

## NEW CLASSIFICATION OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS WITH NEGATIVE COEFFICIENTS

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(Received April 8, 1986)

**ABSTRACT.** New classification of analytic functions with negative coefficients is given by using the coefficients inequality, that is, new subclass  $A(p, n, B_k)$  of analytic functions with negative coefficient is defined. The object of the present paper is to prove various distortion theorems for functions in  $A(p, n, B_k)$ , and for fractional calculus of functions belonging to  $A(p, n, B_k)$ . Further, some properties of the class  $A(p, n, B_k)$  are shown.

**KEYWORDS AND PHRASES.** Analytic function, distortion theorem, fractional integral, fractional derivative, extreme point.

1980 AMS SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION CODE. 30C45, 26A24.

### I. INTRODUCTION.

Let  $A_{p,n}$  denote the class of functions of the form

$$f(z) = z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k z^k \quad (a_k > 0; p \in \mathbb{N}; n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad (1.1)$$

which are analytic in the unit disk  $U = \{z: |z| < 1\}$ , where  $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ .

A function  $f(z)$  belonging to  $A_{p,n}$  is said to be in the class  $S_{p,n}(\alpha)$  if and only if

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} > \alpha \quad (1.2)$$

for some  $\alpha$  ( $0 < \alpha < p$ ), and for all  $z \in U$ . Also, function  $f(z)$  belonging to  $A_{p,n}$  is said to be in the class  $K_{p,n}(\alpha)$  if and only if

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{z f''(z)}{f'(z)} \right\} > \alpha \tag{1.3}$$

for some  $\alpha$  ( $0 \leq \alpha < p$ ), and for all  $z \in U$ .

We note that  $S_{p,n}(\alpha)$  and  $K_{p,n}(\alpha)$  are the subclasses of  $p$ -valent starlike functions and  $p$ -valent convex functions of order  $\alpha$ , respectively. Furthermore, we note that  $S_{p,n}(\alpha) \subseteq S_{p,n}(0)$ ,  $K_{p,n}(\alpha) \subseteq K_{p,n}(0)$  for  $0 \leq \alpha < p$ , and that  $f(z) \in K_{p,n}(\alpha)$  if and only if  $z f'(z)/p \in S_{p,n}(\alpha)$  for  $0 \leq \alpha < p$ .

In view of the results by Owa [1], we know that  $f(z) \in S_{p,n}(\alpha)$  if and only if

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} (k - \alpha) a_k \leq p - \alpha,$$

and that  $f(z) \in K_{p,n}(\alpha)$  if and only if

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k(k - \alpha) a_k \leq p - \alpha.$$

Let  $A(p,n,B_k)$  denote the subclass of  $A_{p,n}$  consisting of functions which satisfy the following inequality

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k a_k \leq 1 \tag{1.4} \quad (B_k > 0).$$

It follows from (1.4) that

$$A(p,n,B_k) \subseteq A(p,n,C_k) \quad (0 < C_k \leq B_k).$$

Therefore we can classify the analytic functions belonging to  $A_{p,n}$  according to the above inequality (1.4).

REMARK 1.  $A(1,1,(k-\alpha)/(1-\alpha)) = T^*(\alpha)$  (Silverman [2]),  
 $A(1,1,k(k-\alpha)/(1-\alpha)) = C(\alpha)$  (Silverman [2]),  $A(1,1,k(1+\beta)/2\beta(1-\alpha)) = P^*(\alpha,\beta)$   
 (Gupta and Jain [3]),  $A(1,1\{(k-1)+\beta(k+1-2\alpha)\}/2\beta(1-\alpha)) = S^*(\alpha,\beta)$  (Gupta and Jain [4]),  
 $A(1,1,k\{k-1+\beta(k+1-2\alpha)\}/2\beta(1-\alpha)) = C^*(\alpha,\beta)$  (Gupta and Jain [4]),  
 $A(1,1,1/(1-\alpha)) = R(\alpha)$  (Sarangi and Uralegaddi [5]),  $A(1,1,k/(1-\alpha)) = Q(\alpha)$  (Sarangi and Uralegaddi [5]),  
 $A(1,1,(k+m-1)!(2k+m-1)/(k-1)!(m+1)!) = K_m^*$  (Owa [6]),  
 $A(1,1,(m+\alpha+k)\Gamma(m+\alpha+k)/(k-1)!\Gamma(m+\alpha+2)) = R(m+\alpha)$  (Owa [7]),  
 $A(1,1,(k-\beta)C(\alpha,k)/(1-\beta)) = R[\alpha,\beta]$  (Silverman and Silvia [8]),  
 $A(1,1,k(1+\gamma)C(\alpha,k)/2\gamma(1-\beta)) = P_\alpha[\beta,\gamma]$  (Owa and Ahuja [9]), and  
 $A(1,1,(m+\alpha+2k-1)\Gamma(m+\alpha+k)/(k-1)!\Gamma(m+2+\alpha)) = K(m+\alpha)$  (Owa [10]),  
 where  $C(\alpha,k) = \prod_{j=2}^k (j-2\alpha)/(k-1)!$ .

REMARK 2.  $A(1,n,(k-\alpha)/(1-\alpha)) = \alpha(n)$  (Chatterjea [11]),  
 $A(1,n,k(k-\alpha)/(1-\alpha)) = C_\alpha(n)$  (Chatterjea [11]), and  $A(1,n,k/(1-\alpha)) = C(\alpha,n)$   
 (Sekine and Owa [12]).

REMARK 3.  $A(p,1,(1+b)k/2b(1-a)p) = {}_p(a,b)$  (Owa [13]),  
 $A(p,1,(1+b)k^2/2b(1-a)p^2) = C_p(a,b)$  (Owa [13]),  
 $A(p,1,(1-ap+bk)/(b-a)p) = T_p^*(a,b)$  (Goel and Sohi [14]),  
 $A(p,1,k(1-ap+bk)/(b-a)p^2) = C_p(a,b)$  (Goel and Sohi [14]),

$A(p, 1, (k+m-1)!(2k+m-p)/(k-p)!(m+p)!) = K_{m+p-1}^*$  (Owa [15]),  
 $A(p, 1, k(1+\beta)/(\beta-\alpha)^p) = T^*(p, \alpha, \beta)$  (Shukla and Dashrath [16]),  
 $A(p, 1, k^2(1+\beta)/(\beta-\alpha)^2) = C(p, \alpha, \beta)$  (Owa and Srivastava [17]),  
 $A(p, 1, (k-\alpha)/(p-\alpha)) = T^*(p, \alpha)$  (Owa [1]), and  $A(p, 1, k(k-\alpha)/p(p-\alpha)) = C(p, \alpha)$  (Owa [1]).

2. DISTORTION THEOREMS.

We begin with the statement and the proof of the following result.

THEOREM 1. Let the function  $f(z)$  defined by (1.1) be in the class  $A(p, n, B_k)$  with  $B_k \leq B_{k+1}$ . Then

$$\max \left\{ 0, \left| z \right|^{p-} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} \left| z \right|^{p+n} \right\} < |f(z)| < \left| z \right|^{p+} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} \left| z \right|^{p+n} \tag{2.1}$$

for  $z \in U$ . The equalities in (2.1) are attained for the function  $f(z)$  given by

$$f(z) = z^{p-} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} z^{p+n} . \tag{2.2}$$

PROOF. Since  $f(z) \in A(p, n, B_k)$  and  $B_k \leq B_{k+1}$ , we have

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k \leq \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k a_k \leq 1, \tag{2.3}$$

or

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k \leq \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} . \tag{2.4}$$

Hence, it follows from (2.4) that

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)| &> \max \left\{ 0, \left| z \right|^{p-} \left| z \right|^{p+n} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k \right\} \\ &> \max \left\{ 0, \left| z \right|^{p-} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} \left| z \right|^{p+n} \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)| &< \left| z \right|^{p+} \left| z \right|^{p+n} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k \\ &< \left| z \right|^{p+} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} \left| z \right|^{p+n} . \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

Furthermore, it is clear that the equalities in (2.1) are attained the function  $f(z)$  given by (2.2).

REMARK 4. Note that if  $B_{p+n} > 1$ , then

$$\max \left\{ 0, \left| z \right|^{p-} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} \left| z \right|^{p+n} \right\} = \left| z \right|^{p-} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} \left| z \right|^{p+n} \quad (z \in U).$$

From [1],  $f(z)$  is  $p$ -valent starlike in  $U$  if and only if  $B_{p+n} > (p+n)/p$ . Therefore, we have

$$\left| z \right|^{p-} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} \left| z \right|^{p+n} < |f(z)| < \left| z \right|^{p+} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} \left| z \right|^{p+n}$$

for  $p$ -valent starlike functions of the form (1.1).

THEOREM 2. Let the function  $f(z)$  defined by (1.1) be in the class  $A(p, n, k, B_k)$  with  $B_k \leq B_{k+1}$ . Then

$$\max \left\{ 0, p|z|^{p-1} - \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-1} \right\} < |f'(z)| < p|z|^{p-1} + \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-1} \quad (2.7)$$

for  $z \in U$ . The equalities in (2.7) are attained for the function  $f(z)$  given by

$$f(z) = z^p - \frac{1}{(p+n)B_{p+n}} z^{p+n} \quad (2.8)$$

PROOF. Note that, for  $f(z) \in A(p, n, k, B_k)$  and  $B_k \leq B_{k+1}$ ,

$$B_{p+n} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k a_k < \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k B_k a_k < 1, \quad (2.9)$$

that is, that

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k a_k < \frac{1}{B_{p+n}}. \quad (2.10)$$

This gives that

$$\begin{aligned} |f'(z)| &> \max \left\{ 0, p|z|^{p-1} - |z|^{p+n-1} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k a_k \right\} \\ &> \max \left\{ 0, p|z|^{p-1} - \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-1} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |f'(z)| &< p|z|^{p-1} + |z|^{p+n-1} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k a_k \\ &< p|z|^{p-1} + \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

Further, the equalities in (2.7) are attained for the function  $f(z)$  given by (2.8).

REMARK 5. If  $B_{p+n} > 1/p$ , then

$$\max \left\{ 0, p|z|^{p-1} - \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-1} \right\} = p|z|^{p-1} - \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-1}$$

for  $z \in U$ . Thus, from [17], we know that, for  $p$ -valent starlike functions of the form (1.1), Theorem 2 gives

$$p|z|^{p-1} - \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-1} < |f'(z)| < p|z|^{p-1} + \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-1}.$$

Next, we derive the following lemma.

LEMMA 1. Let

$$\prod_{i=1}^j (k-1+i) = \sum_{i=1}^j A_i k^i \quad (2.13)$$

for  $j > 2$ . Then we have

$$\prod_{i=1}^j A_i (p+n)^{i-1} = \prod_{i=2}^j (p+n-1+i). \quad (2.14)$$

PROOF. In case of  $j=2$ , it is clear from (2.13) that

$$\prod_{i=1}^2 (k - 1 + i) = k(k + 1) = k^2 + k, \tag{2.15}$$

or, that  $A_1 = 1$  and  $A_2 = 1$ . Thus we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 A_i (p + n)^{i-1} = 1 + (p + n) = p + n + 1 \tag{2.16}$$

which proves (2.14) for  $j=2$ .

Assume that (2.14) holds true for  $j=j$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=1}^{j+1} (k - 1 + i) &= (k + j) \prod_{i=1}^j (k - 1 + i) \\ &= (k + j) \left( \sum_{i=1}^j A_i k^i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{j+1} B_i k^i, \end{aligned} \tag{2.17}$$

where

$$B_1 = jA_1, B_{j+1} = A_j, B_i = A_{i-1} + jA_i \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, j). \tag{2.18}$$

Hence we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{j+1} B_i (p + n)^{i-1} &= jA_1 + \sum_{i=2}^j (A_{i-1} + jA_i) (p+n)^{i-1} + A_j (p+n)^j \\ &= j \sum_{i=1}^j A_i (p+n)^{i-1} + (p+n) \sum_{i=1}^j A_i (p+n)^{i-1} \\ &= (p + n + j) \sum_{i=1}^j A_i (p + n)^{i-1} \\ &= (p + n + j) \prod_{i=2}^j (p + n - 1 + i) \\ &= \prod_{i=2}^{j+1} (p + n - 1 + i). \end{aligned} \tag{2.19}$$

Consequently, by the mathematical induction, we complete the proof of Lemma 1.

Applying Lemma 1, we prove

**THEOREM 3.** Let the function  $f(z)$  defined by (1.1) be in the class  $A(p, n, k^m B_k)$  with  $B_k < B_{k+1}$  and  $2 \leq m \leq p$ . Then we have

$$|f^{(j)}(z)| > \max \left\{ 0, \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} - \left( \frac{\prod_{i=2}^j (p+n-1+i)}{(p+n)^{m-1} B_{p+n}} \right) |z|^{p+n-j} \right\} \tag{2.20}$$

and

$$|f^{(j)}(z)| > \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} + \left( \frac{\prod_{i=2}^j (p+n-1+i)}{(p+n)^{m-1} B_{p+n}} \right) |z|^{p+n-j} \tag{2.21}$$

for  $z \in e$  and  $2 \leq j \leq m$ .

**PROOF.** Since  $f(z) \in A(p, n, k^m B_k)$  and  $B_k < B_{k+1}$ , we note that

$$(p + n)^{m-t} B_{p+n} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k^t a_k > \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k^m B_k a_k < 1, \tag{2.22}$$

that is, that

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k^t a_k < \frac{1}{(p+n)^{m-t} B_{p+n}} \quad (2.23)$$

for  $2 \leq t \leq m$ . For  $f(z)$  defined by (1.1), we have

$$f^{(j)}(z) = \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) z^{p-j} - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \prod_{i=1}^j (k+1-i) a_k z^{k-j} \quad (2.24)$$

for  $2 \leq j \leq m \leq p$ . Hence, by using Lemma 1 and (2.23), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |f^{(j)}(z)| &< \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} + |z|^{p+n-j} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (k-1+i) \right) a_k \\ &= \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} + |z|^{p+n-j} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{i=1}^j A_i k^i \right) a_k \\ &= \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} + |z|^{p+n-j} \sum_{i=1}^j A_i \left( \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k^i a_k \right) \\ &< \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) |z|^{p-j} + |z|^{p+n-j} \sum_{i=1}^j \left( \frac{A_i}{(p+n)^{m-i} B_{p+n}} \right) \\ &= \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} + \frac{|z|^{p+n-1}}{(p+n)^{m-1} B_{p+n}} \left( \prod_{i=1}^j A_i (p+n)^{i-1} \right) \\ &= \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} + \frac{i=2}{(p+n)^{m-1} B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-j} \end{aligned} \quad (2.25)$$

which shows (2.21). Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} |f^{(j)}(z)| &> \max \left\{ 0, \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} - |z|^{p+n-j} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (k-1+i) \right) a_k \right\} \\ &= \max \left\{ 0, \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} - \frac{i=2}{(p+n)^{m-1} B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-j} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.26)$$

which gives (2.20). Thus we have the theorem.

REMARK 6. If  $B_{p+n} > \left( \prod_{i=2}^j (p+n-1+i) \right) / (p+n)^{m-1} \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i)$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \max \left\{ 0, \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} - \frac{i=2}{(p+n)^{m-1} B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-j} \right\} \\ = \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (p+1-i) \right) |z|^{p-j} - \frac{i=2}{(p+n)^{m-1} B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-j} . \end{aligned}$$

THEOREM 4. Let the function  $f(z)$  defined by (1.1) be in the class  $A(p, n, k^m B_k)$  with  $B_k \leq B_{k+1}$  and  $p+1 \leq m \leq p+n$ . Then we have

$$|f^{(j)}(z)| < \frac{\prod_{i=2}^j (p+n-1+i)}{(p+n)^{m-1} B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-j} \tag{2.27}$$

for  $z \in U$  and  $p+1 \leq j \leq m$ .

PROOF. Note that

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k^t a_k < \frac{1}{(p+n)^{m-t} B_{p+n}} \tag{2.28}$$

for  $p+1 \leq t \leq m$ . Since

$$f^{(j)}(z) = - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (k+1-i) \right) a_k z^{k-j} \tag{2.29}$$

for  $p+1 \leq j \leq m$ , by using Lemma 1 and (2.28), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |f^{(j)}(z)| &< |z|^{p+n-j} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (k-1+i) \right) a_k \\ &< \frac{\prod_{i=2}^j (p+n-1+i)}{(p+n)^{m-1} B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-j}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.30}$$

which completes the proof of Theorem 4.

### 3. FRACTIONAL CALCULUS.

Many essentially equivalent definitions of the fractional calculus, that is, the fractional derivatives and the fractional integrals, have been in the literature (cf., [18], [19], [20], and [21]). We find it to be convenient to recall here the following definitions which were used recently by Owa ([22], [23]).

DEFINITION 1. The fractional integral or order  $\lambda$  is defined by

$$D_z^{-\lambda} f(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \int_0^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(z-\zeta)^{1-\lambda}} d\zeta, \tag{3.1}$$

where  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $f(z)$  is an analytic function in a simply connected region of the  $z$ -plane containing the origin and the multiplicity of  $(z - \zeta)^{\lambda-1}$  is removed by requiring  $\log(z - \zeta)$  to be real when  $(z - \zeta) \leq 0$ .

DEFINITION 2. The fractional derivative of order  $\lambda$  is defined by

$$D_z^\lambda f(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\lambda)} \frac{d}{dz} \int_0^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(z-\zeta)^\lambda} d\zeta, \tag{3.2}$$

where  $0 < \lambda < 1$ ,  $f(z)$  is an analytic function in a simply connected region of the  $z$ -plane containing the origin and the multiplicity of  $(z - \zeta)^{-\lambda}$  is removed by requiring  $\log(z - \zeta)$  to be real when  $(z - \zeta) > 0$ .

DEFINITION 3. Under the hypotheses of Definition 2, the fractional derivative of order  $(n + \lambda)$  is defined by

$$D_z^{n+\lambda} f(z) = \frac{d^n}{dz^n} D_z^\lambda f(z), \tag{3.3}$$

where  $0 < \lambda < 1$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ .

With the above definitions of the fractional calculus, we prove

**THEOREM 5.** Let the function  $f(z)$  defined by (1.1) be in the class  $A(p, n, B_k)$  with  $B_k \leq B_{k+1}$ . Then

$$|D_z^{-\lambda} f(z)| \geq \max \left\{ 0, \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)} |z|^{p+\lambda} \left( 1 - \frac{\Gamma(p+n+1)}{\Gamma(p+n+1+\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1) B_{p+n}} |z|^n \right) \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

and

$$|D_z^{-\lambda} f(z)| \leq \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)} |z|^{p+\lambda} \left( 1 + \frac{\Gamma(p+n+1)}{\Gamma(p+n+1+\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1) B_{p+n}} |z|^n \right) \quad (3.5)$$

for  $\lambda > 0$  and  $z \in U$ . The equalities in (3.4) and (3.5) are attained for the function  $f(z)$  given by (2.2).

**PROOF.** We define the function  $F(z)$  by

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} z^{-\lambda} D_z^{-\lambda} f(z) \\ &= z^{p-} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\Gamma(k+1+\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} a_k z^k \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

for  $\lambda > 0$ . Then the function  $\phi(k)$  defined by

$$\phi(k) = \frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\Gamma(k+1+\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} \quad (k > p+n) \quad (3.7)$$

is decreasing in  $k$ . Hence we have

$$0 < \phi(k) \leq \phi(p+n) = \frac{\Gamma(p+n+1)}{\Gamma(p+n+1+\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)}. \quad (3.8)$$

Therefore, it follows from (2.4) and (3.8) that

$$\begin{aligned} |F(z)| &\geq \max \left\{ 0, |z|^{p-} \phi(p+n) |z|^{p+n} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k \right\} \\ &\geq \max \left\{ 0, |z|^{p-} \frac{\Gamma(p+n+1)}{\Gamma(p+n+1+\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1) B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

which implies (3.4), and

$$\begin{aligned} |F(z)| &\leq |z|^{p+} \phi(p+n) |z|^{p+n} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k \\ &\leq |z|^{p+} \frac{\Gamma(p+n+1)}{\Gamma(p+n+1+\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1) B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n} \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

which gives (3.5).



Furthermore, since the equalities in (3.9) and (3.10) are attained the function  $f(z)$  defined by

$$D_z^{-\lambda} f(z) = \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)} z^{p+\lambda} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\Gamma(p+n+1)}{\Gamma(p+n+1+\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} z^n \right\}, \quad (3.11)$$

we can show that the equalities in (3.4) and (3.5) are attained for the function  $f(z)$  given by (2.2).

REMARK 7. If  $B_{p+n} > \{\Gamma(p+n+1) \Gamma(p+1+\lambda)\} / \{\Gamma(p+n+1+\lambda) \Gamma(p+1)\}$  for  $\lambda > 0$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \left\{ 0, \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)} \frac{|z|^{p+\lambda}}{B_{p+n}} \left( 1 - \frac{\Gamma(p+n+1)}{\Gamma(p+n+1+\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^n \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)} \frac{|z|^{p+\lambda}}{B_{p+n}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\Gamma(p+n+1)}{\Gamma(p+n+1+\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1+\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^n \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, we derive

THEOREM 6. Let the function  $f(z)$  defined by (1.1) be in the class  $A(p, n, k, B_k)$  with  $B_k < B_{k+1}$ . Then we have

$$\left| D_z^\lambda f(z) \right| > \max \left\{ 0, \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)} \frac{|z|^{p-\lambda}}{B_{p+n}} \left( 1 - \frac{\Gamma(p+n)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^n \right) \right\} \quad (3.12)$$

and

$$\left| D_z^\lambda f(z) \right| < \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)} \frac{|z|^{p-\lambda}}{B_{p+n}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\Gamma(p+n)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^n \right\} \quad (3.13)$$

for  $0 < \lambda < 1$  and  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ . The equalities in (3.12) and (3.13) are attained for the function  $f(z)$  given by (2.8).

PROOF. Define the function  $G(z)$  by

$$\begin{aligned} G(z) &= \frac{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} z^\lambda D_z^\lambda f(z) \\ &= z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\Gamma(k+1-\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} a_k z^k \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

for  $0 < \lambda < 1$ . Setting

$$\psi(k) = \frac{\Gamma(k)}{\Gamma(k+1-\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} \quad (k > p+n), \quad (3.15)$$

we can see that  $\psi(k)$  is a decreasing function of  $k$ , that is, that

$$0 > \psi(k) < \psi(p+n) = \frac{\Gamma(p+n)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)}. \quad (3.16)$$

Consequently, it follows from (2.10) and (3.16) that

$$\begin{aligned} |G(z)| &> \max \left\{ 0, |z|^p - \psi(p+n) |z|^{p+n} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k a_k \right\} \\ &> \max \left\{ 0, |z|^p - \frac{\Gamma(p+n)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-\lambda)} \frac{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+1)} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

which proves (3.12), and

$$\begin{aligned}
 |G(z)| &< |z|^{p+\psi(p+n)} |z|^{\rho+n} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} k a_k \\
 &< |z|^{p+\psi(p+n)} \frac{\Gamma(p+n) \Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-\lambda) \Gamma(p+1)} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n}
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.18}$$

which shows (3.13).

Finally, we note that the equalities in (3.17) and (3.18) are attained for the function  $f(z)$  defined by

$$D_z^\lambda f(z) = \frac{\Gamma(p+1) z^{p-\lambda}}{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\Gamma(p+n) \Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-\lambda) \Gamma(p+1)} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} z^n \right\}. \tag{3.19}$$

This implies that the equalities in (3.12) and (3.13) are attained for the function  $f(z)$  given by (2.8).

REMARK 8. If  $B_{p+n} > \{\Gamma(p+n) \Gamma(p+1-\lambda)\} / \{\Gamma(p+n+1-\lambda) \Gamma(p+1)\}$  for  $0 < \lambda < 1$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\max \left\{ 0, \frac{\Gamma(p+1) |z|^{p-\lambda}}{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)} \left( 1 - \frac{\Gamma(p+n) \Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-\lambda) \Gamma(p+1)} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^n \right) \right\} \\
 &= \frac{\Gamma(p+1) |z|^{p-\lambda}}{\Gamma(p+1-\lambda)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\Gamma(p+n) \Gamma(p+1-\lambda)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-\lambda) \Gamma(p+1)} \frac{1}{B_{p+n}} |z|^n \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

THEOREM 7. Let the function  $f(z)$  defined by (1.1) be in the class  $A(p, n, k^m B_k)$  with  $B_k \leq B_{k+1}$  and  $p+1 \leq m \leq p+n$ . Then

$$\left| D_z^\lambda f^{(j)}(z) \right| < \frac{\left( \prod_{i=2}^{j+1} (p+n-i+1) \right) \Gamma(p+n-j)}{(p+n)^{m-1} \Gamma(p+n+1-j-\lambda) B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-j-\lambda} \tag{3.20}$$

for  $0 < \lambda < 1$ ,  $p+1 \leq j \leq m$ , and  $z \in U_0$ , where

$$U_0 = \begin{cases} U & (p+1 \leq j \leq p+n-1) \\ U - \{0\} & (j = p+n). \end{cases}$$

PROOF. Note that

$$D_z^\lambda f^{(j)}(z) = - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{i=1}^j (k+1-i) \right) \frac{\Gamma(k+1-j)}{\Gamma(k+1-j-\lambda)} a_k z^{k-j-\lambda} \tag{3.21}$$

for  $p+1 \leq j \leq m$  and  $0 < \lambda < 1$ . Denoting

$$\theta(k) = \frac{\Gamma(k-j)}{\Gamma(k+1-j-\lambda)} \quad (k > p+n),$$

we know that  $\theta(k)$  is a decreasing function of  $k$ , so that

$$0 < \theta(k) \leq \theta(p+n) = \frac{\Gamma(p+n-j)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-j-\lambda)}. \tag{3.22}$$

Consequently, with the aid of Lemma 1 and (2.28), we have

$$\left| D_z^\lambda f^{(j)}(z) \right| < \frac{\Gamma(p+n-j)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-j-\lambda)} |z|^{p+n-j-\lambda} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{i=1}^{j+1} (k+1-i) \right) a_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} &< \frac{\Gamma(p+n-j)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-j-\lambda)} |z|^{p+n-j-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{j+1} \left( \frac{A_i}{(p+n)^{m-i} B_{p+n}} \right) \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad \prod_{i=2}^{j+1} (p+n-1-i) \\ &< \frac{\Gamma(p+n-j)}{\Gamma(p+n+1-j-\lambda)} \cdot \frac{i=2}{(p+n)^{m-1} B_{p+n}} |z|^{p+n-j-\lambda} \end{aligned} \tag{3.23}$$

which shows the inequality (3.20).

4. SOME PROPERTIES OF THE CLASS  $A(p, n, B_k)$ .

We shall give some properties of the class  $A(p, n, B_k)$  consisting of functions of the form (1.1) satisfying the inequality (1.4).

**THEOREM 8.**  $A(p, n, B_k)$  is convex set.

**PROOF.** We need only to prove that the function  $h(z)$  defined by

$$h(z) = \delta f_1(z) + (1 - \delta) f_2(z) \qquad (0 < \delta < 1) \tag{4.1}$$

is in the class  $A(p, n, B_k)$  for functions  $f_j(z)$  ( $j=1,2$ ) belonging to  $A(p, n, B_k)$ . Let

$$f_j(z) = z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_{k,j} z^k \qquad (a_{k,j} > 0; j = 1,2) \tag{4.2}$$

be in the class  $A(p, n, B_k)$ . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} h(z) &= z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \{ \delta a_{k,1} + (1 - \delta) a_{k,2} \} z^k \\ &= z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} c_k z^k, \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

where  $c_k = \delta a_{k,1} + (1 - \delta) a_{k,2}$ . From this, it is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k c_k &= \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k \{ \delta a_{k,1} + (1 - \delta) a_{k,2} \} \\ &= \delta \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k a_{k,1} + (1 - \delta) \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k a_{k,2} \\ &< \delta + (1 - \delta) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

which implies that  $h(z) \in A(p, n, B_k)$ .

**THEOREM 9.** Let

$$f_1(z) = z^p \tag{4.5}$$

and

$$f_k(z) = z^p - \frac{1}{B_k} z^k \qquad (k > p+n). \tag{4.6}$$

Then  $f(z)$  is in the class  $A(p, n, B_k)$  if and only if it can be expressed in the form

$$f(z) = \delta_1 f_1(z) + \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \delta_k f_k(z), \tag{4.7}$$

where  $\delta_1 > 0$ ,  $\delta_k > 0$  ( $k > p+n$ ), and  $\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \delta_k = 1 - \delta_1$ .

PROOF. We assume that the function  $f(z)$  can be expressed in the form (4.7). Since

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= (\delta_1 + \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \delta_k) z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \frac{\delta_k}{B_k} z^k \\ &= z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \frac{\delta_k}{B_k} z^k \\ &= z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} d_k z^k, \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

we observe that

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k d_k = \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \delta_k = 1 - \delta_1 < 1, \quad (4.9)$$

that is, that  $f(z) \in A(p, n, B_k)$ .

Conversely, assume that the function  $f(z)$  defined by (1.1) is in the class  $A(p, n, B_k)$ . Then, it follows that

$$a_k < \frac{1}{B_k} \quad (k > p+n). \quad (4.10)$$

Therefore, we may put

$$\delta_k = B_k a_k \quad (k > p+n)$$

and

$$\delta_1 = 1 - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \delta_k.$$

Thus we prove that

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k z^k \\ &= \delta_1 f_1(z) + \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \frac{\delta_k}{B_k} z^k \\ &= \delta_1 f_1(z) + \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \delta_k f_k(z). \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

This completes the assertion of Theorem 9.

By virtue of Theorem 8 and Theorem 9, we have

COROLLARY 1. The extreme points of

$A(p, n, B_k)$  are  $f_1(z)$  and  $f_k(z)$  ( $k > p+n$ ) defined in Theorem 9.

Next, we prove

THEOREM 10. Let  $f_j(z)$  ( $j=1,2$ ) defined by (4.2) be in the class  $A(p, n, B_{k,j})$ .

Then the function  $h(z)$  defined by

$$h(z) = z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_{k,1} a_{k,2} z^k \tag{4.12}$$

is in the class  $A(p, n, B_{k,3})$ , where  $B_{k,3} < B_{k,1} B_{k,2}$ .

PROOF. We need to prove that

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_{k,3} a_{k,1} a_{k,2} < 1 \tag{4.13}$$

for  $B_{k,3} < B_{k,1} B_{k,2}$ . Since

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_{k,j} a_{k,j} < 1 \quad (j = 1, 2), \tag{4.14}$$

by using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \sqrt{B_{k,1} B_{k,2}} \sqrt{a_{k,1} a_{k,2}} < 1. \tag{4.15}$$

Hence, if

$$B_{k,3} a_{k,1} a_{k,2} < \sqrt{B_{k,1} B_{k,2}} \sqrt{a_{k,1} a_{k,2}} \quad (k > p+n), \tag{4.16}$$

or

$$\sqrt{a_{k,1} a_{k,2}} < \frac{\sqrt{B_{k,1} B_{k,2}}}{B_{k,3}} \quad (k > p+n), \tag{4.17}$$

then the inequality (4.13) is satisfied. Since

$$\sqrt{a_{k,1} a_{k,2}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{B_{k,1} B_{k,2}}} \quad (k > p+n) \tag{4.18}$$

by means of (4.15), we can show that if

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{B_{k,1} B_{k,2}}} < \frac{\sqrt{B_{k,1} B_{k,2}}}{B_{k,3}} \quad (k > p+n), \tag{4.19}$$

that is, if  $B_{k,3} < B_{k,1} B_{k,2}$  ( $k > p+n$ ), then (4.13) is satisfied. Thus we have Theorem 10.

Finally, we derive

**THEOREM 11.** Let  $f_j(z)$  ( $j=1,2,\dots,m$ ) defined by (4.2) be in the class  $A(p, n, B_k)$ . Then the function

$$h(z) = z^p - \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{j=1}^m a_{k,j}^2 \right) z^k \tag{4.20}$$

is in the class  $A(p, n, C_k)$ , where  $C_k < B_k^2/m$ .

PROOF. It is sufficient to show that

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} C_k \left( \sum_{j=1}^m a_{k,j}^2 \right) < 1 \tag{4.21}$$

for  $C_k \leq B_k^2/m$ . Note that, for  $f_j(z) \in A(p, n, B_k)$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, m$ ),

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k^2 a_{k,j}^2 \leq \left( \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k a_{k,j} \right)^2 < 1 \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, m). \quad (4.22)$$

It follows from (4.22) that

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k^2 \left( \sum_{j=1}^m a_{k,j}^2 \right) < 1. \quad (4.23)$$

Consequently, we have

$$\sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} C_k \left( \sum_{j=1}^m a_{k,j}^2 \right) < \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} B_k^2 \left( \sum_{j=1}^m a_{k,j}^2 \right) < 1 \quad (4.24)$$

for  $C_k \leq B_k^2/m$  which completes the proof of Theorem 11.

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