

# ON CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF BAZILEVIČ FUNCTIONS

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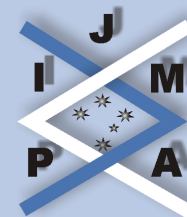
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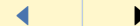
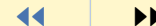


Subclass of Bazilevič  
Functions

Dong Guo and Ming-Sheng Liu  
vol. 8, iss. 1, art. 12, 2007

[Title Page](#)

[Contents](#)



Page 1 of 23

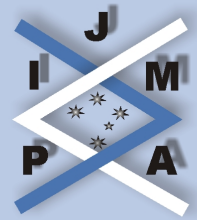
[Go Back](#)

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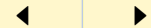
**Subclass of Bazilevič  
Functions**

Dong Guo and Ming-Sheng Liu  
vol. 8, iss. 1, art. 12, 2007

---

Title Page

Contents



Page 2 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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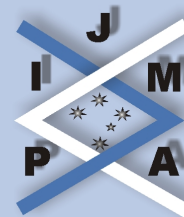
*Abstract:*

Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be the class of functions  $f(z)$  of the form  $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ , which are analytic in the unit disk  $U = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ . In this paper, the authors introduce a subclass  $\mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda, \rho)$  of  $\mathcal{H}$  and study its some properties. The subordination relationships, inclusion relationships, coefficient estimates, the integral operator and covering theorem are proven here for each of the function classes. Furthermore, some interesting Fekete-Szegő inequalities are obtained. Some of the results, presented in this paper, generalize the corresponding results of earlier authors.

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# Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Preliminaries	7
3	Main Results and Their Proofs	9



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**Subclass of Bazilevič  
Functions**

Dong Guo and Ming-Sheng Liu

vol. 8, iss. 1, art. 12, 2007

---

Title Page

Contents



Page 3 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

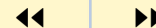
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Title Page

Contents



Page 4 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

## 1. Introduction

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

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

which are analytic in the open unit disk  $\mathcal{U} = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ , and let  $\mathcal{S}$  denote the class of all functions in  $\mathcal{H}$  which are univalent in the disk  $U$ . Suppose also that  $\mathcal{S}^*$ ,  $\mathcal{K}$  and  $\alpha - \mathcal{K}$  denote the familiar subclasses of  $\mathcal{H}$  consisting of functions which are, respectively, starlike in  $\mathcal{U}$ , convex in  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\alpha$ -convex in  $\mathcal{U}$ . Thus we have

$$\mathcal{S}^* = \left\{ f : f \in \mathcal{H} \text{ and } \mathcal{R} \left\{ \frac{z f'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > 0, \quad z \in \mathcal{U} \right\},$$

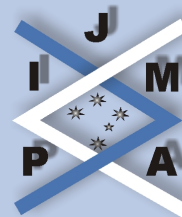
$$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ f : f \in \mathcal{H} \text{ and } \mathcal{R} \left\{ 1 + \frac{z f''(z)}{f'(z)} \right\} > 0, \quad z \in \mathcal{U} \right\}$$

and

$$\alpha - \mathcal{K} = \left\{ f : f \in \mathcal{H} \text{ and } \mathcal{R} \left\{ \alpha \left[ 1 + \frac{z f''(z)}{f'(z)} \right] + (1 - \alpha) \frac{z f'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > 0, \quad z \in \mathcal{U} \right\}.$$

Let  $f(z)$  and  $F(z)$  be analytic in  $U$ . Then we say that the function  $f(z)$  is subordinate to  $F(z)$  in  $U$ , if there exists an analytic function  $\omega(z)$  in  $U$  such that  $|\omega(z)| \leq |z|$  and  $f(z) = F(\omega(z))$ , denoted  $f \prec F$  or  $f(z) \prec F(z)$ . If  $F(z)$  is univalent in  $U$ , then the subordination is equivalent to  $f(0) = F(0)$  and  $f(U) \subset F(U)$  (see [18]).

Assuming that  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $\rho < 1$ , a function  $p(z) = 1 + p_1 z + p_2 z^2 + \dots$  is said to be in the class  $\mathcal{P}_\rho$  if and only if  $p(z)$  is analytic in the unit disk  $U$  and



Title Page

Contents



Page 5 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$\Re p(z) > \rho, z \in U$ . A function  $f(z) \in H$  is said to be in the class  $B(\lambda, \alpha, \rho)$  if and only if it satisfies

$$(1.2) \quad \Re(1 - \lambda) \left[ \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha + \lambda \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha \right] > \rho, \quad z \in U,$$

where we choose the branch of the power  $\left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha$  such that  $\left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha \Big|_{z=0} = 1$ . It is obvious that the subclass  $B(1, \alpha, 0)$  is the subclass of Bazilevič functions, which is the subclass of univalent functions  $\mathcal{S}$ , we set  $B(\alpha, \rho) \equiv B(1, \alpha, \rho)$ . The function class  $B(\lambda, \alpha, \rho)$  was introduced and studied by Liu [10]. Some special cases of the function class  $B(\lambda, \alpha, \rho)$  had been studied by Bazilevič [1], Chichra [2], Ding, Ling and Bao [3], Liu [9] and Singh [19], respectively.

Liu [11] introduced the following class  $B(\lambda, \alpha, A, B, g(z))$  of analytic functions, and studied its some properties.

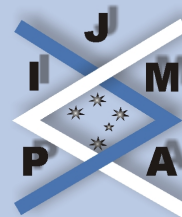
$$B(\lambda, \alpha, A, B, g(z)) \\ = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{H} : \left( 1 - \lambda \frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)} \right) \left( \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} \right)^\alpha + \lambda \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} \right)^\alpha \prec \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right\},$$

where  $\alpha > 0, \lambda \geq 0, -1 \leq B < A \leq 1, g(z) \in S^*$ .

Fekete and Szegő [4] showed that for  $f \in S$  given by (1.1),

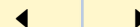
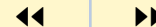
$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \begin{cases} 3 - 4\mu, & \text{if } \mu \leq 0, \\ 1 + 2e^{-2/(1-\mu)}, & \text{if } 0 \leq \mu < 1, \\ 4 - 3\mu, & \text{if } \mu \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

As a result, many authors studied similar problems for some subclasses of  $\mathcal{H}$  or  $S$  (see [6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 20]), which is popularly referred to as the Fekete-Szegő



Title Page

Contents



Page 6 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

inequality or the Fekete-Szegő problem. Li and Liu [12] obtained the Fekete-Szegő inequality for the function class  $B(\lambda, \alpha, \rho)$ .

Recently, Patel [17] introduced the following subclass  $\mathcal{M}_p(\lambda, \mu, A, B)$  of  $p$ -valent Bazilevič functions, and studied some of its properties.

An analytic function  $f(z) = z^p + \sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  is said to be in the class  $\mathcal{M}_p(\lambda, \mu, A, B)$  if and only if there exists a  $p$ -valent starlike function  $g(z) = z^p + \sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} b_n z^n$  such that

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} \right)^\mu + \lambda \left[ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \mu \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - \frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)} \right) \right] \prec p \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz},$$

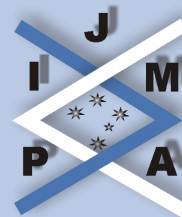
where  $\mu \geq 0, \lambda > 0, -1 \leq B < A \leq 1$ .

In the present paper, we introduce the following subclass of analytic functions, and obtain some interesting results.

*Definition 1.1.* Assume that  $\alpha \geq 0, \lambda \geq 0, 0 \leq \rho < 1, f \in \mathcal{H}$ . We say that  $f(z) \in \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda, \rho)$  if and only if  $f(z)$  satisfies the following inequality:

$$\mathcal{R} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha + \lambda \left[ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \alpha \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right) \right] \right\} > \rho, \quad z \in \mathcal{U}.$$

It is evident that  $\mathcal{M}(\alpha, 0, \rho) = B(\alpha, \rho) (\alpha \geq 0)$  and  $\mathcal{M}(0, \alpha, 0) = \alpha - \mathcal{K} (\alpha \geq 0)$ .



## 2. Preliminaries

To derive our main results, we shall require the following lemmas.

**Lemma 2.1 ([16]).** *If  $-1 \leq B < A \leq 1$ ,  $\beta > 0$  and the complex number  $\gamma$  satisfies  $\Re(\lambda) \geq \frac{-\beta(1-A)}{1-B}$ , then the differential equation*

$$q(z) + \frac{zq'(z)}{\beta q(z) + \gamma} = \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz}, \quad z \in \mathcal{U},$$

has a univalent solution in  $\mathcal{U}$  given by

$$(2.1) \quad q(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z^{\beta+\gamma}(1+Bz)^{\beta(A-B)/B}}{\beta \int_0^z t^{\beta+\gamma-1}(1+Bt)^{\beta(A-B)/B} dt} - \frac{\gamma}{\beta}, & B \neq 0, \\ \frac{z^{\beta+\gamma} \exp(\beta Az)}{\beta \int_0^z t^{\beta+\gamma-1} \exp(\beta At) dt} - \frac{\gamma}{\beta}, & B = 0. \end{cases}$$

If  $\phi(z) = 1 + c_1z + c_2z^2 + \dots$  is analytic in  $\mathcal{U}$  and satisfies

$$(2.2) \quad \phi(z) + \frac{z\phi'(z)}{\beta\phi(z) + \gamma} \prec \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz}, \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}),$$

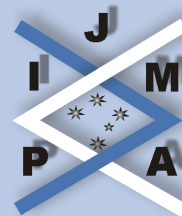
then

$$\phi(z) \prec q(z) \prec \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz}, \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}),$$

and  $q(z)$  is the best dominant of (2.2).

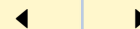
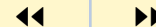
**Lemma 2.2 ([11]).** *Suppose that  $F(z)$  is analytic and convex in  $\mathcal{U}$ , and  $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ ,  $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}$ ,  $g(z) \in \mathcal{H}$ . If  $f(z) \prec F(z)$  and  $g(z) \prec F(z)$ . Then*

$$\lambda f(z) + (1 - \lambda)g(z) \prec F(z).$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 8 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

**Lemma 2.3 ([18]).** Let  $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n z^n \in \mathcal{P}_0$ . Then

$$\left| p_2 - \frac{1}{2} p_1^2 \right| \leq 2 - \frac{1}{2} |p_1|^2$$

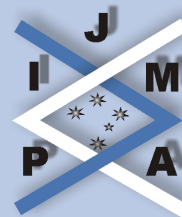
and  $|p_n| \leq 2$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ .

**Lemma 2.4 ([1]).** Let  $\alpha \geq 0$ ,  $f \in \mathcal{H}$  and for  $|z| < R \leq 1$ ,

$$\Re \left[ \frac{z f'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha \right] > 0,$$

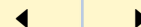
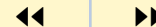
then  $f(z)$  is univalent in  $|z| < R$ .





Title Page

Contents



Page 9 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

### 3. Main Results and Their Proofs

**Theorem 3.1.** Let  $\alpha \geq 0$  and  $\lambda > 0$ . If  $f(z) \in \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda, \rho)$ . Then

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha \prec q(z) \prec \frac{1 + (1 - 2\rho)z}{1 - z}, \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}),$$

where

$$q(z) = \frac{\lambda z^{1/\lambda} (1 - z)^{-2(1-\rho)/\lambda}}{\int_0^z t^{(1-\lambda)/\lambda} (1 - t)^{-2(1-\rho)/\lambda} dt},$$

and  $q(z)$  is the best dominant of (3.1).

*Proof.* By applying the method of the proof of Theorem 3.1 in [17] mutatis mutandis, we can prove this theorem. ■

With the aid of Lemma 2.4, from Theorem 3.1, we have the following inclusion relation.

**Corollary 3.2.** Let  $\alpha \geq 0$ ,  $0 \leq \rho < 1$  and  $\lambda \geq 0$ , then

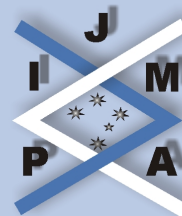
$$\mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda, \rho) \subset \mathcal{M}(\alpha, 0, \rho) \subset \mathcal{M}(\alpha, 0, 0) \subset \mathcal{S}.$$

**Theorem 3.3.** Let  $\alpha \geq 0$  and  $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1 \geq 0$ ,  $1 > \rho_2 \geq \rho_1 \geq 0$ , then

$$\mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda_2, \rho_2) \subset \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda_1, \rho_1).$$

*Proof.* Suppose that  $f(z) \in \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda_2, \rho_2)$ . Then, by the definition of  $\mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda_2, \rho_2)$ , we have

$$(3.2) \quad \mathcal{R} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha + \lambda_2 \left[ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \alpha \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right) \right] \right\} > \rho_2 \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}).$$



[Title Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[◀◀](#) [▶▶](#)

[◀](#) [▶](#)

Page 10 of 23

[Go Back](#)

[Full Screen](#)

[Close](#)

Since  $\alpha \geq 0$  and  $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1 \geq 0$ , by Theorem 3.1, we obtain

$$(3.3) \quad \mathcal{R} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha \right\} > \rho_2 \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}).$$

Setting  $\lambda = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}$ , so that  $0 \leq \lambda < 1$ , we find from (3.2) and (3.3) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{R} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha + \lambda_1 \left[ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \alpha \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right) \right] \right\} \\ &= \lambda \mathcal{R} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha + \lambda_2 \left[ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \alpha \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right) \right] \right\} \\ & \quad + (1 - \lambda) \mathcal{R} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha > \rho_2 \geq \rho_1 \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}), \end{aligned}$$

that is,  $f(z) \in \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda_1, \rho_1)$ . Hence, we have  $\mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda_2, \rho_2) \subset \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda_1, \rho_1)$ , and the proof of Theorem 3.3 is complete. ■

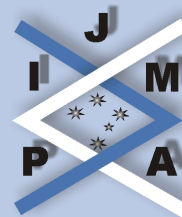
*Remark 1.* Theorem 3.3 obviously provides a refinement of Corollary 3.2. Setting  $\alpha = 0, \rho_2 = \rho_1 = 0$  in Theorem 3.3, we get Theorem 9.4 of [5].

With the aid of Lemma 2.2, by using the method of our proof of Theorem 3.3, we can prove the following inclusion relation.

**Theorem 3.4.** Let  $\mu \geq 0, -1 \leq B < A \leq 1$  and  $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1 \geq 0$ , then

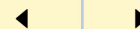
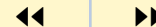
$$\mathcal{M}_p(\lambda_2, \mu, A, B) \subset \mathcal{M}_p(\lambda_1, \mu, A, B).$$

By applying the method of the proof of Theorem 3.13, Theorem 3.6 and Theorem 3.11 in [17] mutatis mutandis, we can prove the following three results.



[Title Page](#)

[Contents](#)



Page 11 of 23

[Go Back](#)

[Full Screen](#)

[Close](#)

**Theorem 3.5.** Let  $\alpha \geq 0$ ,  $\lambda > 0$  and  $\gamma > 0$ . If  $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}$  satisfies

$$\gamma \left[ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha \right] + \lambda \left[ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \alpha \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right) \right] \neq it, \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}),$$

where  $t$  is a real number satisfying  $|t| > \sqrt{\lambda(\lambda + 2\gamma)}$ , then

$$\Re \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha \right\} > 0, \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}).$$

**Theorem 3.6.** Suppose that  $\alpha > 0$  and  $0 \leq \rho < 1$ . If  $f(z) \in H$  satisfies

$$\Re \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha \right\} > \rho, \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}),$$

then  $f(z) \in \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda, \rho)$  for  $|z| < R(\lambda, \rho)$ , where  $\lambda > 0$ , and

$$R(\lambda, \rho) = \begin{cases} \frac{(1+\lambda-\rho) - \sqrt{(1+\lambda-\rho)^2 - (1-2\rho)}}{1-2\rho}, & \rho \neq \frac{1}{2}, \\ \frac{1}{1+2\lambda}, & \rho = \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

The bound  $R(\lambda, \rho)$  is the best possible.

For a function  $f \in \mathcal{H}$ , we define the integral operator  $F_{\alpha, \delta}$  as follows:

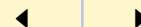
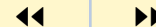
$$(3.4) \quad F_{\alpha, \delta}(f) = F_{\alpha, \delta}(f)(z) = \left( \frac{\alpha + \delta}{z^\delta} \int_0^z t^{\delta-1} f(t)^\alpha dt \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}),$$

where  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$  are real numbers with  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\delta > -\alpha$ .



Title Page

Contents



Page 12 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

**Theorem 3.7.** Let  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$  be real numbers with  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $0 \leq \rho < 1$ ,  $\delta > \max\{-\alpha, -\alpha\rho\}$  and let  $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}$ . If

$$\left| \arg \left[ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha - \rho \right] \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \beta \quad (0 \leq \rho < 1; 0 < \beta \leq 1),$$

then

$$\left| \arg \left[ \frac{zF'_{\alpha,\delta}(f)}{F_{\alpha,\delta}(f)} \left( \frac{F_{\alpha,\delta}(f)}{z} \right)^\alpha - \rho \right] \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \beta,$$

where  $F_{\alpha,\delta}(f)$  is the operator given by (3.4).

Now we derive the Fekete-Szegő inequality for the function class  $\mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda, \rho)$ .

**Theorem 3.8.** Suppose that  $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda, \rho)$ . Then

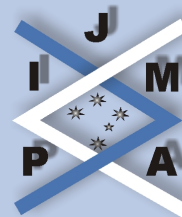
$$|a_2| \leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+\lambda)(1+\alpha)},$$

and for each  $\mu \in C$ , the following bound is sharp

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} \times \max \left\{ 1, \left| 1 + \frac{(1-\rho)[2\lambda(3+\alpha) - (2+\alpha)(\alpha-1+2\mu+4\mu\lambda)]}{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2} \right| \right\}.$$

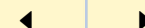
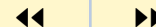
*Proof.* Since  $f(z) \in \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda, \rho)$ , by Definition 1.1, there exists a function  $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} p_k z^k \in \mathcal{P}_0$ , such that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha + \lambda \left[ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \alpha \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right) \right] \\ = (1-\rho)p(z) + \rho, \quad z \in \mathcal{U}. \end{aligned}$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 13 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

Equating coefficients, we obtain

$$a_2 = \frac{1 - \rho}{(1 + \lambda)(1 + \alpha)} p_1,$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1 - \rho}{(1 + 2\lambda)(2 + \alpha)} p_2 + \frac{(1 - \rho)^2 \left[ \lambda(3 + \alpha) - \frac{(\alpha + 2)(\alpha - 1)}{2} \right]}{(1 + \lambda)^2(1 + \alpha)^2(1 + 2\lambda)(2 + \alpha)} p_1^2.$$

Thus, we have

$$a_3 - \mu a_2^2 = \frac{1 - \rho}{(1 + 2\lambda)(2 + \alpha)} \left( p_2 - \frac{1}{2} p_1^2 \right) + \frac{(1 - \rho)^2 [2\lambda(3 + \alpha) - (2 + \alpha)(\alpha - 1) - 2\mu(1 + 2\lambda)(2 + \alpha)] + (1 - \rho)(1 + \lambda)^2(1 + \alpha)^2}{2(1 + \lambda)^2(1 + \alpha)^2(1 + 2\lambda)(2 + \alpha)} p_1^2.$$

By Lemma 2.3, we obtain that  $|a_2| = \frac{1 - \rho}{(1 + \lambda)(1 + \alpha)} |p_1| \leq \frac{2(1 - \rho)}{(1 + \lambda)(1 + \alpha)}$ , and

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq H(x) = A + \frac{ABx^2}{4},$$

where  $x = |p_1| \leq 2$ ,

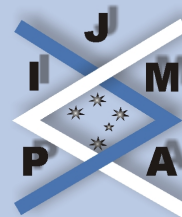
$$A = \frac{2(1 - \rho)}{(1 + 2\lambda)(2 + \alpha)}, \quad B = \frac{|C| - (1 + \lambda)^2(1 + \alpha)^2}{(1 + \lambda)^2(1 + \alpha)^2},$$

and

$$C = (1 + \lambda)^2(1 + \alpha)^2 + (1 - \rho)[2\lambda(3 + \alpha) - (2 + \alpha)(\alpha - 1 + 2\mu + 4\mu\lambda)].$$

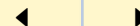
So, we have

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \begin{cases} H(0) = A, & |c| \leq (1 + \lambda)^2(1 + \alpha)^2, \\ H(2) = \frac{A|C|}{(1 + \lambda)^2(1 + \alpha)^2}, & |c| \geq (1 + \lambda)^2(1 + \alpha)^2. \end{cases}$$



[Title Page](#)

[Contents](#)



Page 14 of 23

[Go Back](#)

[Full Screen](#)

[Close](#)

Here equality is attained for the function given by

$$(3.5) \quad \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda z^{1/\lambda} (1-z^2)^{(\rho-1)/\lambda}}{\int_0^z t^{(1-\lambda)/\lambda} (1-t^2)^{(\rho-1)/\lambda} dt}, & \lambda > 0, |c| \leq (1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2, \\ \frac{1+(1-2\rho)z^2}{1-z^2}, & \lambda = 0, |c| \leq (1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2 \\ \frac{\lambda z^{1/\lambda} (1-z)^{2(\rho-1)/\lambda}}{\int_0^z t^{(1-\lambda)/\lambda} (1-t)^{2(\rho-1)/\lambda} dt}, & \lambda > 0, |c| \geq (1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2, \\ \frac{1+(1-2\rho)z}{1-z}, & \lambda = 0, |c| \geq (1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2. \end{cases}$$

■

Setting  $\lambda = 0$  in Theorem 3.8, we have the following corollary.

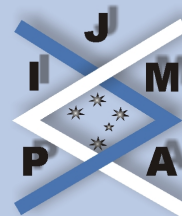
**Corollary 3.9.** *If  $f(z) \in B(\alpha, \rho)$  given by (1.1), then*

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{1+\alpha},$$

and for each  $\mu \in C$ , the following bound is sharp

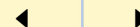
$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{2+\alpha} \max \left\{ 1, \left| 1 + \frac{(1-\rho)(2+\alpha)(1-2\mu-\alpha)}{(1+\alpha)^2} \right| \right\}.$$

Notice that  $\mathcal{M}(0, \alpha, 0) \equiv \alpha - \mathcal{K}$ , and from Theorem 3.8, we have the following corollary.



[Title Page](#)

[Contents](#)



Page 15 of 23

[Go Back](#)

[Full Screen](#)

[Close](#)

**Corollary 3.10.** Let  $\alpha \geq 0$ . If  $f(z) \in \alpha - \mathcal{K}$  given by (1.1). Then

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{2}{1 + \alpha},$$

and for each  $\mu \in C$ , the following bound is sharp

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{1}{1 + 2\alpha} \max \left\{ 1, \left| 1 + \frac{6\alpha + 2 - 4\mu - 8\mu\alpha}{(1 + \alpha)^2} \right| \right\}.$$

**Theorem 3.11 (Covering Theorem).** Let  $\alpha \geq 0, \lambda \geq 0$  and  $f(z) \in \mathcal{M}(\alpha, \lambda, \rho)$ , then the unit disk  $U$  is mapped by  $f(z)$  on a domain that contains the disk  $|\omega| < r_1$ , where

$$r_1 = \frac{(1 + \alpha)(1 + \lambda)}{2(1 + \alpha)(1 + \lambda) + 2(1 - \rho)}.$$

*Proof.* Let  $\omega_0$  be any complex number such that  $f(z) \neq \omega_0 (z \in \mathcal{U})$ , then  $\omega_0 \neq 0$  and (by Corollary 3.2) the function

$$\frac{\omega_0 f(z)}{\omega_0 - f(z)} = z + \left( a_2 + \frac{1}{\omega_0} \right) z^2 + \dots,$$

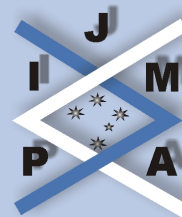
is univalent in  $\mathcal{U}$ , so that

$$\left| a_2 + \frac{1}{\omega_0} \right| \leq 2,$$

Therefore, according to Theorem 3.8, we obtain

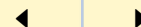
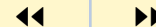
$$|\omega_0| \geq \frac{(1 + \alpha)(1 + \lambda)}{2(1 + \alpha)(1 + \lambda) + 2(1 - \rho)} = r_1.$$

Thus we have completed the proof of Theorem 3.11. ■



Title Page

Contents



Page 16 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

*Remark 2.* Setting  $\alpha = \lambda = \rho = 0$  in Theorem 3.11, we get the well-known  $\frac{1}{4}$ -covering theorem for the familiar class  $\mathcal{S}^*$  of starlike functions.

If  $0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_1$  and  $\mu$  is a real number, Theorem 3.8 can be improved as follows.

**Theorem 3.12.** Suppose that  $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in \mathcal{M}(\lambda, \alpha, \rho)$  and  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then

$$(3.6) \quad |a_3 - \mu a_2^2| + \mu |a_2|^2 \leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{(1-\rho)[2\lambda(3+\alpha) - (2+\alpha)(\alpha-1)]}{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2} \right\},$$

$$0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_0,$$

$$(3.7) \quad |a_3 - \mu a_2^2| + (\mu_1 - \mu) |a_2|^2 \leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}, \quad \mu_0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_1,$$

and these inequalities are sharp, where

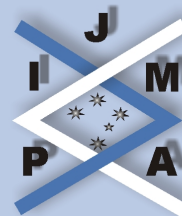
$$\mu_0 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\lambda - \alpha(2+\alpha)}{2(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} + \frac{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}{2(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)(1-\rho)},$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\lambda - \alpha(2+\alpha)}{2(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} + \frac{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)(1-\rho)}.$$

*Proof.* From Theorem 3.8, we get

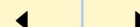
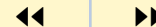
$$(3.8) \quad |a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} + \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} \cdot \left[ \frac{|(1-\rho)[2\lambda(3+\alpha) - (2+\alpha)[(\alpha-1) + 2\mu(1+2\lambda)]| + (1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}{4(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \right] |p_1|^2.$$





Title Page

Contents



Page 17 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Using (3.8) and  $a_2 = \frac{1-\rho}{(1+\lambda)(1+\alpha)}p_1$ , if  $0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_0$ , we obtain

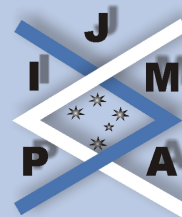
$$\begin{aligned} |a_3 - \mu a_2^2| &\leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} + \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} \\ &\quad \times \frac{(1-\rho)[2\lambda(3+\alpha) - (2+\alpha)(\alpha-1) - 2\mu(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)]}{4(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2} |p_1|^2 \\ &= \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} + \frac{2(1-\rho)^2[2\lambda(3+\alpha) - (2+\alpha)(\alpha-1)]}{4(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2} |p_1|^2 - \mu |a_2|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} &|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| + \mu |a_2|^2 \\ &\leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} + \frac{2(1-\rho)^2[2\lambda(3+\alpha) - (2+\alpha)(\alpha-1)]}{4(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2} |p_1|^2 \\ &\leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{(1-\rho)[2\lambda(3+\alpha) - (2+\alpha)(\alpha-1)]}{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2} \right\}, \quad 0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_0. \end{aligned}$$

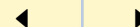
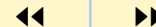
If  $\mu_0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_1$ , from (3.8), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \\ &\leq \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} + \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} \\ &\quad \times \frac{-2(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2 - (1-\rho)[2\lambda(3+\alpha) - (2+\alpha)(\alpha-1 + 2\mu + 4\mu\lambda)]}{4(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2} |p_1|^2 \\ &= \frac{2(1-\rho)}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)} - (\mu_1 - \mu) |a_2|^2. \end{aligned}$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 18 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

Therefore

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| + (\mu_1 - \mu)|a_2|^2 \leq \frac{2(1 - \rho)}{(1 + 2\lambda)(2 + \alpha)}, \quad \mu_0 \leq \mu \leq \mu_1.$$

Here equality is attained for the function given by (3.5), and the proof of Theorem 3.12 is complete. ■

**Theorem 3.13.** Let  $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}$ ,  $\alpha \geq 0$ ,  $\lambda \geq 0$  and  $0 < k \leq 1$ . If

$$(3.9) \quad \left| \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha + \lambda \left[ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \alpha \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right) \right] \right\} - 1 \right| < k, \quad z \in \mathcal{U},$$

then

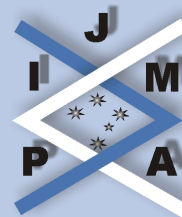
$$|a_2| \leq \frac{k}{(1 + \lambda)(1 + \alpha)},$$

and for each  $\mu \in C$ , the following bound is sharp

$$\begin{aligned} & |a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \\ & \leq \frac{k}{(1 + 2\lambda)(2 + \alpha)} \max \left\{ 1, \frac{k(1 + 2\lambda)(2 + \alpha) \left| 1 - 2\mu - \frac{\alpha}{1 + 2\lambda} + \frac{2\lambda}{(1 + 2\lambda)(2 + \alpha)} \right|}{2(1 + \lambda)^2(1 + \alpha)^2} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

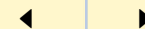
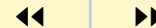
*Proof.* By (3.9), there exists a function  $p(z) \in \mathcal{P}_0$  such that for all  $z \in \mathcal{U}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha + \lambda \left[ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \alpha \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right) \right] \\ & = \frac{2k}{1 + p(z)} + 1 - k. \end{aligned}$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 19 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

Equating the coefficients, we obtain

$$a_2 = -\frac{k}{2(1+\lambda)(1+\alpha)}p_1,$$

$$(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)a_3 = -\frac{k}{2}\left(p_2 - \frac{1}{2}p_1^2\right) + \frac{k^2\left[\lambda(3+\alpha) - \frac{(2+\alpha)(\alpha-1)}{2}\right]}{4(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}p_1^2.$$

Thus, we have

$$a_3 - \mu a_2^2 = -\frac{k}{2(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}\left(p_2 - \frac{1}{2}p_1^2\right) + \frac{k^2\left[\lambda(3+\alpha) - \frac{(2+\alpha)(\alpha-1)}{2} - \mu(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)\right]}{4(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}p_1^2,$$

so that, by Lemma 2.3, we get that  $|a_2| = \frac{k}{2(1+\lambda)(1+\alpha)}|p_1| \leq \frac{k}{(1+\lambda)(1+\alpha)}$ , and

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq H(x) = A + \frac{Bx^2}{4},$$

where  $x = |p_1| \leq 2$ ,

$$A = \frac{k}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}, \quad B = \frac{k^2|C|}{[(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2]} - \frac{k}{[(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)]}$$

and

$$C = \frac{1-2\mu}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2(1+2\lambda)} + \frac{\lambda}{(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}.$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 20 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

Therefore

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \begin{cases} H(0) = A, & |c| \leq \frac{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}{k(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}, \\ H(2) = \frac{Ak(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)|C|}{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}, & |c| \geq \frac{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}{k(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}. \end{cases}$$

Here equality is attained for the function given by

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda z^{1/\lambda} \exp(-kz^2)/(2\lambda)}{\int_0^z t^{(1-\lambda)/\lambda} \exp(-kt^2)/(2\lambda) dt}, & \lambda > 0, |c| \leq \frac{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}{k(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}, \\ 1 - kz^2, & \lambda = 0, |c| \leq \frac{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}{k(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}, \\ \frac{\lambda z^{1/\lambda} \exp^{-kz/\lambda}}{\int_0^z t^{(1-\lambda)/\lambda} \exp^{-kt/\lambda} dt}, & \lambda > 0, |c| \geq \frac{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}{k(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}, \\ 1 - kz, & \lambda = 0, |c| \geq \frac{(1+\lambda)^2(1+\alpha)^2}{k(1+2\lambda)(2+\alpha)}. \end{cases}$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 3.13. ■

Setting  $\lambda = 0$ , we get the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.14.** Let  $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}$ ,  $\alpha \geq 0$  and  $0 < k \leq 1$ . If

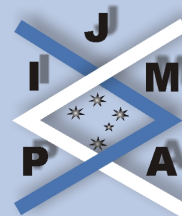
$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left( \frac{f(z)}{z} \right)^\alpha - 1 \right| < k, \quad z \in \mathcal{U},$$

then

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{k}{(1+\alpha)},$$

and for each  $\mu \in C$ , the following bound is sharp

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{k}{2+\alpha} \max \left\{ 1, \frac{k(2+\alpha)}{2(1+\alpha)^2} |1 - 2\mu - \alpha| \right\}.$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 21 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

**Corollary 3.15.** Let  $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}$ ,  $\alpha \geq 0$  and  $0 < k \leq 1$ . If

$$\left| (1 - \alpha) \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \alpha \left[ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right] - 1 \right| < k, \quad z \in \mathcal{U},$$

then

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{k}{1 + \alpha},$$

and for each  $\mu \in C$  the following bound is sharp

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{k}{2(1 + 2\alpha)} \max \left\{ 1, \frac{k(1 + 2\alpha) |1 - 2\mu + \frac{\alpha}{1+2\alpha}|}{(1 + \alpha)^2} \right\}.$$

Setting  $\alpha = 1$  in Corollary 3.15, we have the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.16.** Let  $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}$  and  $0 < k \leq 1$ . If

$$\left| \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right| < k, \quad z \in \mathcal{U},$$

then

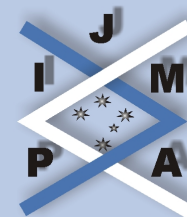
$$|a_2| \leq \frac{k}{2},$$

and for each  $\mu \in C$  the following bound is sharp

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{k}{6} \max \left\{ 1, \frac{k|4 - 6\mu|}{4} \right\}.$$

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Subclass of Bazilevič  
Functions

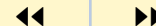
Dong Guo and Ming-Sheng Liu

vol. 8, iss. 1, art. 12, 2007

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Title Page

Contents



Page 22 of 23

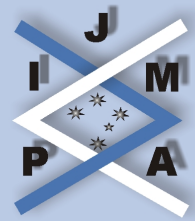
Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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Title Page

Contents



Page 23 of 23

Go Back

Full Screen

Close