

# Beurling-Ahlfors 延拓的伸张函数之估计

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**摘要** 研究实轴  $\mathbf{R}^1$  上的保向同胚映照到上半平面 Beurling-Ahlfors 延拓的伸张函数的性质. 通过证明几个不等式, 对伸张函数  $D(z)$  作进一步的估计, 改进了相关的结果.

**关键词** Beurling-Ahlfors 延拓, 伸张函数, 拟对称函数

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## 1 预备知识及背景介绍

设  $h(x)$  是实轴  $\mathbf{R}^1$  上的保向同胚映照, 且满足  $h(+\infty)=+\infty$ ,  $h(-\infty)=-\infty$ . 称

$$\rho(x, t) = \max\left\{\frac{h(x+t)-h(x)}{h(x)-h(x-t)}, \frac{h(x)-h(x-t)}{h(x+t)-h(x)}\right\}, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}, \quad t \in \mathbf{R}^+$$

为由  $h(x)$  生成的拟对称函数.  $h(x)$  从  $\mathbf{R}^1$  到上半平面  $H = \{z: \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$  上的 Beurling-Ahlfors 延拓为  $\varphi(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ , 其中

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2y} \int_{x-y}^{x+y} h(t) dt, \quad v(x, y) = \frac{1}{2y} \left( \int_{x-y}^{x+y} h(t) dt - \int_{x-y}^x h(t) dt \right). \quad (1)$$

称  $D(z) = \frac{|\varphi_z| + |\varphi_{\bar{z}}|}{|\varphi_z| - |\varphi_{\bar{z}}|}$  为  $\varphi(z)$  的伸张函数. 由文[1]知, 若对任意  $x \in \mathbf{R}, t \in \mathbf{R}^+$ ,  $\rho(x, t)$  有界, 则  $\varphi(z)$  是  $H$  上的拟共形映照. 但当  $\rho(x, t)$  没有界时,  $\varphi(z)$  就不再是拟共形映照. 一个有趣的问题是, 对  $D(z)$  到底有什么样的估计. 该问题引起了许多专家与学者的关注. 从拟共形映照理论中的 Beurling-Ahlfors 延拓来看, 有理由推断  $D(z)$  的上界必定与  $\rho(x, t)$  有密切的联系, 并被现有的文[2~4]所证实. 为了进一步证明, 令  $\alpha(x, t) = h(x+t) - h(x)$ ,  $\beta(x, t) = h(x) - h(x-t)$ , 及

$$A(x, t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \alpha(x, u) du, \quad B(x, t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \beta(x, u) du, \quad (2)$$

其中  $x \in \mathbf{R}, t \in \mathbf{R}^+$ . 由  $h(x)$  的单调性, 立即有关系式  $0 < A(x, t) < \alpha(x, t)$ ,  $0 < B(x, t) < \beta(x, t)$ .

那么, 有  $0 < \frac{A(x, t)}{\alpha(x, t)} < 1$ ,  $0 < \frac{B(x, t)}{\beta(x, t)} < 1$ . 在上述记号下, 由文[4]得到以下定理.

**定理 A** 设  $h(x)$  是实轴  $\mathbf{R}^1$  上保向同胚映照, 且满足  $h(+\infty)=+\infty$ ,  $h(-\infty)=-\infty$ .  $\varphi(z)$  是  $h(x)$  的 Beurling-Ahlfors 延拓,  $D(z)$  为  $\varphi(z)$  的伸张函数, 则

$$D(x, y) \leq \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + (\alpha - A)^2 + (\beta - B)^2) / \alpha\beta}{2 - \frac{A}{\alpha} - \frac{B}{\beta}}, \quad (3)$$

式中  $\alpha = \alpha(x, y)$ ,  $\beta = \beta(x, y)$ .

**定理 B** 满足定理 A 中条件的伸张函数  $D(z)$  估计为

$$D(x, y) \leq 4(\rho(x, y) + 1), \quad (4)$$

或

$$D(x, y) \leq \frac{5}{8}(\rho(x, y) + 1)(\rho(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) + \rho(x - \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) + 2). \quad (5)$$

在定理 A 的条件下, 记  $G(x) = \limsup_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{D(x, y)}{\rho(x, y)}$ ,  $x \in \mathbf{R}$ . 文[4]进一步证明了下列定理.

**定理 C**  $G(x)$  本性有界, 且  $\|G(x)\|_{\infty} \leq 8$ .

本文在定理 A 的基础上, 将对伸张函数  $D(z)$  作进一步的估计, 改进定理 B 与定理 C 的结果.

## 2 几个不等式

在上节定义及记号下, 我们先推导出几个有用的不等式. 由  $\rho(x, y)$  的定义, 有  $\rho^{-1}(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) \leq$

$$\frac{h(x + y) - h(x + \frac{y}{2})}{h(x + \frac{y}{2}) - h(x)} \leq \rho(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}). \text{ 经变形, 可得}$$

$$\frac{\rho(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2})}{1 + \rho(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2})} \alpha(x, y) \geq h(x + \frac{y}{2}) - h(x) \geq \frac{1}{1 + \rho(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2})} \alpha(x, y). \quad (6)$$

由定义, 有  $A(x, y) = \frac{1}{y}(\int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} (h(x + u) - h(x)) du + \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y (h(x + u) - h(x)) du)$ . 再由  $h(x)$  的单调性, 可得  $A(x, y) \geq \frac{1}{2}(h(x + 0) - h(x)) + \frac{1}{2}(h(x + \frac{y}{2}) - h(x)) = \frac{1}{2}(h(x + \frac{y}{2}) - h(x))$ ,  $A(x, y) \leq \frac{1}{2}(h(x + \frac{y}{2}) - h(x)) + \frac{1}{2}(h(x + y) - h(x))$ , 则

$$\frac{1}{2}(h(x + \frac{y}{2}) - h(x)) \leq A(x, y) \leq \frac{1}{2}h(x + \frac{y}{2}) - h(x) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha(x, y). \quad (7)$$

综合式(6)和式(7), 有

$$\frac{1}{2\rho(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) + 2} \leq \frac{A(x, y)}{\alpha(x, y)} \leq \frac{2\rho(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) + 1}{2\rho(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) + 2}. \quad (8)$$

同理, 可得

$$\frac{1}{2\rho(x - \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) + 2} \leq \frac{B(x, y)}{\beta(x, y)} \leq \frac{2\rho(x - \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) + 1}{2\rho(x - \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) + 2}. \quad (9)$$

## 3 主要结果及证明

**定理1** 设  $h(x)$  是实轴  $\mathbf{R}^1$  上保向同胚映照, 且满足  $h(+\infty) = +\infty$ ,  $h(-\infty) = -\infty$ .  $\varphi(z)$  是  $h(x)$  的 Beurling-Ahlfors 延拓,  $D(z)$  为  $\varphi(z)$  的伸张函数, 则

$$D(x, y) \leq \frac{32}{9}(\rho(x, y) + 1), \quad (10)$$

或

$$D(x, y) \leq \frac{73}{128}(\rho(x, y) + 1)(\rho(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) + \rho(x - \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}) + 2). \quad (11)$$

**证明** 记  $\rho = \rho(x, y)$ ,  $\alpha = \alpha(x, y)$ ,  $\beta = \beta(x, y)$ . 以下分几种进行情况讨论. (1) 情况 1.  $\frac{4}{\alpha} < \frac{7}{16}$  时, 考虑式(3), 有

$$D(x, y) \leq \frac{2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)/\alpha\beta}{2 - \frac{7}{16} - 1} \leq \frac{2(\rho + \frac{1}{\rho})}{\frac{9}{16}} \leq \frac{32}{9}(\rho + 1).$$

(2) 情况 2.  $\frac{7}{16} \leq \frac{A}{\alpha} < \frac{5}{8}$  时, 再分两种情况. (a) 当  $\frac{7}{16} \leq \frac{A}{\alpha} < \frac{5}{8}$  且  $\frac{B}{\rho} < \frac{3}{4}$  时, 有

$$D(x, y) \leq \frac{2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)/\alpha\beta}{2 - \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4}} \leq \frac{2(\rho + \frac{1}{\rho})}{\frac{5}{8}} \leq \frac{16}{5}(\rho + 1).$$

(b) 当  $\frac{7}{16} \leq \frac{A}{\alpha} < \frac{5}{8}$  且  $\frac{B}{\rho} \geq \frac{3}{4}$  时, 有  $(\alpha - A)^2 \leq (\frac{9}{16}\alpha)^2$ ,  $(\beta - B)^2 \leq (\frac{1}{4}\beta)^2$ . 由式(3), 则有

$$D(x, y) \leq \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + (\frac{9}{16}\alpha)^2 + (\frac{1}{4}\beta)^2)/\alpha\beta}{2 - \frac{5}{8} - 1} \leq \frac{\frac{337}{256}(\rho + \frac{1}{\rho})}{\frac{3}{8}} \leq \frac{337}{96}(\rho + 1).$$

(3) 情况 3.  $\frac{5}{8} \leq \frac{A}{\alpha} \leq \frac{15}{16}$  时, 再分 3 种情况. (a) 当  $\frac{5}{8} \leq \frac{A}{\alpha} \leq \frac{15}{16}$  且  $\frac{B}{\rho} < \frac{1}{2}$  时, 有

$$D(x, y) \leq \frac{2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)/\alpha\beta}{2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{15}{16}} \leq \frac{2(\rho + \frac{1}{\rho})}{\frac{9}{16}} \leq \frac{32}{9}(\rho + 1).$$

(b) 当  $\frac{5}{8} \leq \frac{A}{\alpha} \leq \frac{15}{16}$  且  $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{B}{\rho} \leq \frac{5}{8}$  时, 则有

$$D(x, y) \leq \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + (\frac{3}{8}\alpha)^2 + (\frac{1}{2}\beta)^2)/\alpha\beta}{2 - \frac{15}{16} - \frac{5}{8}} \leq \frac{20}{7}(\rho + 1).$$

(c) 当  $\frac{5}{8} \leq \frac{A}{\alpha} \leq \frac{15}{16}$  且  $\frac{B}{\rho} > \frac{5}{8}$  时, 有  $(\alpha - A)^2 \leq (\frac{3}{8}\alpha)^2$ ,  $(\beta - B)^2 < (\frac{3}{8}\beta)^2$ . 由式(3)和不等式(8), (9)有

$$D(x, y) \leq \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + (\frac{3}{8}\alpha)^2 + (\frac{3}{8}\beta)^2)/\alpha\beta}{2 - \frac{A}{\alpha} - \frac{B}{\beta}} \leq \frac{\frac{73}{64}(\rho + \frac{1}{\rho})/(2 - \frac{2\rho(x + \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}) + 1}{2\rho(x + \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}) + 2} - \frac{2\rho(x - \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}) + 1}{2\rho(x - \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}) + 2})}{\frac{73}{128}(\rho(x, y) + 1)(\rho(x + \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}) + \rho(x - \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}) + 2)}.$$

(4) 情况 4.  $\frac{A}{\alpha} > \frac{15}{16}$  时, 再分 4 种情况. (a) 当  $\frac{A}{\alpha} > \frac{15}{16}$  且  $\frac{B}{\rho} < \frac{7}{16}$  时,  $D(x, y) \leq \frac{2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)/\alpha\beta}{2 - 1 - \frac{7}{16}} < \frac{2(\rho + \frac{1}{\rho})}{\frac{9}{16}}$

$$\leq \frac{32}{9}(\rho + 1). (b) \text{ 当 } \frac{A}{\alpha} > \frac{15}{16} \text{ 且 } \frac{7}{16} \leq \frac{B}{\rho} < \frac{5}{8} \text{ 时, } D(x, y) \leq \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + (\frac{1}{16}\alpha)^2 + (\frac{9}{16}\beta)^2)/\alpha\beta}{2 - 1 - \frac{5}{8}} \leq \frac{337}{96}(\rho + 1).$$

(c) 当  $\frac{A}{\alpha} > \frac{15}{16}$  且  $\frac{5}{8} \leq \frac{B}{\rho} < \frac{11}{16}$  时, 有  $D(x, y) \leq \frac{73}{128}(\rho(x, y) + 1)(\rho(x + \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}) + \rho(x - \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}) + 2)$ .

(d) 当  $\frac{A}{\alpha} > \frac{15}{16}$  且  $\frac{B}{\rho} \geq \frac{11}{16}$  时,  $D(x, y) \leq \frac{281}{512}(\rho(x, y) + 1)(\rho(x + \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}) + \rho(x - \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}) + 2)$ . 综上所述

叙, 定理获证.

注 利用我们的方法, 还可以对  $D(z)$  的估计作些改进, 但其改进幅度是较小的.

若记  $\rho^+ = \rho(x + \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2})$ ,  $\rho^- = \rho(x - \frac{\gamma}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2})$ ,  $\rho^* = \max\{\rho^+, \rho^-\}$ , 由式(3)及不等式(8), (9), 有

$$\begin{aligned} D(x, y) &\leq \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + (\alpha - \frac{1}{2\rho^* + 2}\alpha)^2 + (\beta - \frac{1}{2\rho^* + 2}\beta)^2)/\alpha\beta}{2 - \frac{2\rho^* + 1}{2\rho^* + 2} - \frac{2\rho^* + 1}{2\rho^* + 2}} \leq \\ &\frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + (1 - \frac{1}{2\rho^* + 2})^2\alpha^2 + (1 - \frac{1}{2\rho^* + 2})^2\beta^2)/\alpha\beta}{2 - \frac{2\rho^* + 1}{2\rho^* + 2} - \frac{2\rho^* + 1}{2\rho^* + 2}} \leq \\ &(1 + (\frac{2\rho^* + 1}{2\rho^* + 2})^2)(\rho^* + \frac{1}{\rho})(\rho^* + 1) \leq (1 + (\frac{1 + 2\rho^*}{2 + 2\rho^*})^2)(\rho^* + 1)(\rho^* + 1). \end{aligned}$$

那么, 实际上我们又得到了下面定理.

**定理 2** 设  $D(z)$  满足定理 1 中的条件, 则

$$D(x, y) \leq (1 + (\frac{1 + 2\rho^*}{2 + 2\rho^*})^2)(\rho^* + 1)(\rho^* + 1). \tag{12}$$

式中  $\rho^* = \max\{\rho(x + \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2}), \rho(x - \frac{y}{2}, \frac{y}{2})\}$ ,  $\rho = \rho(x, y)$ .

对定理 C, 我们可以改进为如下定理.

**定理 3**  $\|G(x)\|_\infty = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x \in \mathbf{R}} |G(x)| \leq 4$ .

**证明** 令  $E = \{x \in \mathbf{R} : h(x) \text{ 在 } x \text{ 点有有限的导数}\}$ , 则由  $h(x)$  的条件可得  $\operatorname{mes}\{\mathbf{R} - E\} = 0$ . 对于  $E$  中的点  $x$ , 在文[4]定理 C 的证明中, 得到当  $h'(x) > 0$  时, 有  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \sup \frac{D(x, y)}{\rho(x, y)} \leq \frac{5}{2}$ . 当  $h'(x) = 0$  时, 对充分小的  $y > 0$ , 有  $A(x, y) \leq \frac{1}{2}\alpha(x, y)$ , 即  $\frac{A(x, y)}{\alpha(x, y)} \leq \frac{1}{2}$  成立. 其实同理可证, 在此种情况下,  $B(x, y) \leq \frac{1}{2}\beta(x, y)$ , 即  $\frac{B(x, y)}{\beta(x, y)} \leq \frac{1}{2}$  成立. 则考虑式(3), 有

$$\frac{D(x, y)}{\rho(x, y)} \leq \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + (\alpha - \frac{A}{\alpha})^2 + (\beta - \frac{B}{\beta})^2)/\alpha\beta\rho}{2 - \frac{A}{\alpha} - \frac{B}{\beta}} \leq \frac{2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)/\alpha\beta\rho}{2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} \leq 2(1 + \frac{1}{\rho^2}) \leq 4.$$

综上所述, 可得  $\|G(x)\|_\infty = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x \in \mathbf{R}} |G(x)| \leq 4$ .

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Estimating Dilatation Function of Beurling-Ahlfors Extension

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**Abstract** With regard to Beurling Ahlfors extension from sense preserving homeomorphism on real axis  $\mathbf{R}^1$  to the upper half plane, the authors make a study on the properties of its dilatation function; and form a further estimate of dilatation function  $D(z)$  through proving several inequalities by which some known results are improved.

**Keywords** Beurling Ahlfors extension, dilatation function, quasymmetric function