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利用模函数估计拟共形映照 的偏差函数



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摘要: 推广一个关于环形区域模函数 $\mu(r)$ 的不等式,对拟共形映照的偏差函数 $\lambda(K)$ 作出更精确的估计,得到 $\lambda(K) = \frac{1}{16} \mathrm{e}^{\pi K} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4} \mathrm{e}^{-\pi K} - \frac{31}{8} \mathrm{e}^{-3\pi K} + \frac{27}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-5\pi K} - c(K) \mathrm{e}^{-7\pi K}$,其中, $\frac{633}{16} < c(K) < \frac{321}{8}$.

关键词: 拟共形映照;模函数;偏差函数;对称函数

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Estimate of Quasiconformal Distortion Function by Module Function

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Abstract: We extend an inequality for the module function $\mu(r)$ defined in a double ring domain, using this result, we obtain better estimate for quasiconformal distortion function $\lambda(K)$. We prove that $\lambda(K) = \frac{1}{16} e^{\pi K} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4} e^{-\pi K} - \frac{31}{8} e^{-3\pi K} + \frac{27}{2} e^{-5\pi K} - c(K) e^{-7\pi K}$, where $\frac{633}{16} < c(K) < \frac{321}{8}$.

Keywords: quasiconformal mapping; module function; distortion function; symmetric function

1 问题的提出

若实值连续严格增加函数 f(x)对任意实数 x 和正数 t ,总有 $\frac{1}{M} \leqslant \frac{f(x+t)-f(x)}{f(x)-f(x-t)} \leqslant M$ 成立,Beurling 等 [1] 证明 f(x) 可延拓成上半平面到自身的 K-拟共形映照,K 仅与 M 有关。另设 f(z)是上半平面到自身上满足 $f(\infty)=\infty$ 的 K-拟共形映照 [2],则 f(x)对任意实数 x 和正数 t,有 $\frac{1}{\lambda} \leqslant \frac{f(x+t)-f(x)}{f(x)-f(x-t)} \leqslant \lambda$ 成立, λ 仅与 K 有关。设 $\lambda(K)=\inf \lambda$,下确界是对所有该类 K-拟共形映照而取的。对 $\lambda(K)$ 的精确估计是拟共形映照理论的重要课题,它与平面单叶调和映照的极值问题、多连通区域模的特征等有密切的联系,许多学者对此进行研究,也得到逐渐精确的结果 [3-10]。对每个 $K\in (1,\infty)$,Lehto 等 [3] 证明了 $\lambda(K)=\frac{1}{16}\mathrm{e}^{\pi K}-\frac{1}{2}+\delta(K)$,其中, $0<\delta(K)<2\mathrm{e}^{-\pi K}$. Anderson 等 [4] 证明上述表示式中有 $\mathrm{e}^{-\pi K}<\delta(K)<2\mathrm{e}^{-\pi K}$.

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Anderson 等[6]证明了
$$\frac{1}{16}e^{\pi K} - \frac{1}{2} + c_1(K)e^{-\pi K} < \lambda(K) < \frac{1}{16}e^{\pi K} - \frac{1}{2} + c_2(K)e^{-\pi K}$$
,其中, $c_1(K) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4e^{-2\pi K} + 2}$, $c_2(K) = \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5e^{-4\pi K} + 14e^{-2\pi K} + 5}{e^{-6\pi K} + 7e^{-4\pi K} + 7e^{-2\pi K} + 2})$.黄心中[7]证明了 $\frac{1}{16}e^{\pi K} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4}e^{-\pi K} + c_1(K)$ $e^{-3\pi K} < \lambda(K) < \frac{1}{16}e^{\pi K} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4}e^{-\pi K} + c_2(K)e^{-3\pi K}$,其中, $c_1(K) = -4 + \frac{4}{3}e^{-\pi K} + \frac{28}{3}e^{-2\pi K} + \cdots + \frac{2048}{3}e^{-16\pi K}$ $e^{-16\pi K}$, $e_2(K) = -\frac{13}{4} + \frac{55}{4}e^{-2\pi K} + \frac{321}{16}e^{-4\pi K} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2}e^{-10\pi K}$.本文将对 $\lambda(K)$ 的上下界作更精确的估计.

2 主要结果及证明

通过 $\mu(r)$ 联系起来. 首先,推广文献[7]中关于 $\mu(r)$ 的不等式,进而对 $\lambda(K)$ 作出更好的估计.

定理 1 设 0 < r < 1, 令 $\mu(r)$ 表示极值环形区域 $B_r = B \setminus [0, r]$ 的模,其中, $B = \{z \mid |z| < 1\}$,则

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{8}\log\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}+\sqrt[6]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}\left(1+\sqrt{1-r^2}\right)}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}-\sqrt[8]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}\left(1+\sqrt{1-r^2}\right)}<\mu(r)<\\ &\frac{1}{8}\log\frac{2(1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}+\sqrt[4]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}\left(1+\sqrt{1-r^2}\right)}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}-\sqrt[4]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}\left(1+\sqrt{1-r^2}\right)}. \end{split}$$

定理 2 对每个 $K \in (1, \infty)$,有

$$\lambda(K) = \frac{1}{16} e^{\pi K} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4} e^{-\pi K} - \frac{31}{8} e^{-3\pi K} + \frac{27}{2} e^{-5\pi K} - c(K) e^{-7\pi K}.$$

式中: $\frac{633}{16} < c(K) < \frac{321}{8}$.

定理 1 的证明:0<r<1,令 $\alpha = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - r^2}}{r}$, $\beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2}}{r}$,记 $B = \{z \mid |z| < 1\}$, $\Delta = \{z \mid |z| < \beta\}$, $B_r = B \setminus [0,r]$, $B_a = B \setminus [-\alpha,\alpha]$, $B_\beta = \Delta \setminus [-1,1]$,又记 $\mu(r) = \text{mod } B_r$.

共形映照 $w(z) = \frac{z-\alpha}{1-\alpha z}$ 将 B_r 映成 B_a ,且 $w(0) = -\alpha$, $w(r) = \alpha$. 共形映照 $\zeta = \frac{1}{\alpha}z$ 将 B_a 映成 B_β ,因此,有 $\mu(r) = \text{mod } B_r = \text{mod } B_\alpha = \text{mod } B_\beta$.

共形映照 $f(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})$ 将圆环 $R_s = \{z \mid 1 < |z| < s\}$ 映成长短轴分别为 $\frac{1}{2}(s + \frac{1}{s})$, $\frac{1}{2}(s - \frac{1}{s})$ 的 椭圆去掉线段 $-1 \le u \le 1$ 的区域 E_s . 因此,mod $E_s = \text{mod } R_s = \log s$.

若取 s=4/r,则 $B_{\beta}\subset E_s$,则由模的单调性可得 $\mu(r)< \text{mod } E_s=\log (4/r)$.

若令 $s=\rho(\rho>1)$ 且 $\frac{1}{2}(\rho+\frac{1}{\rho})=\beta$,则有 $E_s \subset B_\beta$,由模的单调性可知, $\mu(r)=\text{mod }B_\beta>\text{mod }E_s=\log\rho$,有

$$\log \rho < \mu(r) < \log (4/r). \tag{1}$$

式(1)中: ρ 满足条件 $1/2(\rho+1/\rho)=\beta$, $\rho>1$; $\beta=(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})/r$,0< r<1.

此外, $g(z) = -\frac{4z}{(1-z)^2}$ 将 B_r 映成复平面去掉从 $-\frac{4r}{(1-r)^2}$ 到 0,以及从 1 到 ∞ 两条实直线段的区

域,记
$$\frac{4r}{(1-r)^2}$$
=R,像区域的模为 $2\mu\left(\sqrt{\frac{R}{1+R}}\right)$ = $2\mu\left(\frac{2\sqrt{r}}{1+r}\right)$,故 $\mu(r)$ = $2\mu\left(\frac{2\sqrt{r}}{1+r}\right)$,从而有

$$\mu(r) = \frac{1}{2}\mu \left(\frac{1}{r^2}(1-\sqrt{1-r^2})^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}\mu \left[\frac{1-\sqrt{1-r^2}}{1+\sqrt{1-r^2}}\right]. \tag{2}$$

构造递推数列 $\{r_n\}$: $r_0 = r(0 < r < 1)$, $r_{n+1} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - r_n^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - r_n^2}}$. 记 $s = \sqrt[4]{1 - r_n^2}$, 于是 $r_{n+1} = \frac{1 - s^2}{1 + s^2}$,

$$\sqrt{1-r_{n+1}^2} = \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1-s^2}{1+s^2}\right)^2} = \frac{2s}{1+s^2}$$
, the

$$r_{n+2} = rac{1-\sqrt{1-r_{n+1}^2}}{1+\sqrt{1-r_{n+1}^2}} = rac{1-rac{2s}{1+s^2}}{1+rac{2s}{1+s^2}} = \left(rac{1-s}{1+s}
ight)^2 = \left[rac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-r_n^2}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r_n^2}}
ight]^2,$$

$$r_{n+4} = \left[\frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - r_{n+2}^2}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r_{n+2}^2}}\right]^2 = \left[\frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - (\frac{1 - s}{1 + s})^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - (\frac{1 - s}{1 + s})^4}}\right]^2 = \left[\frac{1 + s - \sqrt[4]{(1 + s)^4 - (1 - s)^4}}{1 + s + \sqrt[4]{(1 + s)^4 - (1 - s)^4}}\right]^2 = \left[\frac{1 + s - \sqrt[4]{(1 + s)^4 - (1 - s)^4}}{1 + s + \sqrt[4]{(1 + s)^4 - (1 - s)^4}}\right]^2$$

$$\left[\frac{1+s-\sqrt[4]{8s(1+s^2)}}{1+s+\sqrt[4]{8s(1+s^2)}}\right]^2 = \left[\frac{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r_n^2}-\sqrt[4]{8\sqrt[4]{1-r_n^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r_n^2})}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r_n^2}+\sqrt[4]{8\sqrt[4]{1-r_n^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r_n^2})}}\right]^2.$$

从而,有

$$r_2 = \left[rac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}
ight]^2, \qquad r_4 = \left[rac{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}-\sqrt[4]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}\left(1+\sqrt{1-r^2}
ight)}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}+\sqrt[4]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}\left(1+\sqrt{1-r^2}
ight)}
ight]^2.$$

取 $\beta = \frac{1}{r_3}(1+\sqrt{1-r_3^2})$,令 $\frac{1}{2}(\rho+\frac{1}{\rho}) = \beta$,且 $\rho > 1$. 注意到 $r_3 = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-r_2^2}}{1+\sqrt{1-r_2^2}}$,于是 $\rho+\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{2}{r_3}(1+\sqrt{1-r_3^2})$

$$\sqrt{1-r_3^2}) = \frac{2(1+\sqrt[4]{1-r_2^2})}{1-\sqrt[4]{1-r_2^2}}, \quad \text{ (B)} \quad \text{ (B)} \quad , \\ \rho = \frac{1+\sqrt[8]{1-r_2^2}}{1-\sqrt[8]{1-r_2^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}+\sqrt[8]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}-\sqrt[8]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})}.$$

由于 $\mu(r) = \frac{1}{2}\mu \left[\frac{1-\sqrt{1-r^2}}{1+\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right]$,故 $\mu(r) = \frac{1}{2}\mu(r_1) = \frac{1}{2^2}\mu(r_2) = \frac{1}{2^3}\mu(r_3) = \frac{1}{2^4}\mu(r_4)$,由式(1)可得

$$\mu(r) = \frac{1}{2^{4}}\mu(r_{4}) < \frac{1}{2^{4}}\log\frac{4}{r_{4}} = \frac{1}{2^{4}}\log4\left[\frac{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^{2}} + \sqrt[4]{8}\frac{\sqrt[4]{1 - r^{2}}\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^{2}}\right)}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^{2}} - \sqrt[4]{8}\frac{\sqrt[4]{1 - r^{2}}\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{1 + r^{2}}\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^{2}}\right)}}\right]^{2} = \frac{1}{8}\log\frac{2(1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^{2}} + \sqrt[4]{8}\frac{\sqrt[4]{1 - r^{2}}\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^{2}}\right)}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^{2}} - \sqrt[4]{8}\frac{\sqrt[4]{1 - r^{2}}\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - r^{2}}\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^{2}}\right)}}.$$

同样,由式(1)有

$$\mu(r) = \frac{1}{2^3}\mu(r_3) > \frac{1}{2^3}\log\rho = \frac{1}{8}\log\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}} + \sqrt[8]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}} - \sqrt[8]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})}.$$

故有

$$\begin{split} \log \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}} + \sqrt[8]{8} \, \sqrt[4]{1-r^2} \, (1+\sqrt{1-r^2}) \\ \sqrt{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}} - \sqrt[8]{8} \, \sqrt[4]{1-r^2} \, (1+\sqrt{1-r^2}) \\ \log \frac{2(1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}} + \sqrt[4]{8} \, \sqrt[4]{1-r^2} \, (1+\sqrt{1-r^2}) \\ 1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2} - \sqrt[4]{8} \, \sqrt[4]{1-r^2} \, (1+\sqrt{1-r^2}) \end{split}.$$

定理1证毕.

定理 2 的证明:对 K > 1,取 $r = \mu^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}\pi K)$,则 $\lambda(K) = \frac{1}{r^2} - 1$.由定理 1,有

$$\mu(r) = \frac{1}{2}\pi K < \frac{1}{8}\log \frac{2(1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}+\sqrt[4]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}-\sqrt[4]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})}.$$

因此,
$$\frac{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}-\sqrt[4]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}+\sqrt[4]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})} < 2e^{-4\pi K}$$
,于是有 $\frac{\sqrt[4]{8}\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}} > \frac{1-2e^{-4\pi K}}{1+2e^{-4\pi K}}$,从而 $\frac{8\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})}{(1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2})^4} > (\frac{1-2e^{-4\pi K}}{1+2e^{-4\pi K}})^4$.再设 $t=e^{-\pi K}(0< t<\frac{1}{23})$, $s=\frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}}(0< t< t)$,于是, $1-s^4=\frac{8\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}(1+\sqrt{1-r^2})}{(1+\sqrt[4]{1-r^2})^4}$,则 $1-s^4>(\frac{1-2t^4}{1+2t^4})^4$, $s<\sqrt[4]{1-(\frac{1-2t^4}{1+2t^4})^4}=\frac{2t\sqrt[4]{1+4t^8}}{1+2t^4} < \frac{2t(1+t^8)}{1+2t^4}$,记 $p=\frac{2t(1+t^8)}{1+2t^4}$,则 $\sqrt[4]{1-r^2}>\frac{1-p}{1+p}$,得到 $r^2<1-(\frac{1-p}{1+p})^4$,从而 $\lambda(K)=\frac{1}{r^2}-1>\frac{(1-p)^4}{(1+p)^4-(1-p)^4}=\frac{(1-p)^4}{8p(1+p^2)}=\frac{(1-2t+2t^4-2t^9)^4}{16t(1+2t^4)(1+t^8)(1+4t^2+4t^4+4t^8+8t^{10}+4t^{18})}$

注意到 $0 < t = e^{-\pi K} < 1/23$,因此,有 $(1-2t+2t^4-2t^9)^4 > 1-8t+24t^2-32t^3+24t^4-48t^5+96t^6-64t^7+24t^8-104t^9$ 及 $(1+2t^4)(1+t^8)(1+4t^2+4t^4+4t^8+8t^{10}+4t^{18}) < 1+4t^2+6t^4+8t^6+14t^8$,又 $1-8t+24t^2-32t^3+24t^4-48t^5+96t^6-64t^7+24t^8-104t^9-(1-8t+20t^2-62t^4+216t^6-642t^8)(1+4t^2+6t^4+8t^6+14t^8) = 8t^9+1$ $488t^{10}+2$ $992t^{12}+2$ $112t^{14}+8$ $988t^{16}>0$,从而

$$\frac{(1-2t+2t^{4}-2t^{3})^{4}}{16t(1+2t^{4})(1+t^{8})(1+4t^{2}+4t^{4}+4t^{8}+8t^{10}+4t^{18})} >$$

$$\frac{1-8t+24t^{2}-32t^{3}+24t^{4}-48t^{5}+96t^{6}-64t^{7}+24t^{8}-104t^{9}}{16t(1+4t^{2}+6t^{4}+8t^{6}+14t^{8})} >$$

$$\frac{1}{16t}(1-8t+20t^{2}-62t^{4}+216t^{6}-642t^{8}).$$

因此,有

$$\lambda(K) > \frac{(1 - 2t + 2t^4 - 2t^9)^4}{16t(1 + 2t^4)(1 + t^8)(1 + 4t^2 + 4t^4 + 8t^{10} + 4t^{18})} > \frac{1}{16t}(1 - 8t + 20t^2 - 62t^4 + 216t^6 - 642t^8).$$

即可得到 $\lambda(K)$ 的下界估计.

下面估计其上界,同样由定理1,有

$$\mu(r) = \frac{1}{2}\pi K > \frac{1}{8} \log \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}} + \sqrt[8]{8 \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2})}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}}} \cdot \sqrt[8]{8 \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2})}} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-4\pi K}}{1 + e^{-4\pi K}},$$
因此,
$$\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}} - \sqrt[8]{8 \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2})}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}}} > e^{-4\pi K},$$
更是,
$$\frac{\sqrt[8]{8 \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2})}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}} < \frac{1 - e^{-4\pi K}}{1 + e^{-4\pi K}},$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{8 \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2})}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}} > (\frac{1 - e^{-4\pi K}}{1 + e^{-4\pi K}})^2.$$

$$\frac{1 - e^{-4\pi K}}{1 + e^{-4\pi K}},$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{8 \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}(1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2})}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}} > (\frac{1 - e^{-4\pi K}}{1 + e^{-4\pi K}})^2.$$

$$\frac{1 - e^{-4\pi K}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - r^2}} < (0 < s < 1),$$

$$\frac{1 - e^{-4\pi K}}{1 + e^{-4\pi K}},$$

$$\frac{1 - e^{-4$$

注意到 $0 < t = e^{-\pi K} < 1/23$,因此,有 $(1 - 2t + 2t^4 + t^8)^4 < 1 - 8t + 24t^2 - 32t^3 + 24t^4 - 48t^5 + 96t^6 - 12t^4 + 12t^4$

 $64t^{7} + 28t^{8} - 120t^{9} + 144t^{10} \mathcal{K} (1+t^{4})^{2} (1+4t^{2}+4t^{4}) > 1+4t^{2}+6t^{4}+8t^{6}+9t^{8}, \mathcal{K} 1-8t+24t^{2}-32t^{3}+24t^{4}-48t^{5}+96t^{6}-64t^{7}+28t^{8}-120t^{9}+144t^{10}-(1+4t^{2}+6t^{4}+8t^{6}+9t^{8})(1-8t+20t^{2}-62t^{4}+216t^{6}-63t^{8}) = -48t^{9}+1696t^{10}+2628t^{12}+3120t^{14}+5697t^{16} < 0.$

因此,有

$$\lambda(K) < \frac{((1+t^4)^2-2t)^4}{16t(1+t^4)^2(1+2t^2)^2} < \frac{1}{16t}(1-8t+20t^2-62t^4+216t^6-633t^8).$$

综上可得,

$$\frac{1}{16t}(1-8t+20t^2-62t^4+216t^6)-\frac{321}{8}t^7<\lambda(K)<\frac{1}{16t}(1-8t+20t^2-62t^4+216t^6)-\frac{633}{16}t^7.$$

因此,有

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{16}\mathrm{e}^{\pi \mathit{K}} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4}\mathrm{e}^{-\pi \mathit{K}} - \frac{31}{8}\mathrm{e}^{-3\pi \mathit{K}} + \frac{27}{2}\mathrm{e}^{-5\pi \mathit{K}} - \frac{321}{8}\mathrm{e}^{-7\pi \mathit{K}} < \lambda(\mathit{K}) < \\ &\frac{1}{16}\mathrm{e}^{\pi \mathit{K}} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4}\mathrm{e}^{-\pi \mathit{K}} - \frac{31}{8}\mathrm{e}^{-3\pi \mathit{K}} + \frac{27}{2}\mathrm{e}^{-5\pi \mathit{K}} - \frac{633}{16}\mathrm{e}^{-7\pi \mathit{K}}. \end{split}$$

从而有

$$\lambda(K) = \frac{1}{16} \mathrm{e}^{\pi K} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4} \mathrm{e}^{-\pi K} - \frac{31}{8} \mathrm{e}^{-3\pi K} + \frac{27}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-5\pi K} - c(K) \mathrm{e}^{-7\pi K},$$

式中:
$$\frac{633}{16}$$
< $c(K)$ < $\frac{321}{8}$.

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