CLASSES OF UNIFORMLY STARLIKE AND CONVEX FUNCTIONS

SAEID SHAMS, S. R. KULKARNI, and JAY M. JAHANGIRI

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Some classes of uniformly starlike and convex functions are introduced. The geometrical properties of these classes and their behavior under certain integral operators are investigated.

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1. Introduction. Let \( A \) denote the class of functions of the form \( f(z) = z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n \) which are analytic in the open unit disk \( U = \{ z : |z| < 1 \} \). A function \( f \) in \( A \) is said to be starlike of order \( \beta, 0 \leq \beta < 1 \), written as \( f \in S^*(\beta) \), if \( \Re \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right) > \beta \).

A function \( f \in A \) is said to be convex of order \( \beta \), or \( f \in K(\beta) \), if and only if \( zf' \in S^*(\beta) \).

Let \( SD(\alpha, \beta) \) be the family of functions \( f \) in \( A \) satisfying the inequality

\[
\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > \alpha \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right| + \beta, \quad z \in U, \quad \alpha \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq \beta < 1.
\]

We note that for \( \alpha > 1 \), if \( f \in SD(\alpha, \beta) \), then \( zf'(z)/f(z) \) lies in the region \( G \equiv G(\alpha, \beta) \equiv \{ w : \Re w > \beta \} \) and is bounded by parabola \( u = (v^2 + 1 - \beta^2)/2(1 - \beta) \).

Using the relation between convex and starlike functions, we define \( KD(\alpha, \beta) \) as the class of functions \( f \in A \) if and only if \( zf' \in SD(\alpha, \beta) \). For \( \alpha = 1 \) and \( \beta = 0 \), we obtain the class \( KD(1, 0) \) of uniformly convex functions, first defined by Goodman [1]. Rønning [3] investigated the class \( KD(1, 0) \) of uniformly convex functions of order \( \beta \). For the class \( KD(\alpha, 0) \) of \( \alpha \)-uniformly convex function, see [2]. In this note, we study the coefficient bounds and Hadamard product or convolution properties of the classes \( SD(\alpha, \beta) \) and \( KD(\alpha, \beta) \).

2. Main results. First we give a sufficient coefficient bound for functions in \( SD(\alpha, \beta) \).

**Theorem 2.1.** If \( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [n(1 + \alpha) - (\alpha + \beta)] |a_n| < 1 - \beta \), then \( f \in SD(\alpha, \beta) \).
**Proof.** By definition, it is sufficient to show that

\[
\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - (1 + \beta) - \alpha \right| \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right| < \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + (1 - \beta) - \alpha \right| \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right|.
\] (2.1)

For the right-hand side and left-hand side of (2.1) we may, respectively, write

\[
R = \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + (1 - \beta) - \alpha \right| \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right| = \frac{1}{|f(z)|} \left| zf'(z) + (1 - \beta)f(z) - \alpha e^{i\theta} \left| zf'(z) - f(z) \right| \right|
\]

\[
\geq \frac{1}{|f(z)|} \left( 2 - \beta \right) |z| - \sum_{n=2}^\infty (n + 1 - \beta) |a_n| |z|^n - \alpha \sum_{n=2}^\infty (n - 1) |a_n| |z|^n
\]

\[
> \frac{|z|}{|f(z)|} \left[ 2 - \beta - \sum_{n=2}^\infty (n + 1 - \beta + n\alpha - \alpha) |a_n| \right],
\] (2.2)

and similarly

\[
L = \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - (1 + \beta) - \alpha \right| \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right| = \frac{1}{|f(z)|} \left| zf'(z) - (1 + \beta)f(z) - \alpha \left| zf'(z) - f(z) \right| \right|
\]

\[
\geq \frac{1}{|f(z)|} \left( 2 + \beta \right) |z| - \sum_{n=2}^\infty (n - 1 - \beta) |a_n| |z|^n - \alpha \sum_{n=2}^\infty (n + 1) |a_n| |z|^n
\]

\[
> \frac{|z|}{|f(z)|} \left[ 2 + \beta + \sum_{n=2}^\infty (n - 1 - \beta + n\alpha - \alpha) |a_n| \right],
\] (2.3)

Now, the required condition (2.1) is satisfied, since

\[
R - L > \left| \frac{z}{f(z)} \right| \left[ 2(1 - \beta) - 2 \sum_{n=2}^\infty \left| n(1 + \alpha) - (\alpha + \beta) \right| |a_n| \right] > 0.
\] (2.4)

The following two theorems follow from the above **Theorem 2.1** in conjunction with a convolution result of Ruscheweyh and Sheil-Small [5] and the already discussed relation between the classes SD($\alpha, \beta$) and KD($\alpha, \beta$).

**Theorem 2.2.** If \( \sum_{n=2}^\infty n[n(1 + \alpha) - (\alpha + \beta)]|a_n| < 1 - \beta \), then \( f \in \text{KD}(\alpha, \beta) \).

**Theorem 2.3.** The classes SD($\alpha, \beta$) and KD($\alpha, \beta$) are closed under Hadamard product or convolution with convex functions in \( U \).

From **Theorem 2.3** and the fact that

\[
F(z) = \frac{1 + \lambda}{z^\lambda} \int_0^z t^{\lambda - 1} f(t) dt = f(z) \ast \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1 + \lambda}{n + \lambda} z^n, \quad \Re \lambda \geq 0,
\] (2.5)

we obtain the following corollary upon noting that \( \sum_{n=1}^\infty ((1 + \lambda)/(n + \lambda))z^n \) is convex in \( U \).

**Corollary 2.4.** If \( f \) is in SD($\alpha, \beta$) or KD($\alpha, \beta$), so is \( F(z) \) given by (2.5).

Similarly, the following corollary is obtained for

\[
G(z) = \int_0^z \frac{f(t) - f(\mu t)}{t(1 - \mu)} dt = f(z) \ast \left( z + \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{1 - \mu^n}{n(1 - \mu)} z^n \right), \quad |\mu| < 1, \mu \neq 1.
\] (2.6)
**Corollary 2.5.** If $f$ is in $SD(\alpha, \beta)$ or $KD(\alpha, \beta)$, so is $G(z)$ given by (2.6).

We observed that if $\alpha > 1$ and if $f \in SD(\alpha, \beta)$, then $(zf'(z)/f(z))z \in U \subset E$, where $E$ is the region bounded by the ellipse $(u - (\alpha^2 - \beta)/(\alpha^2 - 1))^2 + (\alpha^2/((\alpha^2 - 1))v^2 = \alpha^2(1 - \beta)^2/(\alpha^2 - 1)^2$ with the parametric form

$$w(t) = \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta}{\alpha^2 - 1} + \frac{\alpha(1 - \beta)}{\alpha^2 - 1} \cos t + \frac{i(1 - \beta)}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} \sin t, \quad 0 \leq t < 2\pi. \quad (2.7)$$

Thus for $\alpha > 1$ and $z$ in the punctured unit disk $U \setminus \{0\}$, we have $f \in SD(\alpha, \beta)$ if and only if $zf'(z)/f(z) \neq w(t)$ or $zf'(z) - w(t)f(z) \neq 0$. By Ruscheweyh derivatives (see [4]), we obtain $f \in SD(\alpha, \beta)$, if and only if $f(z) * [z/(1 - z)^2 - w(t)(z/(1 - z))] \neq 0$, $z \in U \setminus \{0\}$. Consequently, $f \in SD(\alpha, \beta)$, $\alpha > 1$, if and only if $f(z) * h(z)/z \neq 0$, $z \in U$ where $h$ is given by the normalized function

$$h(z) = \frac{1}{1 - w(t)} \left[ \frac{z}{(1 - z)^2} - w(t) \frac{z}{1 - z} \right] \quad (2.8)$$

and $w$ is given by (2.7). Conversely, if $f(z) * h(z)/z \neq 0$, then $zf'(z)/f(z) \neq w(t)$, $0 \leq t < 2\pi$. Hence $(zf'(z)/f(z))_{z \in U}$ lie completely inside $E$ or its compliment $E^c$. Since $(zf'(z)/f(z))_{z=0} = 1 \in E$, $(zf'(z)/f(z))_{z \in U} \subset E$, which implies that $f \in SD(\alpha, \beta)$. This proves the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.6.** The function $f$ belongs to $SD(\alpha, \beta)$, $\alpha > 1$, if and only if $f(z) * h(z)/z \neq 0$, $z \in U$ where $h(z)$ is given by (2.8).

**References**


Saeid Shams: Department of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Pune - 411004, India

S. R. Kulkarni: Department of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Pune - 411004, India

E-mail address: kulkarni_ferg@yahoo.com

Jay M. Jahangiri: Department of Mathematics, Kent State University, Burton, OH 44021-9500, USA

E-mail address: jay@geauga.kent.edu
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José Roberto Castilho Piqueira, Telecommunication and Control Engineering Department, Polytechnic School, The University of São Paulo, 05508-970 São Paulo, Brazil; piqueira@lac.usp.br

Elbert E. Neher Macau, Laboratório Associado de Matemática Aplicada e Computação (LAC), Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE), São José dos Campos, 12227-010 São Paulo, Brazil; elbert@lac.inpe.br

Celso Grebogi, Center for Applied Dynamics Research, King’s College, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB24 3UE, UK; grebogi@abdn.ac.uk

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