COEFFICIENT BOUND FOR A NEW SUBCLASS OF P-VALENT FUNCTIONS LEADING TO CLASSES OF P-VALENT STARLIKE AND CONVEX FUNCTIONS

BY

Preet Pal Singh,

Associate professor, Department of mathematics, Pt. L. M. S. Govt. P. G. College, Rishikesh, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Gurmeet Singh

Associate professor, Department of mathematics, GSSDGS Khalsa College Patiala-147001, Punjab, India, Email:*meetgur111@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT: We will describe a subclass of p-valent analytic functions in this paper and will obtain sharp upper bounds of the functional $|a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2|$ for the analytic function $f(z) = z^p + \sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} a_n z^n, |z| < 1$ belonging to this subclass.

KEYWORDS: Univalent functions, Starlike functions, Close to convex functions and bounded functions.

MATHEMATICS SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION: 30C50

1. Introduction : Let $\mathcal{A}$ denote the class of functions of the form

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

which are analytic in the unit disc $\mathbb{E} = \{z: |z| < 1|\}$. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be the class of functions of the form (1.1), which are analytic univalent in $\mathbb{E}$.

In 1916, Bieber Bach ([7], [8]) proved that $|a_2| \leq 2$ for the functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$. In 1923, Löwner [5] proved that $|a_3| \leq 3$ for the functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$..

With the known estimates $|a_2| \leq 2$ and $|a_3| \leq 3$, it was natural to seek some relation between a_3 and ${a_2}^2$ for the class $\mathcal{S}$, Fekete and Szegö[9] used Löwner's method to prove the following well known result for the class $\mathcal{S}$.

Let $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$, then

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \begin{cases} 3 - 4\mu, if\ \mu \leq 0; \\ 1 + 2\exp\left(\frac{-2\mu}{1-\mu}\right), if\ 0 \leq \mu \leq 1; \\ 4\mu - 3, if \mu \geq 1. \end{cases} \qquad (1.2)$$

The inequality (1.2) plays a very important role in determining estimates of higher coefficients for some sub classes $\boldsymbol{S}$ (See Chhichra[1], Babalola[6]).

Let us define some subclasses of $\boldsymbol{S}$.

We denote by S*, the class of univalent starlike functions

$g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}$ and satisfying the condition

$$Re\left(\frac{zg(z)}{g(z)}\right) > 0, z \in \mathbb{E}. \qquad (1.3)$$

We denote by $\mathcal{K}$, the class of univalent convex functions

$h(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n z^n, z \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}$ and satisfying the condition

$$Re\frac{((zh'(z))}{h'(z)} > 0, z \in \mathbb{E}. \qquad (1.4)$$

p-VALENT FUNCTION:

Multivalent functions and in particular p-valent functions, are a generalization of univalent functions. In the study of univalent functions, one of the fundamental problems is whether there exists a univalent mapping from a given domain E onto a given domain D. A necessary condition for the existence of such a mapping is that E and D have equal degrees of connectivity. If E and D are simply-connected domains whose boundaries contain more than one point, then this condition is also sufficient and the problem reduces to mapping a given domain onto a disc. In this connection, a special role is played in the theory of univalent functions on simply-connected domains by the S, class of functions f that are regular and univalent on the unit disc $E = \{z: |z| < 1\}$, normalized by the conditions $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$, and having the expansion

$$f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + - - -, z \in E$$

In the case of multiply-connected domains, mappings of a given multiply-connected domain onto so-called canonical domains are studied. In particular, p-valent functions can be defined as follow:

Let $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_p}$ (p is a positive integer) denote the class of functions of the form

$$f(z) = z^p + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{p+k}\, z^{p+k}$$

which are analytic in the unit disc E. Clearly, $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}}$. A function $f(z) \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_p}$ is said to be p-valent in E if it assumes no value more than p times in E.

p-VALENT STARLIKE FUNCTION:

A function $f(z) \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_p}$ is said to be a p-valent starlike function in E if there exists a positive real number ρ such that

$$Re\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right) > 0$$

and

$$\int_0^{\pi} \left[Re\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right)\right] d\theta = 2p\pi, z = re^{i\theta} for$$

$$\rho < |z| < 1.$$

We denote the class of p-valent starlike functions by S_p^*. By $S_p^*(\beta)$, we denote the class of functions $f(z) \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_p}$ satisfying the condition

$$Re\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right) > \beta; 0 \leq \beta < p, z \in E$$

Note: p-valent starlike functions are also called p-valently starlike functions.

$f(z) \in S_p^*(\beta)$ is called p-valently starlike function of order β.

We introduce a new subclass as $\left\{\mathbf{f(z)} \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathbf{p}}; \frac{\left[\mathbf{z}\{\mathbf{zf}'(\mathbf{z})\}'\right]'}{\mathbf{p}\{\mathbf{zf}'(\mathbf{z})\}'} \prec \frac{\mathbf{1+Az}}{\mathbf{1+Bz}}; \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{E}\right\}$ and we will denote this class as $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}_p^*$.

Symbol $\prec$ stands for subordination, which we define as follows:

Principle of Subordination: Let $f(z)$ and $F(z)$ be two functions analytic in $\mathbb{E}$. Then $f(z)$ is called subordinate to F(z) in $\mathbb{E}$ if there exists a function $w(z)$ analytic in $\mathbb{E}$ satisfying the conditions $w(0) = 0$ and $|w(z)| < 1$ such that $f(z) = F(w(z))$; $z \in \mathbb{E}$ and we write $f(z) \prec F(z)$.

By $\mathcal{U}$, we denote the class of analytic bounded functions of the form $w(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n z^n, w(0) = 0, |w(z)| < 1.$ (1.5)

It is known that $|d_1| \leq 1, |d_2| \leq 1 - |d_1|^2$. (1.6)

2. PRELIMINARY LEMMAS:

For $0 < c < 1$, we write $w(z) = \left(\frac{c+z}{1+cz}\right)$ so that

$$\frac{1+w(z)}{1-w(z)} = 1 + 2c_1 z + 2(c_2 + c_1^2) z^2 + --- \tag{2.1}$$

Here $|c_1| \leq 1, |c_2| \leq 1 - |c_1|^2$ (2.2)

3. <u>MAIN RESULTS</u>

<u>THEOREM 3.1</u>: Let $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}_p^*$, then

$$|a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{(A-B)p^3[(A-B)p-B]}{2(p+2)^2} - \mu \frac{(A-B)^2 p^6}{(p+1)^4} \\ if\ \mu \leq \frac{[(A-B)p-(B+1)](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3} & (3.1) \\ \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} \\ if\ \frac{[(A-B)p-(B+1)](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3} \leq \mu \leq \frac{[1-B+(A-B)p](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3} & (3.2) \\ \mu \frac{(A-B)^2 p^6}{(p+1)^4} - \frac{(A-B)p^3[(A-B)p-B]}{2(p+2)^2} \\ if\ \mu \geq \frac{[1-B+(A-B)p](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3} & (3.3) \end{cases}$$

The results are sharp.

Proof: By definition of $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}_p^*$, we have

$$\frac{\left[\mathbf{z}\{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{z})\}'\right]'}{\mathbf{p}\{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{z})\}'} = \frac{1+Az}{1+Bz}; w(z) \in \mathcal{U}. \qquad (3.4)$$

Expanding the series (3.4), we get

$$p^3 z^{p-1} + a_{p+1}(p+1)^3 z^p + a_{p+2}(p+2)^3 z^{p+1} + --- = (1 + c_1 (A-B)z + (A-B)(c_2 - Bc_1^2)z^2 + ---)(p^3 z^{p-1} + pa_{p+1}(p+1)^2 z^p + pa_{p+2}(p+2)^2 z^{p+1} + ---) \qquad (3.5)$$

Identifying terms in (3.5), we get

$$a_{p+1} = \frac{c_1(A-B)p^3}{(p+1)^2} \qquad (3.6)$$

$$a_{p+2} = \frac{{c_1}^2(A-B)^2 p^4 + (A-B)(c_2 - Bc_1^2)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} \qquad (3.7)$$

From (3.6) and (3.7), we obtain

$$a_{p+2-}\, \mu a_{p+1}^2 = \frac{{c_1}^2(A-B)^2 p^4 + (A-B)(c_2 - Bc_1^2)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} - \mu \frac{{c_1}^2(A-B)^2 p^6}{(p+1)^4} \qquad (3.8)$$

Taking absolute value, (3.8) can be rewritten as

$$|a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{|c_2|(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} + \left|\frac{(A-B)^2 p^4 - B(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} - \mu \frac{(A-B)^2 p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right| |c_1|^2 \qquad (3.9)$$

Using (2.2) in (3.9), we get

$$|a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(1-|c_1|^2)(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} + \left|\frac{(A-B)^2 p^4 - B(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} - \mu \frac{(A-B)^2 p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right| |c_1|^2 \qquad (3.10)$$

Case I: $\mu \leq \frac{[(A-B)p-B](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$

(3.10) can be rewritten as

$$|a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(1-|c_1|^2)(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} + \left(\frac{(A-B)^2 p^4 - B(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} - \mu \frac{(A-B)^2 p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right) |c_1|^2$$

$$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} + \left(\frac{(A-B)^2p^4-(B+1)(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} - \mu \frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right)|c_1|^2 \tag{3.11}$$

Subcase I (a): $\mu \leq \frac{[(A-B)p-(B+1)](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$

Using (2.2), (3.11) becomes

$$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3[(A-B)p-B]}{2(p+2)^2} - \mu \frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4} \tag{3.12}$$

Subcase I (b): $\mu \geq \frac{[(A-B)p-(B+1)](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$. We obtain from (3.11)

$$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} \tag{3.13}$$

Case II: : $\mu \geq \frac{[(A-B)p-B](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$

Preceding as in case I, we get

$$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} - \left(\frac{(A-B)^2p^4+(1-B)(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} - \mu \frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right)|c_1|^2 \tag{3.14}$$

Subcase II (a): $\mu \geq \frac{[1-B+(A-B)p](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$

(3.14) takes the form

$$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq |a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} - \left(\frac{(A-B)^2p^4+(1-B)(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} - \mu \frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right)$$

$$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \mu\frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4} - \frac{(A-B)p^3[(A-B)p-B]}{2(p+2)^2} \tag{3.15}$$

Subcase II (b): $\mu \leq \frac{[1-B+(A-B)p](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$

Preceding as in subcase I (b), we get

$$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} \tag{3.16}$$

Combining (3.12),(3.13), (3.15) and (3.16), the theorem is proved.

Extremal function for (3.1) and (3.3) is defined by

$f_1(z) = (1+az)^h$ where

$$a = \frac{(A-B)p^3(p+2)^2-(p+1)^4((A-B)p-B)}{(p+1)^2(p+2)^2}$$

And

$$h = \frac{(A-B)p^3(p+2)^2}{(A-B)p^3(p+2)^2-(p+1)^4((A-B)p-B)}$$

Extremal function for (3.2) is defined by

$$f_2(z) = z\left(1+\frac{p^3 z}{2(p+2)^2}\right)^{(A-B)}$$

Corollary 3.2: Putting $A=1, B=-1$ in the theorem, we get

$$\left|a_{p+2-\mu a_{p+1}^2}\right| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{p^3(2p+1)}{(p+2)^2} - \frac{4up^6}{(p+1)^4} \; if \mu \leq \frac{(p+1)^4}{2p^2(p+2)^2} \\ \frac{p^3}{(p+2)^2} \; if \; \frac{(p+1)^4}{2p^2(p+2)^2} \leq \mu \leq \frac{(p+1)^5}{2p^3(p+2)^2} \\ \frac{4up^6}{(p+1)^4} - \frac{p^3(2p+1)}{(p+2)^2} \; if \; \mu \geq \frac{(p+1)^5}{2p^3(p+2)^2} \end{cases}$$

Corollary 3.3: Putting $p=1$ in the theorem, we get

$$|a_{3-}\mu a_2{}^2| \le \begin{cases} \dfrac{(A-B)(A-2B)}{18} - \mu\dfrac{(A-B)^2}{16} \; if \; \mu \le \dfrac{8(A-2B-1)}{9(A-B)} \\ \dfrac{(A-B)}{18} \; if \; \dfrac{8(A-2B-1)}{9(A-B)} \le \mu \le \dfrac{8(A-2B+1)}{9(A-B)} \\ \dfrac{\mu(A-B)^2}{16} - \dfrac{(A-B)(A-2B)}{18} \; if \mu \ge \dfrac{8(A-2B+1)}{9(A-B)} \end{cases}$$

Corollary 3.4: Putting $A = 1, B = -1, p = 1$ in the theorem, we get

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \le \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{3} - \dfrac{\mu}{4} \; if \; \mu \le \dfrac{8}{9} \\ \dfrac{1}{9} \; if \; \dfrac{8}{9} \le \mu \le \dfrac{16}{9} \\ -\dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{\mu}{4} \; if \; \mu \ge \dfrac{16}{9} \end{cases}$$

These estimates were derived by Keogh and Merkes [8] and are results for the class of univalent convex functions.

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