

一类牛顿插值级数的推广*

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本文研究半平面 $\operatorname{Re} z > a$ 内解析的函数 $f(z)$ 能展成形如

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{z}{\lambda_k}\right), \quad 0 < \lambda_k \leq \lambda_{k+1} \rightarrow \infty \quad (1)$$

的牛顿插值级数的充要条件, 我们推广了[1, 2]的工作, 他们只考虑 $\lambda_k = k, k^a$ 的情况.

下文一律以字母 M 表示 $O(1)$.

熟知(见[3])级数(1)与级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \exp \left[- \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{1}{j} \left(\frac{z}{\lambda_k}\right)^j \right] \quad (2)$$

同时敛散, 其中 p (假定存在) 是使 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n^{-(p+1)} < \infty$ 的最小正整数, 又(1)及(2)有收敛横坐标 λ :

$$\lambda = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \right| / \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k^{-1}, \quad \lambda \geq 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda = \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k \right| / \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k^{-1}, \quad \lambda < 0. \quad (4)$$

设 $\psi(r)$ 为定义于 $[0, \infty)$ 上的连续正函数, 满足条件:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d \log \psi(r)}{d \log r} = \rho, \quad 0 < \rho < \infty, \quad (5)$$

我们从(5)易推出: 对于 $\varepsilon > 0$, 当 r 充分大时有

$$t^{\rho-\varepsilon} \leq \psi(rt)/\psi(r) \leq t^{\rho+\varepsilon}, \quad t \geq 1, \quad (6)$$

$$|\psi(rt)/\psi(r) - t^{\rho}| \leq \varepsilon, \quad 0 < a \leq t \leq \beta < \infty. \quad (7)$$

设 $\{\lambda_n\}$ 为一序列, $0 < \lambda_n \leq \lambda_{n+1} \rightarrow \infty$, 它有密度:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(r)}{\psi(r)} = D, \quad 0 < D < \infty, \quad (8)$$

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其中 $n(r)$ 为 $\{\lambda_n\}$ 在 $|z| \leq r$ 上的个数(重点重计)。

设 $p(t, \theta) = (1 - t \cos \theta) / (1 + t^2 - 2t \cos \theta)$, 令

$$h(\rho, \theta) = \int_0^{1/2 \cos \theta} p(t, \theta) t^{\rho-1} dt, \quad \cos \theta > 0. \quad (9)$$

定理 1 设函数 $f(z)$ 在半平面 $\operatorname{Re} z > a$ ($-\infty < a < \infty$) 内解析, 且存在一个 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使

$$|f(a + re^{i\theta})| \leq M e^{\phi(r)[Dh(\rho, \theta) - \delta(\rho, \varepsilon, \theta)]}, \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\delta(\rho, \varepsilon, \theta) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon, & \rho < 2 \\ (D + \varepsilon) \int_{1/4}^{1/2 \cos \theta} t^{\rho-3} |t^\varepsilon - 1| dt, & \rho \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

则当 $\{\lambda_n\}$ 满足 (5) 且积分

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\psi(r)}{r^2} dr = \infty \quad (12)$$

时, $f(z)$ 可展成牛顿级数 (1), 在 $\operatorname{Re} z > a$ 内一致收敛, 其中

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_n} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\xi}{\lambda_k}} \cdot \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - \lambda_{n+1}}, \quad (13)$$

C_n 为 $\operatorname{Re} z > a$ 内包有大于 a 的 λ_k ($k \leq n+1$) 的任一闭路。

证 不妨设 $f(z)$ 在 $z=a$ 处连续, 且 $a \neq \lambda_n$, $n=1, 2, \dots$, 否则以 $a + \varepsilon_1$ 代替 a 。在定理所提闭路 C_n 之下, 由恒等式

$$\frac{1}{\xi - z} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\xi - \lambda_{k+1}} \prod_{j=1}^k \frac{z - \lambda_j}{\xi - \lambda_j} + \frac{1}{\xi - z} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{z - \lambda_k}{\xi - \lambda_k}$$

及哥西积分公式得

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k \prod_{m=1}^k \left(1 - \frac{z}{\lambda_m}\right) + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_n} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1 - \frac{z}{\lambda_k}}{1 - \frac{\xi}{\lambda_k}} \cdot \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{\xi - z}.$$

以 $R_n(z)$ 表示最后一项, 并令 $\xi' = \xi - a$, $z' = z - a$ 得

$$R_n(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C'_n} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1 - \frac{z'}{\lambda_k - a}}{\frac{\xi'}{\lambda_k - a}} \cdot \frac{f(a + \xi')}{\xi' - z'} d\xi'.$$

取线路 C'_n 为

$$r = 2(\lambda_n - a) \cos \theta, \quad \xi' = re^{i\theta}$$

设

$$d_n(\xi') = \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n - a \leq r/2 \cos \theta} \left(1 - \frac{\xi'}{\lambda_k - a}\right)$$

则由 $\log |1 - 2 \cos \theta e^{i\theta}| = 0$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \log |d_n(\xi')| &= \int_{1-}^{r/2\cos\theta} \log \left| 1 - \frac{re^{i\theta}}{t} \right| dn(t) \\ &= \int_{1-}^{r/2\cos\theta} \frac{(r^2 - rt \cos\theta)n(t)dt}{t(t^2 + r^2 - 2rt \cos\theta)} + O(\log(1+r)). \end{aligned}$$

由(8)及(5)易得 $\int_0^{\sigma r} = O(\psi(\sigma r)) + O(1)$. 于是

$$\log |d_n(\xi')| = \int_{\sigma r}^{r/2\cos\theta} \frac{(r^2 - rt \cos\theta)n(t)dt}{t(t^2 + r^2 - 2rt \cos\theta)} + O(\psi(\sigma r)) + O(\log(1+r)). \quad (14)$$

$$\text{设} \quad n(t) = D\psi(t)(1 + \beta(t)), \quad \beta_0(t) = \sup_{t \leq r < \infty} \beta(t), \quad (15)$$

则由(8), $\beta_0(t) \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow \infty$. 我们有

$$\int_{\sigma r}^{r/2\cos\theta} = D\psi(r)h(\rho, \theta) + a_1(r, \theta) + a_2(r, \theta) + a_3(r, \theta), \quad (16)$$

其中 $h(\rho, \theta)$ 是(9), 而

$$\begin{aligned} a_1(r, \theta) &= D \int_{\sigma r}^{r/2\cos\theta} \frac{(r^2 - rt \cos\theta)\psi(t)\beta(t)dt}{t(t^2 + r^2 - 2rt \cos\theta)}, \\ a_2(r, \theta) &= -D\psi(r) \int_0^{\sigma} p(t, \theta) t^{\rho-1} dt, \\ a_3(r, \theta) &= D\psi(r) \int_{\sigma}^{1/2\cos\theta} p(t, \theta) \left[\frac{\psi(rt)}{\psi(r)} - t^{\rho} \right] \frac{dt}{t}. \end{aligned}$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |a_1(r, \theta)| &\leq D\beta_0(\sigma, r) \int_{\sigma r}^{r/2\cos\theta} \frac{(r^2 - rt \cos\theta)\psi(t)dt}{t(t^2 + r^2 - 2rt \cos\theta)} \\ &\leq \beta_0(\sigma r) [D\psi(r)h(\rho, \theta) + |a_2(r, \theta)| + |a_3(r, \theta)|], \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$|a_2(r, \theta)| \leq M\psi(r) \int_0^{\sigma} t^{\rho-1} dt \leq M\sigma^{\rho}\psi(r), \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |a_3(r, \theta)| &\leq D\psi(r) \left(\int_{\sigma}^{1/4} t^{-3} \left| \frac{\psi(rt)}{\psi(r)} - t^{\rho} \right| dt + \int_{1/4}^{1/2\cos\theta} t^{\rho-3} |t^{\varepsilon_1} - 1| dt \right) \\ &\leq M\sigma^{-2}\varepsilon_1\psi(r) + D\psi(r) \int_{1/4}^{1/2\cos\theta} t^{\rho-3} |t^{\varepsilon_1} - 1| dt, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

对于 $\sigma > 0, \varepsilon_1 > 0$, 当 r 充分大时成立. 有关计算用了(6)及(7).

因为 $\log(1+r) = o(\psi(r))$; $\psi(\sigma r) = M\sigma^{\rho}\psi(r)$; $\sigma^{\rho} \rightarrow 0 (\sigma \rightarrow 0)$; $\beta_0(t) \rightarrow 0 (t \rightarrow \infty)$, 于是由(14)–(19), 只要先取 σ 充分小, 然后固定 σ , 再取 ε_1 充分小, 就有

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \log |d_n(\xi')| - D\psi(r)h(\rho, \theta) \right| \\ &< \psi(r) \left(\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_2 h(\rho, \theta) + (D + \varepsilon_2) \int_{1/4}^{1/2\cos\theta} t^{\rho-3} |t^{\varepsilon_1} - 1| dt \right), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

对于 $\varepsilon_2 > 0$, 当 r 充分大时成立.

$$\text{因为} \quad \left| \log \prod_{-a < \lambda_k - a < 1} \left| 1 - \frac{re^{i\theta}}{\lambda_k - a} \right| \right| \leq \varepsilon_2 \psi(r),$$

并注意当 $\rho < 2$ 时(20)右边的积分收敛, 我们有

$$\left| \log \prod_{-\alpha < \lambda_k - \alpha < r/2 \cos \theta} \left| 1 - \frac{re^{i\theta}}{\lambda_k - \alpha} \right| - D\psi(r)h(\rho, \theta) \right| < \left(\delta(\rho, \varepsilon, \theta) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) \psi(r). \quad (21)$$

由路线 C'_n 的取法, 注意(20)及(21),

$$\log \prod_{k=1}^n \left| 1 - \frac{\xi'}{\lambda_k - \alpha} \right| > D\psi(r)h(\rho, \theta) - \delta(\rho, \varepsilon, \theta) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \psi(r). \quad (22)$$

最后, 由 $1/|\xi' - z'| \leq M$, $|d\xi'| \leq M\lambda_n d\theta$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|R_n(z)|}{\prod_{k=1}^n \left| 1 - \frac{z'}{\lambda_k - \alpha} \right|} &\leq \int_{C'_n} \frac{|f(\alpha + \xi') d\xi'|}{|\xi' - z'| \prod_{k=1}^n \left| 1 - \frac{\xi'}{\lambda_k - \alpha} \right|} = \int_{C'_n \cap (|\xi'| \leq r_0)} + \int_{C'_n \cap (|\xi'| > r_0)} \\ &\leq M + M \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \lambda_n e^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \phi[2(\lambda_n - \alpha) \cos \theta]} d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

将最后的积分写成 $\int_{0 \leq \cos \theta \leq M/\lambda_n} + \int_{M/\lambda_n < \cos \theta \leq 1}$ 就得 $O(1)$. 我们得到

$$|R_n(z)| \leq M \sum_{k=1}^n \left| 1 - \frac{z'}{\lambda_k - \alpha} \right| = M \sum_{k=1}^n \left| 1 - \frac{z - \alpha}{\lambda_k - \alpha} \right|$$

由条件(12)易得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n^{-1} = \infty$, 于是当 $\operatorname{Re}(z - \alpha) > 0$ 时, 按无穷乘积的性质得

$$R_n(z) \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

定理 1 证毕.

定理 2 设序列 $\{\lambda_n\}$ 及函数 $\psi(r)$ 满足条件(5), (8). 如果级数(1)在 $\operatorname{Re} z > \alpha$ 内表示一解析函数, 则它的前 n 项部份和 $S_n(z)$ 有估计式

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{n \geq 0} |S_n(z)| &< e^{\phi(r)[Dh(\rho, \theta) + \delta(\rho, \varepsilon, \theta)]}, \\ r &\geq r_0, \quad z = \alpha_1 + re^{i\theta}, \quad \alpha < \alpha_1 \neq \lambda_n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

特别

$$|f(\alpha_1 + re^{i\theta})| < e^{\psi(r)[Dh(\rho, \theta) + \delta(\rho, \varepsilon, \theta)]}, \quad r \geq r_0. \quad (24)$$

证 设 $d_n(z) = \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{z}{\lambda_k} \right)$. 如果 $\alpha \geq 0$, 则令 $A_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} S_n(z) &= \sum_{k=0}^n a_k d_k(z) = A_0 + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k - A_{k-1}) d_k(z) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n A_k \frac{z}{\lambda_{k+1}} d_k(z) + \frac{A_0 z}{\lambda_1} + A_n d_n(z). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

如果 $\alpha < 0$, 则令 $A_n = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k$ 得

$$S_n(z) = - \sum_{k=1}^n A_k \frac{z}{\lambda_{k+1}} d_k(z) + f(0) - A_n d_n(z). \quad (26)$$

因此, 当 $-\infty < \alpha < \infty$ 时,

$$|S_n(z)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{|z|}{\lambda_{k+1}} |A_k| |d_k(z)| + M(1+r) + |A_n d_n(z)|. \quad (27)$$

$$\text{设} \quad |S_n^*(z)| = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{|A_k|}{\lambda_{k+1}} |d_k(z)|. \quad (28)$$

对于 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, 由 (3), (4),

$$|S_n^*(z)| \leq M \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{|d_k(z)|}{\lambda_k} e^{(\alpha + \varepsilon_1) \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{1}{\lambda_s}},$$

对于 $z = a_1 + re^{i\theta}$ ($a_1 > a$), 取正数 p , 使

$$\left| \prod_{s=1}^k \left(1 - \frac{a_1}{\lambda_s}\right) e^{j \sum_{s=1}^p \frac{1}{j} \left(\frac{a_1}{\lambda_s}\right)^j} \right| \leq M.$$

当 $2\varepsilon_1 < a_1 - a$ 时我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |S_n^*(z)| &\leq M \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\lambda_k} e^{(\alpha + \varepsilon_1) \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{1}{\lambda_s}} \prod_{s=1}^k \left| 1 - \frac{a_1 + re^{i\theta}}{\lambda_s} \right| \\ &\leq M \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_k} e^{(\alpha + \varepsilon_1) \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{1}{\lambda_s}} \prod_{s=1}^k \left| 1 - \frac{a_1}{\lambda_s} \right| \prod_{s=1}^k \left| 1 - \frac{re^{i\theta}}{\lambda_s - a_1} \right| \\ &= M \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_k} e^{(\alpha + \varepsilon_1) \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{1}{\lambda_s}} \cdot e^{-\sum_{s=1}^k \frac{1}{j} \sum_{j=1}^p \left(\frac{a_1}{\lambda_s}\right)^j} \\ &\quad \times \left| \prod_{s=1}^k \left(1 - \frac{a_1}{\lambda_s}\right) e^{j \sum_{s=1}^p \frac{1}{j} \left(\frac{a_1}{\lambda_s}\right)^j} \right| \left| \prod_{s=1}^k \left(1 - \frac{re^{i\theta}}{\lambda_s - a_1}\right) \right| \\ &\leq M \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_k} e^{(\alpha + 2\varepsilon_1 - a_1) \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{1}{\lambda_s}} \prod_{s=1}^k \left| 1 - \frac{re^{i\theta}}{\lambda_s - a_1} \right| \\ &\leq M \max \prod_{s=1}^k \left| 1 - \frac{re^{i\theta}}{\lambda_s - a_1} \right| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_k} e^{-\delta \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{1}{\lambda_s}}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\delta = a_1 - a - 2\varepsilon_1 > 0$.

设 $\varphi(x)$ 是连结 λ_k 的折线, 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_k} e^{-\delta \sum_{s=1}^k \frac{1}{\lambda_s}} \leq M \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\varphi(x)} e^{-\delta \int_1^x \frac{dt}{\varphi(t)}} = O(1).$$

我们得到

$$|S_n^*(z)| \leq M \max_{k \geq 1} \prod_{s=1}^k \left| 1 - \frac{re^{i\theta}}{\lambda_s - a_1} \right|.$$

同样估计 $A_n d_n(z)$ 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} |S_n(z)| &\leq Mr \max_{n \geq 1} \prod_{k=1}^n \left| 1 - \frac{re^{i\theta}}{\lambda_k - a_1} \right| + O(r) \\ &= Mr \prod_{-a_1 < \lambda_k - a_1 < r/2 \cos \theta} \left| 1 - \frac{re^{i\theta}}{\lambda_k - a_1} \right| + O(r). \end{aligned}$$

由(21)得定理2.

推论1 如果我们以条件

$$0 < \rho_1 = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \psi(r)}{\log r} \leq \overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \psi(r)}{\log r} = \rho_2 < 2 \quad (29)$$

代替条件(5), 以

$$|f(a + re^{i\theta})| \leq M e^{\sigma \phi(r)}$$

代替(10), 其中 σ 是只依赖于 ρ_2 的充分小的常数, 则当积分(12)发散时, $f(z)$ 在 $\operatorname{Re} z > a$ 内可展成牛顿级数(1).

推论2 在定理2中以(29)代替(5), 那么

$$\begin{aligned} |S_n(z)| &\leq M e^{A \phi(r)}, \quad z = a_1 + re^{i\theta}, \quad a_1 > a, \\ |f(a_1 + re^{i\theta})| &\leq M e^{A \phi(r)}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 M 与 n 无关, A 是一个只依赖于 ρ_1 的常数.

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On the Extension of a Class of Newton's Interpolation Series

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Abstract

Theorem 1 Let $\psi(r)$ be a really continuous and differentiable function on $[0, \infty)$ to satisfy that

$$(*) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d \log \psi(r)}{d \log r} = \rho, \quad 0 < \rho < \infty.$$

Let sequence $\{\lambda_n\}$ satisfy $0 < \lambda_n \leq \lambda_{n+1} \rightarrow \infty$ and have the density

$$(**) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(r)}{\psi(r)} = D, \quad 0 < D < \infty,$$

where $n(r)$ be the number of $\{\lambda_n\}$ lying on $|\lambda| \leq r$. Suppose that the function $f(z)$ be analytic for $\operatorname{Re} z > a$ and there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$, such that

$$|f(a + re^{i\theta})| \leq M e^{\psi(r)[Dh(\rho, \theta) - \delta(\rho, \theta, \varepsilon)]},$$

where $\delta(\rho, \theta, \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0 (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$ for $|\theta| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, particularly $\delta(\rho, \theta, \varepsilon) = \varepsilon$, if $\rho < 2$; and where

$$h(\rho, \theta) = \int_0^{1/2 \cos \theta} \frac{(1 - t \cos \theta) t^{\rho-1} dt}{1 - 2t \cos \theta + t^2}.$$

If

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\psi(r)}{r^2} dr = \infty,$$

then $f(z)$ can be expanded in Newton's series in the form

$$(***) \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{z}{\lambda_k}\right),$$

whose coefficient

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_n} \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{(\xi - \lambda_{n+1}) \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{\lambda_k}\right)},$$

where C_n be a simple closed curve in $\operatorname{Re} z > a$ containing the points $z = \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{n+1}$ in its interior.

Theorem 2 Let $\{\lambda_n\}$ and $\psi(r)$ satisfy the conditions (*) and (**). If Newton's series (***) is convergent in $\operatorname{Re} z > \alpha$, then its part sum $S_n(z)$ of the first n terms satisfies that

$$\sup_{n \geq 0} |S_n(z)| \leq M e^{\psi(r)[h(\rho, \theta) + \delta(\rho, \theta, \varepsilon)]}, \quad z = \alpha_1 + re^{i\theta}, \quad \alpha_1 > \alpha,$$

particularly,

$$|f(\alpha_1 + re^{i\theta})| \leq M e^{\psi(r)[Dh(\rho, \theta) + \delta(\rho, \theta, \varepsilon)]}.$$

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