

On close-to- α -concave functions.

By

Mamoru Nunokawa (Univ. of Gunma)

1. Introduction.

Let A be the class of functions of the form

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

which are analytic in the unit disk $U = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ and univalent in U .

A function $f(z) \in A$ is said to be an α -concave function, if for

arbitrary two points z_1 and z_2 (z_1 and $z_2 \in U$), there exists a

circular arc C which connects the points $f(z_1)$ and $f(z_2)$, contained

in $f(U)$, and whose central angle is not large than $\alpha\pi$, or

there exists a point z for which

$$\left| \arg \left(\frac{f(z) - f(z_1)}{f(z_2) - f(z)} \right) \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha$$

and the line segments $\overline{f(z_1)f(z)}$ and $\overline{f(z)f(z_2)}$ are contained in $f(U)$.

Definition. A function $f(z) \in A$ is said to be close-to- α -concave, if there exists an α -concave function $g(z)$ for which $f(z)$ satisfies the condition

$$\left| \arg \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} (1-\alpha) \quad \text{in } U$$

where $0 \leq \alpha < 1$.

2. Main theorem.

Theorem. If $f(z)$ is a close-to- α -concave function, then $f(z)$ is univalent in U .

Proof. Let z_1 and z_2 are arbitrary two points in U .

Then, from the assumption, either $g(z_1)$ and $g(z_2)$ can be connected by a circular arc C whose central angle is not larger than $\alpha\pi$ and

$C \subset f(U)$ or there exists a point $z \in U$ such that

$$\left| \arg \frac{f(z) - f(z_1)}{f(z_2) - f(z)} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha,$$

(1) The first case, $g(z_1)$ and $g(z_2)$ can be connected by circular

arc C whose central angle is not larger than $\alpha\pi$, then $g(z)$

is univalent in U and so, there exists the inverse function

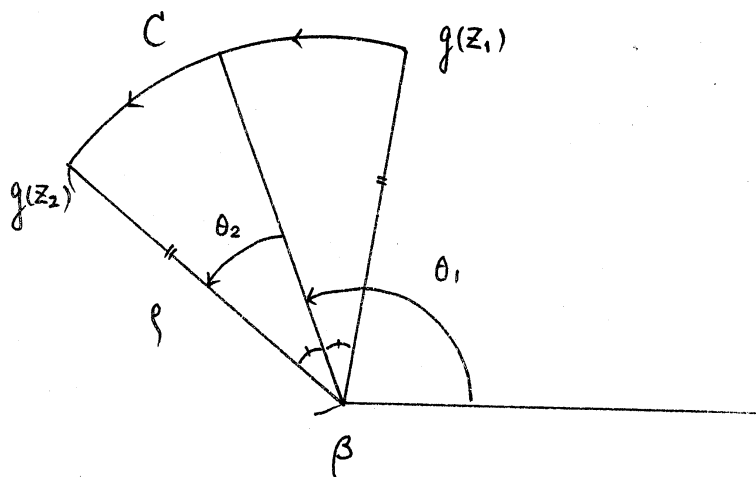
$$z = g^{-1}(\zeta).$$

Let z_1 and z_2 are arbitrary two points of U and

$$\zeta_i = g(z_i), \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(z_2) - f(z_1) &= f(g^{-1}(\zeta_2)) - f(g^{-1}(\zeta_1)) \\ &= \int_C \frac{df(g^{-1}(\zeta))}{d\zeta} d\zeta \\ &= \int_{-\theta_2}^{\theta_2} \frac{\frac{df(z)}{dz}}{\frac{d\zeta}{dz}} i\rho e^{i(\theta_1+\theta)} d\theta \end{aligned}$$



Where C is a circular arc with center β and radius ρ such that

$$\zeta = \beta + \rho e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta)}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2}\alpha \leq -\theta_2 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2 \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha,$$

$$\zeta_1 = \beta + \rho e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)},$$

and

$$\zeta_2 = \beta + \rho e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

Then we have

$$\frac{f(g^{-1}(\zeta_2)) - f(g^{-1}(\zeta_1))}{i\rho e^{i\theta_1}} = \int_{-\theta_2}^{\theta_2} \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

Now then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \arg \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} e^{i\theta} \right| \\ & \leq \left| \arg \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \right| + |\theta| \\ & < \frac{\pi}{2}(1-\alpha) + \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

and therefore, we have

$$f(z_1) \neq f(z_2).$$

(2) The second case, then there exists a point $z_3 \in U$ such that

$$\left| \arg \frac{g(z_3) - g(z_1)}{g(z_2) - g(z_3)} \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha$$

and the line segments $\overline{g(z_1)g(z_3)}$ and $\overline{g(z_3)g(z_2)}$ are contained

in $g(U)$ and then it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} f(z_2) - f(z_1) &= (f(z_2) - f(z_3)) + (f(z_3) - f(z_1)) \\ &= \int_{l_2} \frac{df(g^{-1}(z))}{dz} dz + \int_{l_1} \frac{df(g^{-1}(z))}{dz} dz = I \text{ say,} \end{aligned}$$

where l_1 is the line segment from ζ_1 to $\zeta_3 = g(z_3)$ and l_2 is also the

line segment from $\zeta_3 = g(z_3)$ to ζ_2 .

Then we have

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} (\zeta_3 - \zeta_1) dt + \int_0^1 \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} (\zeta_2 - \zeta_3) dt$$

and so, it follows that

$$\frac{f(z_2) - f(z_1)}{\zeta_3 - \zeta_1} = \int_0^1 \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} dt + \int_0^1 \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \left(\frac{\zeta_2 - \zeta_3}{\zeta_3 - \zeta_1} \right) dt.$$

Then, from the assumption, we have

$$\left| \arg \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} (1-\alpha),$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \arg \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \left(\frac{\zeta_2 - \zeta_3}{\zeta_3 - \zeta_1} \right) \right| \\ & \leq \left| \arg \frac{f'(z)}{g'(z)} \right| + \left| \arg \left(\frac{g(\zeta_2) - g(\zeta_3)}{g(\zeta_3) - g(\zeta_1)} \right) \right| \\ & < \frac{\pi}{2} (1-\alpha) + \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{f(\zeta_2) - f(\zeta_1)}{\zeta_3 - \zeta_1} \right) > 0$$

and so

$$f(\zeta_2) \neq f(\zeta_1).$$

This completes the proof.

Remark. It is trivial that if $f(z) \in A$ satisfies

$$1 + \operatorname{Re} \frac{z f''(z)}{f'(z)} > -\frac{\alpha}{2} \quad \text{in } U$$

where $0 \leq \alpha < 1$, then $f(z)$ is an α -concave function.