



Coefficients estimates of some subclasses of analytic functions related with conic domain

Abstract

In this paper, the authors determine the coefficient bounds for functions in certain subclasses of analytic functions related with the conic regions, which are introduced by using the concept of bounded boundary and bounded radius rotations. The effect of certain integral operator on these classes has also been examined.

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Let A be the class of functions of the form

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad (1.1)$$

which are analytic in the unit disc $E = \{z : |z| < 1\}$. Also let K_γ and C_γ^* denote the well-known classes of close-to-convex and quasi-convex functions of complex order γ ($\gamma \neq 0$) respectively, see for details [2, 12].

Kanas and Wisniowska [5, 6] studied the classes of β -uniformly convex functions denoted by β -UCV and the corresponding class of β -starlike functions β -ST related by the Alexandar type relation. Later Acu [1] considered the class of β -uniformly close-to-convex functions, denoted by β -UK and is defined as:

$$\beta\text{-UK} = \left\{ f(z) \in A : \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)} \right) > \beta \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)} - 1 \right|, g(z) \in \beta\text{-ST}, z \in E \right\}.$$

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A function $p(z)$, analytic in E with $p(0) = 1$, is said to be in the class P_k , if and only if,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |\operatorname{Re} p(z)| d\theta \leq k\pi, k \geq 2.$$

This class was introduced by Pinchuk [16]. It is noted that $P_2 = P$, the well-known class of analytic functions with positive real part. Using the class P_k , the classes V_k of functions with bounded boundary rotations and R_k of functions with bounded radius rotations are defined as:

$$V_k = \left\{ f(z) \in A : 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \in P_k \right\},$$

$$R_k = \left\{ f(z) \in A : \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \in P_k \right\}.$$

These classes were studied by Noor [10, 11, 15] in some details.

Now we define the classes $\beta - UT_k(\gamma)$ and $\beta - UT_k^*(\gamma)$ of analytic functions by using the concepts of bounded boundary rotations and bounded radius rotations as follows.

Definition 1.1. Let $f(z) \in A$. Then $f(z) \in \beta - UT_k(\gamma)$, if and only if, there exists a function $g(z) \in R_k$ such that

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)} - 1 \right) \right) > \beta \left| \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)} - 1 \right) \right|, \quad z \in E, \quad (1.2)$$

where $\beta \geq 0$, $k \geq 2$ and $\gamma \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$.

Definition 1.2. Let $f(z) \in A$. Then $f(z) \in \beta - UT_k^*(\gamma)$, if and only if, there exists a function $g(z) \in V_k$ such that

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(\frac{(zf'(z))'}{g'(z)} - 1 \right) \right) > \beta \left| \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(\frac{(zf'(z))'}{g'(z)} - 1 \right) \right|, \quad z \in E, \quad (1.3)$$

where $\beta \geq 0$, $k \geq 2$ and $\gamma \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$.

It is clear from (1.2) and (1.3) that

$$f(z) \in \beta - UT_k(\gamma) \Leftrightarrow zf'(z) \in \beta - UT_k^*(\gamma). \quad (1.4)$$

It is noticed that by giving specific values to k , β and γ in the classes $\beta - UT_k(\gamma)$ and $\beta - UT_k^*(\gamma)$, we obtain some well-known subclasses studied by various authors in earlier works, for example, see [1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13].

Geometric Interpretation

Geometrically, we see that a function $f(z) \in A$ is in the class $\beta - UT_k(\gamma)$ and $\beta - UT_k^*(\gamma)$, if and only if, the functions $\frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)}$ and $\frac{(zf'(z))'}{g'(z)}$ respectively take all the values in conic domains $\Omega_{\beta,\gamma}$ with $0 < \text{Re } \gamma \leq \beta + 1$ such that

$$\Omega_{\beta,\gamma} = \gamma\Omega_{\beta} + (1 - \gamma), \tag{1.5}$$

where

$$\Omega_{\beta} = \left\{ u + iv : u > \beta\sqrt{(u - 1)^2 + v^2} \right\}.$$

The domain $\Omega_{\beta,\gamma}$ is elliptic for $\beta > 1$, hyperbolic when $0 < \beta < 1$, parabolic for $\beta = 1$ and right half plane when $\beta = 0$. This domain has been extensively studied by Noor et.al [14].

The functions which play the role of extremal functions for the conic regions of complex order are given as:

$$p_{\beta,\gamma}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+(2\gamma-1)z}{1-z}, & \beta = 0, \\ 1 + \frac{2\gamma}{\pi^2} \left(\log \frac{1+\sqrt{z}}{1-\sqrt{z}} \right)^2, & \beta = 1, \\ 1 + \frac{2\gamma}{1-\beta^2} \sinh^2 \left[\left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arccos \beta \right) \arctan h\sqrt{z} \right], & 0 < \beta < 1, \\ 1 + \frac{\gamma}{\beta^2-1} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2R(t)} \int_0^{\frac{u(z)}{\sqrt{t}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}\sqrt{1-(tx)^2}} dx \right) + \frac{\gamma}{\beta^2-1}, & \beta > 1, \end{cases} \tag{1.5}$$

where $u(z) = \frac{z-\sqrt{t}}{1-\sqrt{tz}}$, $t \in (0, 1)$, $z \in E$ and z is chosen such that $\beta = \cosh \left(\frac{\pi R'(t)}{4R(t)} \right)$, $R(t)$ is the Legendre's complete elliptic integral of the first kind and $R'(t)$ is complementary integral of $R(t)$, see [5, 6].

We need the following lemmas for our subsequent results.

Lemma 1.3 [16]. Let $p(z) \in P_k$. Then $p(z) \in P$ for $|z| < r = \frac{k-\sqrt{k^2-4}}{2}$.

Lemma 1.4 [8]. Let $q(z)$ be a convex function in E and let another function $P : E \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with $\text{Re } P(z) > 0$. Consider $p(z) \in H(E)$ such that

$$p(z) + P(z)zp'(z) \prec q(z), \quad z \in E.$$

Then $p(z) \prec q(z)$, $z \in E$.

MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 2.1. Let $f(z) \in \beta - UT_k(\gamma)$ and be given by (1.1). Then

$$|a_n| \leq \left[\frac{(k)_{n-1}}{n!} + \frac{|\delta_{\beta,\gamma}|}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(k)_{j-1}}{(j-1)!} \right], \text{ for } n \geq 2, \tag{2.1}$$

where $\delta_{\beta,\gamma}$ is given by

$$\delta_{\beta,\gamma} = \begin{cases} \frac{8\gamma(\cos^{-1}\beta)^2}{\pi^2(1-\beta^2)}, & 0 \leq \beta < 1, \\ \frac{8\gamma}{\pi^2}, & \beta = 1, \\ \frac{\pi^2\gamma}{4\sqrt{t}(\beta^2-1)R^2(t)(1+t)}, & \beta > 1. \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

Proof. By definition of $\beta - UT_k(\gamma)$

$$zf'(z) = g(z)q(z), \quad (2.3)$$

and

$$q(z) \prec p_{\beta,\gamma}(z),$$

where $p_{\beta,\gamma}(z)$ is given by (1.5) and $g(z) \in R_k$. Let

$$q(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n z^n \quad \text{and} \quad g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n.$$

Then from (2.3), we have

$$z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} na_n z^n = \left(z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n \right) \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n z^n \right).$$

Equating coefficient of z^n on both sides, we have

$$na_n = b_n + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} b_j d_{n-j}, \quad \text{for } n \geq 2,$$

and this implies that

$$n|a_n| = |b_n| + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} |b_j| |d_{n-j}|, \quad \text{for } n \geq 2. \quad (2.4)$$

Since

$$q(z) \prec p_{\beta,\gamma}(z),$$

therefore by using the well-known Rogosinski result [17], we have

$$|d_{n-j}| \leq |\delta_{\beta,\gamma}|, \quad j \geq 1, \quad (2.5)$$

where $\delta_{\beta,\gamma}$ is given by (2.2).

Now, using (2.5) and the coefficient estimate $|b_n| \leq \frac{(k)_{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$ of the class R_k in (2.4), we have

$$n|a_n| \leq \frac{(k)_{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + |\delta_{\beta,\gamma}| \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(k)_{j-1}}{(j-1)!}, \text{ for } n \geq 2,$$

which implies that

$$|a_n| \leq \left[\frac{(k)_{n-1}}{n!} + \frac{|\delta_{\beta,\gamma}|}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(k)_{j-1}}{(j-1)!} \right], \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

Hence the proof.

Corollary 2.2. When $\beta = 0$, $k = 2$ and $\gamma = 1$, then (2.1) reduces to

$$|a_n| \leq n, \text{ for } n \geq 2,$$

which is the coefficient bound of $f(z) \in K$, the well-known class of close-to-convex functions, introduced by Kaplan, for detail of this class, see [4].

Theorem 2.3. Let $f(z) \in \beta - UT_k^*(\gamma)$ and be given by (1.1). Then

$$|a_n| \leq \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{(k)_{n-1}}{n!} + \frac{|\delta_{\beta,\gamma}|}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(k)_{j-1}}{(j-1)!} \right], \text{ for } n \geq 2, \tag{2.6}$$

where $\delta_{\beta,\gamma}$ is given by (2.2).

Proof. By using the relation (1.4) and Theorem 2.3, we obtain the required result.

Corollary 2.4. When $\beta = 0$, $k = 2$ and $\gamma = 1$, then (2.6) reduces to

$$|a_n| \leq 1, \text{ for } n \geq 2,$$

which is the coefficient bound of $f(z) \in C^*$, the well-known class of quasi-convex functions, given by Noor [13].

For the function $f(z) \in A$, we consider the integral operator

$$I_a(f(z)) = \frac{a+1}{z^a} \int_0^z t^{a-1} f(t) dt, \quad a \in \mathbb{C} \text{ and } \operatorname{Re} a > 0. \tag{2.9}$$

This operator I_a was introduced by Bernardi [3]. In particular, the operator I_1 was studied earlier by Libera [7].

Now we prove the followings.

Theorem 2.5. Let $f(z) \in \beta - UT_k(\gamma)$. Then $I_a(f(z)) \in \beta - UT_k(\gamma)$ for $|z| < r = \frac{k - \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2}$.

Proof. We know that $f(z) \in \beta - UT_k(\gamma)$, if and only if, for $g(z) \in R_k$, the function $\frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)}$ takes all values in the conic domains $\Omega_{\beta, \gamma}$ with $0 < \text{Re } \gamma \leq \beta + 1$, where $\Omega_{\beta, \gamma}$ is given by (1.5). That is

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)} \prec p_{\beta, \gamma}(z). \quad (2.10)$$

From (2.9), we have

$$(1 + a)f(z) = z(I_a f(z))' + aI_a f(z). \quad (2.10)$$

Also for $g(z) \in R_k$,

$$(1 + a)g(z) = z(I_a g(z))' + aI_a g(z), \quad (2.11)$$

where $I_a g(z) \in R_k$, see [10]. From (2.10) and (2.11), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)} &= \frac{z(z(I_a f(z))' + az(I_a f(z))')}{z(I_a g(z))' + aI_a g(z)} \\ &= \frac{z \frac{(z(I_a f(z))')'}{I_a g(z)} + a \frac{z(I_a f(z))'}{I_a g(z)}}{\frac{z(I_a g(z))'}{I_a g(z)} + a}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

Now let $\frac{z(I_a f(z))'}{I_a g(z)} = p(z)$ and $\frac{z(I_a g(z))'}{I_a g(z)} = p_1(z)$. Then we have

$$z(I_a f(z))' = p(z)(I_a g(z)).$$

Differentiating the above equality with respect to z , we get

$$(z(I_a f(z))')' = p'(z)(I_a g(z)) + p(z)(I_a g(z))'.$$

This implies that

$$\frac{z(z(I_a f(z))')'}{I_a g(z)} = zp'(z) + p(z)p_1(z).$$

Using this in (2.12), we have

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)} = p(z) + \frac{zp'(z)}{p_1(z) + a}. \quad (2.13)$$

From (2.10) and (2.13), we have

$$p(z) + \frac{zp'(z)}{p_1(z) + a} \prec p_{\beta, \gamma}(z).$$

Since $\operatorname{Re}[p_1(z) + a] > 0$ for $|z| < r = \frac{k - \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2}$, by Lemma 1.3. So by using Lemma 1.4, we have

$$p(z) \prec p_{\beta, \gamma}(z).$$

Therefore $I_a(f(z)) \in \beta - UT_k(\gamma)$.

Theorem 2.6. Let $f(z) \in \beta - UT_k^*(\gamma)$. Then $I_a(f(z)) \in \beta - UT_k^*(\gamma)$ for $|z| < r = \frac{k - \sqrt{k^2 - 4}}{2}$.

Proof. Using the same procedure as given in Theorem 2.5, we can easily obtain the required result.

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