

零级 Dirichlet 级数的增长性及其 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积

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摘要: 本文研究了全平面上零级 Dirichlet 级数的增长性的问题. 利用复级数理论, 进一步讨论了在两种条件下 Dirichlet 级数的 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积的增长性, 获得了零级 Dirichlet 级数及其 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积涉及对数级与对数型的几个关系定理, 推广了孔荫莹等人的结果.

关键词: 对数级; 对数型; Dirichlet 级数; Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积

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1 引言及相关结果

考虑 Dirichlet 级数

$$f(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n e^{\lambda_n s}, \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $\{a_n\}$ 是复数列, $0 < \lambda_n \uparrow \infty$, $s = \sigma + it$ (σ, t 是实变量). 当级数 (1.1) 满足

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{\lambda_n} = 0, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |a_n|}{\lambda_n} = -\infty. \quad (1.2)$$

这时, 根据文 [1-2] 的 Valiron 公式可得级数 (1.1) 的收敛横坐标及绝对收敛横坐标都是 $+\infty$, 那么其和函数 $f(s)$ 在全平面内解析, 即为整函数.

记 $f(s)$ 的最大模, 最大项为

$$M(\sigma) = M(\sigma, f) = \sup\{|f(\sigma + it)| : t \in R\},$$

$$m(\sigma) = m(\sigma, f) = \max\{|a_n| e^{\lambda_n \sigma} : n \in N^*\}.$$

定义 1.1 [3] 若 $f(s)$ 是满足 (1.2) 式的整函数, 那么 $f(s)$ 的级 ρ 定义为

$$\rho = \limsup_{\sigma \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \log M(\sigma, f)}{\sigma}. \quad (1.3)$$

若 $\rho = 0$, 级数 (1.1) 是全平面上的零级 Dirichlet 级数. 此时定义该级数 (1.1) 的对数级 ρ^* 为

$$\rho^* = \limsup_{\sigma \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \log M(\sigma, f)}{\log \sigma}, \quad (1.4)$$

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当 $\rho^* \in (1, +\infty)$ 时, Dirichlet 级数的对数型 T^* 如下

$$T^* = \limsup_{\sigma \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log M(\sigma)}{\sigma^{\rho^*}}. \quad (1.5)$$

关于整函数的增长性的问题, Hardy、余家荣、孙道椿、高宗升等已经得到了许多经典的结论^[1-2,4-6]. Sayyed, Metwally^[7] 讨论了泰勒级数的对数级, 而对复平面上的零级 Dirichlet 级数增长性的研究较少. 2006 年, 田宏根、孙道椿、郑承民在相对较宽的条件下, 对该问题进行深入的研究并得到了由系数表示的零级 Dirichlet 级数的对数级的结果.

定理 A^[3] 若 $f(s)$ 是满足 (1.2) 式的整函数, 则

$$\rho^* = 1 + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \lambda_n}{\log \log |a_n|^{-1} - \log \lambda_n}. \quad (1.6)$$

本文将继续研究了零级 Dirichlet 级数的对数型, 得到如下结果.

定理 1.1 若 $f(s)$ 是满足 (1.2) 式的整函数, 则

$$T^* = \frac{(\rho^* - 1)^{\rho^* - 1}}{(\rho^*)^{\rho^*}} T, \quad (1.7)$$

这里

$$T = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \log |a_n|^{-1}\right)^{\rho^* - 1}}.$$

2009 年, 孔荫莹在文 [9-10] 构造了 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积并得到了有限级及无穷级 Dirichlet 级数在该乘积下的增长性的相关结果. 2015 年, 崔永琴等在文 [11] 构造了新型的 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积进一步推广了文 [9, 10] 的结果.

然而, 对于零级 Dirichlet 级数的 Hadamard 乘积的增长性并未有人涉及. 本文将主要考察零级 Dirichlet 级数的 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积的对数级与对数型, 在介绍主要结果前, 我们先给出如下 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积定义.

定义 1.2^[11] 若 $f_1(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n e^{\gamma_n s}$, $f_2(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n e^{\xi_n s}$ 且 $f_1(s), f_2(s)$ 是满足 (1.2) 式的整函数. 若 α, β 为两个实常数满足 $0 < \alpha, \beta < \infty$, 构造它们的 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积如下

$$F(s) = (f_1 \Delta f_2)(\mu, v; \alpha, \beta; s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{\lambda_n s}, \quad c_n = a_n^\mu b_n^v, \quad \lambda_n = \alpha \gamma_n + \beta \xi_n, \quad (1.8)$$

其中 μ 和 v 是正实数; $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\} \subset \mathbb{C}, 0 < \gamma_n, \xi_n \uparrow \infty$.

注 当 $\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{2}$, 则定义 1.2 中的 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积 $F(s)$ 即为孔荫莹的 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积 $G(s)$, 即

$$G(s) = (f_1 \Delta f_2)(\mu, v; s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{\lambda_n s}, \quad c_n = a_n^\mu b_n^v, \quad \lambda_n = \frac{\gamma_n + \xi_n}{2}.$$

定理 1.2 若 $f_1(s), f_2(s)$ 是满足 (1.2) 式的整函数, 它们的对数级分别为 ρ_1^* 和 ρ_2^* , 且

$$\gamma_n \sim \xi_n \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), \quad (1.9)$$

则 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积 $F(s)$ 的对数级 ρ^* 满足 $\rho^* \leq \min\{\rho_1^*, \rho_2^*\}$. 特别地, 当 $\rho^* = \rho_1^*$ 时, $F(s)$ 的对数型 T^* 满足

$$T^* \leq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1}, & \rho_1^* < \rho_2^*, \\ \frac{1}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu + v} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1}, & \rho_1^* = \rho_2^*. \end{cases}$$

推论 1.1 若 $f_1(s), f_2(s)$ 是满足 (1.2) 式的整函数, 它们的对数级分别为 ρ_1^* 和 ρ_2^* , 且满足 (1.9) 式, 则其 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积 $G(s)$ 的对数级 ρ^* 满足 $\rho^* \leq \min\{\rho_1^*, \rho_2^*\}$. 特别地, 当 $\rho^* = \rho_1^*$, $G(s)$ 对数型 T^* 满足

$$T^* \leq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1}, & \rho_1^* < \rho_2^*, \\ \frac{1}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu + v} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1}, & \rho_1^* = \rho_2^*. \end{cases}$$

接下来, 在放宽条件的前提下进一步讨论 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积形式的增长性, 得到如下结果.

定理 1.3 若 $f_1(s), f_2(s)$ 是满足 (1.2) 式的整函数, 它们的对数级分别为 ρ_1^* 和 ρ_2^* , 且

$$\gamma_n = \eta \xi_n, \quad (1.10)$$

则其 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积 $F(s)$ 的对数级 ρ^* 满足 $\rho^* \leq \min\{\rho_1^*, \rho_2^*\}$. 特别地, 当 $\rho^* = \rho_1^*$, $F(s)$ 对数型 T^* 满足

$$T^* \leq \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\alpha\eta + \beta}{\eta\rho_1} \right)^{\rho_1^*} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1}, & \rho_1^* < \rho_2^*, \\ \left(\frac{\alpha\eta + \beta}{\rho_1^*} \right)^{\rho_1^*} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu\eta\rho_1^* + v} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1}, & \rho_1^* = \rho_2^*. \end{cases}$$

推论 1.2 若 $f_1(s), f_2(s)$ 是满足 (1.2) 式的整函数, 它们的对数级分别为 ρ_1^* 和 ρ_2^* , 且满足 (1.10) 式, 则其 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积 $G(s)$ 的对数级 ρ^* 满足 $\rho^* \leq \min\{\rho_1^*, \rho_2^*\}$; 当 $\rho^* = \rho_1^*$, $G(s)$ 对数型 T^* 满足

$$T^* \leq \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\eta + 1}{2\eta\rho_1^*} \right)^{\rho_1^*} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1}, & \rho_1^* < \rho_2^*, \\ \left(\frac{\eta + 1}{2\rho_1^*} \right)^{\rho_1^*} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu\eta\rho_1^* + v} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1}, & \rho_1^* = \rho_2^*. \end{cases}$$

2 若干引理

引理 2.1 ^[11] 若 $f_1(s), f_2(s)$ 是满足 (1.2) 式的整函数, 且满足 (1.9) 式, 那么其 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积 $F(s)$ 是整函数.

引理 2.2 若 $f_1(s), f_2(s)$ 是满足 (1.2) 式的整函数, 且满足 (1.10) 式, 那么其 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积 $F(s)$ 是整函数.

证

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{\lambda_n} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{\alpha \gamma_n + \beta \xi_n} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{\gamma_n} = 0,$$

又

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |c_n|}{\lambda_n} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu \log |a_n| + \nu \log |b_n|}{\alpha \gamma_n + \beta \xi_n} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu \log |a_n|}{\alpha \gamma_n + \beta \xi_n} = -\infty.$$

所以其 Dirichlet-Hadamard 乘积 $F(s)$ 是整函数.

引理 2.3 若 a, b ($b > 1$) 是一正的常数, x 是任一正实数, 那么函数 $\psi(\sigma) = a\sigma^b - x\sigma$ ($-\infty < \sigma < +\infty$) 在 $\sigma = (\frac{x}{ab})^{\frac{1}{b-1}}$ 时达到最小值 $a(\frac{x}{ab})^{\frac{b}{b-1}} - x(\frac{x}{ab})^{\frac{1}{b-1}}$.

证 由 $\psi'(\sigma) = ab\sigma^{b-1} - x$, 令 $\psi'(\sigma) = 0$ 解得 $\sigma = (\frac{x}{ab})^{\frac{1}{b-1}}$.

可验证当 $\sigma = (\frac{x}{ab})^{\frac{1}{b-1}}$ 时 $\psi(\sigma)$ 取得最小值 $a(\frac{x}{ab})^{\frac{b}{b-1}} - x(\frac{x}{ab})^{\frac{1}{b-1}}$.

引理 2.4 若 a, b ($b > 1$) 是一正的常数, σ 是任一实数, 那么函数 $\varphi(x) = -\frac{1}{a}x^b + \sigma x$ 在 $x = (\frac{a\sigma}{b})^{\frac{1}{b-1}}$ 时达到最大值 $-\frac{1}{a}(\frac{a\sigma}{b})^{\frac{b}{b-1}} + \sigma(\frac{a\sigma}{b})^{\frac{1}{b-1}}$.

证 由 $\varphi'(x) = -\frac{b}{a}x^{b-1} + \sigma$, 令 $\varphi'(x) = 0$ 解得 $x = (\frac{a\sigma}{b})^{\frac{1}{b-1}}$.

可验证当 $x = (\frac{a\sigma}{b})^{\frac{1}{b-1}}$ 时 $\varphi(x)$ 达到最大值 $-\frac{1}{a}(\frac{a\sigma}{b})^{\frac{b}{b-1}} + \sigma(\frac{a\sigma}{b})^{\frac{1}{b-1}}$.

3 定理的证明

定理 1.1 的证明 先证 $T^* \geq T \frac{(\rho^*-1)\rho^{*-1}}{(\rho^*)^{\rho^*}}$.

由 T^* 的定义知, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 有充分大的 σ 使

$$\frac{\log M(\sigma)}{\sigma^{\rho^*}} < T^* + \varepsilon,$$

从而

$$\log |a_n| < (T^* + \varepsilon)\sigma^{\rho^*} - \lambda_n \sigma.$$

由引理 2.3 知, 取 $\sigma = (\frac{\lambda_n}{(T^* + \varepsilon)\rho^*})^{\frac{1}{\rho^*-1}}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \log |a_n| &< (T^* + \varepsilon) \left[\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{(T^* + \varepsilon)\rho^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{\rho^*-1}} \right]^{\rho^*} - \lambda_n \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{(T^* + \varepsilon)\rho^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{\rho^*-1}} \\ &= \lambda_n^{\frac{\rho^*}{\rho^*-1}} \frac{1}{[(T^* + \varepsilon)\rho^*]^{\frac{1}{\rho^*-1}}} \frac{1 - \rho^*}{\rho^*}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\lambda_n}{(\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \log |a_n|^{-1})^{\rho^*-1}} &< \frac{\lambda_n}{(\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \lambda_n^{\frac{\rho^*}{\rho^*-1}})^{\rho^*-1}} \left(\frac{\rho^*}{\rho^* - 1} \right)^{\rho^*-1} (T^* + \varepsilon) \rho^* \\ &= \frac{(\rho^*)^{\rho^*}}{(\rho^* - 1)^{\rho^*-1}} (T^* + \varepsilon). \end{aligned}$$

由 ε 的任意性知

$$T \leq \frac{(\rho^*)^{\rho^*}}{(\rho^* - 1)^{\rho^*-1}} T^*.$$

假设等号不成立, 即存在 T_1 使得 $T < T_1 < \frac{(\rho^*)^{\rho^*}}{(\rho^* - 1)^{\rho^*-1}} T^*$, 于是存在 $N_1 > 0$, 当 $n > N_1$ 时,

$$\frac{\lambda_n}{(\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \log |a_n|^{-1})^{\rho^*-1}} < T_1,$$

即

$$|a_n| < e^{-\lambda_n^{\frac{\rho^*}{\rho^*-1}} T_1^{-\frac{1}{\rho^*-1}}}.$$

由 (1.2) 式知存在一常数 M , $N_2 > N_1$, 使得 $n > N_2$ 时有 $\lambda_n > M \log n$, 于是

$$M(\sigma, f) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{N_1} |a_n| e^{\lambda_n \sigma} + \sum_{N_1+1}^{N_2} |a_n| e^{\lambda_n \sigma} + \sum_{N_2+1}^{\infty} |a_n| e^{\lambda_{n+1} \sigma}, \quad (3.1)$$

其中 $\sum_{n=1}^{N_1} |a_n| e^{\lambda_n \sigma}$ 为有界量,

$$\sum_{N_1+1}^{N_2} |a_n| e^{\lambda_n \sigma} \leq \sum_{N_1+1}^{N_2} e^{-\lambda_n^{\frac{\rho^*}{\rho^*-1}} T_1^{-\frac{1}{\rho^*-1}}} e^{\lambda_n \sigma} = \sum_{N_1+1}^{N_2} e^{-\lambda_n^{\frac{\rho^*}{\rho^*-1}} T_1^{-\frac{1}{\rho^*-1}} + \lambda_n \sigma},$$

由引理 2.4 知, 取 $\lambda_n = (\frac{\sigma(\rho^*-1)}{\rho^*})^{\rho^*-1} T_1$, 有

$$\sum_{N_1+1}^{N_2} |a_n| e^{\lambda_n \sigma} \leq N_2 e^{T_1 \frac{(\rho^*-1)^{\rho^*-1}}{(\rho^*)^{\rho^*}} \sigma^{\rho^*}}. \quad (3.2)$$

再由 (1.2) 式知 $\lambda_{n+1} \leq (1+\varepsilon)\lambda_n$, 对所有的 $n \in N_+$ 成立, 记 $\lambda_n > T_1((1+\varepsilon)\sigma + \frac{2}{M})^{\rho^*-1}$. 所以

$$\sum_{N_2+1}^{\infty} |a_n| e^{\lambda_{n+1} \sigma} \leq \sum_{N_2+1}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda_n^{\frac{\rho^*}{\rho^*-1}} T_1^{-\frac{1}{\rho^*-1}}} e^{\lambda_{n+1} \sigma} \leq \sum_{N_2+1}^{\infty} e^{(\lambda_{n+1} - (1+\varepsilon)\lambda_n)\sigma - \lambda_n \frac{2}{M}} \leq \sum_{N_2+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}. \quad (3.3)$$

由 (3.1)–(3.3) 式知, 对充分大的 σ 有

$$\frac{\log M(\sigma, f)}{\sigma^{\rho^*}} \leq T_1 \frac{(\rho^*-1)^{\rho^*-1}}{(\rho^*)^{\rho^*}} (1+o(1)).$$

从上式得到 $T^* \leq T_1 \frac{(\rho^*-1)^{\rho^*-1}}{(\rho^*)^{\rho^*}}$ 与假设矛盾, 故 $T = \frac{(\rho^*)^{\rho^*}}{(\rho^*-1)^{\rho^*-1}} T^*$, 定理 1.1 得证.

定理 1.2 的证明 由定理 A 可知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 存在两个正整数 N_1, N_2 , 当 $n > N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 时, 有

$$\frac{\log \gamma_n}{\log(\frac{1}{\gamma_n} \log |a_n|^{-1})} < \rho_1^* - 1 + \varepsilon, \quad \frac{\log \xi_n}{\log(\frac{1}{\xi_n} \log |b_n|^{-1})} < \rho_2^* - 1 + \varepsilon,$$

即

$$\log |a_n|^{-1} > \gamma_n \gamma_n^{\frac{1}{\rho_1^*-1+\varepsilon}}, \quad \log |b_n|^{-1} > \xi_n \xi_n^{\frac{1}{\rho_2^*-1+\varepsilon}}.$$

由 c_n 的定义有

$$\log |c_n|^{-1} = \mu \log |a_n|^{-1} + v \log |b_n|^{-1} > \mu \gamma_n \gamma_n^{\frac{1}{\rho_1^*-1+\varepsilon}} + v \xi_n \xi_n^{\frac{1}{\rho_2^*-1+\varepsilon}}, \quad (3.4)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\log \lambda_n}{\log(\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \log |c_n|^{-1})} &< \frac{\log \lambda_n}{\log(\mu \frac{\gamma_n}{\lambda_n} \gamma_n^{\frac{\rho_1^*}{\rho_1^* - 1 + \varepsilon}} + v \frac{\xi_n}{\lambda_n} \xi_n^{\frac{\rho_2^*}{\rho_2^* - 1 + \varepsilon}})} \\ &= \frac{\log \lambda_n}{\frac{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon}{\rho_1^* - 1 + \varepsilon} \log \gamma_n + \log(\mu + v \frac{\xi_n}{\gamma_n} \frac{\xi_n^{\frac{\rho_2^*}{\rho_2^* - 1 + \varepsilon}}}{\gamma_n^{\frac{\rho_1^*}{\rho_1^* - 1 + \varepsilon}}}) - \log \lambda_n}. \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\lambda_n = \alpha \gamma_n + \beta \xi_n$, $\gamma_n \sim \xi_n$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 可得

$$\log \gamma_n \sim \log \xi_n \sim \log \lambda_n \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

由引理 2.1 知 $F(s)$ 是整函数, 不妨设 $\rho_1^* < \rho_2^*$, 又由 ε 的任意性, 得

$$\rho^* = 1 + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \lambda_n}{\log(\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \log |c_n|^{-1})} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{\rho_1^*}{\rho_1^* - 1} - 1} = \rho_1^*,$$

所以 $\rho^* \leq \min\{\rho_1^*, \rho_2^*\}$.

特别地, 当 $\rho^* = \rho_1^*$, 由定理 1.1 可知

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{(\rho_1^* - 1)^{\rho_1^* - 1}}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \frac{\lambda_n}{(\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \log |c_n|^{-1})^{\rho_1^* - 1}} \\ &< \frac{(\rho_1^* - 1)^{\rho_1^* - 1}}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \frac{\lambda_n}{(\mu \frac{\gamma_n}{\lambda_n} \gamma_n^{\frac{\rho_1^*}{\rho_1^* - 1 + \varepsilon}} + v \frac{\xi_n}{\lambda_n} \xi_n^{\frac{\rho_2^*}{\rho_2^* - 1 + \varepsilon}})^{\rho_1^* - 1}} \\ &= \frac{(\rho_1^* - 1)^{\rho_1^* - 1}}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \frac{\lambda_n}{\frac{1}{\lambda_n^{\frac{\rho_1^*}{\rho_1^* - 1} - 1}} \gamma_n^{\frac{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon}{\rho_1^* - 1 + \varepsilon}} (\rho_1^* - 1) (\mu + v \frac{\xi_n}{\gamma_n} \frac{\xi_n^{\frac{\rho_2^*}{\rho_2^* - 1 + \varepsilon}}}{\gamma_n^{\frac{\rho_1^*}{\rho_1^* - 1 + \varepsilon}})^{\rho_1^* - 1}}. \end{aligned}$$

若 $\rho_1^* = \rho_2^*$, 由 ε 的任意性可得

$$T^* \leq \frac{(\rho_1^* - 1)^{\rho_1^* - 1}}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \frac{1}{(\mu + v)^{\rho_1^* - 1}}.$$

若 $\rho_1^* < \rho_2^*$, 则有

$$T^* \leq \frac{(\rho_1^* - 1)^{\rho_1^* - 1}}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \frac{1}{\mu^{\rho_1^* - 1}},$$

故定理 1.2 得证.

定理 1.3 的证明 类似于定理 1.2 的证明: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 存在两个正整数 N_1, N_2 , 当 $n > N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ 时有

$$\log |c_n|^{-1} = \mu \log |a_n|^{-1} + v \log |b_n|^{-1} > \mu \gamma_n \gamma_n^{\frac{\rho_1^*}{\rho_1^* - 1 + \varepsilon}} + v \xi_n \xi_n^{\frac{\rho_2^*}{\rho_2^* - 1 + \varepsilon}}.$$

由 $\gamma_n = \eta \xi_n$, 有 $\gamma_n = \frac{\eta}{\alpha \eta + \beta} \lambda_n$, $\xi_n = \frac{1}{\alpha \eta + \beta} \lambda_n$. 于是

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \log |c_n|^{-1} > \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon - 1}} \left[\mu \left(\frac{\eta}{\alpha \eta + \beta} \right)^{\frac{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon}{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon - 1}} + v \left(\frac{1}{\alpha \eta + \beta} \right)^{\frac{\rho_2^* + \varepsilon}{\rho_2^* + \varepsilon - 1}} \lambda_n^{\frac{\rho_2^*}{\rho_2^* + \varepsilon - 1} - \frac{1}{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon - 1}} \right].$$

由引理 2.2 知 $F(s)$ 是整函数, 不妨设 $\rho_1^* < \rho_2^*$, 又由 ε 的任意性, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\rho^* &= 1 + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \lambda_n}{\log(\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \log |c_n|^{-1})} \\ &\leq 1 + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \lambda_n}{\frac{1}{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon - 1} \log \lambda_n + \log[\mu(\frac{\eta}{\alpha\eta + \beta})^{\frac{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon}{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon - 1}} + v(\frac{1}{\alpha\eta + \beta})^{\frac{\rho_2^* + \varepsilon}{\rho_2^* + \varepsilon - 1}} \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{\rho_2^* + \varepsilon - 1} - \frac{1}{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon - 1}}]} \\ &\leq 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\rho_1^* - 1}} = \rho_1^*.\end{aligned}$$

所以 $\rho^* \leq \min\{\rho_1^*, \rho_2^*\}$.

特别地, 当 $\rho^* = \rho_1^*$, 由定理 1.1 可知

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{(\rho_1^* - 1)^{\rho_1^* - 1}}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \frac{\lambda_n}{(\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \log |c_n|^{-1})^{\rho_1^* - 1}} \\ &< \frac{(\rho_1^* - 1)^{\rho_1^* - 1}}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \frac{\lambda_n}{\{\lambda_n^{\frac{1}{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon - 1}} [\mu(\frac{\eta}{\alpha\eta + \beta})^{\frac{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon}{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon - 1}} + v(\frac{1}{\alpha\eta + \beta})^{\frac{\rho_2^* + \varepsilon}{\rho_2^* + \varepsilon - 1}} \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{\rho_2^* + \varepsilon - 1} - \frac{1}{\rho_1^* + \varepsilon - 1}}]\}^{\rho_1^* - 1}}.\end{aligned}$$

若 $\rho_1^* = \rho_2^*$, 由 ε 的任意性可得

$$T^* \leq \frac{1}{(\rho_1^*)^{\rho_1^*}} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu(\frac{\eta}{\alpha\eta + \beta})^{\frac{\rho_1^*}{\rho_1^* - 1}} + v(\frac{1}{\alpha\eta + \beta})^{\frac{\rho_1^*}{\rho_1^* - 1}}} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1} = \left(\frac{\alpha\eta + \beta}{\rho_1^*} \right)^{\rho_1^*} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu\eta^{\rho_1^*} + v} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1}.$$

若 $\rho_1^* < \rho_2^*$, 则有

$$T^* \leq \left(\frac{\alpha\eta + \beta}{\eta\rho_1^*} \right)^{\rho_1^*} \left(\frac{\rho_1^* - 1}{\mu} \right)^{\rho_1^* - 1}.$$

故定理 1.3 得证.

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THE GROWTH AND DIRICHLET-HADAMARD PRODUCT OF DIRICHLET SERIES WITH ZERO ORDER

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Abstract: The main purpose of this paper is to investigate the growth of Dirichlet series with zero order which converges in the whole complex plane. By using the theory of complex series, we further study the growth of Dirichlet-Hadamard product of Dirichlet series with zero order under two different conditions. Some relationship theorems concerning logarithmic order and logarithmic type between Dirichlet series and its Dirichlet-Hadamard product are obtained, which are improvement and extension of previous results given by Kong.

Keywords: logarithmic order; logarithmic type; Dirichlet series; Dirichlet-Hadamard product

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