

右半平面上解析的 Laplace-Stieltjes 变换对数级

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摘要: 本文研究了零级 Laplace-Stieltjes 变换的增长性问题. 利用对数级和对数下级的定义, 获得了这类变换具有对数级的特征, 即变换的对数级和对数下级与其系数之间的关系, 推广了 Dirichlet 级数的相关结果.

关键词: Laplace-Stieltjes 变换; 增长性; 零级; 对数级

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1 引言

关于 Laplace-Stieltjes 变换所定义的函数增长性, 余家荣首先在文 [1] 中得到 Valiron-Knopp-Bohr 公式, 并利用该公式得到了有关“最大模”和“最大项”的相关估计. 在此基础上, 文献 [2-6] 通过定义 (R) 级以及引入型函数定义的精确级研究了在半平面上解析的 Laplace-Stieltjes 增长性, 文 [2] 还通过定义指数级研究了在半平面上解析的具有相同零级的 Laplace-Stieltjes 变换的增长性, 得到了一些较好的结果. 本文将通过引入对数级, 进一步精确地研究在右半平面上具有零级的 Laplace-Stieltjes 变换的增长性, 并得到关于这类变换的增长性的系数特征. 考虑 Laplace-Stieltjes 变换所定义的函数

$$F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-sx} d\alpha(x) \quad (s = \sigma + it, \sigma, t \in \mathbb{R}), \quad (1)$$

$\alpha(x)$ 是对于 $x \geq 0$ 有定义的实数或复数值函数, 而且它在任何闭区间 $[0, X]$ ($0 < X < +\infty$) 上是圆变的.

作序列

$$0 = \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \cdots < \lambda_n \uparrow +\infty, \quad (2)$$

并且满足

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\lambda_n} = D < +\infty, \quad \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n) = h < +\infty. \quad (3)$$

令 $A_n^* = \sup_{\lambda_n < x \leq \lambda_{n+1}, t \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \int_{\lambda_n}^x e^{-ity} d\alpha(y) \right|$, 由文 [1] 知, 当序列 (2) 满足

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log A_n^*}{\lambda_n} = 0 \quad (4)$$

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时, 变换 (1) 的一致收敛横坐标为 $\sigma_u^F = 0$, 此时变换 (1) 定义的函数 $F(s)$ 为右半平面上的解析函数. 对 $\sigma > 0$ 时, 记

$$M_u(\sigma, F) = \sup_{0 < x < +\infty, t \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \int_0^x e^{-(\sigma+it)y} d\alpha(y) \right|, \mu(\sigma, F) = \max_{1 \leq n < +\infty} A_n^* e^{-\lambda_n \sigma},$$

$$N(\sigma) = \max\{n : \mu(\sigma, F) = A_n^* e^{-\lambda_n \sigma}\}.$$

定义 1.1 如果变换 (1) 满足 (2)–(4) 式, 定义变换 (1) 在右半平面的增长级为

$$\rho = \overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ M_u(\sigma, F)}{-\log \sigma},$$

当 $\rho = 0$ 时, 称 $F(s)$ 是右半平面上的零级 L-S 变换.

定义 1.2 设 $F(s)$ 是右半平面上的零级 L-S 变换, 且存在 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使得

$$\frac{\mu(\sigma, F)}{\sigma^{-\varepsilon}} \rightarrow \infty (\sigma \rightarrow 0), \quad (5)$$

定义 $F(s)$ 的对数级 ρ^* 和下对数级 λ^* 为

$$\rho^* = \overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ M_u(\sigma, F)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}}, \lambda^* = \underline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ M_u(\sigma, F)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}}.$$

2 引理及证明

引理 2.1 ^[2] 设变换 (1) 满足 (2)–(4) 式, 则对任意给定 $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ 和充分接近 0 的 $\sigma (\sigma > 0)$, 有

$$\frac{1}{3} \mu(\sigma, F) \leq M_u(\sigma, F) \leq K(\varepsilon) \mu((1-\varepsilon)\sigma, F) \frac{1}{\sigma},$$

其中 $K(\varepsilon)$ 是只与 ε 有关的常数.

注 1 由引理 2.1 及条件 (5), 我们可以得到 $1 \leq \lambda^*, \rho^* \leq +\infty$.

引理 2.2 ^[2] 设变换 (1) 满足 (2)–(4) 式, 则存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < \sigma < \delta$ 时,

$$\log \mu(\sigma, F) = A - \int_{\delta}^{\sigma} \lambda_{n(x)} dx,$$

其中 A 为常数.

由文 [7] 中定理 3.2 的证明, 有

引理 2.3 关于 x 的函数 $g(x) = (\log x)^T + rx$ 的最大值为 $[\log \frac{T}{-r}]^T - T$, 其中 $r < 0, x \geq 0$.

3 定理及证明

定理 3.1 设变换 (1) 满足 (2)–(5) 式, 且有对数级 ρ^* , 则 $\max\{1, \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ A_n^*}{\log \log \lambda_n}\} = \rho^*$.

证 设 $\max\{1, \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ A_n^*}{\log \log \lambda_n}\} = u$, 则 $1 \leq u \leq \infty$.

先证明 $u \leq \rho^*$, 不妨假设 $\rho^* < +\infty$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \sigma_0 = \sigma_0(\varepsilon) > 0$, 当 $0 < \sigma < \sigma_0$ 时,

$$\log M_u(\sigma, F) < (\log \frac{1}{\sigma})^{\rho^* + \varepsilon}.$$

由引理 2.1, 则有 $\log \mu(\sigma, F) < \log 3 + (\log \frac{1}{\sigma})^{\rho^* + \varepsilon}$, 所以 $\log A_n^* < \log 3 + (\log \frac{1}{\sigma})^{\rho^* + \varepsilon} + \lambda_n \sigma$. 取 n 使得 $\frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{\lambda_n}{\rho^* + \varepsilon}$, 则

$$\log \log A_n^* < O(1) + (\rho^* + \varepsilon) \log \log \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\rho^* + \varepsilon} \right) + \rho^* + \varepsilon.$$

所以由 ε 的任意性, 则有 $\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ A_n^*}{\log \log \lambda_n} \leq \rho^*$. 而当 $\rho^* = +\infty$ 时上式显然成立, 故 $u \leq \rho^*$.

下证 $u \geq \rho^*$, 不妨假设 $u < +\infty$, 则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon) > 0$, 当 $n > n_0$ 时,

$$\log A_n^* < (\log \lambda_n)^{u+\varepsilon}. \quad (6)$$

另一方面,

$$\int_0^x e^{-(\sigma+it)y} d\alpha(y) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_{k+1}} e^{-(\sigma+it)y} d\alpha(y) + \int_{\lambda_n}^x e^{-(\sigma+it)y} d\alpha(y) \quad (\lambda_n < x \leq \lambda_{n+1}),$$

令

$$I_k(x, it) = \int_{\lambda_k}^x e^{-ity} d\alpha(y) \quad (\lambda_n < x \leq \lambda_{n+1}),$$

则当 $\lambda_k \leq x \leq \lambda_{k+1}$, $-\infty < t < +\infty$ 时

$$|I_k(x, it)| \leq A_k^* \leq \mu(\sigma, F) e^{\lambda_k \sigma}.$$

又由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_{k+1}} e^{-\sigma y} d_y I_k(y, it) &= [e^{-\sigma y} I_k(y, it)]_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_{k+1}} - \int_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_{k+1}} I_k(y, it) d e^{-\sigma y} \\ &= e^{-\sigma \lambda_{k+1}} I_k(\lambda_{k+1}, it) - e^{-\sigma \lambda_k} I_k(\lambda_k, it) + \sigma \int_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_{k+1}} I_k(y, it) e^{-\sigma y} dy \\ &= e^{-\sigma \lambda_{k+1}} I_k(\lambda_{k+1}, it) + \sigma \int_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_{k+1}} I_k(y, it) e^{-\sigma y} dy, \end{aligned}$$

同理有

$$\int_{\lambda_n}^x e^{-\sigma y} d_y I_n(y, it) = e^{-\sigma x} I_n(x, it) + \sigma \int_{\lambda_n}^x I_n(y, it) e^{-\sigma y} dy.$$

于是当 $\lambda_n \leq x \leq \lambda_{n+1}$, $\sigma > 0$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x e^{-(\sigma+it)y} d\alpha(y) &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_{k+1}} e^{-\sigma y} d_y I_k(y, it) + \int_{\lambda_n}^x e^{-\sigma y} d_y I_n(y, it) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} [e^{-\lambda_{k+1} \sigma} I_k(\lambda_{k+1}, it) + \sigma \int_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_{k+1}} e^{-\sigma y} I_k(y, it) dy] \\ &\quad + e^{-x \sigma} I_n(x, it) + \sigma \int_{\lambda_n}^x e^{-\sigma y} I_n(y, it) dy, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \int_0^x e^{-(\sigma+it)y} d\alpha(y) \right| &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} [e^{-\lambda_{k+1}\sigma} |I_k(\lambda_{k+1}, it)| + \sigma \int_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_{k+1}} e^{-\sigma y} |I_k(y, it)| dy] \\
 &\quad + e^{-x\sigma} |I_n(x, it)| + \sigma \int_{\lambda_n}^x e^{-\sigma y} |I_n(y, it)| dy \\
 &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} [A_k^* e^{-\lambda_{k+1}\sigma} + A_k^* (e^{-\sigma\lambda_k} - e^{-\sigma\lambda_{k+1}})] + A_n^* e^{-\sigma\lambda_n} \\
 &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n^* e^{-\lambda_n\sigma}.
 \end{aligned}$$

所以由 (6) 式

$$M_u(\sigma, F) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{n_0} A_n^* e^{-\lambda_n\sigma} + \sum_{n=n_0+1}^{+\infty} A_n^* e^{-\lambda_n\sigma} \leq P(n_0) + \sum_{n=n_0+1}^{\infty} \exp\{(\log \lambda_n)^{u+\varepsilon} - \lambda_n\sigma\}, \quad (7)$$

其中 $P(n_0)$ 是与 n_0 有关的常数. 取 N 满足 $N = (D + \varepsilon) \frac{2}{\sigma} (\log \frac{2}{\sigma})^{u+\varepsilon}$, 由 (7) 式和引理 2.3 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u(\sigma, F) &\leq P(n_0) + \sum_{n=n_0+1}^N \exp\{(\log \lambda_n)^{u+\varepsilon} - \lambda_n\sigma\} + \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \exp\{(\log \lambda_n)^{u+\varepsilon} - \lambda_n\sigma\} \\
 &\leq P(n_0) + N(\exp\{(\log \frac{u+\varepsilon}{\sigma})^{u+\varepsilon} - (u+\varepsilon)\}) + \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \exp\{(\log \lambda_n)^{u+\varepsilon} - \lambda_n\sigma\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

对于每个 $\sigma > 0$, 定义函数 $n(\sigma)$ 满足 $\lambda_{n(\sigma)} < \frac{2}{\sigma} < \lambda_{n(\sigma)+1}$, 则对充分接近 0 的 σ ($\sigma > 0$), 由 (3) 式中第一个等式, 当 $n > N$ 时,

$$\lambda_n > \frac{n}{D+\varepsilon} > \frac{N}{D+\varepsilon} = \frac{2}{\sigma} (\log \frac{2}{\sigma})^{u+\varepsilon} > \frac{2}{\sigma} (\log \lambda_n)^{u+\varepsilon}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \exp\{(\log \lambda_n)^{u+\varepsilon} - \lambda_n\sigma\} &\leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \exp\{-\frac{\lambda_n\sigma}{2}\} \\
 &\leq \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \exp\{-\frac{n\sigma}{2(D+\varepsilon)}\} = \frac{\exp\{\frac{-\sigma(N+1)}{2(D+\varepsilon)}\}}{1 - \exp\{\frac{-\sigma}{2(D+\varepsilon)}\}} \leq \frac{\exp\{\frac{-\sigma N}{2(D+\varepsilon)}\}}{1 - \exp\{\frac{-\sigma}{2(D+\varepsilon)}\}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp\{\frac{-\sigma N}{2(D+\varepsilon)}\}}{1 - \exp\{\frac{-\sigma}{2(D+\varepsilon)}\}} = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp\{-(\log \frac{2}{\sigma})^{u+\varepsilon}\}}{\frac{\sigma}{2(D+\varepsilon)}(1 + o(\sigma))} = 0,$$

所以

$$\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \exp\{(\log \lambda_n)^{u+\varepsilon} - \lambda_n\sigma\} = o(1) \quad (\sigma \rightarrow 0).$$

所以对充分接近 0 的 $\sigma (\sigma > 0)$,

$$M_u(\sigma, F) \leq P(n_0) + N(\exp\{(\log \frac{u+\varepsilon}{\sigma})^{u+\varepsilon} - (u+\varepsilon)\}) + o(1),$$

则

$$\log \log M_u(\sigma, F) \leq (1 - o(1))(u + \varepsilon) \log \log \frac{u + \varepsilon}{\sigma} + o(1),$$

由 ε 的任意性, 有

$$\overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \log M_u(\sigma, F)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}} \leq u.$$

由于 $u = +\infty$ 时上式是显然成立的, 所以 $\rho^* \leq u$.

定理 3.2 设变换 (1) 满足 (2)–(5) 式, 且有对数级 ρ^* , 则

$$\overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ \mu(\sigma, F)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}} = \overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ M_u(\sigma, F)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}} = \rho^*.$$

证 作 Dirichlet 级数

$$f(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n^* e^{-\lambda_n s}, \quad (8)$$

则级数 (8) 所确定的函数是右半平面上的解析函数, 由文 [8] 中定理 1.1 和定理 1.2 有

$$\max\{1, \overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ A_n^*}{\log \log \lambda_n}\} = \overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ \mu(\sigma, F)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}},$$

再由定理 3.1, 可知定理成立.

定理 3.3 设变换 (1) 满足 (2)–(5) 式, 且有对数级 $\rho^* (1 < \rho^* < +\infty)$, 则

$$\rho^* - 1 \leq \overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\lambda_{N(\sigma)} \sigma)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}} \leq \rho^*.$$

证 设 $\overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\lambda_{N(\sigma)} \sigma)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}} = \theta$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \sigma_1 = \sigma_1(\varepsilon) > 0$, 当 $0 < \sigma < \sigma_1$ 时,

$$\lambda_{N(\sigma)} \sigma < (\log \frac{1}{\sigma})^{\theta+\varepsilon}, \quad (9)$$

由引理 2.2,

$$\log \mu(\sigma, F) = A - \int_{\sigma_0}^{\sigma} \lambda_{N(x)} dx.$$

令 $\sigma_0 = \min\{\delta, \sigma_1\}$, 则当 $0 < \sigma < \sigma_0$ 时, 由 (9) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} \log \mu(\sigma, F) &< A - \int_{\sigma_0}^{\sigma} \frac{(\log \frac{1}{x})^{\theta+\varepsilon}}{x} dx \\ &\leq A + \frac{1}{\theta + \varepsilon + 1} [(\log \frac{1}{\sigma})^{\theta+\varepsilon+1} - (\log \frac{1}{\sigma_0})^{\theta+\varepsilon+1}] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\theta + \varepsilon + 1} (\log \frac{1}{\sigma})^{\theta+\varepsilon+1} + O(1). \end{aligned}$$

由 ε 的任意性, 有

$$\overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ \mu(\sigma, F)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}} \leq \theta + 1,$$

再由定理 3.2, 则有 $\rho^* \leq \theta + 1$.

另一方面, 由 $\rho^* = \overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ M_u(\sigma, F)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}}$, 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \sigma_1 = \sigma_1(\varepsilon) > 0$, 当 $0 < \sigma < \sigma_1$ 时,

$$\log M_u(\sigma, F) < (\log \frac{1}{\sigma})^{\rho^* + \varepsilon}.$$

由引理 1.1, 则有

$$\log \mu(\sigma, F) < \log 3 + (\log \frac{1}{\sigma})^{\rho^* + \varepsilon}, \quad (10)$$

由 (3) 式, 对上述的 ε 和 σ 有

$$\sigma N(\sigma) < (D + \varepsilon) \lambda_{N(\sigma)} \sigma \leq -2(D + \varepsilon) \int_{\sigma}^{\frac{\sigma}{2}} \lambda_{N(x)} dx \leq 2(D + \varepsilon) \log \mu(\sigma, F) + O(1).$$

再由 (10) 式, 则有

$$\sigma N(\sigma) \leq 2(D + \varepsilon) (\log \frac{1}{\sigma})^{\rho^* + \varepsilon} + O(1),$$

两边取对数再除以 $\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}$, 然后取上极限, 则有

$$\overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\lambda_{N(\sigma)} \sigma)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}} \leq \rho^* + \varepsilon,$$

由 ε 的任意性, 有

$$\overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\lambda_{N(\sigma)} \sigma)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}} \leq \rho^*.$$

综合前半部分证明, 可知定理成立.

注 2 若 $\overline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\lambda_{N(\sigma)} \sigma)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}} = 0$, 由定理 3.2 和注 1 可知此时 $\rho^* = 1$.

定理 3.4 设变换 (1) 满足 (2)–(5) 式, 且有下对数级 $\lambda^* (1 \leq \lambda^* \leq \infty)$, $\{n_k\}_1^\infty$ 是一列递增正整数序列, 则

$$\underline{\lim}_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ A_{n_k}^*}{\log \log \lambda_{n_{k+1}}} \leq \lambda^*.$$

证 设 $\underline{\lim}_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ A_{n_k}^*}{\log \log \lambda_{n_{k+1}}} = \theta (0 \leq \theta < \infty)$, 则对任意给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $N > 0$, 当 $k > N$ 时,

$$\log^+ A_{n_k}^* \geq (\log \lambda_{n_{k+1}})^{\theta - \varepsilon}.$$

选取 $\sigma_k = \frac{\theta - \varepsilon}{\lambda_{n_k}}, k = 1, 2, \dots$, 当 $k > N$ 且 $\sigma_{k+1} \leq \sigma \leq \sigma_k$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \log^+ M_u(\sigma, F) &\geq \log^+ \mu(\sigma, F) \geq (\log \lambda_{n_{k+1}})^{\theta - \varepsilon} - \lambda_{n_k} \sigma \\ &\geq (\log \frac{1}{\sigma_{k+1}})^{\theta - \varepsilon} + O(1) \geq (\log \frac{1}{\sigma})^{\theta - \varepsilon} + O(1), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\lambda^* = \underline{\lim}_{\sigma \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ M_u(\sigma, F)}{\log \log \frac{1}{\sigma}} \geq \theta.$$

若 $\theta = \infty$, 显然 $\lambda^* = \infty$, 所以定理得证.

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ON THE LOGARITHMIC ORDER OF LAPLACE-STIELTJES TRANSFORMATIONS CONVERGENT IN THE RIGHT HALF-PLANE

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Abstract: In this paper, the growth of the Laplace-Stieltjes transforms of zero order convergent in right half-plane is investigated. By using the definition of logarithmic order and lower logarithmic order, the relations between logarithmic order and lower logarithmic order and “coefficients” of the transformations is obtained. Some results of Dirichlet series are improved.

Keywords: Laplace-Stieltjes transform; growth; zero order; logarithmic order

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