

0.1 一维 $\bar{\partial}$ 的解

定义 0.1

所谓一维 $\bar{\partial}$ 问题, 是指在域 D 上给定一个函数 f , 要求函数 u , 使得在 D 上有

$$\frac{\partial u(z)}{\partial \bar{z}} = f(z), \quad z \in D.$$

u 就称为 $\bar{\partial}$ 问题的解.

定义 0.2

设 φ 是 \mathbb{C} 上的函数, 使 φ 不取零值的点集的闭包称为 φ 的支集, 记为 $\text{supp}\varphi$, 即

$$\text{supp}\varphi = \overline{\{z \in \mathbb{C} : \varphi(z) \neq 0\}}.$$

引理 0.1

设 a 是 \mathbb{C} 中任意一点, $0 < r < R$, 则必存在 φ , 满足下列条件:

- (i) $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{C})$;
- (ii) $\text{supp}\varphi \subset \overline{B(a, R)}$;
- (iii) 当 $z \in \overline{B(a, r)}$ 时, $\varphi(z) \equiv 1$;
- (iv) 对于任意 $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $0 \leq \varphi(z) \leq 1$.

证明 令 $r < R_1 < R$ 和

$$h_1(z) = \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{|z-a|^2 - R_1^2}}, & z \in B(a, R_1); \\ 0, & z \notin B(a, R_1), \end{cases}$$

$$h_2(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \in \overline{B(a, r)}; \\ e^{\frac{1}{r^2 - |z-a|^2}}, & z \notin \overline{B(a, r)}, \end{cases}$$

那么 $h_1, h_2 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{C})$. 又令

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{h_1(z)}{h_1(z) + h_2(z)},$$

则 $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{C})$. 而且当 $z \in \overline{B(a, r)}$ 时, $\varphi(z) \equiv 1$; 当 $z \notin B(a, R_1)$ 时, $\varphi(z) \equiv 0$, 即 $\text{supp}\varphi \subset B(a, R)$. 对于任意 $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $0 \leq \varphi(z) \leq 1$ 显然成立. φ 即为所求的函数. \square

定理 0.1

设 D 是 \mathbb{C} 中的域, $f \in C^1(D)$. 令

$$u(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_D \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \wedge d\bar{\zeta}, \quad z \in D, \quad (1)$$

则 $u \in C^1(D)$, 且对任意 $z \in D$, 有 $\frac{\partial u(z)}{\partial \bar{z}} = f(z)$.



笔记 在上面的证明中, 容易看出, 如果 $f \in C^\infty(D)$, 那么 $\bar{\partial}$ 问题的解 $u \in C^\infty(D)$.

证明 把 f 的定义扩充到整个复平面, 对于 $z \notin D$, 定义 $f(z) = 0$. 这时, (1) 式可写为

$$u(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \wedge d\bar{\zeta} \stackrel{\text{令 } \zeta = z + \eta}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C}} f(\zeta + \eta) \frac{1}{\eta} d\eta \wedge d\bar{\eta}.$$

由 $f \in C^1(D)$, 可得 $u \in C^1(D)$.

现固定 $a \in D$, 我们证明

$$\frac{\partial u(a)}{\partial \bar{z}} = f(a).$$

为此, 取 $0 < \varepsilon < r$, 使得 $B(a, \varepsilon) \subset B(a, r) \subset D$. 根据引理??, 存在 $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{C})$, 使得当 $z \in B(a, \varepsilon)$ 时, $\varphi(z) \equiv 1$; 而当 $z \notin B(a, r)$ 时, $\varphi(z) \equiv 0$. 记

$$u_1(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \wedge d\bar{\zeta},$$

$$u_2(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{f(\zeta) - \varphi(\zeta)f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \wedge d\bar{\zeta},$$

那么 $u = u_1 + u_2$. 由于当 $\zeta \in B(a, \varepsilon)$ 时, $f(\zeta) - \varphi(\zeta)f(\zeta) \equiv 0$, 所以

$$u_2(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{B(a, \varepsilon)}} \frac{(1 - \varphi(\zeta))f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \wedge d\bar{\zeta}.$$

因而, 当 $z \in B(a, \varepsilon)$ 时, u_2 是全纯函数, 所以由定理??可知 $\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0$. 于是, 在小圆盘 $B(a, \varepsilon)$ 上就有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} &= \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \bar{z}} \stackrel{\text{令 } \zeta=z+\eta}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\varphi(z+\eta)f(z+\eta)}{\eta} d\eta \wedge d\bar{\eta} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \left\{ \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial \bar{z}} + \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \frac{\partial \bar{\zeta}}{\partial \bar{z}} \right\} \frac{1}{\eta} d\eta \wedge d\bar{\eta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \left\{ \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial(z+\eta)}{\partial \bar{z}} + \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \frac{\partial(\bar{z}+\bar{\eta})}{\partial \bar{z}} \right\} \frac{1}{\eta} d\eta \wedge d\bar{\eta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \left\{ \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \zeta} \cdot (0+0) + \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \cdot (1+0) \right\} \frac{1}{\eta} d\eta \wedge d\bar{\eta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \frac{1}{\eta} d\eta \wedge d\bar{\eta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \frac{1}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \wedge d\bar{\zeta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{B(a, r)} \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \frac{1}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \wedge d\bar{\zeta}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

最后一个等式成立是因为当 $\zeta \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{B(a, r)}$ 时 $\varphi(\zeta) \equiv 0$. 又因为当 $\zeta \in \partial B(a, r)$ 时 $\varphi(\zeta) \equiv 0$, 所以根据非齐次 Cauchy 积分公式, 有

$$\varphi(z)f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{B(a, r)} \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \frac{1}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \wedge d\bar{\zeta}.$$

因为当 $z \in B(a, \varepsilon)$ 时 $\varphi(z) = 1$, 所以

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{B(a, r)} \frac{\partial(\varphi f)}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \frac{1}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \wedge d\bar{\zeta}. \quad (3)$$

比较 (8) 式和 (9) 式, 即得

$$\frac{\partial u(z)}{\partial \bar{z}} = f(z).$$

特别地, 取 $z = a$, 即得

$$\frac{\partial u(a)}{\partial \bar{z}} = f(a).$$

由于 a 是 D 中的任意点, 所以 $\frac{\partial u(z)}{\partial \bar{z}} = f(z)$ 在 D 上成立. □