

# 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  $\lambda$  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,  $H(f) = W(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, f)$  为  $f(z)$  的 Wronskian 行列式,  $\mathcal{T}(r, f) = O(\mathcal{T}(r, H(f)))$ ,  $\sigma_\lambda$  表示有限级  $\lambda$  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  $n, \lambda$  有关的正常数  $d$ , 满足

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

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

[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  $\lambda$  的亚纯函数, 令  $K(f) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N(r, \frac{1}{f}) + N(r, f)}{\mathcal{T}(r, f)}$ ,  $\sigma_\lambda$  表示有限级  $\lambda$  的亚纯函数集, 令  $K(\lambda) = \inf_{f \in \sigma_\lambda} K(f)$ . R. Nevanlinna<sup>[1]</sup> 曾证明, 当  $\lambda$  是正的非整数时, 必有  $K(\lambda) > 0$ .

考虑  $f'$  的亏量和, Ozawa<sup>[2]</sup> 证明了

定理 A 若  $f(z)$  为有限级  $\lambda$  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<sup>[3]</sup> 若  $f(z)$  为有限级  $\lambda$  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<sup>[4]</sup> 若  $f(z)$  为有限级  $\lambda$  的亚纯函数, 则对任意自然数  $n$ , 存在只与  $n, \lambda$  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  $\lambda$  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,  $H(f) = W(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, f)$  为  $f(z)$  的 Wronskian 行列式,  $\mathcal{T}(r, f) = O(\mathcal{T}(r, H(f)))$  则存在只与  $n, \lambda$  有关的正常数  $d$ , 满足

$$\frac{n}{3n+2} \leq d \leq \frac{1}{3} \quad (1)$$

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

推论  $f(z)$  为有限级  $\lambda$  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  $\lambda$  必为正整数.

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

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

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

## 1 定理的证明

引理 1<sup>[8]</sup> 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

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

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

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

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

所以有

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

而

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

故有

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

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

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

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

万方数据

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

所以有

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

由(11)及(13)得

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

令

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

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

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

整理得

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

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

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

成立, 则存在亚纯函数  $f(z)$  使得

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

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

于是有

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

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

所以有

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

而

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

故有

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

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T(r, f^{(k)} f^{(n)})}{T(r, f^{(k)} f^{(n)})} &\leq \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T(r, f^{(k)} f^{(n)}) + \frac{1}{n+k+1} N(r, f^{(k)} f^{(n)}) + S(r, f^{(k)} f^{(n)})}{T(r, f^{(k)} f^{(n)})} \\ &\leq 1 + \frac{1}{n+k+1} [1 - \delta(\infty, f^{(k)} f^{(n)})], \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

由 (21) 及 (22) 得

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

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

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

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.

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

另一方面

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

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  $\lambda$ . 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  $T(r, f) = O(T(r, I(f)))$ .  $\sigma_\lambda$  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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