

ON α -CONVEX FUNCTIONS OF ORDER β OF RUSCHEWEYH TYPE-II

M. NUNOKAWA, M. K. AOUF AND H. E. DARWISH

(群馬大学)

(University of Mansoura)

ABSTRACT. The object of the present paper is to establish an interesting result for certain multivalent functions in the unit disc.

KEY WORDS- p -Valent, convolution, Ruscheweyh derivative.

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1. Introduction

Let $A(p)$ denote the class of functions of the form

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

which are analytic in the unit disc $U = \{z: |z| < 1\}$. For functions $f_j(z)$ ($j = 1, 2$) defined by

$$f_j(z) = z^p + \sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} a_{k,j} z^k, \quad (1.2)$$

we define the convolution $f_1 * f_2(z)$ of functions $f_1(z)$ and $f_2(z)$ by

$$f_1 * f_2(z) = z^p + \sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} a_{k,1} a_{k,2} z^k. \quad (1.3)$$

With the convolution above, we define

$$D^{n+p-1}f(z) = \left[\frac{z^p}{(1-z)^{n+p}} \right] * f(z) \quad (f(z) \in A(p)), \quad (1.4)$$

where n is any integer greater than $-p$. We note that

$$D^{n+p-1}f(z) = \frac{z^p (z^{n-1} f(z))^{(n+p-1)}}{(n+p-1)!}. \quad (1.5)$$

The symbol D^{n+p-1} when $p = 1$ was introduced by Ruscheweyh [11], and the symbol D^{n+p-1} was introduced by Goel and Sohi

[3]. Therefore, one called the symbol $D^{n+p-1}f(z)$ the $(n+p-1)$ -th order Ruscheweyh derivative of $f(z)$. It follows from (1.5) that

$$z(D^{n+p-1}f(z))' = (n+p)D^{n+p}f(z) - n D^{n+p-1}f(z). \quad (1.6)$$

In [3] Goel and Sohi have introduced the class

$$K_{n+p-1} = \left\{ f(z) \in A(p) : \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{D^{n+p}f(z)}{D^{n+p-1}f(z)} \right\} > \frac{1}{2} \right\} \quad (1.7)$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and proved the theorem:

$$K_{n+p} \subset K_{n+p-1}. \quad (1.8)$$

In [10] Soni had the generalization of Singh and Singh [9]:

$$R(n+p) \subset R(n+p-1), \quad (1.9)$$

where

$$R(n+p-1) = \left\{ f(z) \in A(p) : \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{D^{n+p}f(z)}{D^{n+p-1}f(z)} \right\} > \frac{n+p-1}{n+p} \right\} \quad (1.10)$$

where n is any integer greater than $-p$.

A function $f(z) \in A(p)$ is said to be in the class $R_\beta(n+p-1, \alpha)$ if it satisfies the condition

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ (1-\alpha) \frac{D^{n+p} f(z)}{D^{n+p-1} f(z)} + \alpha \frac{D^{n+p+1} f(z)}{D^{n+p} f(z)} \right\} > \beta \quad (1.11)$$

for all $z \in U$, $\alpha \geq 0$, $\beta < 1$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and n is any integer greater than $-p$. The class $R_{\beta}(n+p-1, \alpha)$ was introduced by Chen and Lan [2]. Also the class $R_{\beta}(n+p-1, \alpha)$ ($\alpha \geq 0$, $0 \leq \beta \leq \frac{1}{2}$, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$) was studied by Kumar and Reddy [6].

We note that when $p = 1$, the class $R_{\frac{1}{2}}(n, \alpha) = M R_n(\alpha)$ was studied by Al-Amiri [1]. Also when $p = 1$ and $0 \leq \beta \leq \frac{1}{2}$, the class $R_{\beta}(n, \alpha) = T_{n, \beta}(\alpha)$ was studied by Goel and Sohi [3].

2. Main Result

In order to prove our main result, we recall here the following lemmas:

Lemma 1 (Chen and Lan [2])

For $p \in \mathbb{N}$, n is any integer greater than $-p$ and α is real

$$(i) \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{\{[2\beta(n+p+1)-3\alpha] + \sqrt{[2\beta(n+p+1)-3\alpha]^2 + 8\alpha(n+p+1-\alpha)}\}}{4(n+p+1-\alpha)} < 1 \quad (2.1)$$

when $\frac{1}{2} \leq \beta < 1$ and $\alpha \neq n+p+1$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{(3 - 2\beta)} < 1 \quad (2.2)$$

when $\frac{1}{2} \leq \beta < 1$.

Lemma 2 (Miller [7]; Miller and Mocanu [8])

Let $\varphi(u,v)$ be a complex-valued function,

$\varphi: D \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $D \subset \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ ($\mathbb{C}$ is the complex plane),

and let $u = u_1 + iu_2$, $v = v_1 + iv_2$. Suppose that the function $\varphi(u,v)$ satisfies the following conditions:

(i) $\varphi(u,v)$ is continuous in D ;

(ii) $(1,0) \in D$ and $\operatorname{Re}\{\varphi(1,0)\} > 0$;

(iii) $\operatorname{Re}\{\varphi(iu_2, v_1)\} \leq 0$ for all $(iu_2, v_1) \in D$ such that

$$v_1 \leq -\frac{(1+u_2^2)}{2}.$$

Let $q(z) = 1 + q_1 z + q_2 z^2 + \dots$ be regular in the unit disc U , such that $(q(z), zq'(z)) \in D$ for all $z \in U$. If

$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{\varphi(q(z), zq'(z))\right\} > 0 \quad (z \in U),$$

then

$$\operatorname{Re}\{q(z)\} > 0 \quad (z \in U).$$

Applying Lemma 2, we derive the following:

Theorem 1. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.1) be in the class $R_{\beta}(n+p-1, \alpha)$ ($n > -p$, α is real), then

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{D^{n+p} f(z)}{D^{n+p-1} f(z)} \right\} > \gamma(\alpha, \beta, n, p) \quad (z \in U), \quad (2.3)$$

where

$$\gamma(\alpha, \beta, n, p) = \frac{[2\beta(n+p+1)-3\alpha] + \sqrt{[2\beta(n+p+1)-3\alpha]^2 + 8\alpha(n+p+1-\alpha)}}{4(n+p+1-\alpha)}$$

$$\text{if } \frac{1}{2} \leq \beta < 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2(n+p+1)} < 1 \text{ and } \alpha \neq n+p+1$$

and

$$\gamma(\alpha, \beta, n, p) = \frac{1}{(3-2\beta)} \quad \text{if } \frac{1}{2} \leq \beta < 1 \text{ and } \alpha = n+p+1.$$

Therefore, $f(z)$ is in the class $R_{\beta}(n+p-1, \gamma(\alpha, \beta, n, p))$.

Proof. Define the function $q(z)$ by

$$\frac{D^{n+p} f(z)}{D^{n+p-1} f(z)} = \gamma + (1-\gamma)q(z), \quad (2.4)$$

where $\gamma = \gamma(\alpha, \beta, n, p)$. Then $q(z) = 1 + q_1 z + q_2 z^2 + \dots$ is regular in the unit disc U . Making use of the logarithmic differentiations of both sides of (2.4), we obtain

$$\frac{D^{n+p+1}f(z)}{D^{n+p}f(z)} = \frac{1}{(n+p+1)} \left\{ 1 + (n+p) [\gamma + (1-\gamma)q(z)] + \frac{(1-\gamma)zq'(z)}{[\gamma + (1-\gamma)q(z)]} \right\}. \quad (2.5)$$

It follows from (2.4) and (2.5) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Re} \left\{ (1-\alpha) \frac{D^{n+p}f(z)}{D^{n+p-1}f(z)} + \alpha \frac{D^{n+p+1}f(z)}{D^{n+p}f(z)} - \beta \right\} \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ (1-\alpha) [\gamma + (1-\gamma)q(z)] + \frac{\alpha}{(n+p+1)} \left[1 + (n+p) [\gamma + (1-\gamma)q(z)] \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \frac{(1-\gamma)zq'(z)}{[\gamma + (1-\gamma)q(z)]} \right] - \beta \right\} \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{(n+p+1)} - \beta + \frac{(n+p+1-\alpha)}{(n+p+1)} [\gamma + (1-\gamma)q(z)] \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{\alpha(1-\gamma)zq'(z)}{(n+p+1) [\gamma + (1-\gamma)q(z)]} \right\} > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

Letting $u = u_1 + iu_2$, $v = v_1 + iv_2$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(u, v) &= \frac{\alpha}{(n+p+1)} - \beta + \frac{(n+p+1-\alpha)}{(n+p+1)} [\gamma + (1-\gamma)u] \\ & \quad + \frac{\alpha(1-\gamma)v}{(n+p+1) [\gamma + (1-\gamma)u]}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

we see that

$$(i) \quad \varphi(u, v) \text{ is continuous in } D = \left[C - \left\{ \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \right\} \right] \times C;$$

(ii) $(1,0) \in D$ and $\operatorname{Re}\{\varphi(1,0)\} = 1 - \beta > 0$;

(iii) for all $(iu_2, v_1) \in D$ such that $v_1 \leq -\frac{(1+u_2^2)}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}\{\varphi(iu_2, v_1)\} &= \frac{\alpha}{(n+p+1)} - \beta + \left(\frac{n+p+1-\alpha}{n+p+1}\right)\gamma + \frac{\alpha\gamma(1-\gamma)v}{(n+p+1)[\gamma^2 + (1-\gamma)^2 u_2^2]} \\ &\leq \frac{\alpha}{(n+p+1)} - \beta + \left(\frac{n+p+1-\alpha}{n+p+1}\right)\gamma + \frac{\alpha\gamma(1-\gamma)(1+u_2^2)}{2(n+p+1)[\gamma^2 + (1-\gamma)^2 u_2^2]} \\ &\leq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

because $\frac{1}{2} \leq \beta < 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2(n+p+1)} < 1$, $\alpha \neq (n+p+1)$ and $\frac{1}{2} \leq \gamma < 1$

(see (2.1)). This implies that the function $\varphi(u,v)$ satisfies the conditions in Lemma 2. Thus applying Lemma 2, we have

$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{D^{n+p}f(z)}{D^{n+p-1}f(z)}\right\} > \gamma = \gamma(\alpha, \beta, n, p) \quad (z \in U).$$

Similarly, the other case of Theorem 1 can be proved by using (2.2). Hence the proof is completed.

Making $\alpha = 1$ in Theorem 1, we get

Corollary 1. If $f(z) \in R_{\beta}(n+p-1, 1)$ ($n > -p$), with $\frac{1}{2} \leq \beta$

$< 1 - \frac{1}{2(n+p+1)} < 1$, then

$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{D^{n+p}f(z)}{D^{n+p-1}f(z)}\right\} > \frac{[2\beta(n+p+1)-3] + \sqrt{[2\beta(n+p+1)-3]^2 + 8(n+p)}}{4(n+p)} \quad (z \in U) \quad (2.9)$$

Letting $\beta = \beta' = \frac{3\alpha}{2(n+p+1)}$ in Theorem 1, we have

Corollary 2. If $f(z) \in R_{\beta'}(n+p-1, \alpha)$ ($n > -p$), with $n+p+1 > 2\alpha$, then

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{D^{n+p} f(z)}{D^{n+p-1} f(z)} \right\} > \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2(n+p+1-\alpha)}} \quad (z \in U). \quad (2.10)$$

Making $n = 1-p$ and $\alpha = 1$ in Theorem 1, we get

Corollary 3. If $f(z) \in R_{\beta}(0, 1)$ with

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > \frac{(4\beta-3) + \sqrt{(4\beta-3)^2 + 8}}{4} \quad (z \in U). \quad (2.11)$$

Remark. We note that Chen and Lan [2] have obtained the same results in Theorem 1 by applying Jack's Lemma [5].

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N. Nunokawa
 Department of Mathematics
 Faculty of Education
 Gunma University
 4-2, Aramaki-machi
 Maebashi Gunma
 371, Japan

M. K. Aouf and H.E. Darwish
 Department of Mathematics
 Faculty of Science
 University of Mansoura
 Mansoura, Egypt