

# 混合型解析函数的 Schwarz 边值问题<sup>①</sup>

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**摘要** 在混合型解析函数集  $\mathcal{H}^*$  上给出了 Schwarz 混合型积分, 并用它来求  $\mathcal{H}^*(K)$  类中 Schwarz 和 Dirichlet 边值问题的解, 所得结论包括了前人的有关结果.

**关键词:** 混合型解析函数; Poisson 混合型积分; Schwarz 混合型积分; Schwarz 边值问题; Dirichlet 边值问题

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## 1 基本概念

**定义 1.1** 在区域  $G$  中具有形式  $F(z) + \Phi(z)$  (其中  $F(z)$  是共轭解析的,  $\Phi(z)$  是解析的) 的函数称为混合型解析函数. 所有  $G$  内的混合型解析函数的全体记为  $\mathcal{H}^*(G)$ .

由  $\mathcal{H}^*(G)$  中元素表达式的唯一性(略去一对互为相反常数加项)<sup>[1]</sup> 知,  $\forall w(z) \in \mathcal{H}^*(G)$ , 有  $w(z) = CAw(z) + Aw(z)$ , 这里,  $CAw(z) \triangleq F(z)$ ,  $Aw(z) \triangleq \Phi(z)$ , 分别称为  $w(z)$  的共轭解析和解析加项.

**定理 1.1**<sup>[1]</sup> 设区域  $G$  的边界为  $L$ ,  $\bar{G} = G + L$ . 如果  $w(z) \in \mathcal{H}^*(G)$ ,  $w(z) \in C(\bar{G})$  (这里  $C(\bar{G})$  为  $\bar{G}$  上连续函数的全体). 则

$$w(z) = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{CAw(t)}{t - \bar{z}} \overline{dt} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{Aw(t)}{t - z} dt. \quad (z \in G)$$

**定理 1.2** 设  $K: |z - z_0| < R$ ,  $\bar{K}: |z - z_0| \leq R$ . 如果  $w(z) \in \mathcal{H}^*(K)$ , 且  $w(z) \in C(\bar{K})$ . 则  $w(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} w(z_0 + Re^{i\theta}) d\theta$ .

**证明** 因  $\bar{K}$  的边界  $L: |t - z_0| = R$ , 即  $t - z_0 = Re^{i\theta}$ ,  $(0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$   $dt = iRe^{i\theta} d\theta$ ,  $d\theta = \frac{dt}{i(t - z_0)} = \frac{\overline{dt}}{-i(\bar{t} - \bar{z}_0)}$ . 由定理 1.1 得

$$\begin{aligned} w(z_0) &= \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{CAw(t)}{t - \bar{z}_0} \overline{dt} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{Aw(t)}{t - z_0} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [CAw(z_0 + Re^{i\theta}) + Aw(z_0 + Re^{i\theta})] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} w(z_0 + Re^{i\theta}) d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

特别当  $z_0 = 0$  时,  $w_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} w(Re^{i\theta}) d\theta$ .

**定理 1.3** 设  $K: |z| < R$ ,  $\bar{K}: |z| \leq R$ ,  $\bar{K}$  的边界  $L: |t| = R$ . 如果  $w(z) \in \mathcal{H}^*(K)$ , 且  $w(z) \in C(\bar{K})$ , 则

$$w(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} w(Re^{i\theta}) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta,$$

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$$\text{且 } u(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(Re^{i\theta}) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta, \quad (z = re^{i\varphi} \in K) \quad (1)$$

这里  $u(z) = \operatorname{Re}w(z)$ .

证明  $\forall w(z) \in \mathcal{H}^*(K)$ , 由定理 1.1 得

$$w(z) = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{CAw(t)}{\bar{t} - \bar{z}} \bar{d}t + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{Aw(t)}{t - z} dt \triangleq I_1(z) + I_2(z). \quad (z \in K)$$

而  $I_2(z) \triangleq \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{Aw(t)}{t - z} dt$ , 取  $z$  关于  $L: |t| = R$  的对称点  $z^* = \frac{R}{\bar{z}}$ ,

$$0 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{Aw(t)}{t - z^*} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{Aw(t)}{t - \frac{R}{\bar{z}}} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{\bar{z}Aw(t)}{(\bar{z} - \bar{t})t} dt.$$

上两式积分相减得

$$\begin{aligned} I_2(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L Aw(t) \left[ \frac{1}{t - z} - \frac{\bar{z}}{t(\bar{z} - \bar{t})} \right] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L Aw(t) \left[ \frac{t}{t - z} - \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{z} - \bar{t}} \right] \frac{dt}{t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L Aw(t) \frac{|t|^2 - |z|^2}{|t - z|^2 t} dt. \end{aligned}$$

设  $z = re^{i\varphi}$ ,  $t = Re^{i\theta}$ , ( $0 \leq r \leq R$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ),  $dt = itd\theta$ ,  $d\theta = \frac{dt}{it}$ ,

$$I_2(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} Aw(Re^{i\theta}) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta$$

同理,

$$I_1(z) \triangleq \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{CAw(t)}{\bar{t} - \bar{z}} \bar{d}t = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} CAw(Re^{i\theta}) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} w(z) &= I_1(z) + I_2(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [CAw(Re^{i\theta}) + Aw(Re^{i\theta})] \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} w(Re^{i\theta}) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

设  $w(z) = \operatorname{Re}w(z) + i \operatorname{Im}w(z) = u(z) + iv(z)$ , 其中  $u(z) = \operatorname{Re}w(z) = \operatorname{Re}[CAw(z)] + \operatorname{Re}[Aw(z)] \triangleq u_1(z) + u_2(z)$ , 比较实部得

$$u(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(Re^{i\theta}) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta.$$

(1)式有时也写为  $u(z) \triangleq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(t) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta$ , 并称它为普阿松(Poisson)混合型积分.

由定理的证明过程知  $\frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} = \frac{t}{t - z} - \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{z} - \bar{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{t+z}{t-z} + \overline{\left( \frac{t+z}{t-z} \right)} \right] = \operatorname{Re} \overline{\left( \frac{t+z}{t-z} \right)}$ , 积分(1)为积分  $f(z) \triangleq \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{u_1(t)}{\bar{t}} \overline{\left( \frac{t+z}{t-z} \right)} \bar{d}t + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{u_2(t)}{t} \left( \frac{t+z}{t-z} \right) dt$  的实部.

定义 1.2 设  $u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$ , 其中  $u_1(t)$  和  $u_2(t)$  分别是  $L: |t| = R$  上给定的共轭可积和可积(实)函数. 称积分  $Su(z) \triangleq \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_1(t)}{\bar{t}} \overline{\left( \frac{t+z}{t-z} \right)} \bar{d}t + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_2(t)}{t} \left( \frac{t+z}{t-z} \right) dt$  为 Schwarz 混合型积

分.

**性质 1.4** 如果  $u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$  中  $u_1(t)$  和  $u_2(t)$  都是圆  $L: |t| = R$  上给定的连续(实)函数, 则: (1)  $Su(z)$  是  $K: |z| < R$  内的混合型解析函数; (2)  $\operatorname{Re}[Su(t)] = u(t)$ , 这里  $\operatorname{Re}[Su(t)] = \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow t \\ z \in K}} \operatorname{Re}[Su(z)]$ .

$$\text{证明 } Su(z) = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_1(t)}{t} \overline{\left(\frac{t+z}{t-z}\right)} \overline{dt} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_2(t)}{t} \left(\frac{t+z}{t-z}\right) dt = I_1(z) + I_2(z).$$

$$(1) \text{ 因 } I_1(z) \triangleq \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_1(t)}{t} \overline{\left(\frac{t+z}{t-z}\right)} \overline{dt} = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_1(t)}{t-z} \overline{dt} - \frac{\bar{z}}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_1(t)}{(t-\bar{z})t} \overline{dt}$$

与  $I_2(z) \triangleq \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_2(t)}{t} \left(\frac{t+z}{t-z}\right) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_2(t)}{t-z} dt + \frac{z}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_2(t)}{(t-z)t} dt$  分别是 Cauchy 型共轭积分和 Cauchy 型积分, 当  $z \in K$  时, 它们分别是共轭解析<sup>[2]</sup> 和解析的函数. 于是  $Su(z)$  是  $K$  内的混合型解析函数.

(2) 因  $\operatorname{Re}[Su(z)] = \operatorname{Re}[I_1(z) + I_2(z)] = \operatorname{Re}[I_1(z)] + \operatorname{Re}[I_2(z)]$ , 设  $t = Re^{i\theta}$ ,  $z = re^{i\varphi}$ , ( $0 \leq r < R$ ,  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ ), 由调和函数的性质<sup>[3]</sup> 得

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[I_1(z)] &= \operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_1(t)}{t} \overline{\left(\frac{t+z}{t-z}\right)} \overline{dt}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u_1(t) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta = u_1(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}[I_2(z)] &= \operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_2(t)}{t} \left(\frac{t+z}{t-z}\right) dt\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u_2(t) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr\cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta = u_2(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow t \\ z \in K}} u_1(z) = u_1(t), \quad \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow t \\ z \in K}} u_2(z) = u_2(t).$$

$$\text{从而 } \operatorname{Re}[Su(z)] = u_1(z) + u_2(z) \triangleq u(z),$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow t \\ z \in K}} \operatorname{Re}[Su(z)] = \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow t \\ z \in K}} u(z) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) = u(t).$$

$$\text{即 } \operatorname{Re}[Su(t)] = u(t). \quad (t \in L)$$

**备注** 性质 1.4 中条件可减弱为  $u_i(t)$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) 在  $L$  上除去有限个第一类间断点外处处连续, 则  $Su(z) \in \mathcal{H}^*(K)$ , 且在非间断处有  $Su(t) = u(t)$ .

**定理 1.5** 如果已知  $w(z) \in \mathcal{H}^*(K)$  的实部在  $L: |t| = R$  上的值  $u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$ , 其中  $u_1(t) = \operatorname{Re}[CAw(t)]$ ,  $u_2(t) = \operatorname{Re}[Aw(t)]$ , 则这个混合型解析函数  $w(z)$  在  $K: |z| < R$  内除一个纯虚数外完全确定, 且它有表达式

$$w(z) = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_1(t)}{t} \overline{\left(\frac{t+z}{t-z}\right)} \overline{dt} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{u_2(t)}{t} \left(\frac{t+z}{t-z}\right) dt \quad (z \in K) \quad (2)$$

证明由性质 1.4 知  $Su(z) \in \mathcal{H}^*(K)$  且  $\operatorname{Re}[Su(t)] = \operatorname{Re}w(t) = u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$  ( $t \in L$ ), 令  $H(z) = w(z) - Su(z)$ , 显然  $H(z) \in \mathcal{H}^*(K)$ , 即  $H(z) = CAH(z) + AH(z)$ , 而  $H(z) = [CAw(z) + Aw(z)] - [CA(Su(z)) + A(Su(z))] = [CAw(z) - CA(Su(z))] + [Aw(z) - A(Su(z))]$ .

由  $\mathcal{H}^*(K)$  中元素的表达式唯一得:

$$CAH(z) = CAw(z) - CA(Su(z)), \quad AH(z) = Aw(z) - A(Su(z)),$$

$$\text{从而 } \operatorname{Re}[CAH(t)] = \operatorname{Re}[CAw(t)] - \operatorname{Re}[CA(Su(t))] = u_1(t) - u_1(t) = 0,$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[AH(t)] = \operatorname{Re}[Aw(t)] - \operatorname{Re}[A(Su(t))] = u_2(t) - u_2(t) = 0,$$

由调和函数的极值原理<sup>[4]</sup> 及(共轭)解析函数的性质得:  $\forall z \in K$ ,  $CAH(z) = iC_1$ ,  $AH(z) = iC_2$ ,

(其中  $C_1, C_2$  为实常数) 于是,  $H(z) = CAH(z) + AH(z) = iC$ , 其中  $C \triangleq C_1 + C_2$ ,

即  $w(z) = Su(z) + iC$ .

特别除一个纯虚数外有  $w(z) = Su(z) \quad (\forall z \in K)$ .

## 2 Schwarz 边值问题的提出

设  $\bar{K}: |z| \leq R$ , 在  $\mathcal{H}$  类中求一个混合型解析函数  $w(z) \in \mathcal{H}(K)$ , 使它在边界  $L: |t| = R$  上连续且满足条件:

$$\text{问题 A: } \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} w(t) = 0; \\ \operatorname{Re} F(t) = g(t). \end{cases} \quad t \in L. \quad (3)$$

$$\text{问题 B: } \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} w(t) = g_1(t); \\ \operatorname{Re} F(t) = g_2(t). \end{cases} \quad t \in L. \quad (4)$$

其中  $F(z) = CAw(z)$ ,  $g(t), g_1(t), g_2(t)$  是在  $L$  上给定的连续(实)函数.

**定理 2.1** 问题 A:  $\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} w(t) = 0; \\ \operatorname{Re} F(t) = g(t). \end{cases}$  在除去一个纯虚数的条件下有唯一解:

$$w(z) = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{g(t)}{t} \frac{(t+z)}{(t-z)} \overline{dt} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{-g(t)}{t} \frac{(t+z)}{(t-z)} dt \quad (\forall z \in K) \quad (5)$$

**证明** 因  $w(z) \in \mathcal{H}(K)$ , 则  $w(z) = F(z) + \Phi(z)$ , 其中  $F(z), \Phi(z)$  分别是共轭解析和解析的函数.

$\forall t \in L: |t| = R, \operatorname{Re} w(t) = \operatorname{Re} F(t) + \operatorname{Re} \Phi(t) = 0, \operatorname{Re} \Phi(t) = -\operatorname{Re} F(t)$ .

(1) 当  $g(t) = 0$  时,  $\operatorname{Re} \Phi(t) = -\operatorname{Re} F(t) = 0$ , 由定理 1.5 得

$$w(z) = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{0}{t} \frac{(t+z)}{(t-z)} \overline{dt} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{0}{t} \frac{(t+z)}{(t-z)} dt = 0 + 0 \equiv 0 \quad (\forall z \in K)$$

(2) 当  $g(t) \neq 0$  时,  $\operatorname{Re} \Phi(t) = -\operatorname{Re} F(t) = -g(t)$ , 由定理 1.5 得

$$w(z) = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L g(t) \frac{(t+z)}{(t-z)} \overline{dt} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{-g(t)}{t} \frac{(t+z)}{(t-z)} dt \quad (\forall z \in K)$$

(3) 唯一性 设问题 A 有两个解  $w_1(z) = F_1(z) + \Phi_1(z)$ ,  $w_2(z) = F_2(z) + \Phi_2(z)$ , 其中  $F_i, \Phi_i$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) 分别是共轭解析和解析的.

令  $w(z) = w_1(z) - w_2(z) = [F_1(z) - F_2(z)] + [\Phi_1(z) - \Phi_2(z)] \triangleq F(z) + \Phi(z)$ ,

则  $\operatorname{Re} w(t) = 0$  且  $\operatorname{Re} F(t) = \operatorname{Re} F_1(t) - \operatorname{Re} F_2(t) = g(t) - g(t) = 0$ .

由(1)得  $w(z) \equiv 0$ , 即  $w_1(z) \equiv w_2(z) \quad (\forall z \in K)$ .

**定理 2.2** 问题 B:  $\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} w(t) = g_1(t); \\ \operatorname{Re} F(t) = g_2(t). \end{cases}$  在除去一个纯虚数的条件下有唯一解:

$$w(z) = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{g_2(t)}{t} \frac{(t+z)}{(t-z)} \overline{dt} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{g_3(t)}{t} \frac{(t+z)}{(t-z)} dt \quad (\forall z \in K) \quad (6)$$

其中  $g_3(t) \triangleq g_1(t) - g_2(t)$ .

**证明** 因  $w(z) \in \mathcal{H}(K)$ ,  $w(z) = F(z) + \Phi(z)$ , 已知  $\operatorname{Re} w(t) = \operatorname{Re}[F(t)] + \operatorname{Re}[\Phi(t)] = g_1(t)$ , 又  $\operatorname{Re}[F(t)] = g_2(t)$ , 从而  $\operatorname{Re}[\Phi(t)] = g_1(t) - g_2(t) \triangleq g_3(t)$ . 由定理 1.5, 问题 B 有解:

$$w(z) = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L g_2(t) \frac{(t+z)}{(t-z)} \overline{dt} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L g_3(t) \frac{(t+z)}{(t-z)} \frac{dt}{t} \quad (\forall z \in K)$$

设问题 B 有两个解  $w_1(z) = F_1 + \Phi_1$ ,  $w_2(z) = F_2 + \Phi_2$ , 其中  $F_i, \Phi_i$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) 分别是共轭解析和解析的.

令  $w(z) = w_1(z) - w_2(z) = (F_1 - F_2) + (\Phi_1 - \Phi_2) \triangleq F(z) + \Phi(z)$ ,

$\operatorname{Re}[w(t)] = \operatorname{Re}[w_1(t)] - \operatorname{Re}[w_2(t)] = g_1(t) - g_1(t) = 0$ , 且  $\operatorname{Re}[F(t)] = \operatorname{Re}[F_1(t)] -$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{F_2(t)\} = g_2(t) - g_2(t) = 0,$$

由定理 2.1 推证过程(1)得  $w(z) \equiv 0$ , 即  $w_1(z) = w_2(z)$ , 从而问题 B 的解唯一.

**备注 1** 由定理 2.1 中公式(5)知齐次边值问题 A 的解依赖于  $w(z)$  的共轭解析加项的实部在边界上的值, 当然也等价地依赖于  $w(z)$  的解析加项的实部在边界上的值.

**备注 2** 在定理 2.2 中, 当  $g_2(t) \equiv 0$  时,  $g_3(t) \equiv g_1(t)$ ,  $w(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{g_1(t)}{t} \left(\frac{t+z}{t-z}\right) dt$  为解析函数的 Schwarz 问题的解.

**备注 3** 类似于定理 2.2 的论证, 讨论等价的边值问题  $B' \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} w(t) = g_1(t); \\ \operatorname{Re} \Phi(t) = g_2(t) \end{cases}$ , 所得结论包含了共轭解析函数的 Schwarz 问题的解.

**备注 4:** 在公式(6)中求出其实部, 化简得 Poisson 积分

$$u(z) = \operatorname{Re} w(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u(t) \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2Rr \cos(\theta - \varphi) + r^2} d\theta. \quad (\text{其中 } u(t) = g_1(t)).$$

它为混合型解析函数的 Dirichlet 边值问题解.

**例 2.3** 在  $\mathcal{H}^*$  类中求解边值问题  $\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} w(t) = e^{\cos \theta} \cdot \cos \sin \theta; \\ \operatorname{Re} F(t) = \cos 2\theta. \end{cases} \quad t \in L, \text{ 其中 } L: |t| = 1,$   
 $0 \leq \theta = \arg t < 2\pi.$

解: 因  $|t| = 1$ ,  $t = e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ ,  $(0 \leq \theta < 2\pi)$ ,  $\cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} = \frac{t^2 + 1}{2t}$ ,

$g_2(t) = \cos 2\theta = \frac{t^4 + 1}{2t^2}$ ,  $g_1(t) = e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta$ ,  $g_3(t) \triangleq g_1(t) - g_2(t) = e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta - \cos 2\theta$ . 由定理 2.2

$$w(z) = \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \overline{\cos 2\theta} \frac{dt}{t-z} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L (e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta - \cos 2\theta) \frac{dt}{t-z},$$

$$F(z) \triangleq \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \overline{\cos 2\theta} \frac{dt}{t-z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \cos 2\theta \frac{dt}{t-z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{t^4 + 1}{2t^2} \frac{dt}{t-z} = \overline{z^2} = \bar{z}^2.$$

$$\Phi(z) \triangleq \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L (e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta - \cos 2\theta) \frac{dt}{t-z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta \frac{dt}{t-z} - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \cos 2\theta \frac{dt}{t-z} \\ = \Phi_1(z) - \Phi_2(z),$$

$$\text{其中 } \Phi_2(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \cos 2\theta \frac{dt}{t-z} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{t^4 + 1}{2t^2} \frac{dt}{t-z} = z^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1(z) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta \frac{dt}{t-z} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta}{t-z} dt - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta \frac{dt}{t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^{\cos \theta} (\cos \sin \theta + i \sin \sin \theta)}{t-z} dt + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^{\cos \theta} (\cos \sin \theta - i \sin \sin \theta)}{t-z} dt - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta}{t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^t}{t-z} dt + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^t}{t-z} dt - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta d\theta,$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^t}{t-z} dt = e^z, \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos \theta} \cos \sin \theta d\theta = 1, \quad (\text{取 } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^t}{t-z} dt = 1 \text{ 的实部}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^t}{t-z} dt \stackrel{t_1=t}{=} \frac{-1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^{t_1}}{t_1-z} \frac{dt_1}{t_1^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^{t_1}}{t_1(1-zt_1)} dt_1 \\ & = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \left( \frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{z}{1-zt_1} \right) e^{t_1} dt_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^{t_1}}{t_1} dt_1 + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{e^{t_1}}{1-zt_1} d(zt_1) = 1 + 0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

由此,  $\Phi_1(z) = e^z + 1 - 1 = e^z$ ,  $\Phi(z) = e^z - z^2$ .

从而边值问题的解为  $\omega(z) = F(z) + \Phi(z) = \bar{z}^2 + e^z - z^2$ .

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## Schwarz's Boundary Value Problem for Mixed Type Analytic Functions

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**Abstract** In this paper the Schwarz type mixed integral is to be discussed within a set of mixed analytic functions. The solutions of Schwarz and Dirichlet boundary value problem can be obtained by Schwarz type mixed integral within  $\mathcal{H}^+$ . The results of other people in this field are included in this paper.

**Key words:** mixed type analytic functions; poisson type mixed integral; Schwarz type mixed integral; Schwarz boundary value problem; dirichleg boundary value problem

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