

关于 Wronskian 行列式亏量和的 Ozawa 问题

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[摘要] 若 $f(z)$ 为有限级 λ 的亚纯函数, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 为 $f(z)$ 的 n 个线性无关的小函数, $I(f) = W(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, f)$ 为 $f(z)$ 的 Wronskian 行列式, $\mathcal{T}(r, f) = O(\mathcal{T}(r, I(f)))$, σ_λ 表示有限级 λ 的亚纯函数的集合,

$$K(\lambda) = \inf_{f \in \sigma_\lambda} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + N(r, f)}{\mathcal{T}(r, f)}.$$

则存在只与 n, λ 有关的正常数 d , 满足

$$\frac{n}{3n+2} \leq d \leq \frac{1}{3},$$

使得 $\sum_{a \in C} \delta(a, I(f)) \leq 2 - dK(\lambda)$.

[关键词] 亚纯函数, 亏量, Wronskian 行列式, 级

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0 引言与主要结果

设 $f(z)$ 为开平面中的有限级 λ 的亚纯函数, 令 $K(f) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + N(r, f)}{\mathcal{T}(r, f)}$, σ_λ 表示有限级 λ 的亚纯函数集, 令 $K(\lambda) = \inf_{f \in \sigma_\lambda} K(f)$. R. Nevanlinna^[1] 曾证明, 当 λ 是正的非整数时, 必有 $K(\lambda) > 0$.

考虑 f' 的亏量和, Ozawa^[2] 证明了

定理 A 若 $f(z)$ 为有限级 λ 的亚纯函数, 则存在正常数 d , 满足 $\frac{5 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \leq d \leq \frac{1}{4}$, 使得 $\sum_{a \in C} \delta(a, f') \leq 2 - dK(\lambda)$.

詹小平改进了定理 A, 证明了:

定理 B^[3] 若 $f(z)$ 为有限级 λ 的亚纯函数, 则存在正常数 d , 满足 $\frac{1}{4} \leq d \leq \frac{4}{13}$, 使得 $\sum_{a \in C} \delta(a, f') \leq 2 - dK(\lambda)$.

詹小平进一步证明了:

定理 C^[4] 若 $f(z)$ 为有限级 λ 的亚纯函数, 则对任意自然数 n , 存在只与 n, λ 有关的正常数 d , 满足

$$\frac{2n(n+1)}{4n^2+7n+2} \leq d \leq \frac{4n(n+1)}{4n^2+6n+1+\sqrt{16n^4+56n^3+60n^2+20n+1}}$$

使得 $\sum_{a \in C} \delta(a, f^{(n)}) \leq 2 - dK(\lambda)$.

本文我们证明了:

定理 1 若 $f(z)$ 为有限级 λ 的亚纯函数, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 为 $f(z)$ 的 n 个线性无关的小函数, $I(f) = W(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, f)$ 为 $f(z)$ 的 Wronskian 行列式, $\mathcal{T}(r, f) = O(\mathcal{T}(r, I(f)))$ 则存在只与 n, λ 有关的正常数 d , 满足

$$\frac{n}{3n+2} \leq d \leq \frac{1}{3} \tag{1}$$

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万方数据

使得 $\sum_{a \in C} \delta(a, \mathcal{L}(f)) \leq 2 - dK(\lambda)$.

推论 $f(z)$ 为有限级 λ 的亚纯函数, $\mathcal{L}(f)$ 如定理 1 所定义, 若 $\sum_{a \in C} \delta(a, \mathcal{L}(f)) = 2$, 则 λ 必为正整数.

定理 2 若 $f(z)$ 为有限级 λ 的亚纯函数, n, k 为任意正整数, 则存在只与 n, λ 有关的正常数 d , 满足

$$\frac{(n+k)}{\mathcal{X}(n+k+1)} \leq d \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

使得 $\sum_{a \in C} \delta(a, f^k f^{kn}) \leq 2 - dK(\lambda)$.

1 定理的证明

引理 1^[8] 若 $f(z)$ 为 $|z| < \infty$ 内的非常数亚纯函数, k 为一正整数, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_q 为 $q (\geq 2)$ 个不同的复数, 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^q m\left(r, \frac{1}{f - a_i}\right) \leq m\left(r, \frac{1}{f^k}\right) + \mathcal{S}(r, f).$$

定理 1 的证明 若不存在正常数 d 使

$$\sum_{a \in C} \delta(a, \mathcal{L}(f)) \leq 2 - dK(\lambda). \quad (3)$$

成立, 则存在亚纯函数 $f(z)$ 使得

$$\sum_{a \neq \infty} \delta(a, \mathcal{L}(f)) > 2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, \mathcal{L}(f)). \quad (4)$$

又因为 $\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}(f) - a_j} = \frac{1}{(\mathcal{L}(f))} \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{(\mathcal{L}(f))}{\mathcal{L}(f) - a_j}$, a_j 为有限常数.

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} m\left(r, \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}(f) - a_j}\right) &\leq m\left(r, \frac{1}{(\mathcal{L}(f))}\right) + m\left(r, \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{(\mathcal{L}(f))}{\mathcal{L}(f) - a_j}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{T}(r, \mathcal{L}(f)) + \bar{N}(r, \mathcal{L}(f)) - N\left(r, \frac{1}{(\mathcal{L}(f))}\right) + \mathcal{S}(r, \mathcal{L}(f)). \end{aligned}$$

而 $m\left(r, \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}(f) - a_j}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^q m\left(r, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}(f) - a_j}\right) + \mathcal{O}(1)$,

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^q m\left(r, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}(f) - a_j}\right) &\leq \mathcal{T}(r, (\mathcal{L}(f))) - N\left(r, \frac{1}{(\mathcal{L}(f))}\right) + \mathcal{S}(r, \mathcal{L}(f)) \\ &\leq \mathcal{T}(r, \mathcal{L}(f)) + \bar{N}(r, \mathcal{L}(f)) - N\left(r, \frac{1}{(\mathcal{L}(f))}\right) + \mathcal{S}(r, \mathcal{L}(f)). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

而

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^q m\left(r, \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}(f) - a_j}\right)}{\mathcal{T}(r, \mathcal{L}(f))} \leq \frac{\mathcal{T}(r, (\mathcal{L}(f)))}{\mathcal{T}(r, \mathcal{L}(f))} \left[1 - \frac{N\left(r, \frac{1}{(\mathcal{L}(f))}\right)}{\mathcal{T}(r, (\mathcal{L}(f)))}\right] + \frac{\mathcal{S}(r, \mathcal{L}(f))}{\mathcal{T}(r, \mathcal{L}(f))},$$

故有

$$\sum_{j=1}^q \delta(a_j, \mathcal{L}(f)) \leq \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{T}(r, (\mathcal{L}(f)))}{\mathcal{T}(r, \mathcal{L}(f))} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \frac{N\left(r, \frac{1}{(\mathcal{L}(f))}\right)}{\mathcal{T}(r, (\mathcal{L}(f)))}\right]. \quad (6)$$

又因为 $\mathcal{T}(r, \mathcal{L}(f)) = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{T}(r, f))$, 故有

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{T}(r, (\mathcal{L}(f)))}{\mathcal{T}(r, \mathcal{L}(f))} \leq \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{T}(r, \mathcal{L}(f)) + \bar{N}(r, \mathcal{L}(f))}{\mathcal{T}(r, \mathcal{L}(f))} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} [1 - \delta(\infty, \mathcal{L}(f))] \quad (7)$$

由(6)及(7)得

$$\sum_{a \neq \infty} \delta(a, \mathcal{L}(f)) \leq \left[1 + \frac{1}{n+1} (1 - \delta(\infty, \mathcal{L}(f)))\right] \delta(0, (\mathcal{L}(f))). \quad (8)$$

由(4)及(8)得

$$2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, I(f)) < \sum_{a \neq \infty} \delta(a, I(f)) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} [1 - \delta(\infty, I(f))],$$

所以有

$$1 - \delta(\infty, I(f)) < \frac{n+1}{n} dK(\lambda). \tag{9}$$

又

$$\frac{N(r, I(f))}{N(r, I(f))} = \frac{N(r, I(f)) + \bar{N}(r, I(f))}{N(r, I(f))} \leq 2,$$

由(4)及(6)得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \delta(\infty, I(f)) &= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(r, I(f))}{T(r, I(f))} \leq \frac{2 \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(r, I(f))}{T(r, I(f))}}{\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T(r, I(f))}{T(r, I(f))}} \\ &\leq \frac{\chi(1 - \delta(\infty, I(f)))}{\sum_{a \neq \infty} \delta(a, I(f))} \leq \frac{\chi(1 - \delta(\infty, I(f)))}{2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, I(f))}. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

令 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x}{A+x}$ ($A = 1 - dK(\lambda) \geq 0$) 而 $\varphi'(x) = \frac{A}{(A+x)^2} \geq 0$,

故 $\varphi(x)$ 单调递增. 由(9)及(10)得

$$1 - \delta(\infty, I(f)) < \frac{\chi(n+1)dK(\lambda)}{1 - dK(\lambda) + \frac{n+1}{n}dK(\lambda)} = \frac{\chi(n+1)dK(\lambda)}{n + dK(\lambda)}. \tag{11}$$

由(4)及(8)得

$$2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, I(f)) < \sum_{a \neq \infty} \delta(a, I(f)) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{n+1} [1 - \delta(\infty, I(f))] \delta(\infty, I(f)),$$

故有

$$\delta(\infty, I(f)) > \frac{2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, I(f))}{1 + \frac{1}{n+1} [1 - \delta(\infty, I(f))]},$$

所以有

$$1 - \delta(\infty, I(f)) < 1 - \frac{2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, I(f))}{1 + \frac{1}{n+1} [1 - \delta(\infty, I(f))]}. \tag{12}$$

令 $\psi(x) = \frac{A+x}{n+1+x}$ ($A = 1 - dK(\lambda) \geq 0$) 又 $\psi'(x) = \frac{n+1-A}{(n+1+x)^2} \geq 0$ 故 $\psi(x)$ 单调递增. 由(12)得

$$1 - \delta(\infty, I(f)) < 1 - (1 - dK(\lambda)) = dK(\lambda). \tag{13}$$

由(11)及(13)得

$$2 - \delta(\infty, I(f)) - \delta(0, I(f)) < \frac{\chi(n+1)dK(\lambda)}{n + dK(\lambda)} + dK(\lambda). \tag{14}$$

令

$$\frac{\chi(n+1)dK(\lambda)}{n + dK(\lambda)} + dK(\lambda) = K(\lambda). \tag{15}$$

若 $K(\lambda) = 0$ 则定理已成立. 故设 $K(\lambda) > 0$, 由(15)得

$$d + \frac{\chi(n+1)d}{n + dK(\lambda)} = 1, \tag{16}$$

整理得

$$K(\lambda)d^2 + (3n+2 - K(\lambda))d - n = 0. \tag{17}$$

记(17)的正根为 d 得

$$d = \frac{-(3n+2 - K(\lambda)) + \sqrt{(3n+2 - K(\lambda))^2 + 4nK(\lambda)}}{2K(\lambda)} > 0,$$

代入(14)得

$$2 - \delta(\infty(f)) - \delta(0(f)) < K(\lambda),$$

这与 $K(\lambda)$ 的定义矛盾, 所以(3)式成立. 以下估计 d 的范围.

$$d = \frac{2n}{(3n+2-K(\lambda)) + \sqrt{(3n+2-K(\lambda))^2 + 4nK(\lambda)}} \leq \frac{n}{3n+2-K(\lambda)} \leq \frac{1}{3},$$

另一面

$$d = \frac{2n}{(3n+2-K(\lambda)) + \sqrt{(3n+2)^2 - 2(n+1)K(\lambda) + (K(\lambda))^2}} \geq \frac{2n}{6n+4-K(\lambda)} \geq \frac{n}{3n+2},$$

所以定理 1 成立.

定理 2 的证明 若不存在正常数 d 使

$$\sum_{a \in \mathbb{C}} \delta(a, f^k f^{kn}) \leq 2 - dK(\lambda). \tag{18}$$

成立, 则存在亚纯函数 $f(z)$ 使得

$$\sum_{a \neq \infty} \delta(a, f^k f^{kn}) > 2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn}). \tag{19}$$

又因为 $\sum_{j=1}^q \frac{1}{f^k f^{kn} - a_j} = \frac{1}{(f^k f^{kn})'} \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{(f^k f^{kn})'}{f^k f^{kn} - a_j}$, a_j 为有限常数.

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} m\left(r, \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{1}{f^k f^{kn} - a_j}\right) &\leq m\left(r, \frac{1}{(f^k f^{kn})'}\right) + m\left(r, \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{(f^k f^{kn})'}{f^k f^{kn} - a_j}\right) \\ &\leq T(r, f^k f^{kn}) + \bar{N}(r, f) - N\left(r, \frac{1}{(f^k f^{kn})'}\right) + S(r, f^k f^{kn}). \end{aligned}$$

而 $m\left(r, \sum_{j=1}^q \frac{1}{f^k f^{kn} - a_j}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^q m\left(r, \frac{1}{f^k f^{kn} - a_j}\right) + O(1)$,

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^q m\left(r, \frac{1}{f^k f^{kn} - a_j}\right) &\leq T(r, (f^k f^{kn})') - N\left(r, \frac{1}{(f^k f^{kn})'}\right) + S(r, f^k f^{kn}) \\ &\leq T(r, f^k f^{kn}) + \bar{N}(r, f) - N\left(r, \frac{1}{(f^k f^{kn})'}\right) + S(r, f^k f^{kn}). \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

而

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^q m\left(r, \frac{1}{f^k f^{kn} - a_j}\right)}{T(r, f^k f^{kn})} \leq \frac{T(r, (f^k f^{kn})')}{T(r, f^k f^{kn})} \left[1 - \frac{N\left(r, \frac{1}{(f^k f^{kn})'}\right)}{T(r, (f^k f^{kn})')}\right] + \frac{S(r, f^k f^{kn})}{T(r, f^k f^{kn})}$$

故有

$$\sum_{j=1}^q \delta(a_j, f^k f^{kn}) \leq \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T(r, (f^k f^{kn})')}{T(r, f^k f^{kn})} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \frac{N\left(r, \frac{1}{(f^k f^{kn})'}\right)}{T(r, (f^k f^{kn})')}\right]. \tag{21}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T(r, (f^k f^{kn})')}{T(r, f^k f^{kn})} &\leq \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T(r, f^k f^{kn}) + \frac{1}{n+k+1}N(r, f^k f^{kn}) + S(r, f^k f^{kn})}{T(r, f^k f^{kn})} \\ &\leq 1 + \frac{1}{n+k+1}[1 - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn})], \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

由(21)及(22)得

$$\sum_{a \neq \infty} \delta(a, f^k f^{kn}) \leq \left[1 + \frac{1}{n+k+1}(1 - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn}))\right] \delta(0, f^k f^{kn}). \tag{23}$$

由(19)及(23)得

$$2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn}) < \sum_{a \neq \infty} \delta(a, f^k f^{kn}) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{n+k+1} [1 - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn})] \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn}) \quad (24)$$

所以有

$$1 - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn}) < \frac{n+k+1}{n+k} dK(\lambda). \quad (25)$$

又

$$\frac{N(r, (f^k f^{kn}))}{N(r, f^k f^{kn})} \leq \frac{n+k+2}{n+k+1},$$

由(23)得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \delta(\infty, (f^k f^{kn})) &= \overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(r, (f^k f^{kn}))}{T(r, (f^k f^{kn}))} = \frac{n+k+2}{n+k+1} \frac{\overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(r, f^k f^{kn})}{T(r, f^k f^{kn})}}{\overline{\lim}_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T(r, f^k f^{kn})}{T(r, f^k f^{kn})}} \\ &\leq \frac{n+k+2}{n+k+1} \frac{1 - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn})}{\sum_{a \neq \infty} \delta(a, f^k f^{kn})} \leq \frac{n+k+2}{n+k+1} \frac{1 - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn})}{2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn})}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

令 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x}{A+x}$ ($A = 1 - dK(\lambda) \geq 0$) 而 $\varphi'(x) = \frac{A}{(A+x)^2} \geq 0$ 故 $\varphi(x)$ 单调递增. 由(25)及(26)得

$$1 - \delta(\infty, (f^k f^{kn})) < \frac{n+k+2}{n+k+1} \frac{\frac{n+k+1}{n+k} dK(\lambda)}{1 - dK(\lambda) + \frac{n+k+1}{n+k} dK(\lambda)} = \frac{(n+k+2)dK(\lambda)}{n+k+dK(\lambda)}. \quad (27)$$

由(24)得

$$\delta(\infty, (f^k f^{kn})) > \frac{2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn})}{1 + \frac{1}{n+k+1} [1 - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn})]},$$

所以有

$$1 - \delta(\infty, (f^k f^{kn})) < 1 - \frac{2 - dK(\lambda) - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn})}{1 + \frac{1}{n+k+1} [1 - \delta(\infty, f^k f^{kn})]}. \quad (28)$$

令 $\psi(x) = \frac{A+x}{n+k+1+x}$ ($A = 1 - dK(\lambda) \geq 0$) 又 $\psi'(x) = \frac{n+k+1-A}{(n+k+1+x)^2} \geq 0$ 故 $\psi(x)$ 单调递增.

由(28)得

$$1 - \delta(\infty, (f^k f^{kn})) < 1 - (1 - dK(\lambda)) = dK(\lambda). \quad (29)$$

由(27)及(29)得

$$2 - \delta(\infty, (f^k f^{kn})) - \delta(0, (f^k f^{kn})) < \frac{(n+k+2)dK(\lambda)}{n+k+dK(\lambda)} + dK(\lambda). \quad (30)$$

令

$$\frac{(n+k+2)dK(\lambda)}{n+k+dK(\lambda)} + dK(\lambda) = K(\lambda). \quad (31)$$

若 $K(\lambda) = 0$ 则定理已成立, 故设 $K(\lambda) > 0$, 由(31)得

$$d + \frac{(n+k+2)d}{n+k+dK(\lambda)} = 1, \quad (32)$$

整理得

$$K(\lambda)d^2 + [2n+2k+2 - K(\lambda)]d - (n+k) = 0. \quad (33)$$

记(33)的正根为 d , 得

$$d = \frac{-(2n+2k+2 - K(\lambda)) + \sqrt{(2n+2k+2 - K(\lambda))^2 + 4(n+k)K(\lambda)}}{2K(\lambda)} > 0,$$

代入(30)得

$$2 - \delta(\infty(f^{k_n} I(f))) - \delta(0(f^{k_n} I(f))) < K(\lambda),$$

这与 $K(\lambda)$ 的定义矛盾, 所以 (17) 式成立. 现估计 d 的范围.

$$d = \frac{\chi(n+k)}{(2n+2k+2-K(\lambda)) + \sqrt{(2n+2k+2-K(\lambda))^2 + 4(n+k)K(\lambda)}} \\ \leq \frac{n+k}{2n+2k+2-K(\lambda)} \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

另一方面

$$d = \frac{\chi(n+k)}{(2n+2k+2-K(\lambda)) + \sqrt{(2n+2k+2-K(\lambda))^2 + 4(n+k)K(\lambda)}} \\ \geq \frac{\chi(n+k)}{2n+2k+2+\chi(n+k+1)} = \frac{n+k}{\chi(n+k+1)}.$$

所以定理 2 成立.

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On the Deficiency Sums of Wronskians in Ozawa's Problem

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Abstract Let $f(z)$ be a meromorphic function of finite order λ . Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n be linearly independent meromorphic functions which are small with respect to meromorphic function $f(z)$. $I(f)$ is defined by $I(f) = W(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, f)$ and $T(r, f) = O(T(r, I(f)))$. σ_λ is a set of meromorphic functions of finite order. Here

$$K(\lambda) = \inf_{f \in \sigma_\lambda} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N\left(r, \frac{1}{f}\right) + N(r, f)}{T(r, f)},$$

Then for any positive integer n

$$\sum_{a \in \sigma} \delta(a, I(f)) \leq 2 - dK(\lambda)$$

with a positive constant $d = d(n, \lambda)$ satisfying

$$\frac{n}{3n+2} \leq d \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

Key words meromorphic function, deficiency, order, Wronskians

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