Theory of Approximation and Applications

Vol. 11, No.2, (2017), 81-86

The study properties of subclass of Starlike functions

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Received 26 October 2016; accepted 12 February 2017

Abstract

In this paper we introduce and investigate a certain subclass of univalent functions which are analytic in the unit disk U.Such results as coefficient inequalities. The results presented here would provide extensions of those given in earlier works.

Key words: starlike function,univalent functions,Hadamard product.

2010 AMS Mathematics Subject Classification : 47A55, 39B52, 34K20, 39B82.

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1 Introduction

Let $\sum$ denote the class of functions of the form

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

which are analytic in the punctured open unit disk

$$U^* = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < |z| \leqslant 1\} =: U - \{0\}$$

where U is an open unit disk. Let for $0 \leqslant \alpha < 1$,

(1)

$$\Sigma^*(\alpha) = \{f \in \Sigma : Re[\frac{zf^{'}(z)}{f(z)}] < -\alpha\},$$

(2)

$$ME(\alpha) = \{f \in \Sigma : Re(zf(z)) > \alpha \mid z^2 f^{'}(z) + zf(z) \mid\},$$

(3)

$$MF(\alpha) = \{f \in \Sigma :\mid \frac{zf^{'}(z)}{f(z)} + 1 \mid < 1 - \alpha\}.$$

For $\alpha = 0$, we take $\Sigma(0) = \Sigma^*$ and ME(0) = ME and for $\alpha = 1$, we take $MF(0) = MF$.
For some recent investigations on analytic starlike functions, see (for example) the earlier works [6] and the references cited in each of these earlier investigations.

Lemma 1.1 *Let $h(z) = 1 + b_1 z^1 + b_2 z^2 + ...$ be analytic in the open unit disk U and $f(z) = \frac{h(z)}{z}$. Then*

$$1) f \in \Sigma^*(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow Re[\frac{zh^{'}(z)}{h(z)}] < 1 - \alpha,$$

$$2) f \in ME(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow Re[h(z)] < \alpha \mid zh^{'}(z) \mid,$$

$$3) f \in MF(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \mid \frac{zh^{'}(z)}{h(z)} \mid < 1 - \alpha.$$

Definition 1.1 *Denote by Λ the class of functions*

$$h(z) = 1 + \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n z^n = 1 + b_1 z^1 + b_2 z^2 + ... \qquad (1.1)$$

which are analytic in the open unit disk U. Further suppose for $0 \leqslant \alpha < 1$,

$$i) \Lambda^*(\alpha) = \{h \in \Lambda : Re[\frac{zh^{'}(z)}{h(z)}] < 1 - \alpha\},$$

$$ii) \Lambda E(\alpha) = \{h \in \Lambda : Re[h(z)] > \alpha \mid zh^{'}(z) \mid\},$$

$$iii) \Lambda F(\alpha) = \{h \in \Lambda : \mid \frac{zh^{'}(z)}{h(z)} \mid < 1 - \alpha\}.$$

For $\alpha = 0$, we take $\Lambda^*(0) = \Lambda^*$ and $\Lambda F(0) = \Lambda F$ and for $\alpha = 1$, we take $\Lambda E(1) = \Lambda E$.

Definition 1.2 *Let $h, k \in \Lambda$ where h is given by (1.1) and k is given by*

$$k(z) = 1 + \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n z^n = 1 + c_1 z^1 + c_2 z^2 + ...$$

The Hadamard product (or convolution) $h * k$ is defined by

$$(h * k)(z) = 1 + \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n c_n z^n =: (k * h)(z).$$

2 Main results

We begin by proving inclusion relation between classes which are defined in the Section 1.

Lemma 2.1 *(See [5]) If the function $h \in \Lambda$ is given by (1), and satisfy the condition*

$$Re[h(z)] > 0 \quad , \quad (z \in U)$$

then

$$| b_n | \leqslant 2 \quad , \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Theorem 2.1 *For $\alpha \geq 1$,*

$$\Lambda E(\alpha) \subseteq \Lambda F(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}) \subseteq \Lambda^*(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}).$$

Also that $\alpha = 1$ all inclusions are proper.

Proof.

$$h \in \Lambda E(\alpha) \Rightarrow Re[h(z)] > \alpha \mid zh^{'}(z) \mid \Rightarrow \mid h(z) \mid > \alpha \mid zh^{'}(z) \mid$$
$$\Rightarrow \mid \frac{zh^{'}(z)}{h(z)} \mid < \frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow h \in \Lambda F(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}),$$

And

$$h \in \Lambda F(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}) \Rightarrow \mid \frac{zh^{'}(z)}{h(z)} \mid < \frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow Re[\frac{zh^{'}(z)}{h(z)}] < \frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow h \in \Lambda^*(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}).$$

But for $\alpha = 1$ it is easy to see that $e^z \in \Lambda F - \Lambda E$ and $(1 - z)^2 \in \Lambda^* - \Lambda F$. □

We begin by a sufficient condition for a function of the form (1.1) to be in the class $\Lambda E(\alpha)$.

Theorem 2.2 *Suppose $h \in \Lambda$ is given by (1.1). If $\Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty}(\alpha n+1) \mid b_n \mid \leq 1$ then $h \in \Lambda E(\alpha)$.*

Proof. We get

$$Re[h(z)] = Re[1 + \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n z^n] \geq 1 - \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} \mid b_n \mid,$$

And

$$\alpha \mid zh^{'}(z) \mid = \alpha \mid \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} n b_n z^n \mid \leq \alpha \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} n \mid b_n \mid .$$

Therefore if

$$1 - \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} \mid b_n \mid \geq \alpha \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} n \mid b_n \mid or \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} (\alpha n + 1) \mid b_n \mid \leq 1.$$

Hence we get our result. □

Let $\Lambda E^{+}(\alpha)$ denote the subset of $\Lambda E(\alpha)$ such that all functions $h \in \Lambda E(\alpha)$ having the following form:

$$h(z) = 1 - \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n z^n \quad , \quad b_n \geqslant 0.$$

Corollary 2.1 *A function h of the form $h(z) = 1 - \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n z^n \quad , \quad b_n \geqslant 0$ is in $\Lambda E^{+}(\alpha)$ if and only if $\Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} (\alpha n + 1) b_n \leqslant 1$. The result is sharp for the function $h(z)$ given by*

$$h(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha n + 1} z^n.$$

Corollary 2.2 *The extreme points of $\Lambda E^{+}(\alpha)$ are $h_0(z) = 1, h_n(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha n+1} z^n, n \in \mathbb{N}$. And $h \in \Lambda E^{+}(\alpha)$ if and only if h can be written in the form*

$$h(z) = \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n h_n(z) \quad , \quad c_n \geqslant 0 \quad , \quad \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n = 1.$$

Corollary 2.3 *If $h(z) = 1 - \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n z^n \quad , \quad b_n \geqslant 0$ is in $\Lambda E^{+}(\alpha)$, then*

$$1 - \frac{r}{1+\alpha} \leqslant \mid h(z) \mid \leqslant 1 + \frac{r}{1+\alpha},$$

with equality for $h(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+\alpha} z \quad , \quad z = r, ir.$

Theorem 2.3 *Let $h \in \Lambda$ be given by (1.1). Then $h \in \Lambda E(\alpha)$ if and only if*

$$Re[h(z) * \frac{1+z(\alpha e^{i\theta}-1)}{(1-z)^2}] > 0, \quad (For \quad z \in U, \quad \theta \in (-\pi, \pi]).$$

Proof. We get

$$h(z) + \alpha e^{i\theta} z h^{'}(z) = h(z) * [\frac{1}{1-z} + \alpha e^{i\theta} \frac{z}{(1-z)^2}] = h(z) * \frac{1+z(\alpha e^{i\theta}-1)}{(1-z)^2},$$

And

$$h \in \Lambda E(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow Re[h(z)] > \alpha \mid zh^{'}(z) \mid > -\alpha Re[e^{i\theta} z h^{'}(z)].$$

Hence we get our result. $\square$

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