

一类高阶奇异积分方程*

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摘要 本文利用 C^n 空间中复超球面上的 Plemelj 公式, 建立相应的高阶奇异积分的有限合成公式; 讨论一类高阶奇异积分方程的解.

关键词 高阶奇异积分 有限合成公式 积分方程 偏微分方程

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1 引言, 定义

熟知, 龚昇, 史济怀最早讨论了复超球面上 Cauchy 型积分及其导数的含高阶奇异积分 Hadamard 主值的边界性质^[1]. 后来, 王小芹讨论了复超球面上高阶 Cauchy 型积分及其高阶偏导的含有限部分主值的 Plemelj 公式^[2]. 本文利用[1]和[2]的结果, 建立一个高阶奇异积分有限部分的合成公式, 最后讨论一类高阶奇异积分方程, 并化为一类二阶线性偏微分方程来讨论它的解.

设 $B(0, 1) = \{u \in C^n : v \cdot u < \infty\}$, $s = \partial B(0, 1)$, $v, v \in s$, $\omega = 2\pi^n / \Gamma(n)$, u 为 s 上实 $2n-1$ 维体积元素, $f \in C^{3+\alpha}(s)$, $0 < \alpha < 1$. 我们定义 s 上的高阶奇异积分的有限部分如下^[2]:

$$\begin{aligned} F - P \int_s f(u) (1 - v \cdot u)^{-n-k} u \, d\omega &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{\omega} \int_{s \setminus \{1 - \bar{w}_1 > \epsilon\}} f(\bar{w} \cdot u) (1 - \bar{w}_1)^{-n-k} u \, d\omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} A_{nkj} \int_{s \setminus \{1 - \bar{w}_1 = \epsilon\}} L^j f(\bar{w} \cdot u) (1 - \bar{w}_1)^{-n-k+j+1} \bar{w}_1^{-1} w \, d\omega \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

其中 $Lf(u) = \frac{1}{u_1} [u_1 \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial u_1} - u_1 \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial u_1} + f(u)]$, $\bar{u}_1 \neq 0$, $L^j f = L(L^{j-1} f)$, $L^0 f = f$,

$$A_{nkj} = 2^{1-n} i^{-n} / (n+k-1) \dots (n+k-j-1), u = w \cdot \bar{u}, u$$

是一酉方阵, 满足 $vu = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$. 以下一般省略 Cauchy 主值记号 $V \cdot P$ 及高阶奇异积分有限部分, 即主值记号 $F \cdot P$, 并定义高阶奇异积分的有限部分积分算子如下:

$$KQ(u) = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_s \bar{u}_1^k Q(u) (1 - v \cdot u)^{-n+k} u \, d\omega$$

下文主要讨论 $k=1$ 的情形, 合成公式及奇异积分方程.

2 主要引理

引理 2.1^[2] 设 $f \in C^{k+\alpha}(s)$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, k 为某一正整数, $v = s, z \in B(0, 1)$ 满足 $d(z, v) / d(z, s) = M, M > 0$ 为常数; 则当 $z = v$ 时, 有 Plemelj 公式

$$\begin{aligned} F(v) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow v} \frac{1}{\omega_s} f(u) (1 - |zu|)^{-n-k} u \\ &= F + P \frac{1}{\omega_s} f(u) (1 - |vu|)^{-n-k} u + \frac{1}{2n \dots (n+k-1)} L^k f(v) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

引理 2.2 在引理 2.1 的条件下, $F(v) \in \text{Lip}(\alpha - \delta), 0 < \delta < \alpha$.

证 我们取 s 的一个有限开覆盖 $\{U_j\}, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$, 使得 $v \in U_1$, 并取 $C^{k+\alpha}(s)$ 的有限函数族 $\{f_j\}, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 为 s 上从属于 $\{U_j\}$ 的单位分解, 满足 $\text{supp } f_j \subset U_j, \sum_{j=1}^m f_j(u) = 1$.

记 $f_0 = \sum_{j=2}^m f_j f$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} F(v) &= \frac{1}{\omega_s} f_0(u) (1 - |vu|)^{-n-k} u + \frac{1}{2n \dots (n+k-1)} L^k(f_0 f)(u) (1 - |vu|)^{-n} u \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2n \dots (n+k-1)} L^k(f_0 f)(v) \end{aligned}$$

由文[1]定理 1.5.1 知上式右边第二项积分显然满足 $\text{Lip}(\alpha - \delta), 0 < \delta < \alpha$. 而右边第一项显然是 S 上局部满足 $\text{Lip}\alpha$ 条件; 因 S 是紧的, 故其在 S 上也是满足 $\text{Lip}\alpha$ 的. 引理证毕.

引理 2.3 设 $\varphi(u, \xi) \in C^{k+\alpha}(S \times S)$, 则

$$\Phi(v, \xi) = \frac{1}{\omega_s} \varphi(u, \xi) (1 - |vu|)^{-n-k} u \in \text{Lip}\alpha(S \times S)$$

证 根据引理 2.2, 显然只需证明作为 ξ 的函数 $\Phi(v, \xi) = \psi(\xi) \in \text{Lip}\alpha(s)$. 类似引理 2.2 的证明,

$$\Phi(v, s) = \frac{1}{\omega_s} f_0(u, \xi) (1 - |vu|)^{-n-k} u + \frac{1}{2n \dots (n+k-1)} L^k(f_0 \varphi)(1 - |vu|)^{-n} u,$$

其中右边第一项显然满足 $\text{Lip}\alpha(s)$. 由于 $L^k(f_0 \varphi) \in \text{Lip}\alpha(S \times S)$, 因此, 由文[1]定理 1, 5, 2 知其右边第二项亦满足 $\text{Lip}\alpha(S)$. 引理证毕.

3 高阶奇异积分的有限合成公式

定理 3.1 设 $\varphi \in C^{3+\alpha}(S)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_S \bar{\xi} (1 - |v\bar{\xi}|)^{-n-1} \bar{\xi} \bar{u}_1 \varphi(u) (1 - |\xi u|)^{-n-1} u \\ &= \frac{2 - v_1}{2n} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \frac{1}{\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(\xi) (1 - |\bar{\xi}|)^{-n-1} \bar{\xi} - \frac{1}{2n \omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 L(\bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(\xi)) (1 - |v\bar{\xi}|)^{-n-1} s \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2n} L^2(\bar{v}_1^2 \varphi(v)) - \frac{1}{4n} L(\bar{v}_1 L(\bar{v}_1 \varphi(v))) - \frac{1}{4n} L^2(\bar{v}_1 \varphi(v)), \xi, v = s. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中上述各层积分均为有限部分 $F \cdot P$ 意义下的主值.

证 记 $\varphi(v) = \frac{1}{\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(s) (1 - |v\bar{\xi}_1|)^{-n-1} \bar{\xi}$, $\varphi(v) = \frac{1}{\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(\xi) (1 - |v\bar{\xi}_1|)^{-n-1} \bar{\xi}$, 我们作

高阶Cauchy型积分

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(\xi) (1 - z \bar{\xi})^{-n-1} \xi = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_1} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_s} \varphi(\xi) (1 - z \bar{\xi})^{-n} \xi \right), z \in B(0, 1)$$

$$f_1(z) = \frac{1}{\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(\xi) (1 - z \bar{\xi})^{-n-1} \xi = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_1} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_s} \varphi(\xi) (1 - z \bar{\xi})^{-n} \xi \right), z \in B(0, 1).$$

若 z 满足 $d(z, v)/d(z, s) = M, M > 0$ 常数, 且 $z = v = s$, 应用(1), 我们有

$$f(v) = \frac{1}{\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(\xi) (1 - v \bar{\xi})^{-n-1} \xi + \frac{1}{2n} L(\bar{v}_1 \varphi(v)),$$

$$\varphi(v) = f(v) - \frac{1}{2n} L(\bar{v}_1 \varphi(v)).$$

以 $\varphi(v)$ 代入 $f_1(z)$ 的表达式, 得

$$f_1(z) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_1} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_s} f(\xi) (1 - z \bar{\xi})^{-n} \xi \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_1} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_s} L(\bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(\xi)) (1 - z \bar{\xi})^{-n} \xi \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(v) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow v} \left(\frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial z_1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_1} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_s} L(\bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(\xi)) (1 - z \bar{\xi})^{-n} \xi \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(1 - v \bar{\xi})^{-n-1} \xi \right) + \frac{1}{2n^2} L^2(\bar{v}_1 \varphi), \end{aligned}$$

另一方面

$$f_1(v) = \varphi(v) + \frac{1}{2n} L(\bar{\xi}_1 \varphi) \Big|_{s=v} = \varphi(v) + \frac{1}{2n} (v_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \frac{1}{\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(1 - v \bar{\xi})^{-n-1} \xi) - \frac{1}{4n^2} L^2(\bar{v}_1 \varphi),$$

$$\text{故 } \varphi_2 = \frac{2-v_1}{2n\omega_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left(\frac{1}{\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 \varphi(1 - v \bar{\xi})^{-n-1} \xi \right) - \frac{1}{2n\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 L(\bar{\xi}_1 \varphi)(1 - v \bar{\xi})^{-n-1} \xi$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2n^2} L^2(\bar{v}_1 \varphi) - \frac{1}{4n^2} L(\bar{v}_1 L(\bar{v}_1 \varphi)) + \frac{1}{4n^2} L^2(\bar{v}_1 \varphi). \quad \text{引理证毕.}$$

4 一类高阶奇异积分方程的解

作为一个应用例子, 下面讨论一类高阶奇异积分方程. 由算子 K 的定义及定理 3.1, 我们有

$$K^2 \varphi = \frac{2-v_1}{2n} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} K \varphi - \frac{1}{2n} K L(\bar{\xi}_1 \varphi) + L^* \varphi \quad (3)$$

$$\text{其中 } K L(\bar{\xi} \varphi) = \frac{1}{2n\omega_s} \bar{\xi}_1 L(\bar{\xi}_1 \varphi)(1 - v \bar{\xi})^{-n-1} \xi, L^* \varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n^2} \left[\frac{1}{v_1} (2v_1 - v_1 v_1) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v_1} + 3v_1 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v_1^2} + 2(v_1^2 + v_1^2) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v_1^2} - 4v_1 v_1 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v_1 \partial v_1} \right].$$

现在考虑方

$$\frac{1}{2n} L(\bar{\xi}_1 \varphi) + K \varphi = f, \quad (4)$$

其中 $f \in C^{3+\alpha}(s)$ 是已给函数, φ 是待求函数. 并在 $C^{3+\alpha}(s)$ 中求解. 我们对(4)双边作用 K , 并应用(3)可得

$$\frac{2-v_1}{2n} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} K \varphi + L^* \varphi = K f, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{2-v_1}{4n^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} L(\bar{\xi}) \varphi + \frac{2-v_1}{2n} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} K \varphi = \frac{2-v_1}{2n} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} f \quad (6)$$

由(6) - (5) 立得:

$$2(v_1 - v_1) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v_1} - 3v_1^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v_1} + (2v_1 - v_1 v_1 - 2v_1^2 v_1 - 2v_1^3) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v_1^2} + (5v_1 v_1^2 - 2v_1^3) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial v_1 \partial v_1} = f^*, \quad (7)$$

其中 $f^* = 4n^2 v_1 \left(\frac{2-v_1}{2n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_1} - Kf \right).$ (8)

我们把方程(7)化为下面等价的实方程组. 令 $\varphi = \varphi_1 + i\varphi_2, f^* = f_1^* + if_2^*, x_j = x_j + iy_j, j =$

$$1, 2, \dots, n,$$
 则(7)化为 $\sum_{j=1}^2 A_{ij}^{(k_1, k_2)} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_1^{k_1} \partial y_1^{k_2}} + \sum_{j=1}^2 (B_{i1}^{j1} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_1} + B_{i2}^{j2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_1}) = f_{i, i=1, 2},$ (9)
 $k_1 + k_2 = 2$

其中(9)的系数 $A_{i1}^{(2, 0)} = \frac{1}{4}(2x_1 - 3x_1^2 + y_1^2 + x_1^3 + 9x_1y_1^2), A_{i1}^{(1, 1)} = -y_1 + y_1x_1^2 - 2y_1^3, A_{i1}^{(0, 2)} = \frac{1}{4}(-2x_1 - x_1^2 + y_1^2 + 9x_1^3 + x_1y_1^2, \dots, B_{i1}^{11} = -\frac{3}{2}(x_1^2 - y_1^2), B_{i1}^{12} = 2y_1 - \frac{3}{2}x_1y_1, B_{i1}^{21} = 2y_1 - 3x_1y_1, \dots)$ 因此,(9)是一具 x_1, y_1 的解析系数的线性二阶偏微分方程组, 根据著名的霍耳蒙格伦定理^[3], 可知(9)的解存在, 且其 Cauchy 问题的解是唯一存在的. 因此方程(4)的解存在.

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A HIGHER ORDER SINGULAR INTEGRAL EQUATION

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Abstract

By means of the Plemelj formula of higher order singular integral on hypersphere in C^n space, the finite composite formula of higher order singular integral is obtained and the solution of a higher order singular integral equation is given.

Keywords higher order singular integral finite composite formula integral equation
 partial differential equation