

第六项系数的 Bieberbach 猜想的一个简化证明

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摘 要

本文对第六项系数的 Bieberbach 猜想,给出了一个简化证明。

一、引 言

1916年, Bieberbach 猜想: 对于 $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in S$, 则 $|a_n| \leq n, n = 2, 3, \dots$ 成立. 等号当且仅当 f 为 Koebe 函数 $K(z) = \frac{z}{(1-z)^2}$ 及其旋转时成立. 当 $n = 2$ 时, Bieberbach 用面积原理证明. 当 $n = 3$ 时, 1923年由 Löwner 建立了重要的参数表示法得到证明, 过了卅多年, 直到 1955年, 才由 Garabedian 和 Schiffer^[1] 利用变分法和参数法相结合对 $n = 4$ 的情形给了证明. 这个证明冗长、复杂. 1960年, Charzynski 和 Schiffer^[2] 利用 Grunsky 不等式给了一个十分简洁的证明. 这个简化的证明十分重要, 为证明以后的几个系数的 Bieberbach 猜想提供了可能. 沿着这个途径, 1968年 Pederson^[3] 证明了 $n=6$ 时的 Bieberbach 猜想. 同时, Ozawa^[4] 也独立地证明了这个事实. 1972年, Pederson 和 Schiffer^[5] 证明了 $n = 5$ 时的 Bieberbach 猜想. 所有这些证明都很复杂, 计算量很大. 当 $n \geq 7$ 时, Bieberbach 猜想至今未能证明.

本文的目的在于给出一个 $n = 6$ 时 Bieberbach 猜想的简化证明. 在证明过程中, 只假设 $|a_2| \leq 2, |a_3| \leq 3, |a_4| \leq 4$ 已经证明. 这个简化证明将为研究 $n \geq 7$ 的情形提供方便. 在以后的文章中, 将首先讨论 $n = 8$ 的情形.

二、 $|a_2|$ 充分小的情形

引理 1. 若 s 为正整数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} (|a_{n+s}|^2 - |a_n|^2)^2 &\leq 2 \sum_{k=1}^s k |a_k|^2 + 2s \sum_{k=s+1}^{n-1} |a_k|^2 + 2 \sum_{k=n}^{n+s-1} (n-k+s) |a_k|^2 \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=2n}^{2n+s-1} (k-2n) |a_k|^2 + \sum_{k=2n+2s}^{2n+2s-1} (2n+2s-k) |a_k|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

当 $s = 1$ 时, 即为文献 [6] 中的引理 5.1. 证明方法也与此相仿, 从略.

由 Fekete-Szegö^[7] 引理, 及利用 Fitz Gerald 不等式^[8] 可得, 当 $|a_2| \leq a_2^{(0)} = 1.5902223$ 时,

$|a_3| \leq 2.527201$. 由 Ильина-Коломойцева^[9] 的结果(即为文献 [10] 中引理 8) 可得, 当 $|a_2| \leq a_2^{(0)}$ 时, $|a_4| \leq 3.4143013$.

在引理 1 中取 $n = 4, s = 1$, 由 (2.1) 式得

$$(|a_5|^2 - |a_4|^2)^2 \leq 2(1 + |a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2 + |a_4|^2) + |a_9|^2,$$

所以当 $|a_2| \leq a_2^{(0)}$ 时, 用 $|a_3| \leq 2.527201$ 及 $|a_4| \leq 3.4143013$ 以及 $|a_9| < 1.0691 \times 9^{1111}$ 代入上式, 得到

$$|a_5|^2 \leq |a_4|^2 + 11.650191 \leq 23.307644.$$

于是得到, 当 $|a_2| \leq a_2^{(0)}$ 时, $|a_5| \leq 4.827799$.

在引理 1 中, 取 $n = 4, s = 2$, 由 (2.1) 式得

$$(|a_6|^2 - |a_4|^2)^2 \leq 2 + 4(|a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2 + |a_4|^2) + 2|a_5|^2 + |a_9|^2 + 2|a_{10}|^2 + |a_{11}|^2.$$

当 $|a_2| \leq a_2^{(0)}$ 时, 用上述估计及 $|a_n| < 1.0691n (n = 9, 10, 11)$ 代入上式, 就得到

$$|a_6|^2 \leq |a_4|^2 + 24.297801,$$

即当 $|a_2| \leq a_2^{(0)}$ 时, $|a_6| < 5.99627$. 所以在今后的讨论中, 只要讨论 $|a_2| > 1.5902223$ 时的情形就可以了.

三、一个基本不等式

引理 2. (配方公式). 若实对称半定正方阵 $B = B^{(n)}$ 可写成 $\begin{pmatrix} b_1 & v \\ v' & B_1 \end{pmatrix}$, 这里 $b_1 = b_1^{(s)}$ 为 $s \times s$ 实对称定正方阵, $v = v^{s \times (n-s)}$ 为 $s \times (n-s)$ 矩阵, $B_1 = B_1^{(n-s)}$ 为 $(n-s) \times (n-s)$ 实对称半定正方阵, 则 $B_1 - v'b_1^{-1}v$ 也是对称半定正方阵.

证. 由于

$$\begin{pmatrix} I^{(s)} & 0 \\ -v'b_1^{-1} & I^{(n-s)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & v \\ v' & B_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I^{(s)} & -b_1^{-1}v \\ 0 & I^{(n-s)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_1 - v'b_1^{-1}v \end{pmatrix} \geq 0,$$

所以 $B_1 - v'b_1^{-1}v$ 也是半定正方阵.

若 $\zeta = \frac{1}{z}$, $F(\zeta) = \left(f\left(\frac{1}{\zeta}\right)\right)^{-1}$, $F_2(\zeta) = \sqrt{F(\zeta^2)}$, $|\zeta_\mu| > 1, |\zeta_\nu| > 1$,

$$\log \frac{F_2(\zeta_\mu) - F_2(\zeta_\nu)}{\zeta_\mu - \zeta_\nu} = \sum_{m,l=1}^{\infty} d_{ml} \zeta_\mu^{-m} \zeta_\nu^{-l}.$$

记 $\sqrt{kl} d_{kl} = C_{kl}$, $\text{Re} C_{kl} = p_{kl}$, 由 Grunsky 不等式得到

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{1,1} & p_{1,3} & \cdots & p_{1,2n+1} \\ p_{1,3} & p_{3,3} & \cdots & p_{3,2n+1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ p_{1,2n+1} & p_{3,2n+1} & \cdots & p_{2n+1,2n+1} \end{pmatrix} \leq I,$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - p_{1,1} & -p_{1,3} & \cdots & -p_{1,2n+1} \\ -p_{1,3} & 1 - p_{3,3} & \cdots & -p_{3,2n+1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -p_{1,2n+1} & -p_{3,2n+1} & \cdots & 1 - p_{2n+1,2n+1} \end{pmatrix} \geq 0. \tag{3.1}$$

应用引理 2, 即得

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{3,3} & p_{3,5} \\ p_{3,5} & p_{5,5} \end{pmatrix} \leq I - \frac{1}{1-p_{1,1}} \begin{pmatrix} p_{1,3} \\ p_{1,5} \end{pmatrix} (p_{1,3} p_{1,5}).$$

于是对任意 β , 有

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{6}} & \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} & \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_{3,3} & p_{3,5} \\ p_{3,5} & p_{5,5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \end{pmatrix} \leq \frac{\beta^2}{6} + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{1-p_{11}} \left(\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{6}} p_{1,3} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} p_{1,5} \right)^2.$$

此即

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\beta^2}{2} d_{33} + 2\beta d_{35} + 2d_{55} \right) \leq \frac{\beta^2}{6} + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{1-\operatorname{Re} d_{11}} \left(\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{Re} d_{13} + \sqrt{2} \operatorname{Re} d_{15} \right)^2, \quad (3.2)$$

但是(例如参阅文献 [12])

$$d_{33} = d_{15} - d_{11}d_{13} + \frac{1}{3} d_{11}^3, \quad (3.3)$$

$$d_{35} = d_{17} - d_{15}d_{11} + d_{11}^2d_{13} - d_{13}^2, \quad (3.4)$$

$$d_{55} = \frac{1}{2} a_6 - 4d_{17}d_{11} - 5d_{15}d_{11}^2 - 11d_{11}^3d_{13} - 3d_{11}d_{13}^2 - 6d_{13}d_{15} - \frac{14}{5} d_{11}^5. \quad (3.5)$$

将 (3.3)–(3.5) 式代入 (3.2) 式, (3.2) 式的左边成为:

$$\begin{aligned} & a_6 + (2\beta - 8d_{11})d_{17} + \left(\frac{\beta^2}{2} - 2\beta d_{11} - 10d_{11}^2 \right) d_{15} - 12d_{13}d_{15} \\ & + \left(\frac{-\beta^2}{2} d_{11} + 2\beta d_{11}^2 - 22d_{11}^3 \right) d_{13} + (-2\beta - 6d_{11})d_{13}^2 \\ & + \left(\frac{\beta^2}{6} - \frac{28}{5} d_{11}^2 \right) d_{11}^3 \end{aligned}$$

之实部. 于是 (3.2) 式成为:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 & \leq \frac{2}{5} + \frac{\beta^2}{6} - \frac{(\beta p'_{1,3} + 2p'_{1,5})^2}{2(1-p'_{1,1})} - 2\beta p'_{1,7} + 8\operatorname{Re}(d_{11}d_{17}) - \frac{\beta^2}{2} p'_{15} \\ & + 2\beta \operatorname{Re}(d_{11}d_{15}) + 10\operatorname{Re}(d_{11}^2d_{15}) + 12\operatorname{Re}(d_{13}d_{15}) \\ & + \frac{\beta^2}{2} \operatorname{Re}(d_{11}d_{13}) - 2\beta \operatorname{Re}(d_{11}^2d_{13}) + 22\operatorname{Re}(d_{11}^3d_{13}) + 2\beta \operatorname{Re}(d_{13}^2) \\ & + 6\operatorname{Re}(d_{11}d_{13}^2) - \frac{\beta^2}{6} \operatorname{Re}(d_{11}^3) + \frac{28}{5} \operatorname{Re}(d_{11}^5) \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

这里 $p'_{i,j} = \operatorname{Re} d_{i,j}$. 如果记

$$d_{11} = p + ix', \quad d_{13} = y + iy', \quad d_{15} = \eta + i\eta', \quad d_{17} = \xi + i\xi'. \quad (3.7)$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 & \leq \frac{2}{5} + \frac{\beta^2}{6} - \frac{(\beta y + 2\eta)^2}{2(1-p)} - 2\beta\xi + 8p\xi - 8x'\xi' - \frac{\beta^2}{2}\eta + 2\beta p\eta \\ & - 2\beta x'\eta' + 10(p^2 - x'^2)\eta - 20x'p\eta' + 12y\eta - 12y'\eta' + \frac{\beta^2}{2} p\eta \\ & - \frac{\beta^2}{2} x'y' - 2\beta(p^2 - x'^2)y + 4\beta x'y'p + 22y(p^3 - 3px'^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -22y'(3x'p^2 - x'^3) + 2\beta(y^4 - y'^2) + 6p(y^4 - y'^4) \\
 & -12x'y'y - \frac{\beta^2}{6}(p^5 - 3px'^2) + \frac{28}{5}(p^5 - 10p^3x'^2 + 5px'^4), \quad (3.8)
 \end{aligned}$$

在(3.8)式中,取 $\beta = 4p$,于是得到本文用来证明 $\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq 6$ 的基本不等式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & \frac{2}{5} + \frac{8p^2}{3} + \frac{44p^2}{15} - \frac{2(2py + \eta)^2}{1-p} - X + 10(p^2 - x'^2)\eta + 12y\eta \\
 & + (22p^3 - 58px'^2 - 12x'y')y + 14py^2, \quad (3.9)
 \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$X = (x', y', \eta', \xi') \begin{pmatrix} 48p^3 - 28px'^2, & 29p^2 - 11x'^2, & 14p, & 4 \\ 29p^2 - 11x'^2, & 14p, & 6, & 0 \\ 14p, & 6, & 0, & 0 \\ 4, & 0, & 0, & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ \eta' \\ \xi' \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.10)$$

(3.9)式包含了 Ozawa^[5] 中用来证明 $\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq 6$ 而建立起来的二个基本不等式,即文献[5]中§1的不等式(A)及(B),而且比这二个不等式都来得强.

还可以用引理2及 Grunsky 不等式建立起比(3.9)式更好的不等式,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2y^2}{1-p} - \frac{6 \left(\xi - p\eta + x'\eta' + p^2y - x'^2y - 2px'y' - y^2 + y'^2 + \frac{y\eta}{1-p} \right)^2}{1 - 3 \left(\eta - py + x'y' - px'^2 + \frac{1}{3}p^3 + \frac{y^2}{1-p} \right)} \\
 & + 8(p\xi - x'\xi') + 10(\eta(p^2 - x'^2) - 2px'\eta') + 22[y(p^3 - 3px'^2) \\
 & - y'(3p^2x' - x'^3)] + 6[p(y^4 - y'^2) - 2x'y'y] + 12(y\eta - y'\eta') \\
 & + \frac{28}{5}(p^5 - 10p^3x'^2 + 5px'^4). \quad (3.11)
 \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2\sqrt{6} \left(\operatorname{Re} d_{35} + \frac{y\eta}{1-p} \right) \frac{A}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{6 \left(\operatorname{Re} d_{35} + \frac{y\eta}{1-p} \right)^2}{1 - 3 \left(\operatorname{Re} d_{35} + \frac{y^2}{1-p} \right)} \\
 & \leq \frac{A^2}{6} \left(1 - 3 \left(\operatorname{Re} d_{35} + \frac{y^2}{1-p} \right) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

成立,所以(3.11)式可以导出

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & \frac{2}{5} + \frac{28p^2}{5} + \frac{A^2(1-p^3)}{6} + (8p - 2A)\xi + (10p^2 - 10x'^2 + 2pA \\
 & - \frac{1}{2}A^2)\eta + \left(22p^3 - 66px'^2 - 12x'y' - 2p^2A + 2x'^2A + \frac{A^2p}{2} \right)y \\
 & - \frac{2}{1-p}\eta^2 + \left(6p + 2A - \frac{A^2}{2(1-p)} \right)y^2 + \left(12 - \frac{2A}{1-p} \right)y\eta \\
 & + \left(28px'^2 - 56p^3 + \frac{A^2}{2}p \right)x'^2 + (-6p - 2A)y'^2 - 12y'\eta'
 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ (-20p - 2A)x'\eta' - 8x'\xi' + \left(-66p^2 + 22x'^2 + 4pA - \frac{A^2}{2}\right)x'y'. \quad (3.12)$$

在 (3.12) 式中取 $A = 4p$, 就得到 (3.9) 式. 所以 (3.11) 式确实比 (3.9) 式来得好! 本文中只要用 (3.9) 式已经足够, 不必用比 (3.9) 式更强的 (3.11) 式.

还要顺便提一下的是: 关于 Charzynski 和 Schiffer 的 $|a_4| \leq 4$ 的证明^[3]. 这是可以从 (3.1) 式中取 $n = 1$, 用引理 2, 即得

$$p_{33} \leq 1 - \frac{p_{12}^2}{1 - p_{11}},$$

这就是

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{3}{2} a_4 - 3a_2 a_3 + \frac{13}{8} a_2^3 \right) \leq 1 - \frac{\frac{3}{4} \left(\operatorname{Re} \left(a_3 - \frac{a_2^3}{4} \right) \right)^2}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} a_2}.$$

记 $\lambda = a_3 - \frac{3}{4} a_2^3$, 则上式即为:

$$\operatorname{Re} a_4 \leq \frac{2}{3} + \operatorname{Re} (2a_2 \lambda) + \frac{5}{12} \operatorname{Re} a_2^3 - \frac{(\operatorname{Re} \lambda)^2}{2 - \operatorname{Re} a_2}. \quad (3.13)$$

(3.13) 式就是文献 [3] 中 §2 的 (5) 式, 这是用来证明 $\operatorname{Re} a_4 \leq 4$ 最关键的不等式. 所以用本文中的方法, 得出 (3.13) 式这个不等式是最直接的. 而证明 $\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq 6$ 在本文中所用的不等式 (3.9) 是与证明 $\operatorname{Re} a_4 \leq 4$ 的 (3.13) 式这个不等式相当的. 它们都是由 Grunsky 不等式及引理 2 直接导出来的. 在以后讨论 a_6 的情形也应用其相应的不等式.

要证明 $|a_6| \leq 6$, 等号当且仅当 f 为 Koebe 函数及其旋转时成立, 只要证明: 当 $|\arg a_2| \leq \frac{\pi}{5}$ 时, $\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq 6$, 等号当且仅当 f 为 Koebe 函数时成立即可. 记 $k = |\operatorname{Im} a_2 / \operatorname{Re} a_2|$, 于是

只要讨论 $k \leq k_0 = \tan \frac{\pi}{5} = (5 - 2\sqrt{5})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.7265425$, 即

$$k^2 \leq k_0^2 = 5 - 2\sqrt{5} = 0.5278640$$

即可, 当

$$\operatorname{Re} a_2 = 2p \leq 1.2865174$$

时, $|a_2|^2 \leq (\operatorname{Re} a_2)^2 (1 - 2\sqrt{5} + 5) \leq 2.5288069$, 即 $|a_2| \leq 1.5902223$. 但在第一节中已经证明, 此时 $|a_6| < 6$ 是成立的, 也就是当 $p \leq p_c = 0.6432587$ 时, $|a_6| < 6$ 已经证明. 所以只要讨论 $p > p_0$ 时即可.

四、当 $k^2 > \frac{1}{19}, y \geq 0$ 的情形

对任意 $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$

$$\alpha(p^2 - 1) \leq -\alpha x'^2 - 3\alpha y'^2 - 3\alpha y^2 - 5\alpha \eta'^2 - 5\alpha \eta^2 - 7\alpha \xi'^2 - 7\alpha \xi^2, \quad (4.1)$$

$$-12x'y'y \leq 6 \left(\beta x'^2 y^2 + \frac{y'^2}{\beta} \right) \quad (4.2)$$

成立,而

$$-\frac{2p(2py + \eta)^2}{1-p} + 2(2py + \eta) \times 5(p^2 - x'^2) \leq \frac{25}{2p}(p^2 - x'^2)^2(1-p) \quad (4.3)$$

显然成立. 将(4.1)–(4.3)式代入(3.9)式,就得到

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & 6 - X' - Y' + (2p^3 - 28px'^2)y - \frac{(40 - 15\alpha)(1 - p^2) + 44(1 - p^2)}{15} \\ & + \frac{25}{2p}(1 - p)(p^2 - x'^2)^2, \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

这里

$$X' = (x', y', \eta', \xi') \begin{pmatrix} 48p^3 - 28px'^2 + \alpha, & 29p^2 - 11x'^2, & 14p, & 4 \\ 29p^2 - 11x'^2, & 14p + 3\alpha - \frac{6}{\beta}, & 6, & 0 \\ 14p, & 6, & 5\alpha, & 0 \\ 4, & 0, & 0, & 7\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ \eta' \\ \xi' \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.5)$$

$$Y' = (y, \eta) \begin{pmatrix} 3\alpha - 14p - \beta x'^2 + 8p^2, & -6 + 4p \\ -6 + 4p, & 5\alpha + 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.6)$$

取 $\alpha = 4, \beta = 3$, 则 $X' \geq 0, Y' \geq 0$, 所以

$$\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq 6 + 2p^3(1 - 19k^2)y - \frac{44(1 - p^2) - 20(1 - p^2)}{15} + \frac{25}{2}p^3(1 - p)(1 - k^2)^2,$$

而当 $p > p_0, k^2 > \frac{1}{19}$ 时, $1 - \frac{1}{k^2} < \frac{18}{19}$,

$$-\frac{24 + 24p + 44p^2 + 44p^3 + 44p^4}{15} + \frac{25}{2}p^3\left(\frac{18}{19}\right)^2 < 0,$$

因此,当 $k^2 > \frac{1}{19}, y > 0$ 时, $\operatorname{Re} a_6 < 6$ 成立.

五、当 $y \leq 0$ 的情形

令 $x = 1 - p$, 对于任意的 T 可以有

$$\frac{-2(2py + \eta)^2}{1-p} = -\frac{2(2py + \eta - xT)^2}{1-p} - 4T(2py + \eta) + 2xT^2.$$

所以(3.9)式还可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & \frac{2}{5} + \frac{8p^2}{3} + \frac{44}{15}p^5 - \frac{2(2py + \eta - xT)^2}{1-p} + 2xT^2 \\ & + [10(p^2 - x'^2) - 4T]\eta + 12y\eta + 14py^2 \\ & + (22p^3 - 58px'^2 - 12x'y' - 8Tp)y - X. \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

这里 X 由(3.10)式所定义. 对任意 A , 有

$$\frac{-2}{1-p}(2py + \eta - xT)^2 + 2(2py + \eta - xT)A \leq \frac{A^2}{2}(1-p),$$

所以(5.1)式导出

$$\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq \frac{2}{5} + \frac{8p^2}{3} + \frac{44}{15}p^5 + [10(p^2 - x'^2) - 4T]\eta + 12y\eta + 14py^2$$

$$+ (22p^2 - 58px'^2 - 12x'y' - 8Tp)y - 2(2py + 4 \\ - xT)A + \frac{A^2}{2}x + 2xT^2 - X.$$

取 $T = 3y + Q$, 则上式成为:

$$\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq \frac{2}{5} + \frac{8p^2}{3} + \frac{44}{15}p^5 + [10(p^2 - x'^2) - 4Q - 2A]\eta \\ + (18x - 10p)y' + (22p^3 - 58px'^2 - 12x'y' - 8Qp \\ - 4pA + 6xA + 12xQ)y + 2xQA + \frac{A^2}{2}x + 2xQ^2 - X. \quad (5.2)$$

取 $A = -5x'^2$, $Q = 5p^2/2$, 则 (5.2) 式成为:

$$\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq \frac{2}{5} + \frac{8}{3}p^2 + \frac{44}{15}p^5 + \frac{25}{2}p^4x + 2(9 - 14p)y' - 30xx'^2y \\ + (-38px'^2 + 2p^3 + 30p^2x - 12x'y')y - 25xp^2x'^2 + \frac{25}{2}x'^4x - X.$$

而 $-12x'y' \geq -\sqrt{12}(x'^2 + 3y'^2) \geq -2\sqrt{3}(1 - p^2)$, 所以上式的右边中 y 的系数不小于

$$-38px'^2 + 2p^3 + 30p^2x - 30xx'^2 - 2\sqrt{3}(1 - p^2) = 2p\left(p^2 - \frac{x'^2}{k_0^2}\right) \\ + \left(\frac{2}{k_0^2} - 38\right)px'^2 + 30x(p^2 - x'^2) - 2\sqrt{3}(1 - p^2).$$

由于 $p^2 - \frac{x'^2}{k_0^2} = p^2\left(1 - \frac{k^2}{k_0^2}\right) \geq 0$, 所以 y 的系数不小于

$$\left(\frac{2}{k_0^2} - 38\right)px'^2 + 30xp^2(1 - k^2) - 2\sqrt{3}(1 - p^2) = \left(\frac{2}{k_0^2} - 38\right)px'^2 \\ + 2\sqrt{3}x(5\sqrt{3}l^2p^2 - p - 1).$$

此处 $l^2 = 1 - k^2 \geq 1 - k_0^2 = l_0^2$. 所以 y 的系数不小于

$$\left(\frac{2}{k_0^2} - 38\right)px'^2 + 2\sqrt{3}x(5\sqrt{3}l_0^2p^2 - p - 1).$$

而当 $p \geq \frac{1 + (1 + 20\sqrt{3}l_0^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{10\sqrt{3}l_0^2} = 0.6317192\dots$ 时, $5\sqrt{3}l_0^2p^2 - p - 1 \geq 0$. 因此, 当 $p \geq$

0.6317193 , $y \leq 0$ 时,

$$\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq \frac{2}{5} + \frac{8}{3}p^2 + \frac{44}{15}p^5 + \frac{25}{2}p^4x + \left(\frac{2}{k_0^2} - 38\right)px'^2y + 2(9 - 14p)y^2 \\ - 25p^2x'^2x + \frac{25}{2}x'^4x - X \leq \frac{2}{5} + \frac{8}{3}p^2 + \frac{44}{15}p^5 + \frac{25}{2}p^4x \\ + (17.1055768p + 18 - 28p)y^2 + \frac{17.105576}{\beta}px'^4 \\ - 25p^2x'^2x + \frac{25}{2}xx'^4 - X.$$

这里 β 为待定的一个正的常数. 由 (4.1) 式就得

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & \frac{2}{5} + \frac{8}{3} p^4 + \frac{44}{15} p^5 + \frac{25}{2} p^4 x + \alpha(1 - p^2) + (17.105576\beta p \\ & + 18 - 28p - 3\alpha)y^2 + \frac{17.105576}{\beta} px'^4 - 25p^2x'^2x + \frac{25}{2} xx'^4 - X', \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

此处 X' 由 (4.5) 式所定义.

取 $\alpha = \frac{15}{4}$, $\beta = \left(28p - \frac{27}{4}\right) / 17.105576p$, 则 (5.3) 式中 y^2 的系数为零, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & \frac{2}{5} + \frac{15}{4} + \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{15}{4}\right)p^2 + \frac{25}{2} p^4 + \left(\frac{44}{15} - \frac{25}{2}\right)p^5 + \frac{25}{2} x'^4 \\ & + \left(\frac{17.105526}{\beta} - \frac{25}{2}\right)px'^4 - 25p^2x'^2 + 25p^3x'^2 - X'. \end{aligned}$$

而当 $p \geq 0.6317193$ 时, 方阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{48p^5 - 28px'^2 + \frac{15}{4} - \frac{25}{2}xx'^2 + 25xp^2 - (17.105526p)^2}{\left(28p - \frac{27}{4}\right)}, & 29p^2 - 11x'^2, & 14p, & 4 \\ 29p^2 - 11x'^2, & 14p + \frac{45}{4}, & 6, & 0 \\ 14p, & 6, & \frac{75}{4}, & 0 \\ 4, & 0, & 0, & \frac{105}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

是定正的. 而 $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{15}{4} + \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{15}{4}\right)p^2 + \frac{25}{2} p^4 + \left(\frac{44}{15} - \frac{25}{2}\right)p^5$ 当 $p \geq 0.6317193$ 时是不大于 6 的. 所以当 $y \leq 0$, $p > 0.6317193$ 时; $\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq 6$ 成立. 而当 $p \leq 0.6317193$ 时, $\operatorname{Re} a_6 < 6$ 早已在第二节中证明.

六、当 $k^2 \leq \frac{1}{19}$, $y \geq 0$ 的情形

引理 3 (Голузин 不等式).

$$\begin{aligned} p^2(\eta + 4py) \leq & \frac{1}{6}(1 - p^6) + \frac{25}{8}p^2(1 - p^2) - \frac{5}{2}p^2(1 - p^2)y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \\ & - \frac{1}{2}\left(y' + \frac{5}{2}px'\right)^2 - \frac{3}{2}\left\{\eta' + \frac{3}{2}py' + \frac{1}{3}(3p^2 - x'^2)x' - x'y'\right\}^2 \\ & - p^2x'y' + p^4x'^2 - \frac{5}{2}\left\{\xi' + \frac{3}{2}p\eta'\right. \\ & \left. + (p^2 - x'^2)y' - 2(y' - px')y - x'\eta'\right\}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

证明见文献 [5].

由于

$$-\frac{2p^2(2py + \eta)^2}{1 - p} \leq -2\sqrt{2}(2py + \eta)A + \frac{(1 - p)A^2}{p^2}$$

及(4.1), (4.2)式, 取 $B \geq 0$, 则由(3.9)式可以导出

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & 6 - \frac{(40 - 15\alpha)(1 - p^2) + 44(1 - p^5)}{15} - X' + \frac{(1 - p)A^2}{p^2} + B(y + 4p\eta) \\ & - (y, \eta) \begin{pmatrix} 3\alpha - 14p - \beta x'^2 + 8p^2 + 8p^3, & -6 + 4p + 4p^2 \\ -6 + 4p + 4p^2, & 5\alpha + 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \\ & + (22p^3 - 38px'^2 - 4\sqrt{2}pA - 4pB)y + (10p^2 - 10x'^2 - 2\sqrt{2}A - B)\eta. \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

取 $A = \frac{9(p^2 + x'^2)}{2\sqrt{2}}$, $B = p^2 - 19x'^2$ (由于 $k^2 \leq \frac{1}{19}$, 所以 $B \geq 0$), 则(6.2)式中后二项为零.

将(6.1)式代入(6.2)式得到

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & 6 - \frac{(40 - 15\alpha)(1 - p^2) + 44(1 - p^5)}{15} \\ & - (y, \eta) \begin{pmatrix} 3d - 14p - \beta x'^2 + 8p^2 + 8p^3, & -6 + 4p + 4p^2 \\ -6 + 4p + 4p^2, & 5\alpha + 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \\ & - X' + \frac{81(1 - p)(p^2 + x'^2)^2}{8p^2} + \frac{p^2 - 19x'^2}{p^3} \left\{ \frac{1}{6}(1 - p^6) \right. \\ & + \frac{25}{8}p^2(1 - p^2) - \frac{5}{2}p^2(1 - p^2)y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}(y' + \frac{5}{2}px')^2 \\ & - \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \eta' + \frac{3}{2}p\eta' + \frac{1}{3}(3p^2 - x'^2)x' - x'y \right\}^2 - p^3x'y' + p^4x'^2 \\ & \left. - \frac{5}{2} \left\{ \xi' + \frac{3}{2}p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' - 2(y' - px')y - x'\eta \right\}^2 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

取 $\alpha = \frac{21}{16}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{(40 - 15\alpha)(1 - p^2) + 44(1 - p^5)}{15} + \frac{81(1 - p)(p^2 + x'^2)^2}{8p^2} \\ & + \frac{p^2 - 19x'^2}{p^3} \left(\frac{1}{6}(1 - p^6) + \frac{25}{8}p^2(1 - p^2) \right) \\ & = -(1 - p) \left(\frac{-20 + 494.5p + 119.5p^2 - 1258p^3 + 332p^4 + 332p^5}{120p} \right. \\ & \left. + x'^2 \frac{76 + 76p + 1501p^2 + 1015p^3 + 76p^4 + 76p^5 - 243px'^2}{24p^3} \right). \end{aligned}$$

但是

$$\begin{aligned} & -20 + 494.5p + 119.5p^2 - 1258p^3 + 332p^4 + 332p^5 \\ & = (1 - p)(-20 + 474.5p + 594p^2 - 664p^3 - 332p^4). \end{aligned}$$

当 $p \geq p_1 = 0.7749788$ 时是大于零的. 因此, 当 $p \geq p_1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & (1 - p)x'^2 \mathcal{F}(p) - (x', y', \eta', \xi') D_1(x', y', \eta', \xi')' \\ & - (y, \eta) D_2(y, \eta)' + (p^2 - 19x'^2)J/p^3, \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{F}(p) = \frac{76 + 76p + 1501p^2 + 1015p^3 + 76p^4 + 76p^5 - 243px'^2}{24p^3}, \quad (6.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J = & -\frac{5}{2}p^2(1-p^2)y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}\left(y' + \frac{5}{2}px'\right)^2 - \frac{3}{2}\left\{\eta' + \frac{3}{2}py'\right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{3}(3p^2 - x'^2)x' - x'y\right\}^2 - p^2x'y' + p^4x'^2 - \frac{5}{2}\left\{\xi' + \frac{3}{2}p\eta'\right. \\
 & \left. + (p^2 - x'^2)y' - 2(y' - px')y - x'\eta\right\}^2, \quad (6.5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 48p^3 - 28px'^2 + \frac{21}{16}, & 29 - 11x'^2, & 14p, & 4 \\ 29p^2 - 11x'^2, & 14p + \frac{63}{16} - \frac{6}{\beta}, & 6, & 0 \\ 14p, & 6, & \frac{105}{16}, & 0 \\ 4, & 0, & 0, & \frac{147}{16} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.6)$$

$$D_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{63}{16} - 14p + 8p^2 + 8p^3 - \beta x'^2, & -6 + 4p + 4p^2 \\ -6 + 4p + 4p^2, & \frac{137}{16} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6.7)$$

(6.5) 式中的 y 的系数为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{5}{2}p^2(1-p^2) + 3x'\left\{\eta' + \frac{3}{2}py' + \frac{1}{3}(3p^2 - x'^2)x'\right\} \\
 & + 10(y' - px')\left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2}p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y'\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

但是

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{5}{2}p^2(1-p^2) + \frac{5}{16}\left\{3x'\left[\eta' + \frac{3}{2}py' + \frac{1}{3}(3p^2 - x'^2)x'\right]\right. \\
 & \left. + 10(y' - px')\left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2}p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y'\right)\right\} \\
 & = -\frac{5}{16}(x', y', \eta', \xi')D_3(x', y', \eta', \xi'),
 \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$D_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5p^2 + x'^2, & 5p^3 - \frac{9}{4}p - 5px'^2, & -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{15}{2}p^2, & 5p \\ 5p^3 - \frac{9}{4}p - 5px'^2, & 14p^2 + 10x'^2, & -\frac{15}{2}p, & -5 \\ -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{15}{2}p^2, & -\frac{15}{2}p, & \frac{25}{2}p^2, & 0 \\ 5p, & -5, & 0, & \frac{35}{2}p^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

当 $p \geq p_1$ 时, D_3 是定正的, 由于 $y \geq 0$, 所以可以去掉这部份. 因此, (6.5) 式中 y 的系数如下

$$I_1 = \frac{11}{16}\left\{x'\left[(3 - 15p^2)\eta' + \left(\frac{9}{2} - 10p^2 + 10x'^2\right)y' + (3p^2 - x'^2)x' - 10p\xi'\right]\right\}$$

$$+ 10y' \left\{ \xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right\}.$$

于是对于任意 $s_1, s_2 \geq 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 y \leq & \frac{55}{16} \left[\frac{y^2}{s_1} + s_1 x'^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{3-15p'}{10} \right) \eta' + \left(\frac{9-20p^2+20x'^2}{20} \right) y' + \left(\frac{3p^2-x'^2}{10} \right) x' \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - p\xi' \right\}^2 + \frac{y^2}{s_2} + s_2 y'^2 \left\{ \xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right\}^2 \right] \leq \frac{55}{16} \left[\frac{y^2}{s_1} \right. \\ & \left. + s_1 x'^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{3-15p'}{10} \right) \eta' + \left(\frac{9-20p^2+20x'^2}{20} \right) y' + \left(\frac{3p^2-x'^2}{10} \right) x' - p\xi' \right\}^2 \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{y^2}{s_2} + s_2 (1-x'^2-p^2) \left\{ \left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right) y' \right\}^2 \right]. \quad (6.8) \end{aligned}$$

(6.5) 式中 η 的系数为:

$$I_2 = 5x' \left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right),$$

于是对于任意 $s_3 \geq 0$,

$$I_2 \eta \leq \frac{5}{2} \left[\frac{\eta^2}{s_3} + s_3 x'^2 \left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right)^2 \right]. \quad (6.9)$$

将 (6.8), (6.9) 式代入 (6.3) 式得到

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq & 6 - (1-p)x'^2 \mathcal{F}(p) - (x', y', \eta', \xi') D_1(x', y', \eta', \xi') \\ & - (y, \eta) D_2(y, \eta) + \frac{p^2 - 19x'^2}{p^3} \left\{ \left[-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} x'^2 - 10(y' - px')^2 \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{55}{16s_1} + \frac{55}{16s_2} \right] y^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{2} x'^2 + \frac{5}{2s_3} \right) \eta^2 - 10x'(y' - px')y\eta \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{2} \left(y' + \frac{5}{2} px' \right)^2 - \frac{3}{2} \left(\eta' + \frac{3}{2} py' + \frac{1}{3} (3p^2 - x'^2)x' \right)^2 \right. \\ & \left. - p^3 x' y' + p^4 x'^2 - \frac{5}{2} \left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right)^2 + \frac{55}{16} s_1 x'^2 \left(\frac{3-15p'}{10} \eta' \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{9-20p^2-20x'^2}{20} y' + \frac{3p^2-x'^2}{10} x' - p\xi' \right)^2 + \frac{55}{16} s_2 (1-x'^2-p^2) \right. \\ & \left. \cdot \left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right)^2 + \frac{5}{2} s_3 x'^2 \left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right)^2 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

取 $s_2 = \frac{8}{11}$, $s_3 = 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2} \left(y' + \frac{5}{2} px' \right)^2 - \frac{3}{2} \left(\eta' + \frac{3}{2} py' + \frac{1}{3} (3p^2 - x'^2)x' \right)^2 - p^3 x' y' \\ & + p^4 y'^2 - \frac{5}{2} \left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right)^2 + \frac{55s_2}{16} (1-x'^2-p^2) \\ & \cdot \left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right)^2 + \frac{5s_3}{2} x'^2 \left(\xi' + \frac{3}{2} p\eta' + (p^2 - x'^2)y' \right)^2 \\ & = (x', y', \eta', \xi') D_4(x', y', \eta', \xi'), \end{aligned}$$

此处

$$-D_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{25}{4}p^2 + \frac{(3p^2 - x'^2)^2}{6} - p^4, & \frac{5}{4}p + \frac{p^3}{2} + \frac{3}{4}p(3p^2 - x'^2), & \frac{1}{2}(3p^4 - x'^4), & 0 \\ \frac{5}{4}p + \frac{11}{4}p^3 - \frac{3}{4}px'^2, & \frac{1}{4} + \frac{27}{8}p^2 + \frac{5}{2}p^4 - \frac{5p^2x'^2}{2}, & \frac{9}{4}p + \frac{15}{4}p^5 - \frac{15}{4}p^3x'^2, & \frac{5}{2}p^2(p^2 - x'^2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(3p^2 - x'^2), & \frac{9}{4}p + \frac{15}{4}p^5 - \frac{15}{4}p^3x'^2, & \frac{3}{2} + \frac{45}{8}p^4, & \frac{15}{4}p^3 \\ 0, & \frac{5}{2}p^2(p^2 - x'^2), & \frac{15}{4}p^3, & \frac{5p^2}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是 $D_1 - \frac{D_4}{p} = D_5 - x'^2 D_6$, 而

$$D_5 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{97}{2}p^3 + \frac{21}{16} + \frac{25}{4}p, & \frac{127}{4}p^2 + \frac{5}{4}, & \frac{31}{2}p, & 4 \\ \frac{127}{4}p^2 + \frac{5}{4}, & \frac{5}{2}p^3 + \frac{139}{8}p + \frac{63}{13} - \frac{6}{\beta} + \frac{1}{4p}, & \frac{15}{4}p^4 + \frac{33}{4}, & \frac{5}{2}p^3 \\ \frac{31}{2}p, & \frac{15}{4}p^4 + \frac{33}{4}, & \frac{3}{2p} + \frac{105}{16} + \frac{45}{8}p^3, & \frac{15}{4}p^2 \\ 4, & \frac{5}{2}p^3, & \frac{15}{4}p^2, & \frac{5}{2}p \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 29p - \frac{x'^2}{6p}, & \frac{47}{4}, & \frac{1}{2p}, & 0 \\ \frac{47}{4}, & \frac{5p}{2}, & \frac{15p^4}{4}, & \frac{5}{2}p \\ \frac{1}{2p}, & \frac{15}{4}p^2, & 0, & 0 \\ 0, & \frac{5}{2}p, & 0, & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

但是

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{3 - 15p^2}{10} \eta' + \frac{9 - 20p^2 + 20x'^2}{20} y' + \frac{3p^2 - x'^2}{10} x' - p\xi' \right)^2 \leq \left(\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{3 - 15p^2}{10} \right)^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{9 - 20p^2 + 20x'^2}{20} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{3p^2 - x'^2}{10} \right)^2 + \frac{p^4}{7} \right) (x'^2 + 3y'^2 + 5\eta'^2 + 7\xi'^2) \\ & \leq (1 - p^2) \left(\frac{9 - 90p^2 + 225p^4}{500} + \frac{(9 - 20p^2 + 20x'^2)^2}{1200} + \frac{3(p^2 - x'^2)^2}{100} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{p^4}{7} \right) \leq (1 - p^2). \end{aligned}$$

于是得到

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} a_6 & \leq 6 - (x', y', \eta', \xi') D_5 (x', y', \eta', \xi')' - (y, \eta) D_6 (y, \eta)' \\ & \quad + x'^2 \left[\frac{55s_1}{16} (1 - p^4) p^4 - (1 - p) \mathcal{F}(p) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (x', y', \eta', \xi') D_7 (x', y', \eta', \xi')' \right], \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

这里

$$D_7 = (e_{ij}), \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq 4.$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} e_{11} &= \frac{77}{2} p^4 + \frac{243}{24} p(1-p) - \frac{1045}{16} s_1(1-p^2) + \frac{475}{4} p^2 - \frac{115}{6} p^2 x'^2 + \frac{19}{6} x'^4, \\ e_{12} &= 64p^3 + \frac{95}{4} p - \frac{57}{4} p x'^2, \quad e_{13} = 29p^2 - \frac{19}{2} x'^2, \quad e_{14} = 0, \\ e_{22} &= 50p^4 + \frac{513}{8} p^2 + \frac{19}{4} - \frac{95}{2} p x'^2, \quad e_{23} = 75p^5 + \frac{171}{4} p - \frac{285}{4} p^3 x'^2, \\ e_{24} &= 50p^4 - \frac{95}{2} p^2 x'^2, \quad e_{33} = \frac{57}{2} + \frac{858}{8} p^4, \quad e_{34} = \frac{285}{4} p^3, \quad e_{44} = \frac{95}{2} p^2. \end{aligned}$$

取 $s_1 = 16$, 再用 (4.1) 式, 立刻得到 (6.10) 式的最后一项, 当 $p \geq p_1$ 时是不大于零的, 而

$$D_8 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{63}{16} - 14p + 8p^2 + 8p^3 - \beta x'^2 + \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{3}{2} x'^2 - \frac{567}{256} \right), & -6 + 4p + 4p^2 \\ -6 + 4p + 4p^2, & \frac{137}{16} - \frac{5}{27} \end{pmatrix} \\ + \frac{19x'^2}{p^3} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{567}{256} + \frac{3}{2} x'^2, & 0 \\ 0, & \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

取 $\beta = \frac{41}{2}$, 当 $p \geq p_1$ 时, 这是定正的. 而 D_5 也是定正的.

这就证明了: 当 $y \geq 0$, $k^2 \leq \frac{1}{19}$, $p \geq p_1$ 时, $\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq 6$ 成立. 而当 $p \leq p_1$ 时, 由于 $k^2 \leq \frac{1}{19}$, 所以当 $p \leq p_1$ 时,

$$|a_2|^2 = (\operatorname{Re} a_2)^2(1+k^2) \leq \frac{20}{19} \times 4p_1^2 = 2.5288069 \dots,$$

即 $|a_2| \leq 1.5902223$, 但在第二节中已经证明, 此时 $|a_6| < 6$ 是成立的.

这就完全证明了当 $k^2 \leq \frac{1}{19}$, $y \geq 0$ 时, $\operatorname{Re} a_6 \leq 6$ 成立. 至于等号当且仅当 $p=1$ 时才成立, 也就是当且仅当 f 是 Koebe 函数时才成立.

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