

论米林—列别杰夫指数化不等式

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一、记号与定理的叙述

米林—列别杰夫指数化几个不等式^[1,2,3], 自 1965 年相继建立以后, 一直是处理单叶函数系数问题重要工具之一. 它具有—般性, 本质上与单叶函数没有牵连, 因此, 对它进行深入的研究是具有一定意义的. 我们先建立一个定理, 米林—列别杰夫之一不等式可以视为此定理的自然结果. 然后再将他们的另一不等式作另一种形式的推广.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } \varphi(x) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k x^k, \quad \Phi(x) = e^{\varphi(x)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} D_k x^k, \\ \frac{1}{(1-x)^{\lambda}} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} d_k(\lambda) x^k, \quad |x| < 1, \\ \Delta_n(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k |A_k|^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}. \end{aligned}$$

米林—列别杰夫证明

定理 A 设 $\lambda > 0$ 及

$$\begin{aligned} Q_n(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{d_n(\lambda+1)} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{|D_k|^2}{d_k(\lambda)} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\lambda}{d_n(\lambda+1)} \sum_{\nu=1}^n d_{n-\nu}(\lambda) \Delta_{\nu}(\lambda) \right\}, \quad (1.1) \\ Q_0(\lambda) &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

则 $Q_n(\lambda)$ 为 n 的减少函数.

即

$$Q_n(\lambda) \leq Q_{n-1}(\lambda) \leq \dots \leq 1. \quad (1.2)$$

等号成立仅限于 $A_k = \frac{\lambda}{k} \eta^k$, ($k=1, 2, \dots, n$), $|\eta|=1$.

定理 B 若 $p \geq 1$, $\lambda > 0$ 及

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{p-1} |A_k|^p < \infty,$$

则

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|D_k|^p}{d_k^{p-1}(\lambda)} \leq \exp \left\{ \lambda^{1-p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{p-1} |A_k|^p \right\}. \quad (1.3)$$

我们进一步证明

定理 1 设 $p \geq 1$, $\lambda > 0$ 及

$$F(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|D_k|^p x^k}{d_k^{p-1}(\lambda)} \exp \left\{ -\lambda^{1-p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{p-1} |A_k|^p x^k \right\}, \quad (1.4)$$

则 $F(x)$ 为 $x \in [0, 1]$ 的减少函数, 即对于区间 $[0, 1]$ 中任意两点 x_1, x_2 . 当 $x_1 \leq x_2$ 时,

恒有

$$F(x_2) \leq F(x_1) \leq F(0) = 1. \quad (1.5)$$

定理 B 显然含在 (1.5) 中, 而且我们下面的证明是简洁的.

定理 2 设 $p \geq 2, \lambda > 0$ 记

$$\bar{A}_n(\lambda) = \lambda^{2-p} \sum_{k=1}^n k^{p-1} |A_k|^p - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}, \quad (1.6)$$

$$\bar{Q}_n(\lambda) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{|D_k|^p}{d_k^{p-2}(\lambda)} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{\nu=1}^n \bar{A}_\nu(\lambda) \right\} \quad (1.7)$$

$$\bar{Q}_0(\lambda) = 1,$$

则 $\bar{Q}_n(\lambda)$ 为 n 的减少函数, 即

$$\bar{Q}_n(\lambda) \leq \bar{Q}_{n-1}(\lambda) \leq \dots \leq 1.$$

此定理可视为定理 A, 当 $\lambda=1$ 时情形的另一种形式推广.

二、定理 1 的证明

由等式

$$x\Phi'(x) = x \frac{\Phi'(x)}{\Phi(x)} \Phi(x) = x\varphi'(x)\Phi(x)$$

或

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k D_k x^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k A_k x^k \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} D_k x^k,$$

比较系数, 即得

$$n D_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k A_k D_{n-k}. \quad (2.1)$$

由 Hölder 不等式

$$\begin{aligned} n |D_n| &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n (n-k+1) |A_{n-k+1}| \frac{|D_{k-1}|}{d_{k-1}^{1-\frac{1}{p}}(\lambda)} d_{k-1}^{1-\frac{1}{p}}(\lambda) \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n (n-k+1)^p |A_{n-k+1}|^p \frac{|D_{k-1}|^p}{d_{k-1}^{p-1}(\lambda)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} d_k(\lambda) \right\}^{1-\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

注意

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} d_k(\lambda) = d_{n-1}(\lambda+1) = \frac{n}{\lambda} d_n(\lambda). \quad (2.3)$$

所以 (2.2) 式即可写为

$$\frac{n |D_n|^p}{d_n^{p-1}(\lambda)} \leq \lambda^{1-p} \sum_{k=1}^n (n-k+1)^p |A_{n-k+1}|^p \frac{|D_{k-1}|^p}{d_{k-1}^{p-1}(\lambda)}. \quad (2.4)$$

(2.4) 式两边分别乘以 $x^n, 0 \leq x \leq 1, n=1, 2, \dots$ 两边相加得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n |D_n|^p}{d_n^{p-1}(\lambda)} x^n &\leq \lambda^{1-p} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (n-k+1)^p |A_{n-k+1}|^p \frac{|D_{k-1}|^p}{d_{k-1}^{p-1}(\lambda)} x^n \\ &= \lambda^{1-p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^p |A_k|^p x^k \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|D_k|^p}{d_k^{p-1}(\lambda)} x^k \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

记

$$F_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|D_n|^p}{d_n^{p-1}(\lambda)} x^n, \quad F_2(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{p-1} |A_k|^p x^k,$$

那么 (2.5) 式变为

$$xF_1'(x) \leq \lambda^{1-p} x F_2'(x) F_1(x), \quad x \in [0, 1]. \quad (2.6)$$

但由 $F(x) = F_1(x)e^{-\lambda^{1-p}F_2(x)}$ 得

$$F'(x) = \{F_1'(x) - \lambda^{1-p}F_2'(x)F_1(x)\}e^{-\lambda^{1-p}F_2(x)}. \quad (2.7)$$

所以由(2.6)式, 当 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, $F'(x) \leq 0$.

证毕.

三、定理 2 的证明

由(2.1)式应用 Hölder 不等式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} n|D_n| &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n (n-k+1) |A_{n-k+1}| \frac{|D_{k-1}|}{d_{k-1}^{1-\frac{2}{p}}(\lambda)} d_{k-1}^{1-\frac{2}{p}}(\lambda) \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n |kA_k|^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{|D_k|^p}{d_k^{p-2}(\lambda)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} d_k(\lambda) \right\}^{1-\frac{2}{p}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

由(2.3)式得

$$\frac{n^2|D_n|^p}{d_n^{p-2}(\lambda)} \leq \lambda^{2-p} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |kA_k|^p \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{|D_k|^p}{d_k^{p-2}(\lambda)} \right). \quad (3.2)$$

记

$$S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{|D_k|^p}{d_k^{p-2}(\lambda)},$$

(3.2)式变为

$$S_n \leq S_{n-1} + \frac{\lambda^{2-p}}{n^2} S_{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n k^p |A_k|^p. \quad (3.3)$$

又易见

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (n-k+1) k^{p-1} |A_k|^p = \sum_{\nu=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} k^{p-1} |A_k|^p. \quad (3.4)$$

由等式 $k = n(n-k+1) - (n+1)(n-k)$, 导致

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k k^{p-1} |A_k|^p}{n(n+1)} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-k+1) k^{p-1} |A_k|^p}{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(n-k) k^{p-1} |A_k|^p}{n} \\ &= \sum_{\nu=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} \frac{k^{p-1} |A_k|^p}{n+1} - \sum_{\nu=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{\nu} \frac{k^{p-1} |A_k|^p}{n}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

在(3.5)式中, 取

$$A_k^p = \frac{\lambda^{p-2}}{k^p} \gamma^k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n), \quad |\gamma| = 1,$$

便得到等式

$$\lambda^{2-p} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^p |A_k|^p}{n(n+1)} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\bar{D}_k(\lambda)}{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\bar{D}_k(\lambda)}{n}. \quad (3.6)$$

由(3.3)式, 注意到 $x \leq e^{x-1}$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &\leq \frac{n+1}{n} S_{n-1} \left\{ \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{\lambda^{2-p}}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=1}^n |kA_k|^p \right\} \\ &\leq \frac{n+1}{n} S_{n-1} \exp \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{2-p}}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=1}^n |kA_k|^p - \frac{1}{n+1} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

由(3.6)式, 得

$$\frac{S_n}{n+1} \leq \frac{S_{n-1}}{n} \exp \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\bar{D}_k(\lambda)}{n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\bar{D}_k(\lambda)}{n} \right\}. \quad (3.8)$$

(3.8)式等价于 $\bar{Q}_n(\lambda) \leq \bar{Q}_{n-1}(\lambda)$.

证毕.

参 考 文 献

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ON MILIN-LEBDEV INEQUALITIES

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ABSTRACT

$$\text{Let } \varphi(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k x^k, \quad \Phi(x) = e^{\varphi(x)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} D_k x^k,$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^\lambda} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} d_k(\lambda) x^k,$$

$$\bar{A}_n(\lambda) = \lambda^{2-p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{p-1} |A_k|^p - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}.$$

Milin-Lebedev proved that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|D_k|^p}{d_k^{p-1}(\lambda)} \leq \exp \left\{ \lambda^{1-p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{p-1} |A_k|^p \right\}, \quad (1)$$

where $p > 1$ and $\lambda > 0$.

In this paper, we have proved the following theorems:

Theorem 1. Let $p \geq 1$, $\lambda > 0$ and

$$F(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|D_k|^p}{d_k^p(\lambda)} x^k \exp \left\{ -\lambda^{1-p} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{p-1} |A_k|^p x^k \right\}, \quad (2)$$

then $F(x)$ is a decreasing function of x on $[0, 1]$.

This theorem is stronger than the result (1).

Theorem 2. Let $p \geq 2$, $\lambda > 0$ and

$$\bar{Q}_n(\lambda) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{|D_k|^p}{d_k^{p-2}(\lambda)} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{\nu=1}^n \bar{A}_\nu(\lambda) \right\},$$

$$\bar{Q}_0(\lambda) = 1,$$

then $\bar{Q}_n(\lambda)$ is a decreasing function of n ($n=1, 2, \dots$). In the case $p=2$ this is contained in the Milin-Lebedev's result.