Filomat 30:1 (2016), 99–103
DOI 10.2298/FIL1601099U

Published by Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics,
University of Niš, Serbia
Available at: http://www.pmf.ni.ac.rs/filomat

Coefficient Estimates for Certain Subfamilies of Close-to-Convex Functions of Complex Order

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Abstract. Motivated from the recent work of Srivastava et al. (H.M. Srivastava, Qing-Hua Xu, Guang-Ping Wu, Coefficient estimates for certain subclasses of spiral-like functions of complex order, 23 (2010) 763-768), we aim to determine the coefficient estimates for functions in certain subclasses of close-to-convex and related functions of complex order, which are here defined by means of Sãlãgean derivative operator and Cauchy-Euler type non-homogeneous differential equation. Several interesting consequences of our results are also observed.

1. Introduction

Let $\mathcal{A}$ denote the class of function $f(z)$:

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} a_j z^j, \tag{1}$$

which are analytic in the unit disk $E = \{z : |z| < 1\}$. Let f and g be analytic in E, we say that f is subordinate to g, written as $f(z) \prec g(z)$ if there exists a Schwarz function w, which is analytic in E with $w(0) = 0$ and $|w(z)| < 1$ $(z \in E)$, such that $f(z) = g(w(z))$. In particular, when g is univalent, then the above subordination is equivalent to $f(0) = g(0)$ and $f(E) \subseteq g(E)$, see [7]. Also let $S^*(\gamma)$, $C(\gamma)$, $K(\gamma)$ and $Q(\gamma)$ be the subclasses of $\mathcal{A}$ consisting of all functions which are starlike, convex, close-to-convex and quasi convex of complex order γ $(\gamma \neq 0)$ respectively, for details see [1, 9–12]. We note that for $0 < \gamma \leq 1$, these classes coincide with the well known classes of starlike, convex , close-to-convex and quasi convex of order $1 - \gamma$.

Sãlãgean [14] introduced the operator $D^n (n \in N_0)$ which is also called Sãlãgean derivative operator and is defined as:

$D^0 f(z) = f(z)$ and $D^1 f(z) = z f'(z)$,
and, in general,
$D^n f(z) = D(D^{n-1} f(z))$ $(n \in N)$

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 30C45, 30C50
Keywords. Analytic functions, starlike functions, close-to-convex functions of complex order, Sãlãgean derivatives.
Received: 23 December 2013; Accepted: 23 May 2014
Communicated by Hari M. Srivastava
W. Ul-Haq wishes to acknowledge Deanship of Scientific Research (DSR) Majmaah University for financial and technical support.
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or, equivalently,

$$D^n f(z) = z + \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} j^n a_j z^j \ (n \in N_0 : f \in \mathcal{A}).$$

Let $h : E \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a convex function such that $h(0) = 1$ and $\mathbb{R}e\, h(z) > 0$ $(z \in E)$. In a recent work Srivastava et al. [22] study the following class of starlike functions,

$$S_h^*(n,\lambda,\gamma) = \left\{ f : f \in \mathcal{A} \text{ and } 1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}\left[\frac{z[(1-\lambda)\,D^n f(z) + \lambda D^{n+1} f(z)]'}{(1-\lambda)\,D^n f(z) + \lambda D^{n+1} f(z)} - 1\right] \in h(E)\ (z \in E) \right\}$$

where $0 \le \lambda \le 1; n \in N_0; \gamma \in \mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}$. Note that with $h(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$

$$S_h^*(0,0,\gamma) = S^*(\gamma),\ \ S_h^*(0,1,\gamma) = C(\gamma).$$

Here we define the following.

Definition 1.
Let $f \in \mathcal{A}$. Then $f \in \mathcal{KQ}_{\langle}(n,\lambda,\gamma)$ if there exists a function $g \in S_h^*(n,\lambda,1)$ such that

$$1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}\left[\frac{z[(1-\lambda)\,D^n f(z) + \lambda D^{n+1} f(z)]'}{(1-\lambda)\,D^n g(z) + \lambda D^{n+1} g(z)} - 1\right] \in h(E)\ (z \in E) \tag{2}$$

where $(0 \le \lambda \le 1; n \in N_0; \gamma \in \mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\})$.
We note that with $h(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$,

$$\mathcal{KQ}_{\langle}(0,1,\gamma) = K(\gamma),\ \ \mathcal{KQ}_{\langle}(0,1,\gamma) = Q(\gamma).$$

Motivated from the recent work of Srivastava et al. [22] the main purpose of our investigation is to derive coefficient estimates of a subfamily $T_h(n,\lambda,\gamma;\mu)$ of $\mathcal{A}$, which consists of functions $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{A}$ satisfying the following Cauchy Euler type non homogenous differential equation

$$z^2\frac{d^2w}{dz^2} + 2(1+\mu)z\frac{dw}{dz} + \mu(1+\mu)w = (1+\mu)(2+\mu)h(z), \tag{3}$$

where $w = f(z)$, $h(z) \in \mathcal{KQ}_{\langle}(n,\lambda,\gamma)$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R} - (-\infty,-1]$, for related work see [2–6, 8, 15–27] and the references therein.

2. Preliminary Results

We need the following lemmas, which are essential in our forthcoming results.
Lemma 1 [22]**.** If the function

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} a_j z^j \in S_h^*(n,\lambda,\gamma),$$

then

$$\left|a_j\right| \le \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{j-2}(k + |h'(0)||\gamma|)}{(j-1)!\,j^n(1-\lambda+j\lambda)}\ \left(j \in N_0 =: N\backslash\{1\} = \{2,3,4.............\}\right).$$

Lemma 2 [13]. Let the function g given by

$$g(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k z^k,$$

be convex in E. Also let the function f given by

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k z^k,$$

be analytic in E. If $f(z) \prec g(z)$ $(z \in E)$, then

$$|a_k| \leq |g_1|$$

3. Coefficient Estimates for Functions in the Class $\mathcal{KQ}_\langle(n, \lambda, \gamma)$

Theorem 1.
Let the function f given by (1). If $f \in \mathcal{KQ}_\langle(n, \lambda, \gamma)$, then

$$|a_j| \leq \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{j-2}(k + |h'(0)|)}{j^n(1 + (j-1)\lambda)\, j!} + \frac{|\gamma|\,|h'(0)|}{j^{n+1}(1 + (j-1)\lambda)} \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{j-k-2}(k + h'(0))}{(j-k-1)!}. \tag{4}$$

This result is sharp.
Proof.
Suppose that the functions $F(z)$ and $G(z)$ be defined in terms of the Sãlãgean derivative operator D^n, by

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= (1-\lambda) D^n f(z) + \lambda D^{n+1} f(z) \\ &= z + \textstyle\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} A_j z^j, \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} G(z) &= (1-\lambda) D^n g(z) + \lambda D^n g(z) \\ &= z + \textstyle\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} B_j z^j, \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

where

$$A_j = j^n(1 + (j-1)\lambda)\, a_j, \text{ and } B_j = j^n((1 + (j-1)\lambda)\, b_j.$$

From Definition 1, we have

$$1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}\left[\frac{zF'(z)}{G(z)} - 1\right] \in h(E)\ (z \in E).$$

Let

$$p(z) = \frac{1}{\gamma}\left[\frac{zF'(z)}{G(z)} - 1\right] \in h(E).$$

This implies that

$$zF'(z) = [1 + \gamma(p(z) - 1)]\, G(z).$$

After some simplification, we get

$$jA_j = B_j + \gamma \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} p_k B_{j-k}$$

$$j\left|A_j\right| \le \left|B_j\right| + \left|\gamma\right| \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \left|p_k\right| \left|B_{j-k}\right|.$$

Therefore by using Lemma 1 together with Lemma 2, we have

$$\left|A_j\right| \le \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{j-2}(k+|h'(0)|)}{j\,(j-1)!} + \frac{\left|\gamma\right| |h'(0)|}{j} \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{j-k-2}(k+|h'(0)|)}{(j-k-1)!}.$$

Hence,

$$\left|a_j\right| \le \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{j-2}(k+|h'(0)|)}{j^n\,(1+(j-1)\lambda)\,j!} + \frac{\left|\gamma\right| |h'(0)|}{j^{n+1}\,(1+(j-1)\lambda)} \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{(k+|h'(0)|)}{(j-k-1)!}.$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

We can state the following corollaries:

Corollary 1. Let $h(z) = \frac{1+Az}{1+Bz}$ and $f \in \mathcal{A}$ be given by (1). If $f \in \mathcal{KQ}_\zeta(n, \lambda, \gamma)$, then

$$\left|a_j\right| \le \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{j-2}(k+(A-B))}{j!\,j^n\,(1+(j-1)\lambda)\,j!} + \frac{\left|\gamma\right| |A-B|}{j^{n+1}\,(1+(j-1)\lambda)} \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{j-k-2}(k+(A-B))}{(j-k-1)!}. \tag{7}$$

The above corollary with $n = 0$ is proved recently in [24].

Corollary 2. Let $h(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$ and $f \in \mathcal{A}$ be given by (1). If $f \in \mathcal{KQ}_\zeta(n, \lambda, \gamma)$, then

$$\left|a_j\right| \le \frac{1}{j^n\,(1+(j-1)\lambda)} + \frac{\left|\gamma\right|(j-1)}{j^n\,(1+(j-1)\lambda)}. \tag{8}$$

For $\gamma = 1, n = 0$ in (8), we obtain the well known coefficient estimates of close-to-convex (with $\lambda = 0$) and quasi convex (with $\lambda = 1$) mappings respectively.

4. Coefficient Estimates of the Class $T_h(n, \lambda, \gamma; \mu)$

The theorem below is our main coefficient estimates for functions in the class $T_h(n, \lambda, \gamma; \mu)$.
Theorem 2. Let $f \in T_h(n, \lambda, \gamma; \mu)$ and be defined by (1). Then for $n \in N^* = \{2, 3, 4, \ldots\}$

$$|a_n| \le \frac{(1+\mu)(2+\mu)}{(n+1+\mu)(n+\mu)} \left[\left|a_j\right| \le \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{j-2}(k+|h'(0)|)}{j^n\,(1+(j-1)\lambda)\,j!} + \frac{\left|\gamma\right| |h'(0)|}{j^{n+1}\,(1+(j-1)\lambda)} \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{j-k-2}(k+h'(0))}{(j-k-1)!} \right]. \tag{9}$$

Proof. Since $f \in T_h(n, \lambda, \gamma; \mu)$, then there exist $h(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n \in \mathcal{KQ}_\zeta(n, \lambda, \gamma)$, such that (3) holds true. Thus it follows that

$$a_n = \frac{(1+\mu)(2+\mu)}{(n+1+\mu)(n+\mu)} b_n, \quad n \in N^*, \ \mu \in \mathbb{R} - (-\infty, -1].$$

Hence, by using Theorem 1, we immediately obtain the desired inequality (9).

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