

FRACTIONAL CALCULUS OPERATOR AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN THE UNIVALENT FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we introduce the class $\mathcal{A}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ consisting of analytic functions which is defined by using the fractional calculus operator $\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda$ in the unit disk $\mathcal{U}$. We shall determine the relationships of this class and well known classes $\mathcal{S}^*(\gamma)$ and $\mathcal{K}(\gamma)$ and investigate coefficient estimates and growth theorems for functions belonging to the class $\mathcal{A}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$. Integral operator F_c is also considered for the class $\mathcal{A}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$.

1. Introduction and Definitions

Let $\mathcal{A}$ denote the class of functions of the form

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

which are analytic in the unit disk $\mathcal{U} = \{z : |z| < 1\}$. Also let $\mathcal{S}$ denote the class of all functions in $\mathcal{A}$ which are univalent in the unit disk $\mathcal{U}$.

A function $f(z)$ belonging to the class $\mathcal{S}$ is said to be starlike of order γ ($0 \leq \gamma < 1$) if and only if

$$(1.2) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right) > \gamma \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}; 0 \leq \gamma < 1).$$

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 30C45.

Key words and phrases. Fractional calculus, starlike function, integral operator.

The first named author was supported by the Korea Research Foundation Grant (KRF-99-0000).

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We denote by $\mathcal{S}^*(\gamma)$ the subclass of $\mathcal{S}$ consisting of functions which are starlike of order γ in $\mathcal{U}$.

Further, a function $f(z)$ belonging to the class $\mathcal{S}$ is said to be convex of order γ ($0 \leq \gamma < 1$) if and only if

$$(1.3) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) > \gamma \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}; 0 \leq \gamma < 1).$$

We denote by $\mathcal{K}(\gamma)$ the subclass of $\mathcal{S}$ consisting of functions which are convex of order γ in $\mathcal{U}$.

We note that

$$(1.4) \quad f(z) \in \mathcal{K}(\gamma) \Leftrightarrow zf'(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\gamma),$$

and that $\mathcal{S}^*(\gamma) \subset \mathcal{S}^*(0) \equiv \mathcal{S}^*$ and $\mathcal{K}(\gamma) \subset \mathcal{K}(0) \equiv \mathcal{K}$ ($0 \leq \gamma < 1$), where $\mathcal{S}^*$ and $\mathcal{K}$ denote the subclasses of $\mathcal{A}$ consisting of functions which are starlike and convex in $\mathcal{U}$, respectively.

Many essentially equivalent definitions of fractional calculus have been given in the literature (*cf.*, *e.g.*, [6] and [7, p.45]). We state the following definitions due to Owa and Srivastava [5] which have been used rather frequently in the theory of analytic functions (see also [3]).

Definition 1. The fractional integral of order λ is defined, for a function $f(z)$, by

$$(1.5) \quad \mathcal{D}_z^{-\lambda} f(z) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \int_0^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(z-\zeta)^{1-\lambda}} d\zeta \quad (\lambda > 0),$$

and the fractional derivative of order λ is defined, for a function $f(z)$, by

$$(1.6) \quad \mathcal{D}_z^\lambda f(z) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\lambda)} \frac{d}{dz} \int_0^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(z-\zeta)^\lambda} d\zeta \quad (0 \leq \lambda < 1),$$

where $f(z)$ is an analytic function in a simply-connected region of the z -plane containing the origin, and the multiplicity of $(z-\zeta)^{\lambda-1}$ involved in (1.5) (and that of $(z-\zeta)^{-\lambda}$ involved in (1.6)) is removed by requiring $\log(z-\zeta)$ to be real when $z-\zeta > 0$.

Definition 2. Under the hypotheses of Definition 1, the fractional derivative of order $n + \lambda$ is defined by

$$(1.7) \quad \mathcal{D}_z^{n+\lambda} f(z) := \frac{d^n}{dz^n} \mathcal{D}_z^\lambda f(z) \quad (0 \leq \lambda < 1; n \in \mathbb{N}_0 := \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}).$$

With the aid of the above definitions, Owa and Srivastava [5] defined the fractional operator $\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda$ by

$$(1.8) \quad \mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z) = \Gamma(2-\lambda) z^\lambda \mathcal{D}_z^\lambda f(z) \quad (\lambda \neq 2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

for functions (1.1) belonging to the class $\mathcal{A}$.

We introduce the class $\mathcal{A}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ of analytic functions $f(z)$ belonging to $\mathcal{A}$ satisfying the condition

$$(1.9) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\mathcal{J}_z^\alpha f(z)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\beta f(z)} \right) > \gamma \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}).$$

for $\alpha < 2$, $\beta < 2$ and $\gamma < 1$.

We note that $\mathcal{A}(1, 0, \gamma) = \mathcal{S}^*(\gamma)$ and $\mathcal{A}(\alpha + 1, 0, \gamma) = \mathcal{S}^*(\gamma, \alpha)$ which was studied by Owa and Shen [4]. Also, for $\lambda < 1$ and $-\lambda/(1 - \lambda) \leq \gamma < 1$, $\mathcal{A}(\lambda + 1, \lambda, \gamma) = \mathcal{V}(2, 2 - \lambda, (1 - \lambda)\gamma + \lambda)$, which was studied by Kim and Srivastava [3].

In this paper, we find coefficient estimates and growth theorems for analytic functions belonging to the class $\mathcal{A}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ associated with the fractional calculus operator. We also point out the relationships between the class $\mathcal{A}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ and $\mathcal{S}^*(\gamma)$ (or $\mathcal{K}(\gamma)$).

2. Preliminary Results

In order to establish our results, we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 1. *Let the function $f(z)$ is defined by (1.1) and let $\lambda < 1$. Then*

$$(2.1) \quad z(\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z))' = (1 - \lambda)\mathcal{J}_z^{\lambda+1} f(z) + \lambda\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z) \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}).$$

Proof. Using the definition of fractional calculus, we have

$$(2.2) \quad \mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \phi(n, \lambda) a_n z^n,$$

where

$$(2.3) \quad \phi(n, \lambda) = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(2-\lambda)}{\Gamma(n+1-\lambda)} \quad (n \geq 2).$$

By applying (2.2), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} z(\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z))' &= z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n\phi(n, \lambda) a_n z^n \\ &= (1 - \lambda)\{z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \phi(n, \lambda + 1) a_n z^n\} + \lambda\{z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \phi(n, \lambda) a_n z^n\} \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of Lemma 1.

Lemma 2. (Jack [2]) *Let $\omega(z)$ be analytic in $\mathcal{U}$ with $\omega(0) = 0$. Then if $|\omega(z)|$ attains its maximum value on the circle $|z| = r$ at a point z_0 , we can write*

$$z_0 \omega'(z_0) = k \omega(z_0),$$

where k is real and $k \geq 1$.

Lemma 3. (Srivastava and Owa [8]) *If the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.1) satisfies $\operatorname{Re}(f(z)/z) > \delta$ ($0 \leq \delta < 1$), then*

$$(2.4) \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \leq 1 - \delta.$$

The result (2.4) is sharp.

Lemma 4. (Twomey [10]) *Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.1) be in the class S^* . Then*

$$(2.5) \quad \left| \frac{z f'(z)}{f(z)} \right| \leq 1 + \frac{|z| \ln \left(\frac{(1+|z|)^2 |f(z)|}{|z|} \right)}{(1-|z|) \ln \left(\frac{1+|z|}{1-|z|} \right)} \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}).$$

Equality in (2.5) holds true for the Koebe function $\kappa(z) = z/(1-z)^2$.

3. Main Results

We begin by proving

Theorem 1. *Let $\alpha < 2$, $\beta < 2$ and $\gamma < 1$. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$, then*

$$(3.1) \quad |a_n| \leq \frac{2(1-\gamma)}{|\phi(n, \alpha) - \phi(n, \beta)|} \prod_{j=2}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{2(1-\gamma)\phi(j, \beta)}{|\phi(j, \alpha) - \phi(j, \beta)|} \right) \quad (n \geq 2),$$

where $\phi(n, \alpha)$ and $\phi(n, \beta)$ are given by (2.3). The result is sharp.

Proof. If we set

$$(3.2) \quad p(z) = \frac{\frac{\mathcal{J}_z^\alpha f(z)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\beta f(z)} - \gamma}{1 - \gamma} = 1 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + \cdots \quad (f \in \mathcal{A}),$$

then $p(z)$ is analytic with $p(0) = 1$ and has positive real part in $\mathcal{U}$. Since $\mathcal{J}_z^\alpha f(z) = ((1-\gamma)p(z) + \gamma)\mathcal{J}_z^\beta f(z)$, by virtue of (2.2), we have

$$(\phi(n, \alpha) - \phi(n, \beta)) a_n = (1 - \gamma) \left\{ c_{n-1} + \sum_{m=2}^{n-1} \phi(m, \beta) c_{n-m} a_m \right\} \quad (n \geq 2).$$

By applying Carathéodory's Lemma (see [1, p.41]), we obtain

$$(3.3) \quad |\phi(n, \alpha) - \phi(n, \beta)| |a_n| \leq 2(1 - \gamma) \left\{ 1 + \sum_{m=2}^{n-1} \phi(m, \beta) |a_m| \right\}.$$

We will prove, using mathematical induction, that the assertion (3.1) is satisfied for $n \geq 2$. If $n = 2$, then

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{2(1 - \gamma)}{|\phi(2, \alpha) - \phi(2, \beta)|}.$$

Now suppose that the assertion (3.1) is satisfied for $n \leq k$. Then, from (3.1) and (3.3) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |\phi(k+1, \alpha) - \phi(k+1, \beta)| |a_{k+1}| \\ & \leq 2(1 - \gamma) \left\{ 1 + \sum_{m=2}^k \phi(m, \beta) |a_m| \right\} \\ & \leq 2(1 - \gamma) \left\{ 1 + \sum_{m=2}^k \phi(m, \beta) \frac{2(1 - \gamma)}{|\phi(m, \alpha) - \phi(m, \beta)|} \prod_{j=2}^{m-1} \left(1 + \frac{2(1 - \gamma)\phi(j, \beta)}{|\phi(j, \alpha) - \phi(j, \beta)|} \right) \right\} \\ & = 2(1 - \gamma) \prod_{j=2}^k \left(1 + \frac{2(1 - \gamma)\phi(j, \beta)}{|\phi(j, \alpha) - \phi(j, \beta)|} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$|a_n| \leq \frac{2(1 - \gamma)}{|\phi(n, \alpha) - \phi(n, \beta)|} \prod_{j=2}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{2(1 - \gamma)\phi(j, \beta)}{|\phi(j, \alpha) - \phi(j, \beta)|} \right)$$

for all $n \geq 2$.

Finally, the result is sharp for the function $f(z)$ given by

$$f(z) = z + \frac{2(1 - \gamma)}{|\phi(n, \alpha) - \phi(n, \beta)|} \prod_{j=2}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{2(1 - \gamma)\phi(j, \beta)}{|\phi(j, \alpha) - \phi(j, \beta)|} \right) z^n \quad (n \geq 2).$$

Remark 1. Letting $\alpha = 1$, $\beta = 0$ and $\gamma = 0$ in Theorem 1, we immediately obtain that

$$f(z) \in \mathcal{S}^* \Rightarrow |a_n| \leq n$$

for all $n \geq 2$ ([1, Theorem 2.14]).

Theorem 2. Let $\lambda < 1$ and $-\lambda/(1-\lambda) \leq \gamma < 1$. Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\lambda+1, \lambda, \gamma)$ if and only if $\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*((1-\lambda)\gamma + \lambda)$.

Proof. In view of Lemma 1, we have

$$(3.4) \quad \frac{z(\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z))'}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} = (1-\lambda) \frac{\mathcal{J}_z^{\lambda+1} f(z)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} + \lambda.$$

Assume that $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\lambda+1, \lambda, \gamma)$. Then, from (3.4) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{z(\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z))'}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} \right) &= (1-\lambda) \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\mathcal{J}_z^{\lambda+1} f(z)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} \right) + \lambda \\ &> (1-\lambda)\gamma + \lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*((1-\lambda)\gamma + \lambda)$.

Conversely, suppose that $\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*((1-\lambda)\gamma + \lambda)$. In view of Lemma 1 and (3.4), it is clear that

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\mathcal{J}_z^{\lambda+1} f(z)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} \right) > \gamma.$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 2.

By virtue of Theorem 2 and Lemma 4, we obtain

Corollary 1. Let $\lambda < 1$ and $-\lambda/(1-\lambda) \leq \gamma < 1$. Then $zf'(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\lambda+1, \lambda, \gamma)$ if and only if $\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z) \in \mathcal{K}((1-\lambda)\gamma + \lambda)$.

Proof. By (1.8) and Theorem 2, it follows that

$$z(\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z))' = \mathcal{J}_z^\lambda (zf'(z)) \in \mathcal{S}^*((1-\lambda)\gamma + \lambda).$$

Hence, from (1.4) we obtain $\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z) \in \mathcal{K}((1-\lambda)\gamma + \lambda)$.

Corollary 2. Let $\lambda < 1$ and let $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\lambda+1, \lambda, -\lambda/(1-\lambda))$. Then

$$(3.5) \quad \left| \frac{z(\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z))'}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} \right| \leq 1 + \frac{|z| \ln \left(\frac{(1+|z|)^2 |\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)|}{|z|} \right)}{(1-|z|) \ln \left(\frac{1+|z|}{1-|z|} \right)} \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}).$$

Equality in (3.5) holds true for the function $f(z) = h(z) * (z/(1-z)^2)$, where

$$h(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n+\lambda-1)}{\Gamma(2-\lambda)n!} z^n \quad (z \in \mathcal{U})$$

and the operator $*$ stands for the Hadamard product or convolution of two regular functions.

With the aid of Lemma 1 and Lemma 2, we prove

Theorem 3. Let $\lambda < 1$ and $0 \leq \delta < 1$. Suppose that $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\lambda + 1, \lambda, \gamma(\delta))$, where

$$\gamma(\delta) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{\delta}{2(1-\lambda)(1-\delta)} & (0 \leq \delta \leq \frac{1}{2}) \\ 1 - \frac{1-\delta}{2\delta(1-\lambda)} & (\frac{1}{2} \leq \delta < 1). \end{cases}$$

Then

$$(3.6) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)}{z} \right) > \delta \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}).$$

Proof. If we define the function ω by

$$(3.7) \quad \frac{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)}{z} = \frac{1 + (2\delta - 1)\omega(z)}{1 + \omega(z)} \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}),$$

then ω is analytic in $\mathcal{U}$ with $\omega(0) = 0$ and $\omega(z) \neq -1$. Making use of the logarithmic differentiation of both side in (3.7), we have

$$\frac{z(\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z))'}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} = 1 - \frac{2(1-\delta)z\omega'(z)}{(1+\omega(z))(1+(2\delta-1)\omega(z))}.$$

By Lemma 1, we obtain

$$\frac{\mathcal{J}_z^{\lambda+1} f(z)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} = 1 - \frac{2(1-\delta)}{1-\lambda} \frac{z\omega'(z)}{(1+\omega(z))(1+(2\delta-1)\omega(z))}.$$

Suppose that there exists a point $z_0 \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $\max_{|z| \leq |z_0|} |\omega(z)| = |\omega(z_0)| = 1$. Then, by using Lemma 2, we get

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\mathcal{J}_z^{\lambda+1} f(z_0)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z_0)} \right) = 1 - \frac{2k(1-\delta)}{1-\lambda} \frac{\delta}{|1 + (2\delta - 1)\omega(z_0)|^2}.$$

When $0 \leq \delta \leq 1/2$,

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\mathcal{J}_z^{\lambda+1} f(z_0)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z_0)} \right) \leq 1 - \frac{\delta}{2(1-\lambda)(1-\delta)}.$$

When $1/2 \leq \delta < 1$,

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\mathcal{J}_z^{\lambda+1} f(z_0)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z_0)} \right) \leq 1 - \frac{1-\delta}{2\delta(1-\lambda)}.$$

These contradict the hypothesis that $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\lambda + 1, \lambda, \gamma(\delta))$. Hence $|\omega(z)| < 1$ for all $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Thus, from (3.7) we obtain the desired result.

Setting $\delta = 1/2$ in Theorem 3, we have

Corollary 3. Let $\lambda < 1$. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\lambda + 1, \lambda, (1 - 2\lambda)/2(1 - \lambda))$, then

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)}{z} \right) > \frac{1}{2} \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}).$$

Remark 2. Taking $\lambda = 0$ in Corollary 3, we see that $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(1/2)$ implies $\operatorname{Re}(f(z)/z) > 1/2$. Since $\mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{S}^*(1/2)$, Corollary 3 is a generalization of the result due to Stroh acker [9] (see also Duren [1, p.72]).

Next, by using Lemma 3 and Theorem 3, we have

Corollary 4. Under the hypotheses of Theorem 3, let the function $f(z)$ is defined by (1.1). Then

$$(3.8) \quad |z| - (1 - \delta)|z|^2 \leq |\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)| \leq |z| + (1 - \delta)|z|^2$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Equality in all cases occurs for the function

$$(3.9) \quad f(z) = z + \frac{(2 - \lambda)(1 - \delta)}{2} z^2 \exp(i\theta)$$

at $z = \pm|z| \exp(-i\theta)$.

Proof. Notice from (2.2), (3.6) and Lemma 3 that

$$(3.10) \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(2-\lambda)}{\Gamma(n+1-\lambda)} |a_n| \leq 1 - \delta.$$

By using (2.2) and (3.10), we have

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{aligned} |\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)| &\geq |z| - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(2-\lambda)}{\Gamma(n+1-\lambda)} |a_n| |z|^n \\ &\geq |z| - |z|^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(2-\lambda)}{\Gamma(n+1-\lambda)} |a_n| \\ &\geq |z| - (1 - \delta)|z|^2 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(3.12) \quad \begin{aligned} |\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)| &\leq |z| + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(2-\lambda)}{\Gamma(n+1-\lambda)} |a_n| |z|^n \\ &\leq |z| + (1 - \delta)|z|^2 \end{aligned}$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Combining the inequalities in (3.11) and (3.12), we obtain Corollary 4.

Corollary 5. Under the hypotheses of Theorem 3, let the function $f(z)$ is defined by (1.1) and let $0 \leq \lambda < 1$. Then

$$(3.13) \quad |z| - \frac{(2-\lambda)(1-\delta)}{2}|z|^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq |z| + \frac{(2-\lambda)(1-\delta)}{2}|z|^2$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. This result is sharp with an extremal function $f(z)$ given by (3.9).

Proof. Observing that $\phi(n, \lambda)$ given by (2.3) is non-decreasing of n for fixed λ ($0 \leq \lambda < 1$), we find from (3.10) that

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \leq \frac{(2-\lambda)(1-\delta)}{2}.$$

Hence, by using the same technique as detailed in the proof of Corollary 4, we obtain the assertion (3.13) of Corollary 5.

Finally, we state and prove

Theorem 4. Let $0 \leq \delta < 1$, $c \geq -\delta$, $c^2 + 2\delta(1+c) \geq 1$ and $1/(2(c+\delta)+1) \leq \gamma < 1$. If $f \in \mathcal{A}((\delta-2\gamma+1)/(1-\gamma), (\delta-\gamma)/(1-\gamma), \gamma - (1-\gamma)/2(c+\delta))$, then the function $F_c(z)$, defined by

$$(3.14) \quad F_c(z) = \frac{c+1}{z^c} \int_0^z t^{c-1} f(t) dt \quad (f \in \mathcal{A}; z \in \mathcal{U})$$

belongs to $\mathcal{A}((\delta-2\gamma+1)/(1-\gamma), (\delta-\gamma)/(1-\gamma), \gamma)$.

Proof. Let $\lambda = (\delta-\gamma)/(1-\gamma)$. From (3.14), we obtain

$$(3.15) \quad z (\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda F_c(z))' + c \mathcal{J}_z^\lambda F_c(z) = (c+1) \mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z).$$

Define the function $\omega(z)$ by

$$(3.16) \quad \frac{z (\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda F_c(z))'}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda F_c(z)} = \frac{1 + (2\delta-1)\omega(z)}{1 + \omega(z)} \quad (0 \leq \delta < 1; z \in \mathcal{U}).$$

Here $\omega(z)$ is analytic in $\mathcal{U}$ with $\omega(0) = 0$ and $\omega(z) \neq -1$. In view of (3.15), the assertion (3.16) yields

$$(3.17) \quad \frac{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda F_c(z)} = \frac{(1+c) + (2\delta-1+c)\omega(z)}{(1+c)(1+\omega(z))}.$$

Differentiating both side of (3.17) logarithmically, it follows that

$$(3.18) \quad \frac{z (\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z))'}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} = \delta + (1-\delta) \frac{1-\omega(z)}{1+\omega(z)} - \frac{2(1-\delta)z\omega'(z)}{(1+\omega(z))(1+c+(2\delta-1+c)\omega(z))}.$$

By assuming $\max_{|z| \leq |z_0|} |\omega(z)| = |\omega(z_0)| = 1$ for $z_0 \in \mathcal{U}$ and using the same technique as in the proof of Theorem 3, we find that (3.18) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{z_0 (\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z_0))'}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z_0)} \right) &= \delta - \frac{2k(1-\delta)(c+\delta)}{|1+c+(2\delta-1+c)\omega(z_0)|^2} \\ &\leq \delta - \frac{1-\delta}{2(c+\delta)}. \end{aligned}$$

This contradicts the assumption that $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\lambda+1, \lambda, \gamma - (1-\gamma)/2(c+\delta))$, that is,

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{z \mathcal{J}_z^{\lambda+1} f(z)}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} \right) = \frac{1}{(1-\lambda)} \left[\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{z (\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z))'}{\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda f(z)} \right) - \lambda \right] > \gamma - \frac{1-\gamma}{2(c+\delta)}$$

for $\lambda = (\delta - \gamma)/(1 - \gamma)$. Therefore $\omega(z)$ has to satisfy that $|\omega(z)| < 1$ for all $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Hence, by (3.16) and Theorem 2, $\mathcal{J}_z^\lambda F_c(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\delta)$ and $F_c(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\lambda+1, \lambda, \gamma)$ for $\lambda = (\delta - \gamma)/(1 - \gamma)$.

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