.

注 2.3 若 $n = k = 1, B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$), 则定理 2.3 即为定理 C.

注 2.4 定理 2.1-2.3 表明在一定的限制条件下可得到多复变数 β 型螺形映射全部项齐次展开式精确的估计式.

公开问题 2.1 设 $\beta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $F(z) = (F_1(z), F_2(z), \dots, F_n(z))' \in \widehat{S}_g(U^n)$, 是 U^n 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称映射, 其中 $g(\xi) = \frac{1+B_2\xi}{1+B_1\xi}$, $\xi \in U$, $-1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1$, 则

$$\frac{\|D^{sk+1}F(0)(z^{sk+1})\|}{(sk+1)!} \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k} \|z\|^{sk+1},$$

$$z = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)' \in U^n, \quad s = 1, 2, \dots,$$

且上述估计对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 的情形是精确的.

§3 Reinhardt 域上螺形映射子族主要系数的精细估计

现给出本节两个定理.

定理 3.1 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $F(z) = (F_1(z), F_2(z), \dots, F_n(z))' \in \widehat{S}_g(D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n})$, 且 $F(z)$ 是 D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称映射, 其中

$$\frac{D^{sk+1}F_q(0)(z^{sk+1})}{(sk+1)!} = \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{sk+1}=1}^n a_{ql_1 l_2 \dots l_{sk+1}} z_{l_1} z_{l_2} \dots z_{l_{sk+1}},$$

$\underbrace{a_{qt \dots t}}_{sk+1}$ 简记为 $a_{(sk+1)qt}$ ($q, t = 1, 2, \dots, n, s = 1, 2, \dots$),

$$g(\xi) = \frac{1 + B_2 \xi}{1 + B_1 \xi}, \quad \xi \in U, -1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1.$$

若对某个 $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ $a_{(sk+1)qj} = 0$ ($q = 1, 2, \dots, n, q \neq j, s = 1, 2, \dots$), 则

$$|a_{(sk+1)jj}| \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k},$$

且上述估计对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 的情形是精确的.

证 由定理 3.1 的条件, 有

$$\frac{\partial F_q((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z_j} = 0, \quad F_q((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)') = 0, \quad q = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad q \neq j$$

与

$$\frac{\partial F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z_j} \neq 0.$$

直接计算, 得

$$(DF((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)'))^{-1} F((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} * & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z_j} & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & * \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)') \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\frac{\partial F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z_j}} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

设 $W(z) = (W_1(z), \dots, W_j(z), \dots, W_n(z))' = (DF(z))^{-1}F(z)$. 定义

$$h_j(z_j) = F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)'), \quad z_j \in U,$$

则 $h_j \in H(U)$, 且由 (1.1) 式知

$$\begin{aligned} & i \tan \beta + (1 - i \tan \beta) \frac{z_j h'_j(z_j)}{h_j(z_j)} \\ &= i \tan \beta + (1 - i \tan \beta) \frac{z_j \frac{\partial F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z_j}}{F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')} \\ &= i \tan \beta + (1 - i \tan \beta) \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\rho((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')} \frac{\partial \rho((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z} W((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')} \in g(U), \\ & (0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)' \in D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} \setminus \{0\}, \quad z_j \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

又知 $h_j \in \widehat{S}_g(U)$, 且 h_j 是 U 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称函数. 注意到

$$a_{(sk+1)jj} = \frac{h_j^{(sk+1)}(0)}{(sk+1)!}, \quad s = 1, 2, \dots.$$

从而由定理 2.1 ($X = \mathbb{C}, B = U$ 的情形) 知所证结论成立. 证毕.

类似定理 3.1 的证明, 直接证得如下推论 (证明过程略).

推论 3.1 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*, F(z) = (F_1(z), F_2(z), \dots, F_n(z))' \in \widehat{S}_g(D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n})$, 是 D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称映射, 其中

$$\frac{D^{sk+1} F_q(0)(z^{sk+1})}{(sk+1)!} = \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{sk+1}=1}^n a_{ql_1 l_2 \dots l_{sk+1}} z_{l_1} z_{l_2} \dots z_{l_{sk+1}},$$

$a_{\underbrace{qt \dots t}_{s k+1}}$ 简记为 $a_{(sk+1)qt}$ ($q, t = 1, 2, \dots, n, s = 1, 2, \dots$),

$$g(\xi) = \frac{1 + B_2 \xi}{1 + B_1 \xi}, \quad \xi \in U, \quad -1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1.$$

若 $a_{(sk+1)qt} = 0$ ($q = 1, 2, \dots, n, q \neq t, s = 1, 2, \dots$), 则

$$|a_{(sk+1)tt}| \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k}, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

且上述估计对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 的情形是精确的.

推论 3.2 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*, F(z) = (F_1(z), F_2(z), \dots, F_n(z))' = (z_1 g_1(z), z_2 g_2(z), \dots, z_n g_n(z))' \in \widehat{S}_g(D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n})$ 是 D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称映射, 其中 $g_q(z) \in H(D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n}, \mathbb{C}), a_{(sk+1)qt} = \frac{\partial^{sk} g_q}{\partial z_t^{sk}}(0) = \frac{\partial^{sk+1} F_q}{\partial z_q \partial z_t^{sk}}(0)$ ($q, t = 1, 2, \dots, n, s = 1, 2, \dots$), $g(\xi) =$

$\frac{1+B_2\xi}{1+B_1\xi}, \xi \in U, -1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1$, 则

$$|a_{(sk+1)tt}| \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k}, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

且上述估计对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 的情形是精确的.

定理 3.2 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*, F(z) = (F_1(z), F_2(z), \dots, F_n(z))' \in \widehat{S}_g(D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n})$, 且 $F(z)$ 是 D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称映射, 其中

$$\frac{D^{sk+1}F_q(0)(z^{sk+1})}{(sk+1)!} = \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{sk+1}=1}^n a_{ql_1 l_2 \dots l_{sk+1}} z_{l_1} z_{l_2} \dots z_{l_{sk+1}},$$

$a_{\underbrace{tq tt \dots t}_{sk}}$ 简记为 $a_{(sk+1)tq}$ ($q, t = 1, 2, \dots, n, s = 1, 2, \dots$),

$$g(\xi) = \frac{1 + B_2\xi}{1 + B_1\xi}, \quad \xi \in U, -1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1.$$

若 $a_{(sk+1)jq} = 0$ ($q = 1, 2, \dots, n, q \neq j, s = 1, 2, \dots$) 对某个 $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 则

$$|a_{(sk+1)jj}| \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k},$$

且上述估计对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 的情形是精确的.

证 注意到, 由定理 3.2 的条件, 得

$$\frac{\partial F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z_q} = 0, \quad q = 1, 2, \dots, n, q \neq j$$

与

$$\frac{\partial F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z_j} \neq 0.$$

简单计算得

$$\begin{aligned} & (DF((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)'))^{-1} F((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)') \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} * & \dots & * & \dots & * \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \frac{1}{\frac{\partial F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z_j}} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & \dots & * & \dots & * \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_1((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)') \\ \vdots \\ F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)') \\ \vdots \\ F_n((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)') \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} * \\ \vdots \\ \frac{F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\frac{\partial F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z_j}} \\ \vdots \\ * \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

记 $W(z) = (W_1(z), \dots, W_j(z), \dots, W_n(z))' = (DF(z))^{-1}F(z)$. 设

$$h_j(z_j) = f_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)'), \quad z_j \in U,$$

则 $h_j \in H(U)$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} & i \tan \beta + (1 - i \tan \beta) \frac{z_j h_j'(z_j)}{h_j(z_j)} \\ &= i \tan \beta + (1 - i \tan \beta) \frac{z_j \frac{\partial F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z_j}}{F_j((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')} \\ &= i \tan \beta + (1 - i \tan \beta) \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\rho((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')} \frac{\partial \rho((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')}{\partial z} W((0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)')} \in g(U), \\ & (0, \dots, z_j, \dots, 0)' \in D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} \setminus \{0\}, \quad z_j \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

又知 $h_j \in \widehat{S}_g(U)$, 且 h_j 是 U 上 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称函数. 注意到

$$a_{(sk+1)jj} = \frac{h_j^{(sk+1)}(0)}{(sk+1)!}, \quad s = 1, 2, \dots.$$

从而由定理 2.1 ($X = \mathbb{C}, B = U$ 的情形) 知所证结论成立. 证毕.

类似定理 3.2 的证明, 易推出如下推论 (证明过程略).

推论 3.3 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $F(z) = (F_1(z), F_2(z), \dots, F_n(z))' \in \widehat{S}_g(D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n})$ 是 D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称映射, 其中

$$\frac{D^{sk+1} F_q(0)(z^{sk+1})}{(sk+1)!} = \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{sk+1}=1}^n a_{ql_1 l_2 \dots l_{sk+1}} z_{l_1} z_{l_2} \dots z_{l_{sk+1}},$$

$a_{tq \underbrace{tt \dots t}_{sk} t}$ 简记为 $a_{(sk+1)tq}$ ($q, t = 1, 2, \dots, n, s = 1, 2, \dots$), $g(\xi) = \frac{1+B_2\xi}{1+B_1\xi}, \xi \in U, -1 \leq B_1 <$

$B_2 \leq 1$. 若 $a_{(sk+1)tq} = 0$ ($q = 1, 2, \dots, n, q \neq t, s = 1, 2, \dots$), 则

$$|a_{(sk+1)tt}| \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k}, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

且上述估计对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 的情形是精确的.

推论 3.4 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $F(z) = (F_1(z), F_2(z), \dots, F_n(z))' \in \widehat{S}_g(D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n})$, 是 D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称映射, 其中

$$F_q(z) = z_q + \sum_{s=q}^{\infty} (a_{q1}^{sk+1} z_1^{sk+1} + a_{q2}^{sk+1} z_2^{sk+1} + \dots + a_{qn}^{sk+1} z_n^{sk+1}), \quad q = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$g(\xi) = \frac{1+B_2\xi}{1+B_1\xi}, \quad \xi \in U, \quad -1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1,$$

则

$$|a_{(sk+1)tt}| \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k}, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

且上述估计对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 的情形是精确的.

注 3.1 当 $n = k = 1, B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 时, 定理 3.1-3.2, 推论 3.1-3.4 均为定理 C.

注 3.2 定理 3.1–3.2 表明, 在某些较弱限制条件下可得到多复变数 β 型螺形映射所有主要系数的精确估计.

公开问题 3.1 设 $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $F(z) = (F_1(z), F_2(z), \dots, F_n(z))' \in \widehat{S}_g(D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n})$, 是 D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} 上的 $k(k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ -折对称映射, 其中

$$\frac{D^{sk+1} F_q(0)(z^{sk+1})}{(sk+1)!} = \sum_{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{sk+1}=1}^n a_{ql_1 l_2 \dots l_{sk+1}} z_{l_1} z_{l_2} \dots z_{l_{sk+1}},$$

$a_{\underbrace{qt \dots t}_{sk+1}}$ 简记为 $a_{(sk+1)qt}$ ($q, t = 1, 2, \dots, n, s = 1, 2, \dots$),

$$g(\xi) = \frac{1 + B_2 \xi}{1 + B_1 \xi}, \quad \xi \in U, \quad -1 \leq B_1 < B_2 \leq 1,$$

则

$$|a_{(sk+1)tt}| \leq \prod_{r=0}^{s-1} \frac{|(B_2 - B_1) \cos \beta \cdot e^{-i\beta} + rk|}{(r+1)k}, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

且上述估计式对 $B_1 = -1, B_2 = 1 - 2\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) 的情形是精确的.

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The Sharp Coefficient Estimates for a Certain General Class of Spirallike Mappings in Several Complex Variables

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Abstract In this article, the author chiefly establishes the refined estimates of all homogeneous expansions for a certain general class of spirallike mappings of type β on the unit ball in complex Banach spaces and the unit polydisk in \mathbb{C}^n under restricted conditions with a unified method. Meanwhile, the author obtains the refined estimates of main coefficient for a certain general class of spirallike mappings of type β on $D_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : \sum_{l=1}^n |z_l|^{p_l} < 1\}, p_l > 1, l = 1, 2, \dots, n$ on \mathbb{C}^n under weaker restricted conditions with a unified method as well. In particular, the results are sharp for k -fold symmetric spirallike mapping of type β under additional assumptions. The derived results include many known results in the prior references.

Keywords Spirallike mapping of type β , Main coefficient, Homogeneous expansion, Refined coefficient estimate, k -Fold symmetric

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