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Entire solutions of certain class of differential-difference equations

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Full list of author information is available at the end of the article**Abstract**

As a continuation of our previous studies Liu *et al.* (*J. Inequal. Appl.* 2014:63, 2014), we will discuss the transcendental entire solutions of the following type of differential-difference equation: $f^3(z) + P_1(z, \Delta f, \dots, f', \dots, f^{(k)}) = \lambda_1 e^{\alpha_1 z} + \lambda_2 e^{\alpha_2 z}$, where P_1 is a linear polynomial in $f, \Delta f, \dots, f^{(k)}$, with polynomials as its coefficients, and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ are nonzero constants such that $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$.

MSC: 30D35; 30A06**Keywords:** transcendental entire solution; differential-difference equation; Nevanlinna theory

1 Introduction

In this paper, we shall adopt the standard notations in Nevanlinna's value distribution theory of meromorphic functions. For example, the characteristic function $T(r, f)$, the counting function of the poles $N(r, f)$, and the proximity function $m(r, f)$ (see, e.g., [1, 2]).

Let f be a meromorphic function. Recall that $\alpha \neq 0, \infty$ is a small function with respect to f , if $T(r, \alpha) = S(r, f)$, where $S(r, f)$ denotes any quantity satisfying $S(r, f) = o\{T(r, f)\}$ as $r \rightarrow +\infty$, possibly outside a set of r of finite linear measure.

For completeness, we recall basic notions to this end: Given a meromorphic function f and a constant c , $f(z + c)$ is called a shift of $f(z)$. For the sake of simplicity, we let $\Delta f(z) = f(z + 1) - f(z)$, $\Delta^n f(z) = \Delta(\Delta^{n-1} f(z))$ ($n \geq 2$). As for a difference product, we mean a difference monomial of type $\prod_{j=1}^k f(z + c_j)^{n_j}$, where c_1, \dots, c_k are complex constants, and n_1, \dots, n_k are natural numbers.

Definition 1.1 A difference polynomial, resp. a differential-difference polynomial, in f is a finite sum of difference products of f and its shifts, resp. of products of f , derivatives of f and of their shifts, with all the coefficients of these monomials being small functions of f .

Consider a transcendental meromorphic function f and let

$$P(z, f) = \sum_{l=1}^n a_l(z) \prod_{j=0}^k \{f^{(j)}(z + c_{lj})\}^{n_{lj}},$$

where a_l ($l = 1, 2, \dots, n$) are small functions of f , and c_{lj} ($l = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 0, 1, \dots, k$) are complex constants, and n_{lj} ($l = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 0, 1, \dots, k$) are natural numbers.

Definition 1.2 We define the total degree d of $P(z, f)$ by

$$d := d(P(z, f)) = \max_{1 \leq l \leq n} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^k n_{lj} \right\}.$$

Moreover, a functional equation involving f and its shifts as well as their derivatives is called a differential-difference equation.

Recently, many papers (see, e.g., [3] and [4]) are focused on complex difference polynomials and difference equations. Lots of results have been obtained by using value distribution theory (see, e.g., [5] and [6, 7]).

Yang and Laine [8] considered the following difference equation and proved the following.

Theorem A *A non-linear difference equation*

$$f^3(z) + q(z)f(z + 1) = c \sin bz,$$

where q is a non-constant polynomial and $b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ are nonzero constants, does not admit entire solutions of finite order. If q is a nonzero constant, then the above equation possesses three distinct entire solutions of finite order, provided that $b = 3n\pi$ and $q^3 = (-1)^{n+1}c^227/4$ for a nonzero integer n .

Very recently, Liu *et al.* [9] proved the following.

Theorem B *Let $n \geq 4$ be an integer, q be a polynomial, and $p_1, p_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ be nonzero constants such that $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$. If f is an entire solution of finite order to the following equation:*

$$f^n(z) + q(z)\Delta f(z) = p_1e^{\alpha_1z} + p_2e^{\alpha_2z},$$

then q is a constant, and one of the following relations holds:

- (1) $f(z) = c_1 \exp(\frac{\alpha_1}{n}z)$, and $c_1(\exp(\alpha_1/n) - 1)q = p_2, \alpha_1 = n\alpha_2$;
- (2) $f(z) = c_2 \exp(\frac{\alpha_2}{n}z)$, and $c_2(\exp(\alpha_2/n) - 1)q = p_1, \alpha_2 = n\alpha_1$,

where c_1, c_2 are constants satisfying $c_1^n = p_1, c_2^n = p_2$.

In this paper, we are going to discuss the case when $n = 3$ in the above theorem and prove some results in Section 3.

2 Preliminaries

In order to prove our conclusions, we need some lemmas.

Lemma 2.1 ([8]) *Let f be a transcendental meromorphic solution of finite order ρ of a difference equation of the form*

$$H(z, f)P(z, f) = Q(z, f),$$

where $H(z, f), P(z, f), Q(z, f)$ are difference polynomials in f such that the total degree of $H(z, f)$ in f and its shifts is n , and that the corresponding total degree of $Q(z, f)$ is less or

equal to n . If $H(z, f)$ contains just one term of maximal total degree, then for any small enough $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$m(r, P(z, f)) = O(r^{\rho-1+\varepsilon}) + S(r, f).$$

The following result is a Clunie [10] type lemma for the difference-differential polynomials of a meromorphic function f . It can be proved by applying Lemma 2.1 and stated as follows.

Proposition 2.1 ([8, 11]) *If in the above lemma, $H(z, f) = f^n$, $P(z, f)$, and $Q(z, f)$ are differential-difference polynomials in f , then $m(r, P(z, f)) = S(r, f)$.*

The following result is an analogue of a result due to Mohon'ko and Mohon'ko [12] for differential equations.

Lemma 2.2 ([4]) *Let f be a non-constant meromorphic solution with finite order of*

$$P(z, f) = 0,$$

where $P(z, f)$ is difference polynomial in f , and let $\delta < 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. If $P(z, a) \not\equiv 0$ for a slowly moving target function a , that is, $T(r, a) = S(r, f)$, then

$$m\left(r, \frac{1}{f-a}\right) = o\left(\frac{T(r+|c|, f)^{1+\varepsilon}}{r^\delta}\right) + o(T(r, f))$$

for all r outside of a possible exceptional set with finite logarithmic measure.

Remark 2.1 By some further analysis on the proof of Theorem 2.4 in [6], we can obtain the conclusion of Lemma 2.2 when $P(z, f)$ is a differential-difference polynomial in f .

Lemma 2.3 ([13]) *Assume that c is a nonzero constant, α is a non-constant meromorphic function. Then the differential equation $f^2 + (cf^{(n)})^2 = \alpha$ has no transcendental meromorphic solutions satisfying $T(r, \alpha) = S(r, f)$.*

3 Main results

Now, we shall derive the following result similar to that of Theorems A and B, for extended differential-difference equations. First, we will prove the following result.

Theorem 3.1 *Let q be a polynomial, and $p_1, p_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ be nonzero constants such that $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$. If f is an entire solution of finite order to the following equation:*

$$f^3(z) + q(z)\Delta f(z) = p_1 e^{\alpha_1 z} + p_2 e^{\alpha_2 z}, \tag{3.1}$$

then q is a constant, and one of the following relations holds:

- (1) $T(r, f) = N_1(r, \frac{1}{f}) + S(r, f)$;
- (2) $f(z) = c_1 \exp(\frac{\alpha_1}{3}z)$, and $c_1(\exp(\alpha_1/3) - 1)q = p_2, \alpha_1 = 3\alpha_2$;
- (3) $f(z) = c_2 \exp(\frac{\alpha_2}{3}z)$, and $c_2(\exp(\alpha_2/3) - 1)q = p_1, \alpha_2 = 3\alpha_1$,

where $N_1(r, \frac{1}{f})$ denotes the counting function corresponding to simple zeros of f , and c_1, c_2 are constants satisfying $c_1^3 = p_1, c_2^3 = p_2$.

Proof of Theorem 3.1 Suppose that f is a transcendental entire solution of finite order of (3.1). For the simplicity, we replace $f(z), f'(z), \Delta f(z), q(z)$ by $f, f', \Delta f, q$. By differentiating both sides of (3.1), we have

$$3f^2f' + (q\Delta f)' = \alpha_1p_1e^{\alpha_1z} + \alpha_2p_2e^{\alpha_2z}. \tag{3.2}$$

From (3.1) and (3.2), we obtain

$$\alpha_2f^3 + \alpha_2q\Delta f - 3f^2f' - (q\Delta f)' = (\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)p_1e^{\alpha_1z}, \tag{3.3}$$

$$\alpha_1f^3 + \alpha_1q\Delta f - 3f^2f' - (q\Delta f)' = (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)p_2e^{\alpha_2z}. \tag{3.4}$$

Differentiating (3.3) yields

$$3\alpha_2f^2f'' + \alpha_2(q\Delta f)' - 6f(f')^2 - 3f^2f'' - (q\Delta f)'' = \alpha_1(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)p_1e^{\alpha_1z}. \tag{3.5}$$

It follows from (3.3) and (3.5) that

$$f\varphi = T(z, f), \tag{3.6}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \alpha_1\alpha_2f^2 - 3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)f'f + 6(f')^2 + 3f''f, \\ T(z, f) &= -\alpha_1\alpha_2q\Delta f + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)(q\Delta f)' - (q\Delta f)''. \end{aligned}$$

Since $T(z, f)$ is a differential-difference polynomial in f of degree 1, it follows from (3.6) and Proposition 2.1 that $m(r, \varphi) = S(r, f)$, and $T(r, \varphi) = S(r, f)$. If $\varphi \not\equiv 0$, Lemma 2.2 gives $m(r, \frac{1}{f}) = S(r, f)$. This together with the first theorem will result in

$$T(r, f) = N_1\left(r, \frac{1}{f}\right) + S(r, f), \tag{3.7}$$

where $N_1(r, \frac{1}{f})$ denotes the counting function corresponding to simple zeros of f , which is our desired result.

Next, we can assume that φ in (3.6) vanishes identically, dividing with f^2 , and recalling $f''/f = (f'/f)' + (f'/f)^2$, we get the Riccati equation

$$t' + 3t^2 - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)t + \alpha_1\alpha_2/3 = 0,$$

where $t := f'/f$. This equation has two constant solutions $t = \alpha_1/3, t = \alpha_2/3$. By Corollary 5.2 in the paper by Bank *et al.* [14], all other meromorphic solutions are of infinite order. Consider $t = \alpha_1/3$, hence $f(z) = A \exp(\alpha_1z/3)$ with a constant A and look at (3.6). Denote $s(z) := q(z)\Delta f(z)$ and $u(z) := s'(z)/s(z)$. Then, by (3.6), we get

$$u' = u^2 + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)u + \alpha_1\alpha_2.$$

As above, the only solutions of finite order are $u = \alpha_1$, $u = \alpha_2$, hence $s(z) = D_1 \exp(\alpha_1 z)$ or $s(z) = D_2 \exp(\alpha_2 z)$. Now, it is easy to see that the case $s(z) = D_1 \exp(\alpha_1 z)$ results in a contradiction. Therefore, we have $f(z) = A \exp(\alpha_1 z/3)$ and $q(z)\Delta f(z) = D_2 \exp(\alpha_2 z)$. The assertions $A(\exp(\alpha_1/3) - 1)q = p_2$, $A^3 = p_1$ and $\alpha_1 = 3\alpha_2$ now immediately follow, and the claim (2) is done. As to the claim (2), the Riccati equations for t and u are symmetric with respect to α_1, α_2 , therefore the claim (3) follows.

This completes the proof of Theorem 3.1. □

Remark 3.1 It is easy to see that $f(z) = e^{\pi iz} + e^{-\pi iz} = 2i \sin(\pi iz)$ is a solution of the following equation:

$$f^3(z) + 3\Delta f(z) = e^{3\pi iz} + e^{-3\pi iz}.$$

Note $f(z) = e^{\pi iz} + e^{-\pi iz} = 2i \sin(\pi iz)$ has infinitely many zeros, and $T(r, f) = N_{(1)}(r, \frac{1}{f}) + S(r, f)$. Thus, we would like to pose the following conjecture.

Conjecture 3.1 *If $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \neq 0$, then the conclusion (1) of Theorem 3.1 is impossible, in fact, any entire solution f of (3.1) must have 0 as its Picard exceptional value.*

For $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0$, we have the following.

Theorem 3.2 *Let q_j ($j = 1, 2, 3$) and p be polynomials, and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha$ be nonzero constants. Then non-linear difference equation*

$$f^3(z) + q_3 \Delta^3 f(z) + q_2 \Delta^2 f(z) + q_1 \Delta f(z) = \lambda_1 e^{\alpha z} + \lambda_2 e^{-\alpha z} + p(z) \tag{3.8}$$

possesses solutions of finite order of the form $f(z) = c_1 e^{\alpha z/3} + c_2 e^{-\alpha z/3}$ with $c_1^3 = \lambda_1, c_2^3 = \lambda_2$, and $p \equiv 0, v = e^{\alpha/3}, q_1, q_2, q_3$ satisfy the condition:

$$(v - 1)^3(v^3 + 1)q_3 + (v - 1)^2(v^3 - v)q_2 + (v - 1)(v^3 + v^2)q_1 = 0.$$

Moreover, if $\alpha = (6n\pi \pm 3\pi)i$, then $(8q_3 - 4q_2 + 2q_1)^3 = 27\lambda_1\lambda_2$; or if $\alpha = (6n\pi \pm \pi)i$, then $q_2 + q_1 = 0$ and $(\pm\sqrt{3}iq_1 - q_3)^3 = 27\lambda_1\lambda_2$, where n is an integer; if $v \neq -1, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, then q_1, q_2, q_3 satisfy the equation

$$(v - 1)^2(v^2 - v + 1)q_3 + v(v - 1)^2q_2 + v^2q_1 = 0.$$

Proof of Theorem 3.2 For the simplicity the argument z will be omitted in $f(z), f'(z), \Delta f(z)$ etc. Suppose that f is a transcendental entire solution of finite order of (3.8), and by differentiating (3.8) we get

$$\begin{aligned} &3f^2 f' + q'_3 \Delta^3 f + q_3 (\Delta^3 f)' + q'_2 \Delta^2 f + q_2 (\Delta^2 f)' + q'_1 \Delta f + q_1 (\Delta f)' \\ &= \lambda_1 \alpha e^{\alpha z} - \lambda_2 \alpha e^{-\alpha z} + p'. \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

Combining (3.8) and (3.9), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha(f^3 + q_3 \Delta^3 f + q_2 \Delta^2 f + q_1 \Delta f) + 3f^2 f' + q'_3 \Delta^3 f + q_3 (\Delta^3 f)' \\ &+ q'_2 \Delta^2 f + q_2 (\Delta^2 f)' + q'_1 \Delta f + q_1 (\Delta f)' = 2\lambda_1 \alpha e^{\alpha z} + \alpha p + p' \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\alpha(f^3 + q_3\Delta^3 f + q_2\Delta^2 f + q_1\Delta f) - \{3f^2 f' + q'_3\Delta^3 f + q_3(\Delta^3 f)' + q'_2\Delta^2 f + q_2(\Delta^2 f)' + q'_1\Delta f + q_1(\Delta f)'\} = 2\lambda_2\alpha e^{-\alpha z} + \alpha p - p',$$

thus through the above two equations, we find

$$f^4[-9(f')^2 + \alpha^2 f^2] = T_4(z, f), \tag{3.10}$$

where $T_4(z, f)$ is a differential-difference polynomial of f , and its total degree is at most 4.

If $T_4(z, f) \equiv 0$, it follows from (3.10) that $-9(f')^2 + \alpha^2 f^2 \equiv 0$, then $f' = \pm \frac{\alpha}{3}f$, and there exists a nonzero constant c such that $f = ce^{\pm(\alpha z)/3}$. Substituting the above expression of f into (3.8), we obtain a contradiction. Therefore, $T_4(f) \not\equiv 0$. Set $\beta = -9(f')^2 + \alpha^2 f^2$, then Proposition 2.1 shows that $m(r, \beta) = S(r, f)$, i.e. β is a small function of f . Moreover, by Lemma 2.3, it is easy to see that β is a constant. By differentiating both sides of $\beta = -9(f')^2 + \alpha^2 f^2$, we get

$$f'' - \left(\frac{\alpha}{3}\right)^2 f = 0. \tag{3.11}$$

It follows from (3.11) that

$$f(z) = c_1 e^{\alpha z/3} + c_2 e^{-\alpha z/3}, \tag{3.12}$$

where c_1, c_2 are nonzero constants. Substituting (3.12) into (3.8), we have

$$a_1 w^6 + a_2 w^4 + p w^3 + a_3 w^2 + a_4 = 0,$$

where $w = e^{(\alpha z)/3}$, $a_1 = c_1^3 - \lambda_1$, $a_2 = 3c_1^2 c_2 + q_3 c_1 e^\alpha - 3q_3 c_1 e^{2\alpha/3} + 3q_3 c_1 e^{\alpha/3} - c_1 q_3 + q_2 c_1 e^{2\alpha/3} - 2q_2 c_1 e^{\alpha/3} + q_2 c_1 + q_1 c_1 e^{\alpha/3} - q_1 c_1$, $a_3 = 3c_1 c_2^2 + c_2 q_3 e^{-\alpha} - 3q_3 c_2 e^{-2\alpha/3} + 3q_3 c_2 e^{-\alpha/3} - c_2 q_3 + c_2 q_2 e^{-2\alpha/3} - 2c_2 q_2 e^{-\alpha/3} + c_2 q_2 + c_2 q_1 e^{-\alpha/3} - c_2 q_1$, $a_4 = c_2^3 - \lambda_2$.

Since w is transcendental, we must have $a_1 = a_4 = 0$, and $a_2 = a_3 = p \equiv 0$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & q_3(e^{\alpha/3} - 1)^3 + q_2(e^{\alpha/3} - 1)^2 + q_1(e^{\alpha/3} - 1) \\ & = q_3(e^{-\alpha/3} - 1)^3 + q_2(e^{-\alpha/3} - 1)^2 + q_1(e^{-\alpha/3} - 1). \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

Set $v = e^{\alpha/3}$, it follows by (3.13) that

$$q_3(v - 1)^3 + q_2(v - 1)^2 + q_1(v - 1) = q_3\left(\frac{1}{v} - 1\right)^3 + q_2\left(\frac{1}{v} - 1\right)^2 + q_1\left(\frac{1}{v} - 1\right)$$

or

$$(v^2 - 1)\{(v - 1)^2(v^2 - v + 1)q_3 + v(v - 1)^2 q_2 + v^2 q_1\} = 0. \tag{3.14}$$

Now we distinguish four cases.

Case 1. Assume that $\nu = 1$, then $\alpha = 6n\pi i$, substituting $\nu = 1$ into a_2 gives $c_1c_2 = 0$, this is a contradiction, thus $\nu \neq 1$.

Case 2. If $\nu = -1$, then $\alpha = (6n\pi \pm 3\pi)i$. By substituting $\nu = -1$ into a_2 , we deduce $(8q_3 - 4q_2 + 2q_1)^3 = 27\lambda_1\lambda_2$.

Case 3. While $\nu = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, in a similar way to above, we get $\alpha = (6n\pi \pm \pi)i$ and $q_1 + q_2 = 0$. Moreover, $(\pm\sqrt{3}iq_1 - q_3)^3 = 27\lambda_1\lambda_2$ and $\deg q_1 = \deg q_2 = \deg q_3$.

Case 4. When $\nu \neq -1, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, by (3.14), we could get the following equation:

$$(\nu - 1)^2(\nu^2 - \nu + 1)q_3 + \nu(\nu - 1)^2q_2 + \nu^2q_1 = 0.$$

This also completes the proof of Theorem 3.2. □

Theorem 3.3 *Let p_j ($j = 1, 2$) be polynomials, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha$ be nonzero constants, d_1, d_2 be constants, and k be a positive integer. If f is an entire solution of finite order to the following non-linear differential-difference equation:*

$$f^3(z) + p_1(z)f^{(k)}(z + d_1) + p_2(z)f(z + d_2) = \lambda_1e^{\alpha z} + \lambda_2e^{-\alpha z}, \tag{3.15}$$

then $f(z) = c_1e^{\alpha z/3} + c_2e^{-\alpha z/3}$, $c_1^3 = \lambda_1, c_2^3 = \lambda_2$,

$$3c_1c_2 + p_1e^{d_1\alpha/3}(\alpha/3)^k + p_2e^{d_2\alpha/3} \equiv 0$$

and

$$3c_1c_2 + p_1e^{-d_1\alpha/3}(-\alpha/3)^k + p_2e^{-d_2\alpha/3} \equiv 0.$$

Proof of Theorem 3.3 For simplicity the argument z will be omitted in $f(z), f'(z), f'(z + d_1)$ etc. Suppose that f is a transcendental entire solution of finite order of (3.15), by differentiating (3.15) we get

$$3f^2f' + Q(z, f) = \lambda_1\alpha e^{\alpha z} - \lambda_2\alpha e^{-\alpha z}, \tag{3.16}$$

where $Q(z, f) = p'_1(z)f^{(k)}(z + d_1) + p_1(z)f^{(k+1)}(z + d_1) + p'_2(z)f(z + d_2) + p_2(z)f'(z + d_2)$. Obviously, $Q(z, f)$ is a differential-difference polynomial of f , and its total degree is at most 1.

Set $Q_1(z, f) = p_1(z)f^{(k)}(z + d_1) + p_2(z)f(z + d_2)$. It follows by (3.15) and (3.16) that

$$\alpha f^3 + 3f^2f' + \alpha Q_1(z, f) + Q(z, f) = 2\lambda_1\alpha e^{\alpha z}$$

and

$$\alpha f^3 - 3f^2f' + \alpha Q_1(z, f) - Q(z, f) = 2\lambda_2\alpha e^{-\alpha z}.$$

Thus, for the above two equations, we can also get (3.10) and by a similar method to the one above, we have (3.12). Consequently

$$f(z + d_2) = c_1e^{d_2\alpha/3}e^{\alpha z/3} + c_2e^{-d_2\alpha/3}e^{-\alpha z/3} \tag{3.17}$$

and

$$f^{(k)}(z + d_1) = c_1 \left(\frac{\alpha}{3}\right)^k e^{d_1\alpha/3} e^{\alpha z/3} + c_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha}{3}\right)^k e^{-d_1\alpha/3} e^{-\alpha z/3}. \tag{3.18}$$

In view of (3.15), (3.12), (3.17), and (3.18), we obtain $f(z) = c_1 e^{\alpha z/3} + c_2 e^{-\alpha z/3}$ with $c_1^3 = \lambda_1$, $c_2^3 = \lambda_2$. Moreover, we have

$$3c_1c_2 + p_1 e^{d_1\alpha/3} (\alpha/3)^k + p_2 e^{d_2\alpha/3} \equiv 0$$

and

$$3c_1c_2 + p_1 e^{-d_1\alpha/3} (-\alpha/3)^k + p_2 e^{-d_2\alpha/3} \equiv 0.$$

Thus, we obtain the desired result and finish the proof of this theorem. □

It is not difficult to see that a similar argument can be used to obtain the following result.

Theorem 3.4 *Let f be an entire solution of finite order to the following non-linear differential-difference equation:*

$$f^3(z) + P_1(z, \Delta f(z), \dots, f'(z), \dots, f^{(k)}(z)) = \lambda_1 e^{\alpha z} + \lambda_2 e^{-\alpha z},$$

here P_1 is a linear polynomial in $\Delta f(z), \dots, f'(z), \dots, f^{(k)}(z)$, with polynomials as its coefficients, and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ are nonzero constants. Then $f(z) = c_1 e^{\alpha z/3} + c_2 e^{-\alpha z/3}$ with $c_1^3 = \lambda_1$, $c_2^3 = \lambda_2$.

4 Conclusion

In studying differential equations in the complex plane \mathbb{C} , it is always an interesting and quite difficult problem to prove the existence or uniqueness of the entire or meromorphic solution of a given equation. There have been many studies and results obtained lately that relate to the existence or growth of entire or meromorphic solutions of various types of complex difference equations and difference-differential equations. By our methods, one can discuss the entire solutions for the algebraic difference equation and difference-differential equation of the form

$$f^n(z) + P_l(z, \Delta f(z), \dots, f'(z), \dots, f^{(k)}(z)) = \lambda_1(z) e^{\alpha_1(z)} + \lambda_2(z) e^{\alpha_2(z)},$$

here P_l is a difference-differential polynomial in $\Delta f(z), \dots, f'(z), \dots, f^{(k)}(z)$, with polynomials as its coefficients, and $\deg(P_l) \leq n - 2$, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ are nonzero polynomials.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed in drafting this manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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