

# 非自伴 Dirac 算子的迹公式

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**摘要:** 本文研究了非自伴 Dirac 算子的一般两点边值问题的渐近迹. 首先运用平移算子得到了其 Cauchy 问题解的渐近式, 并由此及边界条件, 构造了整函数  $\omega(\lambda)$ , 利用它将边界条件分为八种基本类型, 最后采用留数的方法, 得到了四种主要类型的特征值的渐近迹公式.

**关键词:** Dirac 算子; 整函数; 留数方法; 迹公式.

**MSC(2000):** 45C05

**中图分类号:** O175.9

## 1 引言

本文将研究下面的非自伴 Dirac 算子的两点边界条件下的渐近迹:

$$B \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = \lambda y, \tag{1}$$

$$M_1(y) = a_1 y_2(\pi) + a_2 y_1(\pi) + a_3 y_2(0) + a_4 y_1(0) = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$M_2(y) = b_1 y_2(\pi) + b_2 y_1(\pi) + b_3 y_2(0) + b_4 y_1(0) = 0, \tag{3}$$

这里

$$y = (y_1, y_2)^T, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, P(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -p(x) & 0 \\ 0 & -r(x) \end{pmatrix}.$$

其中  $r(x), p(x)$  是  $[0, \pi]$  上的实函数,  $a_i, b_i$  为常数.

微分算子迹在微分算子的谱理论以及孤立子与可积系统理论<sup>[1-3]</sup> 研究中有很重要的作用. 在多数情况下, 微分算子的单个特征值的计算比较困难, 而整个信息比较容易获得, 例如, 在矩阵理论中, 我们知道, 所有特征值之和等于对角线元素之和, 即矩阵的迹, 特征值的二次基本对称函数等于矩阵的所有二阶主子式之和, 特征值的三次基本对称函数等于矩阵的所有三阶主子式之和. 事实上, 我们有时并不需要知道单个的特征值或点谱, 而只关心微分算子谱的分布及整体行为, 特别是其渐近性态.

L.M. Gelfand 和 B.M. Levitan 在 1953 年获得了以下 Sturm-liouville 问题<sup>[4]</sup> 的迹公式:

$$-y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y, \quad y(0) = y(\pi) = 0,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\lambda_n - n^2 - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} q(x)dx) = \frac{q(0) + q(\pi)}{4} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} q(x)dx.$$

随后,关于迹公式的研究出现了一系列的论文<sup>[4,5]</sup>,但是,这些方法不能用于非自伴的情形.1981年曹策问对非自伴的 Sturm-Liouville 算子的渐近迹得到了很好的结果<sup>[6]</sup>,并提出了留数的方法.他主要利用平移算子和一个积分恒等式,将微分算子迹的计算转化为某些亚纯函数在回路族上的计算.

本文将利用平移算子及留数方法得到上述非自伴 Dirac 算子的渐近迹.

## 2 Cauchy 问题解的渐近式

令  $A_1 = B \frac{d}{dx} + P(x)$ , 则问题

$$A_1 y = \lambda y, \quad y_1(0) = \cos \beta, \quad y_2(0) = -\sin \beta$$

的解  $\varphi(x)$  可表示为

$$\varphi(x) = R(x)f(x) + \int_0^x K(x,s)f(s)ds, \quad (4)$$

其中  $f(x)$  是  $(B_1 y = \lambda y, y_1(0) = \cos \alpha, y_2(0) = -\sin \alpha)$  的解, 这里  $B_1 = B \frac{d}{dx}$ ,

$$R(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [q(\xi) + r(\xi)]d\xi + \alpha - \beta) & -\sin(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [q(\xi) + r(\xi)]d\xi + \alpha - \beta) \\ -\sin(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [q(\xi) + r(\xi)]d\xi + \alpha - \beta) & \cos(\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [q(\xi) + r(\xi)]d\xi + \alpha - \beta) \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$K(x,s) = \frac{1}{2}[H(x+s) + BH(x+s)B] + \frac{1}{2}[H(x-s) - BH(x-s)B] + \frac{1}{2} \int_x^{x+s} (-BG(t, x+s-t) + G(t, x+s-t)B)dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-s}^x (G(t, t-x+s)B - BG(t, t-x+s))dt,$$

$$H(x) = K(x,0), \quad G(x,t) = -P(x)K(x,t)$$

令  $\beta = 0$ , 将 (4) 分部积分, 得到满足初值条件  $(\varphi_1(0) = 1, \varphi_2(0) = 0)$  的解  $\varphi(x)$  对  $\lambda$  的渐近式

$$\varphi_1(x) = \cos(\eta(x)) + \frac{1}{\lambda}K_1(x,\lambda) + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}K_2(x,\lambda) + O(\frac{e^{|\tau|x}}{\lambda^3}), \quad (5)$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = \sin(\eta(x)) + \frac{1}{\lambda}T_1(x,\lambda) + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}T_2(x,\lambda) + O(\frac{e^{|\tau|x}}{\lambda^3}), \quad (6)$$

其中  $\eta(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x A(s)ds + \lambda x - \alpha$ ,  $\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x A(s)ds + \lambda x + \alpha$ ,

$$K_1(x,\lambda) = \frac{1}{4} \cos(\sigma(x))B(0) - \frac{1}{4} \cos(\eta(x))B(x) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(\eta(x)) \int_0^x B^2(s)ds,$$

$$K_2(x,\lambda) = \frac{1}{8} \sin(\eta(x))B'(x) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(\sigma(x))B'(0) + \frac{1}{8} \cos(\eta(x))A(x)B(x) - \frac{1}{8} \cos(\sigma(x))A(0)B(0) + \frac{1}{16} \cos(\eta(x))B^2(0) - \frac{1}{16} \cos(\sigma(x))B(0)B(x) + \frac{1}{16} \cos(\eta(x)) \int_0^x B'(s)B(s)ds - \frac{1}{16} \int_0^x A(s)B^2(s)ds \sin(\eta(x)) + \frac{1}{32} \sin(\sigma(x)) \int_0^x B^2(s)ds B(0) - \frac{1}{32} \sin(\sigma(x))B(x) - \frac{1}{128} \cos(\eta(x))(\int_0^x B^2(s)ds)^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_1(x, \lambda) &= \frac{1}{4} \sin(\eta(x))B(0) + \frac{1}{4} \sin(\sigma(x))B(x) - \frac{1}{8} \cos(\eta(x)) \int_0^x B^2(s)ds, \\
T_2(x, \lambda) &= \frac{1}{8} \cos(\eta(x))B'(x) - \frac{1}{8} \cos(\sigma(x))B'(0) - \frac{1}{8} \sin(\eta(x))A(x)B(x) - \frac{1}{8} \sin(\sigma(x))A(0)B(0) + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{16} \sin(\eta(x))B^2(0) + \frac{1}{16} \sin(\eta(x))B(0)B(x) + \frac{1}{16} \sin(\eta(x)) \int_0^x B'(s)B(s)ds + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{16} \int_0^x A(s)B^2(s)ds \cos(\eta(x)) - \frac{1}{32} \cos(\eta(x)) \int_0^x B^2(s)ds B(0) - \frac{1}{32} \cos(\sigma(x))B(x) - \\
&\quad \frac{1}{128} \sin(\eta(x)) \left( \int_0^x B^2(s)ds \right)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

令  $\beta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 将 (4) 式分部积分, 得到满足初值条件 ( $\psi_1(0) = 1, \psi_2(0) = 0$ ) 的解  $\psi(x)$  对  $\lambda$  的渐近式

$$\psi_1(x) = -\sin(\eta(x)) + \frac{1}{\lambda} M_1(x, \lambda) + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} M_2(x, \lambda) + O\left(\frac{e^{|\tau|x}}{\lambda^3}\right), \quad (7)$$

$$\psi_2(x) = \cos(\eta(x)) + \frac{1}{\lambda} N_1(x, \lambda) + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} N_2(x, \lambda) + O\left(\frac{e^{|\tau|x}}{\lambda^3}\right), \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
M_1(x, \lambda) &= -\frac{1}{4} \sin(\sigma(x))B(0) + \frac{1}{4} \sin(\eta(x))B(x) + \frac{1}{8} \cos(\eta(x)) \int_0^x B^2(s)ds, \\
M_2(x, \lambda) &= \frac{1}{8} \cos(\eta(x))B'(x) + \frac{1}{8} \cos(\sigma(x))B'(0) - \frac{1}{8} \sin(\eta(x))A(x)B(x) + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{8} \sin(\sigma(x))A(0)B(0) - \frac{1}{16} \sin(\eta(x))B^2(0) + \frac{1}{16} \sin(\sigma(x))B(0)B(x) - \\
&\quad \frac{1}{16} \sin(\eta(x)) \int_0^x B'(s)B(s)ds - \frac{1}{16} \int_0^x A(s)B^2(s)ds \cos(\eta(x)) + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{32} \cos(\sigma(x)) \int_0^x B^2(s)ds B(0) - \frac{1}{32} \cos(\sigma(x))B(x) + \frac{1}{128} \sin(\eta(x)) \left( \int_0^x B^2(s)ds \right)^2, \\
N_1(x, \lambda) &= \frac{1}{4} \cos(\eta(x))B(0) + \frac{1}{4} \cos(\sigma(x))B(x) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(\eta(x)) \int_0^x B^2(s)ds, \\
N_2(x, \lambda) &= -\frac{1}{8} \sin(\eta(x))B'(x) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(\sigma(x))B'(0) - \frac{1}{8} \cos(\eta(x))A(x)B(x) - \\
&\quad \frac{1}{8} \cos(\sigma(x))A(0)B(0) + \frac{1}{16} \cos(\eta(x))B^2(0) + \frac{1}{16} \cos(\eta(x))B(0)B(x) + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{16} \cos(\eta(x)) \int_0^x B'(s)B(s)ds - \frac{1}{16} \int_0^x A(s)B^2(s)ds \sin(\eta(x)) + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{32} \sin(\eta(x)) \int_0^x B^2(s)ds B(0) + \frac{1}{32} \sin(\sigma(x))B(x) - \frac{1}{128} \cos(\eta(x)) \left( \int_0^x B^2(s)ds \right)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

也可利用迭代的方法, 求出  $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$  的渐近式.

为简化计算, 本文假定  $\int_0^\pi (q(\xi) + r(\xi))d\xi + \beta - \alpha = 0$ .

### 3 边值问题的分类

我们首先对非自伴 Dirac 算子的两点边值问题 (1)–(3) 按边界条件进行分类.

设 (1) 的通解为  $y = c_1\varphi + c_2\psi$ , 其中  $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)^T$ ,  $\psi = (\psi_1, \psi_2)^T$  是 Cauchy 问题的两个线性无关的解, 代入 (2)(3), 可知 (1)-(3) 的特征值由下面整函数的零点决定:

$$\omega(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} M_1(\varphi) & M_1(\psi) \\ M_2(\varphi) & M_2(\psi) \end{vmatrix} = D_{13}\varphi_2(\pi) + D_{23}\varphi_1(\pi) + D_{41}\psi_2(\pi) + D_{42}\varphi_1(\pi) + D_{21} + D_{43}, \quad (9)$$

其中  $D_{ik} = \begin{vmatrix} a_i & a_k \\ b_i & b_k \end{vmatrix}$ , 将  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \psi_1, \psi_2$  的表达式 (5)-(8) 代入得

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\lambda) = & (D_{13} - D_{42}) \sin \lambda\pi + (D_{23} + D_{41}) \cos \lambda\pi + D_{21} + D_{43} + \\ & \frac{1}{4\lambda} \sin \lambda\pi (B(\pi) + B(0))(D_{13} + D_{42}) + \frac{1}{4\lambda} \cos \lambda\pi (B(0) - B(\pi))(D_{23} - D_{41}) + \\ & \frac{1}{8\lambda} \sin \lambda\pi \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds (D_{23} + D_{41}) + \frac{1}{8\lambda} \cos \lambda\pi \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds (D_{42} - D_{13}) + \\ & \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left[ \frac{1}{8} \cos \lambda\pi (B'(\pi) - B'(0)) - \frac{1}{8} \sin \lambda\pi (A(\pi)B(\pi) + A(0)B(0)) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{32} \cos \lambda\pi \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds (B(\pi) + B(0))(D_{13} + D_{42}) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left[ \frac{1}{8} \sin \lambda\pi (B'(\pi) + B'(0)) + \frac{1}{8} \cos \lambda\pi (A(\pi)B(\pi) - A(0)B(0)) + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{1}{32} \sin \lambda\pi \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds (B(0) - B(\pi))(D_{23} - D_{41}) + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left[ \frac{1}{16} \cos \lambda\pi (B^2(0) - B(0)B(\pi)) + \frac{1}{16} \cos \lambda\pi \int_0^\pi B'(s)B(s) ds - \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{1}{16} \sin \lambda\pi \int_0^\pi B^2(s)A(s) ds - \frac{1}{128} \cos \lambda\pi \left( \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds \right)^2 \right] (D_{23} + D_{41}) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left[ \frac{1}{16} \sin \lambda\pi (B^2(0) + B(0)B(\pi)) + \frac{1}{16} \sin \lambda\pi \int_0^\pi B'(s)B(s) ds + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{1}{16} \cos \lambda\pi \int_0^\pi B^2(s)A(s) ds - \frac{1}{128} \sin \lambda\pi \left( \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds \right)^2 \right] (D_{13} - D_{42}) + O\left(\frac{e^{|\tau|x}}{\lambda^3}\right). \end{aligned}$$

由于各项的系数  $D_{ij}$  决定  $\omega(\lambda)$  中  $\lambda$  的阶数, 据此我们做如下分类:

表一 整函数的分类

	$D_{13} - D_{42}$	$D_{23} + D_{41}$	$D_{13}$	$D_{42}$	$D_{23}$	$D_{41}$	$D_{13} + D_{42}$	$D_{23} - D_{41}$
I	*	*			*			
II	*	*				*		
III	*	0			*	*		
IV	*	0			0	0		
V	0	*			*			
VI	0	*				*		
VII	0	0			*	*		
VIII	0	0	*	*	0	0		
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

其中 \* 表示所示的量不为零, 0 表示为零, 空白的表格表示可以为零, 也可以不为零, 按上表中的分类, 其中第 (IX) 类  $\omega(\lambda)$  为常数, 成为平凡情形. 其余八类分别为:

- I.  $\alpha y_2(\pi) + y_1(\pi) + \gamma y_1(0) = 0, \beta y_2(\pi) + y_2(0) + \delta y_1(0) = 0, \alpha + \delta \neq 0, 1 + \beta\gamma - \delta\alpha \neq 0;$   
 II.  $\alpha y_1(\pi) + \gamma y_2(0) + y_1(0) = 0, y_2(\pi) + \beta y_1(\pi) + \delta y_2(0) = 0, \gamma + \beta \neq 0, 1 + \alpha\delta - \delta\gamma \neq 0;$   
 III.  $\beta y_1(\pi) + \alpha y_2(0) - y_1(0) = 0, \beta y_2(\pi) + y_2(0) + \gamma y_1(0) = 0, (\gamma - \alpha)\beta \neq 0;$   
 IV.  $y_2(\pi) + \beta y_1(0) = 0, y_1(\pi) + \alpha y_2(0) = 0, \alpha \neq \beta;$   
 V.  $\alpha y_2(\pi) + y_1(\pi) - \beta y_1(0) = 0, \gamma y_2(\pi) - \alpha y_1(0) + y_2(0) = 0, 1 + \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma \neq 0;$   
 VI.  $-\alpha y_2(0) + y_1(0) + \beta y_1(\pi) = 0, y_2(\pi) + \alpha y_1(\pi) + \gamma y_2(0) = 0, 1 + \alpha^2 + \beta\gamma \neq 0;$   
 VII.  $\beta y_1(\pi) - \alpha y_2(0) - y_1(0) = 0, \beta y_2(\pi) + y_2(0) - \alpha y_1(0) = 0, \beta \neq 0;$   
 VIII.  $y_2(\pi) + \alpha y_1(0) = 0, y_1(\pi) + \alpha y_2(0) = 0, \alpha \neq 0,$

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  是复常数, 周期边界条件就是 (V) 或 (VI) 中  $\alpha = 0, \beta = -1, \gamma = -1$  时的情形.

## 4 迹公式

我们先对类型 (I) 做详细的研究.

对类型 (I), 将边界条件代入  $\omega(\lambda)$ , 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\lambda) = & (\alpha + \delta) \sin \lambda\pi + (1 + \beta\gamma - \delta\alpha) \cos \lambda\pi + \beta + \gamma + \\ & \frac{1}{4\lambda} \cos \lambda\pi (B(0) - B(\pi))(1 - \gamma\beta + \delta\alpha) - \frac{1}{8\lambda} (\alpha + \delta) \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds \cos \lambda\pi + \\ & \frac{1}{8\lambda} \sin \lambda\pi (1 + \beta\gamma - \delta\alpha) \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds + O\left(\frac{e^{|\tau|x}}{\lambda^2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

则  $\omega(\lambda)$  的主部为

$$\omega_0(\lambda) = (\alpha + \delta) \sin \lambda\pi + (1 + \beta\gamma - \delta\alpha) \cos \lambda\pi + \beta + \gamma = A[\sin \pi(\lambda + \theta_1) - \sin \theta_2\pi],$$

其中  $A = \sqrt{(\alpha + \delta)^2 + (1 + \beta\gamma - \delta\alpha)^2}$ ,  $\cos \theta_1\pi = \frac{\alpha + \delta}{A}$ ,  $\sin \theta_2\pi = -\frac{\beta + \gamma}{A}$ ,  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  为复数, 且  $-1 \leq \operatorname{Re}\theta_1 < 1, 0 \leq \operatorname{Re}\theta_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$  或  $-1 \leq \operatorname{Re}\theta_2 \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ .

$\omega_0(\lambda)$  的零点为:  $\lambda_1 = \theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n, \lambda_2 = 1 - \theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n$  ( $n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$ ), 在平行于实轴的两条直线上交叉分布.

令  $M_1^{(1)} = (B(\pi) + B(0))(\alpha - \delta), M_2^{(1)} = (B(0) - B(\pi))(1 - \gamma\beta + \alpha\delta), M_3^{(1)} = (\alpha + \delta) \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds, M_4^{(1)} = (1 + \beta\gamma - \delta\alpha) \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds$ , 则

$$\frac{\omega(\lambda)}{\omega_0(\lambda)} = 1 + \frac{1}{4\lambda} \left[ \frac{M_1^{(1)} \sin \lambda\pi}{\omega_0(\lambda)} + \frac{M_2^{(1)} \cos \lambda\pi}{\omega_0(\lambda)} - \frac{M_3^{(1)} \cos \lambda\pi}{2\omega_0(\lambda)} + \frac{M_4^{(1)} \sin \lambda\pi}{2\omega_0(\lambda)} \right] + O\left(\frac{e^{|\tau|\pi}}{\lambda^2 \omega_0(\lambda)}\right) \quad (10)$$

容易证明.

**引理 1** 记  $\lambda = \sigma + i\tau$ . 当  $0 \leq \operatorname{Re}\theta_2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时, 取回路  $C_N : \sigma_1 = -\operatorname{Re}\theta_1 + 1 + 2N, \sigma_2 = -\operatorname{Re}\theta_1 - 1 - 2N, \tau_1 = N, \tau_2 = -N$  ( $N = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ); 当  $-1 \leq \operatorname{Re}\theta_2 \leq -\frac{1}{2}$  时, 取回路  $C_N : \sigma_1 = -\operatorname{Re}\theta_1 + 2N, \sigma_2 = -\operatorname{Re}\theta_1 - 2 - 2N, \tau_1 = N, \tau_2 = -N$  ( $N = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ), 在  $C_N$  上,  $\frac{\sin \lambda\pi}{\omega_0(\lambda)}, \frac{\cos \lambda\pi}{\omega_0(\lambda)}, \frac{e^{|\tau|\pi}}{\lambda^2 \omega_0(\lambda)}$  有界.

**命题 1** 当  $N$  充分大时,  $\omega(\lambda)$  与  $\omega_0(\lambda)$  在  $C_N$  内有相同个数的零点.

**证明** 由 (10) 式及引理 1 知:

$$\frac{\omega(\lambda)}{\omega_0(\lambda)} = 1 + \frac{1}{4\lambda} \left[ \frac{M_1^{(1)} \sin \lambda\pi}{\omega_0(\lambda)} + \frac{M_2^{(1)} \cos \lambda\pi}{\omega_0(\lambda)} - \frac{M_3^{(1)} \cos \lambda\pi}{2\omega_0(\lambda)} + \frac{M_4^{(1)} \sin \lambda\pi}{2\omega_0(\lambda)} \right] + O\left(\frac{1}{N^2}\right)$$

当  $N$  充分大时, 在  $C_N$  上有  $|\frac{\omega(\lambda)}{\omega_0(\lambda)} - 1| < 1$ . 有 Rouché 定理得证.

**定理 1** 对问题 (I):

1). 当  $\sin \theta_1 \pi \neq \sin \theta_2 \pi$ ,  $|\operatorname{Re} \theta_2| \neq \frac{1}{2}$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\lambda_n + 2\theta_1 - 1 - (\frac{M_4^{(1)}}{8A} + \frac{M_1^{(1)}}{4A}) (\frac{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)\pi}{\pi(1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi} - \frac{\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi}) - \\ & (\frac{M_2^{(1)}}{4A} - \frac{M_3^{(1)}}{8A}) (\frac{\cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi} + \frac{\cos(\theta_2 + \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(1 - \theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi})] \\ & = -(\frac{M_3^{(1)}}{8A} + \frac{M_2^{(1)}}{4A}) \frac{1}{\sin \theta_1 \pi - \sin \theta_2 \pi}; \end{aligned}$$

2). 当  $\sin \theta_1 \pi = \sin \theta_2 \pi$ ,  $|\operatorname{Re} \theta_2| \neq \frac{1}{2}$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\lambda_n + 2\theta_1 - 1 - (\frac{M_4^{(1)}}{8A} + \frac{M_1^{(1)}}{4A}) (\frac{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)\pi}{\pi(1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi} - \frac{\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi}) + \\ & (\frac{M_2^{(1)}}{4A} - \frac{M_3^{(1)}}{8A}) (\frac{\cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi} + \frac{\cos(\theta_2 + \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(1 - \theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi})] = 0; \end{aligned}$$

3). 当  $\sin \theta_1 \pi \neq \sin \theta_2 \pi$ ,  $|\operatorname{Re} \theta_2| = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{Im} \theta_2 = 0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [2\lambda_n + 2\theta_1 - 2\theta_2 - (\frac{M_4^{(1)}}{8A} + \frac{M_1^{(1)}}{4A}) (\frac{2 \sin \theta_1 \pi}{\pi(2n - \theta_1 + \theta_2)} - \frac{2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi^2(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n)^2 \sin \theta_2 \pi}) - \\ & (\frac{M_2^{(1)}}{4A} - \frac{M_3^{(1)}}{8A}) (\frac{2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \sin \theta_2 \pi} + \frac{2 \sin \theta_1 \pi}{\pi^2(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n)^2})] \\ & = (-\frac{M_3^{(1)}}{8A} + \frac{M_2^{(1)}}{4A}) \frac{1}{\sin \theta_1 \pi - \sin \theta_2 \pi}; \end{aligned}$$

4). 当  $\sin \theta_1 \pi = \sin \theta_2 \pi$ ,  $|\operatorname{Re} \theta_2| = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{Im} \theta_2 = 0$  时, 有

$$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [2\lambda_n - (\frac{M_4^{(1)}}{8A} + \frac{M_1^{(1)}}{4A}) \frac{\sin \theta_1 \pi}{\pi n} + \frac{\sin \theta_1 \pi}{2\pi^2 n^2} (\frac{M_2^{(1)}}{4A} - \frac{M_3^{(1)}}{8A})] = \pm 2(-\frac{M_3^{(1)}}{8A} + \frac{M_2^{(1)}}{4A}).$$

**证明** 由命题 1, 当  $N$  充分大时, 对下面的恒等式沿  $C_N$  作回路积分:

$$\lambda [\frac{\omega'(\lambda)}{\omega(\lambda)} - \frac{\omega_0'(\lambda)}{\omega_0(\lambda)}] = -\ln \frac{\omega(\lambda)}{\omega_0(\lambda)} + \frac{d}{d\lambda} [\lambda \ln \frac{\omega(\lambda)}{\omega_0(\lambda)}],$$

$\ln \frac{\omega(\lambda)}{\omega_0(\lambda)}$  沿  $C_N$  为单值解析函数, 故右边的第二项的积分为零,

$$\ln \frac{\omega(\lambda)}{\omega_0(\lambda)} = \frac{1}{4\lambda} [\frac{M_1^{(1)} \sin \lambda \pi}{\omega_0(\lambda)} + \frac{M_2^{(1)} \cos \lambda \pi}{\omega_0(\lambda)} - \frac{M_3^{(1)} \cos \lambda \pi}{2\omega_0(\lambda)} + \frac{M_4^{(1)} \sin \lambda \pi}{2\omega_0(\lambda)}] + O(\frac{1}{N^2})$$

利用留数定理, 即得证.

用类似的方法得到其它几种类型的迹公式, 这里我们只列出类型 (II), (III), (IV) 的迹公式.

**定理 2** 对问题 (II)

1). 当  $\sin \theta_1 \pi \neq \sin \theta_2 \pi$ ,  $|\operatorname{Re} \theta_2| \neq \frac{1}{2}$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\lambda_n + 2\theta_1 - 1 - (\frac{M_4^{(2)}}{8A} + \frac{M_1^{(2)}}{4A}) (\frac{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)\pi}{\pi(1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi} - \frac{\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi}) - \\ & (\frac{M_2^{(2)}}{4A} + \frac{M_3^{(2)}}{8A}) (\frac{\cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi} + \frac{\cos(\theta_2 + \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(1 - \theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi})] \\ & = -(\frac{M_3^{(2)}}{8A} + \frac{M_2^{(2)}}{4A}) \frac{1}{\sin \theta_1 \pi - \sin \theta_2 \pi}; \end{aligned}$$

2). 当  $\sin \theta_1 \pi = \sin \theta_2 \pi$ ,  $|\operatorname{Re} \theta_2| \neq \frac{1}{2}$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\lambda_n + 2\theta_1 - 1 - (\frac{M_4^{(2)}}{8A} + \frac{M_1^{(2)}}{4A}) (\frac{\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)\pi}{\pi(1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi} - \frac{\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi}) + \\ & (\frac{M_2^{(2)}}{4A} + \frac{M_3^{(2)}}{8A}) (\frac{\cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi} + \frac{\cos(\theta_2 + \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(1 - \theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \cos \theta_2 \pi})] = 0; \end{aligned}$$

3). 当  $\sin \theta_1 \pi \neq \sin \theta_2 \pi$ ,  $|\operatorname{Re} \theta_2| = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{Im} \theta_2 = 0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [2\lambda_n - 2\theta_1 - 2\theta_2 - (\frac{M_4^{(2)}}{8A} + \frac{M_1^{(2)}}{4A}) (\frac{2 \sin \theta_1 \pi}{\pi(2n - \theta_1 + \theta_2)} - \frac{2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi^2(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n)^2 \sin \theta_2 \pi}) - \\ & (\frac{M_2^{(2)}}{4A} + \frac{M_3^{(2)}}{8A}) (\frac{2 \sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)\pi}{\pi(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n) \sin \theta_2 \pi} + \frac{2 \sin \theta_1 \pi}{\pi^2(\theta_2 - \theta_1 + 2n)^2})] \\ & = (\frac{M_3^{(2)}}{8A} + \frac{M_2^{(2)}}{4A}) \frac{1}{\sin \theta_1 \pi - \sin \theta_2 \pi}; \end{aligned}$$

4). 当  $\sin \theta_1 \pi = \sin \theta_2 \pi$ ,  $|\operatorname{Re} \theta_2| = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{Im} \theta_2 = 0$  时, 有

$$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [2\lambda_n - (\frac{M_4^{(2)}}{8A} + \frac{M_1^{(2)}}{4A}) \frac{\sin \theta_1 \pi}{\pi n} + \frac{\sin \theta_1 \pi}{2\pi^2 n^2} (\frac{M_2^{(2)}}{4A} + \frac{M_3^{(2)}}{8A})] = \pm 2 (\frac{M_3^{(2)}}{8A} + \frac{M_2^{(2)}}{4A}),$$

其中  $A = \sqrt{(\beta + \gamma)^2 + (1 - \beta\gamma + \delta\alpha)^2}$ ,  $\cos \theta_1 \pi = -\frac{\alpha + \delta}{A}$ ,  $\sin \theta_2 \pi = -\frac{\alpha - \delta}{A}$ ,  $\theta_1, \theta_2$  为复数, 且  $-1 \leq \operatorname{Re} \theta_1 < 1, 0 \leq \operatorname{Re} \theta_2 \leq 1$  或  $-1 \leq \operatorname{Re} \theta_2 \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ .

令  $M_1^{(2)} = (B(\pi) + B(0))(\beta - \gamma)$ ,  $M_2^{(2)} = (B(0) - B(\pi))(-1 - \gamma\beta + \alpha\delta)$ ,  $M_3^{(2)} = (\beta + \gamma) \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds$ ,  $M_4^{(2)} = (1 - \beta\gamma + \delta\alpha) \int_0^\pi B^2(s) ds$ .

**定理 3** 对问题 (III)

1). 当  $0 \leq \operatorname{Re} \theta \leq \frac{1}{2}$  或  $-1 \leq \operatorname{Re} \theta \leq -\frac{1}{2}$  时, 有

$$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\lambda_n - 1 + \frac{M_1^{(3)} \sin \theta \pi}{4A\pi \cos \theta \pi} \frac{1 + 2\theta}{(2n - \theta)(2n + 1 + \theta)} + \frac{2M_2^{(3)} + M_3^{(3)}}{8A\pi} \frac{1 + 4n}{(2n - \theta)(2n + 1 + \theta)}] = -\frac{2M_2^{(3)} + M_3^{(3)}}{8A \sin \theta \pi};$$

2). 当  $|\operatorname{Re} \theta| = \frac{1}{2}$  时, 有

$$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} [2\lambda_n + 2\theta - \frac{M_1^{(3)}}{2A\pi^2} \frac{1}{(2n - \theta)^2} + \frac{2M_2^{(3)} + M_3^{(3)}}{2A\pi(2n - \theta)}] = -\frac{2M_2^{(3)} + M_3^{(3)}}{8A \sin \theta \pi},$$

其中  $A = (\gamma - \alpha)\beta$ ,  $\sin \theta\pi = \frac{\beta^2 - 1 - \alpha\gamma}{(\gamma - \alpha)\beta}$ ,  $\theta$  为复数, 且  $0 \leq \operatorname{Re}\theta \leq \frac{1}{2}$  或  $-1 \leq \operatorname{Re}\theta \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ . 令  $M_1^{(3)} = (B(\pi) + B(0))(\alpha + \gamma)\beta$ ,  $M_2^{(3)} = (B(0) - B(\pi))2\beta$ ,  $M_3^{(3)} = (\alpha - \gamma)\beta \int_0^\pi B^2(s)ds$ .

**定理 4** 对问题 (IV)

1). 当  $0 \leq \operatorname{Re}\theta \leq \frac{1}{2}$  或  $-1 \leq \operatorname{Re}\theta \leq -\frac{1}{2}$  时, 有

$$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \lambda_n - 1 + \frac{M_1^{(4)} \sin \theta\pi}{4A\pi \cos \theta\pi} \frac{1 + 2\theta}{(2n - \theta)(2n + 1 + \theta)} + \frac{M_2^{(4)}}{8A\pi} \frac{1 + 4n}{(2n - \theta)(2n + 1 + \theta)} \right] = -\frac{M_2^{(4)}}{8A \sin \theta\pi};$$

2). 当  $|\operatorname{Re}\theta| = \frac{1}{2}$  时,

$$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ 2\lambda_n + 2\theta + \frac{M_1^{(4)}}{2A\pi^2} \frac{1}{(2n - \theta)^2} + \frac{M_2^{(4)}}{2A\pi(2n - \theta)} \right] = -\frac{M_2^{(4)}}{8A \sin \theta\pi},$$

其中  $A = \alpha - \beta$ ,  $\sin \theta\pi = \frac{\alpha\beta - 1}{A}$ . 令  $M_1^{(4)} = (B(\pi) + B(0))(\alpha + \beta)$ ,  $M_2^{(4)} = (\beta - \alpha) \int_0^\pi B^2(s)ds$ .

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## Trace Identities of Non-Self-Adjoint Dirac Operators

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**Abstract:** This paper deals with asymptotic trace of non-self-adjoint Dirac operator eigenvalue problem with two points linear boundary condition. The asymptotic estimations of solution of Cauchy problem are obtained for Dirac equation by use of the transformation matrix operator. By constructing an entire function  $\omega(\lambda)$ , and discussing every term's coefficient of  $\omega(\lambda)$ , boundary conditions are turned into eight element types. By resorting the residue method, four types eigenvalue's trace identities are obtained.

**Key words:** Dirac operator; eigenvalue; residue method; trace identity.