

# 单位圆内高阶线性微分方程解与小函数的关系\*

金 瑾

(毕节学院 数学系, 贵州 毕节 551700)

**摘要:**利用亚纯函数的 Nevanlinna 的基本理论和方法,研究了系数是单位圆内的高阶齐次和非齐次线性微分方程解的复振荡,讨论了系数是单位圆内的解析函数的高阶齐次和非齐次线性微分方程的解及一次导数和二次导数与其小函数之间的关系,得到了单位圆内高阶齐次和非齐次线性微分方程的解取小函数的精确估计,推广和改进了以前一些文献的结论。

**关键词:**单位圆;高阶线性微分方程;小函数;解析函数;超级;收敛指数

**中图分类号:**O174.52

**文献标志码:**A

**文章编号:**1672-6693(2013)06-0069-08

Poincare-Klein-Koebe 单值化定理确立了单位圆  $\Delta$ , 复平面  $C$  及扩充复平面  $\bar{C}$  在复分析中的重要地位。由于单位圆  $\Delta$  与复平面  $C$  本质上有很大不同,所以研究单位圆  $\Delta$  内线性微分方程的复振荡也是个非常重要和有意义的课题。自从 Heitokangas<sup>[1]</sup>首次研究单位圆  $\Delta$  内微方程的增长级以后,近些年来国内外有越来越多的学者在研究此方面的课题,如文献[1-13]。本文在这些研究的基础上,继续讨论单位圆内高阶线性微分方程解与小函数的关系问题,并获得了高阶线性微分方程解以及它们的一阶导数和二阶导数取其小函数的收敛指数的精确估计。

本文假设读者熟悉单位圆  $\Delta = \{z: |z| < 1\}$  和全平面  $C$  上亚纯函数的 Nevanlinna 值分布理论的基本结果和标准符号<sup>[1-22]</sup>。并使用  $\sigma(f)$  和  $\sigma_2(f)$  分别表示亚纯函数  $f(z)$  的增长极和超级,用  $\lambda(f)$  表示  $f(z)$  的零点收敛指数,用  $\bar{\lambda}(f)$  表示  $f(z)$  的不同零点收敛指数。

## 1 定义与定理

**定义 1** 单位圆  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数  $f(z)$  的级定义为  $\sigma(f) = \overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ T(r, f)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}$ , 对于单位圆  $\Delta$  内的解析函数

$f(z)$  的级定义为  $\sigma_M(f) = \overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ M(r, f)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}$ , 其中  $M(r, f)$  是  $f(z)$  在单位圆  $\Delta$  内的最大模。

**定义 2** 设  $f(z)$  单位圆  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数,如果  $\sigma(f) = \overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{T(r, f)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}} = \infty$ , 则称  $f(z)$  是可允许的;反之,若上式

不成立,则称  $f(z)$  是不可允许的。

**定义 3** 单位圆  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数  $f(z)$  的超级定义为  $\sigma_2(f) = \overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ T(r, f)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}$ 。

**定义 4** 设  $f(z)$  为单位圆  $\Delta$  内的解析函数,定义  $\sigma_{M,2}(f) = \overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ \log^+ M(r, f)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}$ 。

**定义 5** 对于单位圆  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数  $f(z)$  在  $\Delta$  内的  $a$ -值点 ( $a \in C \cup \{\infty\}$ ) 序列的收敛指数  $\lambda(f-a)$  定义为

$\lambda(f-a) = \overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ n\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}$ 。  $f(z)$  在  $\Delta$  内判别的  $a$ -值点 ( $a \in C \cup \{\infty\}$ ) 序列的收敛指数  $\bar{\lambda}(f-a)$  定义为

\* 收稿日期:2012-12-12 网络出版时间:2013-11-20 14:46

资助项目:贵州省科学技术基金(No. 2010GZ43286);贵州省科学技术基金(No. 2012GZ10526);贵州省毕节市科研基金(No. [2011]02)

作者简介:金瑾,男,教授,研究方向为复分析,E-mail: jinjin62530@163.com

网络出版地址: [http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1165.N.20131120.1446.201306.69\\_040.html](http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1165.N.20131120.1446.201306.69_040.html)

$$\bar{\lambda}(f-a) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ \bar{n}\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}.$$

**定义 6** 对于单位圆  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数  $f(z)$  在  $\Delta$  内的  $a$ -值点 ( $a \in C \cup \{\infty\}$ ) 序列的二级收敛指数  $\lambda_2(f-a)$  定

义为  $\lambda_2(f-a) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ n\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}$ 。  $f(z)$  在  $\Delta$  内判别的  $a$ -值点 ( $a \in C \cup \{\infty\}$ ) 序列的二级收敛指数

$$\bar{\lambda}_2(f-a) \text{ 定义为 } \bar{\lambda}_2(f-a) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ \bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}.$$

**注** 对于单位圆  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数  $f(z)$  在  $\Delta$  内的  $a$ -值点 ( $a \in C \cup \{\infty\}$ ) 序列的收敛指数  $\lambda(f-a)$  也可定义为

$\lambda(f-a) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ N\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}$ 。  $f(z)$  在  $\Delta$  内判别的  $a$ -值点 ( $a \in C \cup \{\infty\}$ ) 序列的收敛指数  $\bar{\lambda}(f-a)$  定义为

$$\bar{\lambda}(f-a) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ \bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}.$$

对  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数  $f(z)$  在  $\Delta$  内的  $a$ -值点 ( $a \in C \cup \{\infty\}$ ) 序列的二级收敛指数  $\lambda_2(f-a)$  定义为  $\lambda_2(f-a) =$

$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ N\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}$ 。  $f(z)$  在  $\Delta$  内判别的  $a$ -值点 ( $a \in C \cup \{\infty\}$ ) 序列的二级收敛指数  $\bar{\lambda}_2(f-a)$  定义为

$$\bar{\lambda}_2(f-a) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ \bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}. \text{ 这是由于}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) \log \frac{1+r}{2r} &\leq \int_r^{r+\frac{1+r}{2r}} \frac{n\left(t, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{t} dt \leq N\left(\frac{1+r}{2}, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) \log \frac{1+r}{2r}, N\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) - N\left(r_0, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) \leq \\ &\int_{r_0}^r \frac{n\left(t, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{t} dt \leq n\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) \log \frac{r}{r_0}, \bar{n}\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) \log \frac{1+r}{2r} \leq \int_r^{r+\frac{1+r}{2r}} \frac{\bar{n}\left(t, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{t} dt \leq \\ &\bar{N}\left(\frac{1+r}{2}, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) \log \frac{1+r}{2r}, \bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) - \bar{N}\left(r_0, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) \leq \int_{r_0}^r \frac{\bar{n}\left(t, \frac{1}{f-a}\right)}{t} dt \leq \bar{n}\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) \log \frac{r}{r_0} \end{aligned}$$

**定义 7** 设函数  $f(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数, 则亚纯函数  $f(z)$  取小函数  $\varphi(z)$  的收敛指数定义为  $\lambda(f-\varphi) =$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ N\left(r, \frac{1}{f-\varphi}\right)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}. \text{ 亚纯函数 } f(z) \text{ 取小函数 } \varphi(z) \text{ 的二级收敛指数定义为 } \lambda_2(f-\varphi) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\log^+ \bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{f-\varphi}\right)}{\log \frac{1}{1-r}}.$$

**定理 1** 设  $A_0(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的可允许的解析函数,  $A_1(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z)$  都是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的不可允许的解析函数, 且  $\max\{\sigma(A_j) \mid j=1, 2, \dots, k-1\} < \sigma(A_0) = \sigma < +\infty$ , 则微分方程

$$f^{(k)} + A_{k-1}f^{(k-1)} + A_{k-2}f^{(k-2)} + \dots + A_1f' + A_0f = 0 \quad (1)$$

的不恒为零解析解  $f(z)$ , 满足  $\lambda(f-\varphi) = \lambda(f'-\varphi) = \lambda(f''-\varphi) = \sigma_M(f) = +\infty, \lambda_2(f-\varphi) = \lambda_2(f'-\varphi) = \lambda_2(f''-\varphi) = \sigma_{M,2}(f) = \sigma$ 。其中  $\varphi(z)$  是  $f(z)$  的小函数。

**定理 2** 设  $A_0(z), A_1(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z), F(z) \not\equiv 0$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的有限级解析函数

$$\max\{\sigma(A_j) \mid j=1, 2, \dots, k-1\} < \sigma(A_0) = \sigma < +\infty, \sigma_2(F) < \sigma_M(A_0)$$

且  $F - (\varphi^{(k)} + A_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + A_1\varphi' + A_0\varphi) \not\equiv 0, F' - \frac{A_0}{A_0}F - \{\varphi^{(k)} + D_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + D_1\varphi' + D_0\varphi\} \not\equiv 0, F'' +$

$$\frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \left( \frac{A_0'}{A_0} F - F' \right) + \frac{A_0'}{A_0} F - (\varphi^{(k)} + H_{k-1} \varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + H_1 \varphi' + H_0 \varphi) \neq 0.$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1(z) &= A_1'' + 2A_0' - A_1 \frac{A_0''}{A_0}, \varphi_2(z) = A_1' + A_0 - A_1 \frac{A_0'}{A_0} \\ D_{k-1}(z) &= \left( A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0} \right), D_{k-j}(z) = A_{k-j}' + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0} \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, k-1) \\ H_{k-1} &= A_{k-1} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}, H_{k-2} = 2A_{k-1}' + A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0''}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \left( A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0} \right) \\ H_{k-j-2} &= A_{k-j}' + 2A_{k-j-1}' + A_{k-j-2} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0''}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \left( A_{k-j}' + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0} \right) \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, k-3) \end{aligned}$$

则微分方程  $f^{(k)} + A_{k-1} f^{(k-1)} + A_{k-2} f^{(k-2)} + \dots + A_1 f' + A_0 f = F$  (2)

至多除去一个例外解,其它所有解  $f(z)$  满足  $\lambda(f-\varphi) = \lambda(f' - \varphi) = \lambda(f'' - \varphi) = \sigma_M(f), \lambda_2(f-\varphi) = \lambda_2(f' - \varphi) = \lambda_2(f'' - \varphi) = \sigma_{M,2}(f) = \sigma$ 。其中  $\varphi(z)$  是  $f(z)$  的小函数。

### 2 证明定理所需的引理

**引理 1**<sup>[2]</sup> 设  $f(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数,则  $\sigma(f) \leq \sigma_M(f) \leq \sigma(f) + 1$ 。

**引理 2**<sup>[3]</sup> 设  $A_0(z), A_1(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的解析函数,  $\max\{\sigma(A_j) \mid j=1, 2, \dots, k-1\} \leq \sigma(A_0) = \sigma < +\infty$ , 则微分方程(1)的所有不恒为零的解  $f(z)$  满足  $\sigma(f) = +\infty$ 。

**引理 3**<sup>[4]</sup> 设  $A_0(z), A_1(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的解析函数,  $\max\{\sigma(A_j) \mid j=1, 2, \dots, k-1\} < \sigma_M(A_0)$ , 则微分方程(1)的所有不恒为零的解  $f(z)$  满足  $\sigma_M(A_0) = \sigma_2(f) \geq \sigma(A_0)$ 。

**引理 4**<sup>[5]</sup> 设  $f(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数,则  $\sigma_2(f) = \sigma_{M,2}(f)$ 。

**引理 5** 设  $A_0(z), A_1(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的解析函数,  $\max\{\sigma(A_j) \mid j=1, 2, \dots, k-1\} < \sigma_M(A_0) = \sigma$ , 则微分方程(1)的所有不恒为零的解  $f(z)$  满足  $\sigma_M(f) = +\infty, \sigma_{M,2}(f) = \sigma$ 。

**证明** 由已知和引理 1, 引理 2 可知,  $\sigma_M(f) = +\infty$ 。由已知和引理 3, 引理 4 可知,  $\sigma_{M,2}(f) = \sigma_2(f) = \sigma_M(A_0) = \sigma$ 。所以引理 5 成立。 证毕

**引理 6**<sup>[1]</sup> 设非齐次微分方程(2)的所有系数在单位圆  $\Delta$  内解析, 则微分方程(2)的所有解都在单位圆  $\Delta$  内解析。

**引理 7**<sup>[4]</sup> 设  $A_0(z), A_1(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z), F(z) \neq 0$  在单位圆  $\Delta$  内的解析,  $\max\{\sigma(A_j) \mid j=1, 2, \dots, k-1\} \leq \sigma_M(A_0) = \sigma < +\infty, \sigma_2(F) < \sigma_M(A_0)$ 。则微分方程(2)的所有解  $f(z)$  满足  $\sigma_2(f) = \lambda_2(f) = \bar{\lambda}_2(f) = \sigma_M(A_0) \geq \sigma(A_0)$  至多除去一个例外解。

**引理 8** 设  $A_0(z), A_1(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z), F(z) \neq 0$  在单位圆  $\Delta$  内的解析,  $\max\{\sigma(A_j) \mid j=1, 2, \dots, k-1\} < \sigma_M(A_0) = \sigma < +\infty, \sigma_2(F) < \sigma_M(A_0)$ 。则微分方程(2)的所有解  $f(z)$  满足  $\sigma_{M,2}(f) = \sigma$  至多除去一个例外解。

**证明** 由已知和引理 6 知微分方程(2)的解  $f(z)$  在单位圆  $\Delta$  内解析, 由引理 4 得  $\sigma_2(f) = \sigma_{M,2}(f)$ 。再由引理 7 知  $\sigma_2(f) = \lambda_2(f) = \bar{\lambda}_2(f) = \sigma_M(A_0) \geq \sigma(A_0)$ 。所以  $\sigma_2(f) = \sigma_{M,2}(f) = \lambda_2(f) = \bar{\lambda}_2(f) = \sigma_M(A_0) = \sigma$ 。 证毕

**引理 9**<sup>[1]</sup> 设  $f(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的亚纯函数,  $k$  是自然数, 则  $m\left(r, \frac{f^{(k)}(z)}{f(z)}\right) = S(r, f)$ , 其中  $S(r, f) = O(\log^+ T(r, f)) + O\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)\right), r \notin E, E \subset [0, 1)$  且满足  $\int_E \frac{dr}{1-r} < +\infty$ 。若  $f(z)$  是有穷级, 则  $m\left(r, \frac{f^{(k)}(z)}{f(z)}\right) = O\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)\right)$ 。

**引理 10** 设  $f(z) \neq 0$  是微分方程(1)的解,  $g(z) = f(z) - \varphi(z)$ , 则

$$g^{(k)} + A_{k-1} g^{(k-1)} + A_{k-2} g^{(k-2)} + \dots + A_1 g' + A_0 g = -(\varphi^{(k)} + A_{k-1} \varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + A_1 \varphi' + A_0 \varphi) \quad (3)$$

**证明** 因为  $g(z) = f(z) - \varphi(z)$ , 则  $f^{(k-j)} = g^{(k-j)} + \varphi^{(k-j)} \quad (j=0, 1, 2, \dots, k)$  (4)

将(4)式代入微分方程(1)并整理得  $g^{(k)} + A_{k-1} g^{(k-1)} + A_{k-2} g^{(k-2)} + \dots + A_1 g' + A_0 g = -(\varphi^{(k)} + A_{k-1} \varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + A_1 \varphi' + A_0 \varphi)$ 。 证毕

**引理 11** 设  $f(z) \neq 0$  是微分方程(1)的解,  $w(z) = f'(z) - \varphi(z)$ , 则

$$w^{(k)} + D_{k-1} w^{(k-1)} + \dots + D_1 w' + D_0 w = -(\varphi^{(k)} + D_{k-1} \varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + D_1 \varphi' + D_0 \varphi) \quad (5)$$

其中  $D_{k-1}(z) = \left( A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0} \right), D_{k-j-1}(z) = A_{k-j}' + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0} \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, k-1)$ 。

**证明** 将微分方程(1)的两边求导得  $f^{(k+1)} + A_{k-1}f^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1})f^{(k-j)} + A_0'f = 0$  (6)

再由微分方程(1)得  $f = -\frac{1}{A_0}(f^{(k)} + A_{k-1}f^{(k-1)} + \dots + A_2f'' + A_1f')$  (7)

将(7)式代入(6)式并整理得  $f^{(k+1)} + \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)f^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)f^{(k-j)} = 0$  (8)

又由  $w(z) = f'(z) - \varphi(z)$  可得  $f' = w + \varphi, f^{(k-j+1)} = w^{(k-j)} + \varphi^{(k-j)} (j=0, 1, \dots, k)$  (9)

将(9)式代入微分方程(8)并整理得

$$w^{(k)} + \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)w^{(k-1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)w^{(k-j-1)} = \\ - \left\{ \varphi^{(k)} + \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)\varphi^{(k-1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)\varphi^{(k-j-1)} \right\}$$

令  $D_{k-1}(z) = \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right), D_{k-j}(z) = A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0} (j=1, 2, \dots, k-1)$

将其代入上式得  $w^{(k)} + D_{k-1}w^{(k-1)} + \dots + D_1w' + D_0w = -(\varphi^{(k)} + D_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + D_1\varphi' + D_0\varphi)$ 。所以引理 11 成立。 证毕

**引理 12** 设  $f(z) \not\equiv 0$  是微分方程(1)的解,  $h(z) = f''(z) - \varphi(z)$ , 则

$$h^{(k)} + H_{k-1}h^{(k-1)} + H_{k-2}h^{(k-2)} + \dots + H_1h' + H_0h = -(\varphi^{(k)} + H_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + H_{k-2}\varphi^{(k-2)} + \dots + H_1\varphi' + H_0\varphi) \quad (10)$$

其中  $\varphi_1(z) = A_1'' + 2A_0' - A_1 \frac{A_0''}{A_0}, \varphi_2(z) = A_1' + A_0 - A_1 \frac{A_0'}{A_0}$ 。  $H_{k-1} = A_{k-1} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}, H_{k-2} = 2A'_{k-1} + A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0''}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right), H_{k-j-2} = A'_{k-j} + 2A'_{k-j-1} + A_{k-j-2} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0''}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right) (j=1, 2, \dots, k-3)$ 。

**证明** 对微分方程(6)两边求导并整理得

$$f^{(k+2)} + A_{k-1}f^{(k+1)} + (2A'_{k-1} + A_{k-1})f^{(k)} + \\ \sum_{j=1}^{k-2} (A''_{k-j} + 2A'_{k-j-1} + A_{k-j-2})f^{(k-j)} + (A_1'' + 2A_0')f' + A_0''f = 0 \quad (11)$$

将(7)式代入微分方程(11)并整理得

$$f^{(k+2)} + A_{k-1}f^{(k+1)} + \left(2A'_{k-1} + A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0''}{A_0}\right)f^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-2} \left(A''_{k-j} + 2A'_{k-j-1} + A_{k-j-2} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0''}{A_0}\right)f^{(k-j)} + \\ \left(A_1'' + 2A_0' - A_1 \frac{A_0''}{A_0}\right)f' = 0 \quad (12)$$

令  $\varphi_1(z) = A_1'' + 2A_0' - A_1 \frac{A_0''}{A_0}, \varphi_2(z) = A_1' + A_0 - A_1 \frac{A_0'}{A_0}$  (13)

由(13)式和微分方程(8)可得

$$f' = -\frac{1}{\varphi_2} \left\{ f^{(k+1)} + \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)f^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-2} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)f^{(k-j)} \right\} \quad (14)$$

将(14)式代入微分方程(12)并整理得  $f^{(k+2)} + \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}\right)f^{(k+1)} + \left(2A'_{k-1} + A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0''}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)\right)f^{(k)} +$

$\sum_{j=1}^{k-2} \left(A''_{k-j} + 2A'_{k-j-1} + A_{k-j-2} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0''}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)\right)f^{(k-j)} = 0$  (15)

令  $H_{k-1} = A_{k-1} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}, H_{k-2} = 2A'_{k-1} + A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0''}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right)$

$$H_{k-j-2} = A'_{k-j} + 2A'_{k-j-1} + A_{k-j-2} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0''}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j} \frac{A_0'}{A_0}\right) (j=1, 2, \dots, k-2) \quad (16)$$

将(16)式代入微分方程(15)并整理得  $f^{(k+2)} + H_{k-1}f^{(k+1)} + H_{k-2}f^{(k+1)} + \dots + H_1f'' + H_0f' = 0$  (17)

又由  $h(z) = f'' - \varphi$ , 则  $f'' = h + \varphi, f^{(k-j)} = h^{(k-j-2)} + \varphi^{(k-j-2)} (j=1, 2, \dots, k-1), f^{(k)} = h^{(k-2)} + \varphi^{(k-2)}$  (18)

将(18)式代入微分方程(17)并整理得

$$h^{(k)} + H_{k-1}h^{(k-1)} + H_{k-2}h^{(k-2)} + \dots + H_1h' + H_0h = -(\varphi^{(k)} + H_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + H_{k-2}\varphi^{(k-2)} + \dots + H_1\varphi' + H_0\varphi) \quad \text{证毕}$$

**引理 13** 设  $f(z) \not\equiv 0$  是微分方程(2)的解,  $p(z) = f(z) - \varphi(z)$ , 则

$$p^{(k)} + A_{k-1}p^{(k-1)} + A_{k-2}p^{(k-2)} + \dots + A_1p' + A_0p = F - (\varphi^{(k)} + A_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + A_1\varphi' + A_0\varphi) \quad (19)$$

**证明** 因为  $p(z) = f(z) - \varphi(z)$ , 则  $f^{(k-j)} = p^{(k-j)} + \varphi^{(k-j)} (j=0, 1, \dots, k)$  (20)

将(20)式代入微分方程(2)并整理得

$$p^{(k)} + A_{k-1}p^{(k-1)} + A_{k-2}p^{(k-2)} + \cdots + A_1p' + A_0p = F - (\varphi^{(k)} + A_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + A_1\varphi' + A_0\varphi) \quad \text{证毕}$$

**引理 14** 设  $f(z) \not\equiv 0$  是微分方程(1)的解,  $u(z) = f'(z) - \varphi(z)$ , 则

$$u^{(k)} + D_{k-1}u^{(k-1)} + D_{k-2}u^{(k-2)} + \cdots + D_1u' + D_0u = F' - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}F - \{\varphi^{(k)} + D_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + D_{k-2}\varphi^{(k-2)} + \cdots + D_1\varphi' + D_0\varphi\} \quad (21)$$

**证明** 将微分方程(2)的两边求导得

$$f^{(k+1)} + A_{k-1}f^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1})f^{(k-j)} + A'_0f = F' \quad (22)$$

$$\text{再由微分方程(2)得 } f = -\frac{1}{A_0}(f^{(k)} + A_{k-1}f^{(k-1)} + \cdots + A_2f'' + A_1f' - F) \quad (23)$$

将(23)式代入微分方程(22)并整理得

$$f^{(k+1)} + \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right)f^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j}\frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right)f^{(k-j)} + \frac{A'_0}{A_0}F - F' = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$\text{又由 } u(z) = f'(z) - \varphi(z) \text{ 可得 } f^{(k-j+1)} = u^{(k-j)} + \varphi^{(k-j)} (j=0, 1, \cdots, k) \quad (25)$$

将(25)式代入微分方程(24)并整理得

$$u^{(k)} + \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right)u^{(k-1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j}\frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right)u^{(k-j-1)} = F' - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}F - \left\{\varphi^{(k)} + \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right)\varphi^{(k-1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j}\frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right)\varphi^{(k-j-1)}\right\}$$

$$\text{又由 } D_{k-1}(z) = \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right), D_{k-j}(z) = A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j}\frac{A'_0}{A_0} (j=1, 2, \cdots, k-1), \text{ 故 } u^{(k)} + D_{k-1}u^{(k-1)} + D_{k-2}u^{(k-2)} + \cdots + D_1u' + D_0u = F' - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}F - \{\varphi^{(k)} + D_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + D_{k-2}\varphi^{(k-2)} + \cdots + D_1\varphi' + D_0\varphi\}. \quad \text{证毕}$$

**引理 15** 设  $f(z) \not\equiv 0$  是微分方程(2)的解,  $v(z) = f''(z) - \varphi(z)$ 。则

$$v^{(k)} + H_{k-1}v^{(k-1)} + H_{k-2}v^{(k-2)} + \cdots + H_1v' + H_0v = F'' + \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}\left(\frac{A'_0}{A_0}F - F'\right) + \frac{A'_0}{A_0}F - (\varphi^{(k)} + H_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + H_{k-2}\varphi^{(k-2)} + \cdots + H_1\varphi' + H_0\varphi) \quad (26)$$

$$\text{其中 } \varphi_1(z) = A'_1 + 2A'_0 - A_1\frac{A''_0}{A_0}, \varphi_2(z) = A'_1 + A_0 - A_1\frac{A'_0}{A_0}, H_{k-1} = A_{k-1} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}, H_{k-2} = 2A'_{k-1} + A_{k-1} - \frac{A''_0}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}\left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right), H_{k-j-2} = A''_{k-j} + 2A'_{k-j-1} + A_{k-j-2} - A_{k-j}\frac{A''_0}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}\left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j}\frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right) (j=1, 2, \cdots, k-3)。$$

**证明** 对微分方程(22)两边求导并整理得

$$f^{(k+2)} + A_{k-1}f^{(k+1)} + (2A'_{k-1} + A_{k-1})f^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-2} (A''_{k-j} + 2A'_{k-j-1} + A_{k-j-2})f^{(k-j)} + (A'_1 + 2A'_0)f' + A''_0f = F'' \quad (27)$$

将(23)式代入微分方程(27)并整理得

$$f^{(k+2)} + A_{k-1}f^{(k+1)} + \left(2A'_{k-1} + A_{k-1} - \frac{A''_0}{A_0}\right)f^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-2} \left(A''_{k-j} + 2A'_{k-j-1} + A_{k-j-2} - A_{k-j}\frac{A''_0}{A_0}\right)f^{(k-j)} + \left(A'_1 + 2A'_0 - A_1e^{az} \cdot \frac{A''_0}{A_0}\right)f' - \frac{A''_0}{A_0}F = F'' \quad (28)$$

$$\text{由(24)和(13)式可得 } f' = -\frac{1}{\varphi_2}\left\{f^{(k+1)} + \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right)f^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-2} \left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j}\frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right)f^{(k-j)}\right\} \quad (29)$$

将(29)式代入微分方程(28)并整理得

$$f^{(k+2)} + \left(A_{k-1} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}\right)f^{(k+1)} + \left(2A'_{k-1} + A_{k-1} - \frac{A''_0}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}\left(A_{k-1} - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right)\right)f^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{k-2} \left(A''_{k-j} + 2A'_{k-j-1} + A_{k-j-2} - A_{k-j}\frac{A''_0}{A_0} - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}\left(A'_{k-j} + A_{k-j-1} - A_{k-j}\frac{A'_0}{A_0}\right)\right)f^{(k-j)} + \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}\left(F' - \frac{A'_0}{A_0}F\right) - \frac{A''_0}{A_0}F - F'' = 0 \quad (30)$$

由(16)式和微分方程(30)得

$$f^{(k+2)} + H_{k-1}f^{(k+1)} + H_{k-2}f^k + \cdots + H_1f'' + H_0f' + \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}\left(F' - \frac{A_0'}{A_0}F\right) - \frac{A_0''}{A_0}F - F'' = 0 \quad (31)$$

$$\text{又由 } v(z) = f'' - \varphi \text{ 得} \quad f^{(k-j+2)} = v^{(k-j)} + \varphi^{(k-j)} \quad (j=0, 1, \dots, k) \quad (32)$$

将(32)式代入微分方程(31)并整理得  $v^{(k)} + H_{k-1}v^{(k-1)} + H_{k-2}v^{(k-2)} + \cdots + H_1v' + H_0v = \frac{A_0''}{A_0}F + F'' - \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2}\left(F' - \frac{A_0'}{A_0}F\right) - (\varphi^{(k)} + H_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + H_{k-2}\varphi^{(k-2)} + \cdots + H_1\varphi' + H_0\varphi)$ . 证毕

### 3 证明的定理

**定理 1 的证明** 设  $f(z) \not\equiv 0$  是微分方程(1)在单位圆  $\Delta$  内解析解, 由引理 5 得  $\sigma_M(f) = +\infty, \sigma_{M,2}(f) = \sigma$ .

令  $g(z) = f(z) - \varphi(z), w(z) = f'(z) - \varphi'(z), h(z) = f''(z) - \varphi''(z)$ , 则  $f(z), f'(z), f''(z)$  取小函数  $\varphi(z)$  的点分别是  $g(z), w(z), h(z)$  的零点. 且有  $\sigma_M(g) = \sigma_M(f - \varphi) = \sigma(f' - \varphi) = \sigma(f'' - \varphi) = \sigma_M(f) = \sigma_M(w) = \sigma_M(h)$ ,  $\lambda(f - \varphi) = \lambda(f' - \varphi) = \lambda(f'' - \varphi) = \bar{\lambda}(f) = \bar{\lambda}(g) = \bar{\lambda}(w) = \bar{\lambda}(h)$ ,  $\lambda_2(f - \varphi) = \lambda_2(f' - \varphi) = \lambda_2(f'' - \varphi) = \bar{\lambda}_2(g) = \bar{\lambda}_2(w) = \bar{\lambda}_2(h)$ ,  $\sigma_{M,2}(f - \varphi) = \sigma_{M,2}(f' - \varphi) = \sigma_{M,2}(f'' - \varphi) = \sigma_{M,2}(g) = \sigma_{M,2}(w) = \sigma_{M,2}(h) = \sigma_{M,2}(f)$ .

因为  $A_0(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的可允许的解析函数,  $A_1(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z)$  都是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的不可允许的解析函数, 故  $\varphi^{(k)} + A_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + A_1\varphi' + A_0\varphi \neq 0$ . 若不然就有  $\varphi^{(k)}(z) + A_{k-1}(z)\varphi^{(k-1)}(z) + \cdots + A_1(z)\varphi'(z) + A_0(z)\varphi(z) = 0$ . 则  $A_0(z) = \frac{\varphi^{(k)}(z)}{\varphi(z)} + A_{k-1}(z)\frac{\varphi^{(k-1)}(z)}{\varphi(z)} + \cdots + A_1(z)\frac{\varphi'(z)}{\varphi(z)}$ . 由引理 9 知  $m(r, A_0) \leq \sum_{j=1}^k m\left(r, \frac{\varphi^{(j)}}{\varphi}\right) + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} m(r, A_j) = O\left(\log^+ \frac{1}{1-r}\right)$ . 这与  $A_0(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的可允许的解析函数,  $A_1(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z)$  都是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的不可允许的解析函数矛盾. 故  $\varphi^{(k)} + A_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + A_1\varphi' + A_0\varphi \neq 0$ . 同理可证  $\varphi^{(k)} + D_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + D_1\varphi' + D_0\varphi \neq 0, \varphi^{(k)} + H_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + H_1\varphi' + H_0\varphi \neq 0$ .

由引理 10 的(3)式可知,  $g(z)$  的阶数大于  $k$  的零点都是  $\varphi^{(k)}(z) + A_{k-1}(z)\varphi^{(k-1)}(z) + \cdots + A_1(z)\varphi'(z) + A_0(z)\varphi(z)$  的零点, 故有  $N\left(r, \frac{1}{g}\right) \leq k\bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{g}\right) + N\left(r, \frac{1}{\varphi^{(k)} + A_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + A_1\varphi' + A_0\varphi}\right)$ . 同理由引理 11 和引

$$\text{理 12 可得} \quad N\left(r, \frac{1}{w}\right) \leq k\bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{w}\right) + N\left(r, \frac{1}{\varphi^{(k)} + D_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + D_1\varphi' + D_0\varphi}\right)$$

$$N\left(r, \frac{1}{h}\right) \leq k\bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{h}\right) + N\left(r, \frac{1}{\varphi^{(k)} + H_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + H_1\varphi' + H_0\varphi}\right)$$

另一方面由引理 10, 引理 11 和引理 12 可得

$$\frac{1}{\varphi^{(k)} + A_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + A_1\varphi' + A_0\varphi} \left( -\frac{g^{(n)}}{g} - A_{n-1}\frac{g^{(n-1)}}{g} - \cdots - A_1\frac{g'}{g} - A_0 \right) = \frac{1}{g}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi^{(k)} + D_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + D_1\varphi' + D_0\varphi} \left( -\frac{w^{(k)}}{w} - D_{k-1}\frac{w^{(k-1)}}{w} - \cdots - D_1\frac{w'}{w} - D_0 \right) = \frac{1}{w}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi^{(k)} + H_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \cdots + H_1\varphi' + H_0\varphi} \left( -\frac{h^{(k)}}{h} - H_{k-1}\frac{h^{(k-1)}}{h} - \cdots - H_1\frac{h'}{h} - H_0 \right) = \frac{1}{h}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad m\left(r, \frac{1}{g}\right) \leq \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} O(m(r, A_j)) + O(m(r, \varphi)) + O(\log^+ T(r, g)) + O\left(\log^+ \frac{1}{1-r}\right)$$

$$m\left(r, \frac{1}{w}\right) \leq \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} O(m(r, D_j)) + O(m(r, \varphi)) + O(\log^+ T(r, w)) + O\left(\log^+ \frac{1}{1-r}\right)$$

$$m\left(r, \frac{1}{h}\right) \leq \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} O(m(r, H_j)) + O(m(r, \varphi)) + O(\log^+ T(r, h)) + O\left(\log^+ \frac{1}{1-r}\right)$$

其中  $r \notin E \subset [0, 1)$ ,  $\int_E \frac{dr}{1-r} < \infty$ . 所以对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在正常数  $C$  使得

$$T(r, g) = T\left(r, \frac{1}{g}\right) + O(1) \leq k\bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{g}\right) + O(m(r, \varphi)) + C\left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{\sigma+\varepsilon}$$

$$T(r, w) = T\left(r, \frac{1}{w}\right) + O(1) \leq k\bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{w}\right) + O(m(r, \varphi)) + C\left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{\sigma+\varepsilon}$$

$$T(r, h) = T\left(r, \frac{1}{h}\right) + O(1) \leq k\bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{h}\right) + O(m(r, \varphi)) + C\left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{\sigma+\varepsilon}$$

又  $\varphi(z)$  是  $f(z)$  的小函数, 因此微分方程(1)的所有解析解  $f(z)$  满足

$$\lambda(f-\varphi)=\lambda(f'-\varphi)=\lambda(f''-\varphi)=\sigma_M(f), \lambda_2(f-\varphi)=\lambda_2(f'-\varphi)=\lambda_2(f''-\varphi)=\sigma_{M,2}(f)=\sigma \quad \text{证毕}$$

**定理2的证明** 因为  $A_0(z), A_1(z), \dots, A_{k-1}(z), F(z) \not\equiv 0$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的有限级解析函数,由引理6可知微分方程的解  $f(z)$  也是解析函数。由引理8可得微分方程(2)至多有一个例外解,其它所有解  $f(z)$  都满足  $\sigma_{M,2}(f)=\sigma$ 。

令  $p(z)=f(z)-\varphi(z), u(z)=f'(z)-\varphi(z), v(z)=f''(z)-\varphi(z)$ , 则  $f(z), f'(z), f''(z)$  取小函数  $\varphi(z)$  的点分别是  $p(z), u(z), v(z)$  的零点。且有  $\sigma_M(p)=\sigma_M(f-\varphi)=\sigma(f'-\varphi)=\sigma(f''-\varphi)=\sigma_M(f)=\sigma_M(u)=\sigma_M(v), \lambda(f-\varphi)=\lambda(f'-\varphi)=\lambda(f''-\varphi)=\bar{\lambda}(f)=\bar{\lambda}(p)=\bar{\lambda}(u)=\bar{\lambda}(v), \lambda_2(f-\varphi)=\lambda_2(f'-\varphi)=\lambda_2(f''-\varphi)=\bar{\lambda}_2(f)=\bar{\lambda}_2(p)=\bar{\lambda}_2(u)=\bar{\lambda}_2(v), \sigma_{M,2}(f-\varphi)=\sigma_{M,2}(f'-\varphi)=\sigma_{M,2}(f''-\varphi)=\sigma_{M,2}(p)=\sigma_{M,2}(u)=\sigma_{M,2}(v)=\sigma_{M,2}(f)$ 。

因为  $F - (\varphi^{(k)} + A_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + A_1\varphi' + A_0\varphi) \not\equiv 0, F' - \frac{A_0}{A_0}F - \{\varphi^{(k)} + D_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + D_1\varphi' + D_0\varphi\} \not\equiv 0$

$$F' + \frac{\varphi_1}{\varphi_2} \left( \frac{A_0'}{A_0} F - F' \right) + \frac{A_0'}{A_0} F - (\varphi^{(k)} + H_{k-1}\varphi^{(k-1)} + \dots + H_1\varphi' + H_0\varphi) \not\equiv 0$$

由引理13、引理14、引理15及应用定理1的证明方法可得,对  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ , 存在正常数  $C$  使得

$$T(r, p) = T\left(r, \frac{1}{p}\right) + O(1) \leq k \bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{p}\right) + O(m(r, \varphi)) + O(T(r, F)) + C \left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{\sigma+\epsilon}$$

$$T(r, u) = T\left(r, \frac{1}{u}\right) + O(1) \leq k \bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{u}\right) + O(m(r, \varphi)) + O(T(r, F)) + C \left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{\sigma+\epsilon}$$

$$T(r, v) = T\left(r, \frac{1}{v}\right) + O(1) \leq k \bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{v}\right) + O(m(r, \varphi)) + O(T(r, F)) + C \left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{\sigma+\epsilon}$$

由于  $F(z)$  是单位圆  $\Delta$  内的有限级解析函数,  $\varphi(z)$  是  $f(z)$  的小函数, 因此微分方程(2)有所有解  $f(z)$  满足

$$\lambda(f-\varphi)=\lambda(f'-\varphi)=\lambda(f''-\varphi)=\sigma_M(f), \lambda_2(f-\varphi)=\lambda_2(f'-\varphi)=\lambda_2(f''-\varphi)=\sigma_{M,2}(f)=\sigma \quad \text{证毕}$$

#### 参考文献:

- [1] Heittokangas J. On complex differential equations in the unit disc[J]. Ann Acad Sci Fenn Math Diss, 2000, 122: 1-54.
- [2] Tsuji M. Potential theory in modern function theory[M]. Reprint of the 1959 edition. New York: Chelsea, 1975.
- [3] 陈宗煊. 一类单位圆内微分方程解的性质[J]. 江西师范大学学报: 自然科学版, 2002, 26(3): 189-190.  
Chen Z X. The properties of solutions of class of differential equations in the unit disc[J]. Journal of Jiangxi Normal University: Natural Sciences Edition, 2002, 26(3): 189-190.
- [4] 曹廷彬, 仪洪勋. 单位圆内解析系数的高阶线性微分方程解的复振荡理论[J]. 数学物理学报, 2008, 28A(6): 1046-1057.  
Cao T B, Yi H X. On the complex oscillation theory of linear differential equations with analytic coefficients in the unit disc[J]. Acta Mathematica Scientia, 2008, 28A(6): 1046-1057.
- [5] Heittokangas J, Korhonen R, Rättyä J. Growth estimates for solutions of linear complex differential equations[J]. Ann Acad Sci Fenn Math, 2004, 29: 233-246.
- [6] 曹廷彬, 仪洪勋. 关于单位圆内解析系数系数的二阶线性微分方程的复振荡[J]. 数学年刊, 2007, 28A(5): 719-732.  
Cao T B, Yi H X. On the complex oscillation of second order linear differential equations with analytic coefficients in the unit disc[J]. Chinese Annals of Mathematics, 2007, 28A(5): 719-732.
- [7] Chen Z X, Shon K H. The growth of solutions of differential equations with coefficients of small growth in the disc[J]. J Math Anal Appl, 2004, 297: 285-304.
- [8] Cao T B, Yi H X. The growth of linear differential equations with coefficients of iterated order in the unit disc[J]. Math Anal Appl, 2006, 319: 79-294.
- [9] 陈宗煊, 孙光锦. 一类二阶微分方程的解与小函数的关系[J]. 数学年刊, 2006, 27A(4): 431-442.  
Chen Z X, Shon K H. The relation between solutions of a class of second order differential equation with functions of small growth[J]. Chinese Annals of Mathematics, 2006, 27A(4): 431-442.
- [10] 李叶舟. 单位圆盘上二阶微分方程解的增长性[J]. 纯粹数学与应用数学, 2002, 18(4): 295-300.  
Li Y Z. On the growth of the solution of two-order differential equations in the unit disc[J]. Pure and Applied Mathematics 2002, 18(4): 295-300.
- [11] 甘会林, 向子贵. 单位圆内二阶微分方程的解与小函数的关系[J]. 数学的实践与认识, 2010, 40(8): 191-195.  
Gan H L, Xiang Z G. The relation between solutions of second order linear differential equations and small functions in the unit disc[J]. Mathematics in Practice and Theory, 2010, 40(8): 191-195.
- [12] 金瑾. 单位圆内解析系数的高阶线性微分方程解的超级[J]. 毕节学院学报, 2009, 27(8): 9-18.  
Jin J. The hyper order of solutions of higher order linear differential equations with analytic coefficients in the unit disc[J]. Journal of Bijie University, 2009, 27(8): 9-18.
- [13] 金瑾. 单位圆内高阶齐次线性微分方程解的复振荡[J]. 山西大同大学学报: 自然科学版, 2010, 26(3): 1-5.  
Jin J. The complex oscillation of higher order homogeneous linear differential equations in the unit disc[J]. Journal of Shanxi Datong University: Natural Sciences Edition, 2010, 26(3): 1-5.

- [14] 金瑾. 高阶齐次线性微分方程解的充满圆及 Borel 方向[J]. 山西大同大学学报:自然科学版, 2009, 25(2):1-5.  
Jin J. The fillinh circl and Borel direction of solutions of higher order homogeneous linear differential equations[J]. Journal of Shanxi datong University: Natural Sciences Edition, 2009, 25(2):1-5.
- [15] 金瑾. 单位圆内  $K$ -拟亚纯映射在其充满圆内的重值[J]. 曲靖师范学院学报, 2007, 26(6):33-37.  
Jin J. The muetiple values of  $K$ -quasimeromorphic mapping of the unit disk in the its filling disks[J]. Journal of Qujing Normal University, 2007, 26(6):33-37.
- [16] 金瑾. 复方程  $f' + Af = 0$  的解的零点充满圆[J]. 数学进展, 2005, 34(5):609-613.  
Jin J. The zero-filling discs of solutions of complex equation  $f' + Af = 0$ [J]. Advances in Mathematics, 2005, 34(5):609-613.
- [17] 金瑾. 高阶线性微分方程解的二阶导数的不动点[J]. 数学理论与应用, 2007, 27(4):107-113.  
Jin J. The fixed point of two order derivatives of solutions of higher order linear differential equations[J]. Mathematical Theory and Applications, 2007, 27(4):107-113.
- [18] 金瑾. 一类高阶齐次微分方程亚纯解的超级及其不动点[J]. 华中师范大学学报:自然科学版, 2011, 45(1):18-22.  
Jin J. On the fix poin and hyper order of meromorphic solutions of aclass of higher order homogeneous linear differential equations[J]. Journal of Huazhong Normal University: Natural Sciences Edition, 2011, 45(1):18-22.
- [19] Jin J. The hyper order of solutions of higher order linear differential equations with analytic coefficients in the unit disc[C]//Proceedings of the 5th International Congress on Mathematical Biology (ICMB2011). [S. l.]: [s. n.], 2011:131-142.
- [20] 石宁生, 金瑾. 一类微分方程的解及其解的导数与不动点的关系[M]. 数学的实践与认识, 2011, 41(22):185-190.  
Shi N S, Jin J. The relatween solutions of a claas of differential equation and the derivatives of solutions with the fixed points[J]. Mathematics in Practice and Theory, 2011, 41(22):185-190.
- [21] 金瑾. 高阶复微分方程解的超级的角域分布[M]. 数学的实践与认识, 2008, 38(12):178-187.  
Jin J. The angular distribution of the solutions of higher order differential equation[J]. Mathematics in Practice and Theory, 2008, 38(12):178-167.
- [22] Jin J. The fixed point and hyper order of solutions of higher order nonhomogeneous linear differential equations with meromorphic function coeffcents [J]. Mechanicaland Aerospace Engineering(ICMAE2011), 2011, 110:3297-3300.

## The Between Solutions of Higher Order Linear Differential Equations and Small Functions in the Unit Disc

JIN Jin

(Mathematics Department, Bijie University, Bijie Guizhou 551700, China)

**Abstract:** In this paper, we applied the Nevanlinna value distribution theory and methods and investigated the complex oscillation of the higher order: the homogeneous and nonhomogeneous linear differential equations whose coefficients are analytic functions in the unit disc. We also investigate the relation between solutions of the higher order homogeneous and nonhomogeneous linear differential equation with coefficients are analytic functions in the unit disc and their smaller functions, growth. We obtain some precise estimations between 1st and 2nd derivatives the solution of the higher orderhomogeneous and nonhomogeneous linear differential equation with coefficients are analytic functions in the unit disc and their smaller functions, which has generalized and improved some known results

**Key words:** unit disc; higher order linear differential equations; small functions; analytic function; hyper order; exponent of convergence

(责任编辑 方 兴)