

A NOTE INVOLVING p -VALENTLY BAZILEVIĆ FUNCTIONS

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Received 11 July 2004 and in revised form 6 December 2004

A theorem involving p -valently Bazilević functions is considered and then its certain consequences are given.

1. Introduction and definitions

Let $\mathcal{A}_n(p)$ be the class of normalized functions of the form

$$f(z) = z^p + \sum_{k=n+p}^{\infty} a_k z^k \quad (n, p \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}), \quad (1.1)$$

which are analytic and p -valent in the unit disc $\mathcal{U} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$. A function $f \in \mathcal{A}_n(p)$ is said to be in the class $\mathcal{S}_n(p, \alpha)$ if it satisfies the inequality

$$\Re \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > \alpha \quad (0 \leq \alpha < p, p \in \mathbb{N}, z \in \mathcal{U}). \quad (1.2)$$

Also a function $f \in \mathcal{A}_n(p)$ is said to be a p -valently Bazilević function of type β ($\beta \geq 0$) and order γ ($0 \leq \gamma < p$; $p \in \mathbb{N}$) if there exists a function g belonging to the class $\mathcal{S}_n(p) := \mathcal{S}_n(p, 0)$ such that

$$\Re \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{[f(z)]^{1-\beta} [g(z)]^{\beta}} \right\} > \gamma \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}). \quad (1.3)$$

We denote the class of all such functions by $\mathcal{B}_n(p, \beta, \gamma)$. In particular, when $\beta = 1$, a function $f \in \mathcal{H}_n(p, \gamma) := \mathcal{B}_n(p, 1, \gamma)$ is said to be p -valently close-to-convex of order γ in \mathcal{U} . Moreover, $\mathcal{B}_n(p, 0, \gamma) =: \mathcal{S}_n(p, \gamma)$ when $\beta = 0$.

2. Main results and their consequences

We begin with the following lemma due to Jack [2].

LEMMA 2.1. Let $\omega(z)$ be nonconstant and regular in \mathcal{U} with $\omega(0) = 0$. If $|\omega(z)|$ attains its maximum value on the circle $|z| = r$ ($0 < r < 1$) at the point z_0 , then $z_0\omega'(z_0) = c\omega(z_0)$, where $c \geq 1$.

With the aid of the above lemma, we prove the following result.

THEOREM 2.2. Let $f \in \mathcal{A}_n(p)$, $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, $\beta \geq 0$, $0 \leq \alpha < p$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $z \in \mathcal{U}$, and also let the function \mathcal{H} be defined by

$$\mathcal{H}(z) = \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{zf'(z) - p[f(z)]^{1-\beta}[g(z)]^\beta} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - (1-\beta)\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - \beta\frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)} \right), \quad (2.1)$$

where $g \in \mathcal{S}_n(p)$. If $\mathcal{H}(z)$ satisfies one of the following conditions:

$$\Re\{\mathcal{H}(z)\} \begin{cases} < |w|^{-2}\Re\{w\} & \text{when } \Re\{w\} > 0, \\ \neq 0 & \text{when } \Re\{w\} = 0, \\ > |w|^{-2}\Re\{w\} & \text{when } \Re\{w\} < 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

or

$$\Im\{\mathcal{H}(z)\} \begin{cases} < |w|^{-2}\Im\{\bar{w}\} & \text{when } \Im\{\bar{w}\} > 0, \\ \neq 0 & \text{when } \Im\{\bar{w}\} = 0, \\ > |w|^{-2}\Im\{\bar{w}\} & \text{when } \Im\{\bar{w}\} < 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

then

$$\left| \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{[f(z)]^{1-\beta}[g(z)]^\beta} - p \right)^w \right| < p - \alpha, \quad (2.4)$$

where the value of complex power in (2.4) is taken to be as its principal value.

Proof. We define the function Ω by

$$\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{[f(z)]^{1-\beta}[g(z)]^\beta} - p \right)^w = (p - \alpha)\Omega(z), \quad (2.5)$$

where $\beta \geq 0$, $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, $0 \leq \alpha < p$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $z \in \mathcal{U}$, $f \in \mathcal{A}_n(p)$, and $g \in \mathcal{S}_n(p)$.

We see clearly that the function Ω is regular in \mathcal{U} and $\Omega(0) = 0$. Making use of the logarithmic differentiation of both sides of (2.5) with respect to the known complex variable z , and if we make use of equality (2.5) once again, then we find that

$$wz \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{[f(z)]^{1-\beta}[g(z)]^\beta} - p \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{[f(z)]^{1-\beta}[g(z)]^\beta} - p \right)' = \frac{z\Omega'(z)}{\Omega(z)}, \quad (2.6)$$

which yields

$$\mathcal{H}(z) := \frac{\bar{w}}{|w|^2} \frac{z\Omega'(z)}{\Omega(z)} \quad (w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}; z \in \mathcal{U}). \quad (2.7)$$

Assume that there exists a point $z_0 \in \mathcal{U}$ such that

$$\max_{|z| \leq |z_0|} |\Omega(z)| = |\Omega(z_0)| = 1 \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}). \quad (2.8)$$

Applying Lemma 2.1, we can then write

$$z_0\Omega'(z_0) = c\Omega(z_0) \quad (c \geq 1). \quad (2.9)$$

Then (2.7) yields

$$\Re\{\mathcal{H}(z_0)\} = \Re\left\{\frac{\bar{w}}{|w|^2} \frac{z_0\Omega'(z_0)}{\Omega(z_0)}\right\} = \Re\{c\bar{w}|w|^{-2}\}, \quad (2.10)$$

so that

$$\Re\{\mathcal{H}(z_0)\} = \frac{c}{|w|^2} \Re\{\bar{w}\} \begin{cases} \geq |w|^{-2} \Re\{w\} & \text{if } \Re\{w\} > 0, \\ = 0 & \text{if } \Re\{w\} = 0, \\ \leq |w|^{-2} \Re\{w\} & \text{if } \Re\{w\} < 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\Im\{\mathcal{H}(z_0)\} = \frac{c}{|w|^2} \Im\{\bar{w}\} \begin{cases} \geq |w|^{-2} \Im\{\bar{w}\} & \text{if } \Im\{\bar{w}\} > 0, \\ = 0 & \text{if } \Im\{\bar{w}\} = 0, \\ \leq |w|^{-2} \Im\{\bar{w}\} & \text{if } \Im\{\bar{w}\} < 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

But the inequalities in (2.11) and (2.12) contradict, respectively, the inequalities in (2.2) and (2.3). Hence, we conclude that $|\Omega(z)| < 1$ for all $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Consequently, it follows from (2.5) that

$$\left| \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{[f(z)]^{1-\beta}[g(z)]^\beta} - p \right)^w \right| = (p - \alpha)|\Omega(z)| < p - \alpha. \quad (2.13)$$

Therefore, the desired proof is completed. \square

This theorem has many interesting and important consequences in analytic function theory and geometric function theory. We give some of these with their corresponding geometric properties.

First, if we choose the value of the parameter w as a real number with $w := \delta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ in the theorem, then we obtain the following corollary.

COROLLARY 2.3. *Let $f \in \mathcal{A}_n(p)$, $\delta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, $\beta \geq 0$, $0 \leq \alpha < p$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $z \in \mathcal{U}$, and let the function \mathcal{H} be defined by (2.1). Also, if \mathcal{H} satisfies the following conditions:*

$$\Re\{\mathcal{H}(z)\} \begin{cases} < |\delta|^{-2} & \text{when } \delta > 0, \\ > |\delta|^{-2} & \text{when } \delta < 0, \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

then

$$\Re \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{[f(z)]^{1-\beta}[g(z)]^\beta} \right\} > p - (p - \alpha)^{1/\delta}. \quad (2.15)$$

Putting $w = 1$ in the theorem, we get the following corollary.

COROLLARY 2.4. Let $f \in \mathcal{A}_n(p)$, $g \in \mathcal{S}_n(p)$, $\beta \geq 0$, $0 \leq \alpha < p$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $z \in \mathcal{U}$, and let the function \mathcal{H} be defined by (2.1). If $\mathcal{H}(z)$ satisfies one of the following conditions:

$$\Re\{\mathcal{H}(z)\} < 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \Im\{\mathcal{H}(z)\} \neq 0, \quad (2.16)$$

then $f \in \mathcal{B}_n(p, \beta, \alpha)$, that is, f is a p -valently Bazilevič function of type β and order α in \mathcal{U} .

Setting $w = 1$ and $\beta = 0$ in the theorem, we have the following corollary.

COROLLARY 2.5. Let $f \in \mathcal{A}_n(p)$, $0 \leq \alpha < p$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $z \in \mathcal{U}$, and let the function \mathcal{G} be defined by

$$\mathcal{G}(z) = \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{zf'(z) - pf(z)} \right) \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right). \quad (2.17)$$

If $\mathcal{G}(z)$ satisfies one of the following conditions:

$$\Re\{\mathcal{G}(z)\} < 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \Im\{\mathcal{G}(z)\} \neq 0, \quad (2.18)$$

then $f \in \mathcal{S}_n(p, \alpha)$, that is, f is p -valently starlike of order α in \mathcal{U} .

By taking $w = 1$ and $\beta = 1$ in the theorem, we obtain the following corollary.

COROLLARY 2.6. Let $f \in \mathcal{A}_n(p)$, $g \in \mathcal{S}_n(p)$, $0 \leq \alpha < p$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $z \in \mathcal{U}$, and let the function \mathcal{F} be defined by

$$\mathcal{F}(z) = \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{zf'(z) - pg(z)} \right) \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)} \right). \quad (2.19)$$

If $\mathcal{F}(z)$ satisfies one of the following conditions:

$$\Re\{\mathcal{F}(z)\} < 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \Im\{\mathcal{F}(z)\} \neq 0, \quad (2.20)$$

then $f \in \mathcal{H}_n(p, \alpha)$, that is, f is p -valently close-to-convex of order α in \mathcal{U} .

Lastly, if we take $p = 1$ in Corollaries 2.4, 2.5, and 2.6, then we easily obtain the three important results involving Bazilevič functions of type β ($\beta \geq 0$) and order α ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) in \mathcal{U} , starlike functions of order α ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) in \mathcal{U} , and close-to-convex functions of order α ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$) in \mathcal{U} , respectively, (see, e.g., [1, 3, 4, 5]).

Acknowledgments

This work has been carried out by the help of four-month financial support (June–September, 2004) from the TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey) which is given to the first author during the scientific research at the University of Rzeszów and Rzeszów University of Technology in Poland. This present investigation was also supported by NATO and Başkent University (Ankara, Turkey). The first author would also like to acknowledge Professor Mehmet Haberal, Rector of Baskent University, who generously supports scientific researches in all aspects. I would like to extend my thanks to Professor J. Stankiewicz and Professor J. Dziok for their kind invitation to Poland and their invaluable support for this research.

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