

SOME OPERATIONAL TECHNIQUES IN THE THEORY OF
ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS[†]

by

H.M. SRIVASTAVA and SHIGEYOSHI OWA

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By using a certain linear operator defined by a Hadamard product or convolution, several interesting subclasses of analytic functions in the unit disk are introduced and studied systematically. The various results presented here include, for example, a number of coefficient estimates and distortion theorems for functions belonging to these subclasses, some interesting relationships between these subclasses, and a wide variety of characterization theorems involving a certain functional, some general functions of hypergeometric type, and operators of fractional calculus. Some of the coefficient estimates obtained here are fruitfully applied in the investigation of certain subclasses of analytic functions with fixed finitely many coefficients.

1. INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS

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

$$(1.1) \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} z^{n+1} \quad (a_1 = 1)$$

which are analytic in the unit disk $\mathcal{U} = \{z: |z| < 1\}$. Then a function $f(z)$ belonging to \mathcal{A} is said to be in the class $\mathcal{V}(\alpha)$ if it satisfies the inequality

$$(1.2) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > -\alpha \quad (z \in \mathcal{U})$$

for $\alpha > -1$. On the other hand, a function $f(z)$ belonging to \mathcal{A} is said to be in the class $\mathcal{W}(\alpha)$ if it satisfies the inequality

$$(1.3) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right\} > -\alpha \quad (z \in \mathcal{U})$$

for $\alpha > -1$. It is easily observed that

$$(1.4) \quad f(z) \in \mathcal{W}(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow zf'(z) \in \mathcal{V}(\alpha); \quad \mathcal{W}(\alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}(\alpha).$$

Throughout this paper, it should be understood that functions such as $zf'(z)/f(z)$ and $zf''(z)/f'(z)$, which have removable singularities at $z = 0$, have had these singularities removed in statements like (1.2) and (1.3).

Let α_j ($j = 1, \dots, p$) and β_j ($j = 1, \dots, q$) be complex numbers with

$$\beta_j \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots; \quad j = 1, \dots, q.$$

Then the generalized hypergeometric function ${}_pF_q(z)$ is defined by (cf. [16, p. 33])

$$(1.5) \quad {}_pF_q(z) \equiv {}_pF_q(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p; \beta_1, \dots, \beta_q; z) \\ = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha_1)_n \dots (\alpha_p)_n z^n}{(\beta_1)_n \dots (\beta_q)_n n!} \quad (p \leq q + 1),$$

where $(\lambda)_n$ is the Pochhammer symbol defined by

$$(1.6) \quad (\lambda)_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \lambda(\lambda+1) \dots (\lambda+n-1), & \text{if } n \in \mathcal{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}. \end{cases}$$

We note that the ${}_pF_q$ series in (1.5) converges absolutely for $|z| < \infty$ if $p < q + 1$, and for $z \in \mathcal{U}$ if $p = q + 1$. Furthermore, if we set

$$(1.7) \quad \omega = \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j - \sum_{j=1}^p \alpha_j,$$

it is known (see, e.g., [16, p. 34]) that the ${}_pF_q$ series, with $p = q + 1$, is absolutely convergent for $|z| = 1$ if $\operatorname{Re}(\omega) > 0$, and conditionally convergent for $|z| = 1$ ($z \neq 1$) if

$$-1 < \operatorname{Re}(\omega) \leq 0.$$

For the functions $f_i(z)$ ($i = 1, 2$) defined by

$$(1.8) \quad f_i(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{i,n+1} z^{n+1} \quad (a_{i,1} = 1; i = 1, 2),$$

let $f_1 * f_2(z)$ denote the Hadamard product or convolution of $f_1(z)$ and $f_2(z)$, defined by

$$(1.9) \quad f_1 * f_2(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{1,n+1} a_{2,n+1} z^{n+1}.$$

Now define the function $\phi(a,c)$ by

$$(1.10) \quad \phi(a,c;z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (c \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots; z \in \mathcal{U}),$$

so that $\phi(a,c)$ is an incomplete Beta function with [cf. Equation (1.5)]

$$(1.11) \quad \phi(a,c;z) = z {}_2F_1(1, a; c; z).$$

Corresponding to the function $\phi(a,c)$, Carlson and Shaffer [2] defined a linear operator $\mathcal{L}(a,c)$ on \mathcal{A} by the convolution [2, p. 738, Equation (2.2)]

$$(1.12) \quad \mathcal{L}(a,c)f = \phi(a,c) * f$$

for $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}$. Clearly, $\mathcal{L}(a,c)$ maps \mathcal{A} onto itself, and $\mathcal{L}(c,a)$ is an inverse of $\mathcal{L}(a,c)$, provided that

$$a \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$$

Furthermore, $\mathcal{L}(a,a)$ is the identity operator, and

$$(1.13) \quad \mathcal{V}(\alpha) = \mathcal{L}(1,2)\mathcal{V}(\alpha) \quad (\alpha > -1)$$

or, inversely,

$$(1.14) \quad \mathcal{V}(\alpha) = \mathcal{L}(2,1)\mathcal{V}(\alpha) \quad (\alpha > -1).$$

A function $f(z)$ belonging to \mathcal{A} is said to be in the class $\mathcal{V}(a,c;\alpha)$ if $\mathcal{L}(a,c)f$ is an element of $\mathcal{V}(\alpha)$ for $\alpha > -1$. Further, a function $f(z)$ belonging to \mathcal{A} is said to be in the class $\mathcal{W}(a,c;\alpha)$ if $zf'(z)$ is an element of $\mathcal{V}(a,c;\alpha)$ for $\alpha > -1$. Then it is easily verified that [cf. Equations (1.13) and (1.14)]

$$(1.15) \quad \mathcal{W}(a, c; \alpha) = \mathcal{L}(1, 2)\mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha),$$

$$(1.16) \quad \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha) = \mathcal{L}(2, 1)\mathcal{W}(a, c; \alpha),$$

$$(1.17) \quad \mathcal{W}(\alpha) = \mathcal{W}(a, a; \alpha) = \mathcal{L}(1, 2)\mathcal{V}(a, a; \alpha),$$

and

$$(1.18) \quad \mathcal{V}(\alpha) = \mathcal{V}(a, a; \alpha) = \mathcal{L}(2, 1)\mathcal{W}(a, a; \alpha).$$

A single-valued function $f(z)$ is said to be univalent in a domain \mathcal{D} if it never takes on the same value twice, that is, if $f(z_1) = f(z_2)$ for $z_1, z_2 \in \mathcal{D}$ implies that $z_1 = z_2$. A set \mathcal{E} is said to be starlike with respect to $w_0 \in \mathcal{E}$ if the line segment joining w_0 to every other point $w \in \mathcal{E}$ lies entirely in \mathcal{E} . If a function $f(z)$ maps \mathcal{D} onto a domain that is starlike with respect to w_0 , then $f(z)$ is said to be starlike with respect to w_0 . In particular, if w_0 is the origin, then we say that $f(z)$ is a starlike function in \mathcal{D} . Further, a set \mathcal{E} is said to be convex if the line segment joining any two points of \mathcal{E} lies entirely in \mathcal{E} . If a function $f(z)$ maps \mathcal{D} onto a convex domain, then we say that $f(z)$ is a convex function in \mathcal{D} .

Now let \mathcal{S} denote the class of all functions in \mathcal{A} which are univalent in the unit disk \mathcal{U} . Then a function $f(z)$ belonging to \mathcal{S} is said to be starlike of order α if and only if

$$(1.19) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > \alpha \quad (z \in \mathcal{U})$$

for some α ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$). We denote by $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha)$ the class of all functions in \mathcal{S} which are starlike of order α .

A function $f(z)$ belonging to \mathcal{S} is said to be convex of order α if and only if

$$(1.20) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right\} > \alpha \quad (z \in \mathcal{U})$$

for some α ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$). We denote by $\mathcal{K}(\alpha)$ the subclass of all functions in \mathcal{S} which are convex of order α .

We note that $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}(\alpha)$ if and only if $zf'(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\alpha)$. We also have

$$(1.21) \quad \mathcal{S}^*(\alpha) \subseteq \mathcal{S}^*(0) \equiv \mathcal{S}^*,$$

$$(1.22) \quad \mathcal{H}(\alpha) \subseteq \mathcal{H}(0) \equiv \mathcal{H},$$

and

$$(1.23) \quad \mathcal{H}(\alpha) \subset \mathcal{S}^*(\alpha) \subset \mathcal{S},$$

for $0 \leq \alpha < 1$.

The classes $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha)$ and $\mathcal{H}(\alpha)$ were first introduced by Robertson [11], and were studied subsequently by Schild [13], MacGregor [7], Pinchuk [10], Jack [4], and others (cf., e.g., [9]). Indeed from the above definitions of the various subclasses of \mathcal{A} it follows readily that

$$(1.24) \quad \mathcal{S}^*(\alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}(\beta) \subset \mathcal{A}$$

and

$$(1.25) \quad \mathcal{H}(\alpha) \subset \mathcal{W}(\beta) \subset \mathcal{A}$$

for $0 \leq \alpha < 1$ and $-1 < -\alpha \leq \beta$.

Finally, let \mathcal{T} be the subclass of \mathcal{A} consisting of functions of the form

$$(1.26) \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} z^{n+1} \quad (a_1 = 1; a_{n+1} \leq 0, \forall n \in \mathcal{N}),$$

where $\mathcal{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, and denote by $\mathcal{V}_0(\alpha)$ and $\mathcal{W}_0(\alpha)$ the classes obtained, respectively, by taking the intersections of $\mathcal{V}(\alpha)$ and $\mathcal{W}(\alpha)$ with \mathcal{T} ; that is,

$$(1.27) \quad \mathcal{V}_0(\alpha) = \mathcal{V}(\alpha) \cap \mathcal{T} \quad (\alpha > -1)$$

and

$$(1.28) \quad \mathcal{W}_0(\alpha) = \mathcal{W}(\alpha) \cap \mathcal{T} \quad (\alpha > -1).$$

Also let

$$(1.29) \quad \mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha) = \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha) \cap \mathcal{T} \quad (\alpha > -1)$$

and

$$(1.30) \quad \mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha) = \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha) \cap \mathcal{I} \quad (\alpha > -1).$$

Silverman [14] studied the subclasses $\mathcal{I}^*(\alpha)$ and $\mathcal{C}(\alpha)$ of \mathcal{S} defined by

$$(1.31) \quad \mathcal{I}^*(\alpha) = \mathcal{S}^*(\alpha) \cap \mathcal{I} \quad (0 \leq \alpha < 1)$$

and

$$(1.32) \quad \mathcal{C}(\alpha) = \mathcal{K}(\alpha) \cap \mathcal{I} \quad (0 \leq \alpha < 1),$$

so that, upon comparison with the definitions (1.27) to (1.30), we have

$$(1.33) \quad \mathcal{I}^*(\alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}_0(a, a; \beta) = \mathcal{V}_0(\beta) \subset \mathcal{A}$$

and

$$(1.34) \quad \mathcal{C}(\alpha) \subset \mathcal{W}_0(a, a; \beta) = \mathcal{W}_0(\beta) \subset \mathcal{A}$$

for $0 \leq \alpha < 1$ and $-1 < -\alpha \leq \beta$.

In the present paper, we prove a number of coefficient estimates and distortion theorems for functions belonging to the various subclasses of \mathcal{A} defined above, and derive some interesting relationships involving these subclasses. For these subclasses we also give a wide variety of characterization theorems and numerous other applications involving a certain functional, some general functions of hypergeometric type, and operators of fractional calculus. By using some of the coefficient estimates obtained in Section 2, certain further subclasses of analytic functions with fixed finitely many coefficients are studied systematically.

2. COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES

The various coefficient estimates (given by Theorem 2.1 to Theorem 2.4 below) lay the foundation of our systematic study of the subclasses of \mathcal{A} defined in the preceding section.

THEOREM 2.1. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (1.1). If

$$(2.1) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2+\alpha)_n}{(1+\alpha)_n} \left| \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} \right| |a_{n+1}| \leq 1$$

for $\alpha > -1$, then $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha)$. The result (2.1) is sharp.

PROOF. We need to prove that (2.1) implies

$$(2.2) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)} \right\} > -\alpha \quad (z \in \mathcal{U})$$

for $\alpha > -1$. And, in order to establish the inequality (2.2), it is sufficient to deduce from (2.1) that

$$(2.3) \quad \left| \frac{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)} - 1 \right| < 1 + \alpha \quad (z \in \mathcal{U})$$

for $\alpha > -1$.

Indeed, since

$$(2.4) \quad \mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} a_{n+1} z^{n+1} \quad (a_1 = 1),$$

we have

$$(2.5) \quad \left| \frac{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left| \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} \right| |a_{n+1}|}{1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} \right| |a_{n+1}|} \leq 1 + \alpha,$$

it is deduced that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left| \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} \right| |a_{n+1}| \leq (1+\alpha) \left(1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} \right| |a_{n+1}| \right),$$

which is equivalent to (2.1).

Clearly, the result (2.1) is sharp for the functions given by

$$(2.7) \quad f(z) = z + \frac{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}),$$

which completes the proof of Theorem 2.1.

COROLLARY 2.1. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (1.1). If

$$(2.8) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2+\alpha)_n}{(1+\alpha)_n} |a_{n+1}| \leq 1$$

for $\alpha > -1$, then $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}(\alpha)$. The result (2.8) is sharp for the functions
given by

$$(2.9) \quad f(z) = z + \frac{(1+\alpha)_n}{(2+\alpha)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}).$$

REMARK 2.1. In its special case when $-1 < \alpha \leq 0$, Corollary 2.1 yields the corresponding result for the class $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha)$ due to Silverman [14, p. 110, Theorem 1].

THEOREM 2.2. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (1.1). If

$$(2.10) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n}{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n} \left| \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} \right| |a_{n+1}| \leq 1$$

for $\alpha > -1$, then $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha)$. The result (2.10) is sharp.

PROOF. Since $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha)$ if and only if

$$zf'(z) = \mathcal{L}(2, 1)f(z) \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha),$$

we have the theorem if we replace a_{n+1} in Theorem 2.1 by $[(2)_n a_{n+1}]/(1)_n$. Further, the result (2.10) is sharp for the functions given by

$$(2.11) \quad f(z) = z + \frac{{}_n(1) \quad {}_n(1+\alpha) \quad {}_n(c)}{{}_n(2) \quad {}_n(2+\alpha) \quad {}_n(a)} z^{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}).$$

COROLLARY 2.2. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (1.1). If

$$(2.12) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{{}_n(2) \quad {}_n(2+\alpha)}{{}_n(1) \quad {}_n(1+\alpha)} \left| a_{n+1} \right| \leq 1$$

for $\alpha > -1$, then $f(z) \in \mathcal{W}(\alpha)$. The result (2.12) is sharp for the functions given by

$$(2.13) \quad f(z) = z + \frac{{}_n(1) \quad {}_n(1+\alpha)}{{}_n(2) \quad {}_n(2+\alpha)} z^{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}).$$

REMARK 2.2. If, in Corollary 2.2, we assume that $-1 < \alpha \leq 0$, we shall obtain the corresponding result for the class $\mathcal{H}(\alpha)$ due to Silverman [14, p. 110, Corollary].

For the classes $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ and $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$, we next prove Theorem 2.3 and Theorem 2.4 below.

THEOREM 2.3. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (1.26). Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ if and only if

$$(2.14) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{{}_n(2+\alpha) \quad {}_n(a)}{{}_n(1+\alpha) \quad {}_n(c)} \left| a_{n+1} \right| \leq 1$$

for $\alpha > -1$, where $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$. The result (2.14) is sharp.

PROOF. Assume that (2.14) holds true. Then it follows immediately from Theorem 2.1 that $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$.

Conversely, assume that $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$. Then, by definition,

$$(2.15) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{z \left[\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z) \right]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)} \right\}$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2)_n (a)_n}{(1)_n (c)_n} a_{n+1} z^{n+1}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} a_{n+1} z^{n+1}} \right\} > -\alpha$$

for $\alpha > -1$ and $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Choose values of z on the real axis so that

$$\frac{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)}$$

is real. Upon clearing the denominator in (2.15) and letting $z \rightarrow 1^-$, we get

$$(2.16) \quad 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2)_n (a)_n}{(1)_n (c)_n} |a_{n+1}| \\ \cong \alpha \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} |a_{n+1}| - 1 \right],$$

which implies (2.14). Further, by taking the functions defined by

$$(2.17) \quad f(z) = z - \frac{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N})$$

we can prove that the result (2.14) is sharp.

COROLLARY 2.3. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$. Then

$$(2.18) \quad |a_{n+1}| \leq \frac{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}).$$

The result (2.18) is sharp for the functions $f(z)$ given by (2.17).

COROLLARY 2.4. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (1.26). Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_0(\alpha)$ if and only if

$$(2.19) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2+\alpha)_n}{(1+\alpha)_n} |a_{n+1}| \leq 1$$

for $\alpha > -1$. The result (2.19) is sharp for the functions given by

$$(2.20) \quad f(z) = z - \frac{(1+\alpha)_n}{(2+\alpha)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}).$$

REMARK 2.3. For α constrained by $-1 < \alpha \leq 0$, Corollary 2.4 corresponds to a result for the class $\mathcal{F}^*(\alpha)$ proved by Silverman [14, p. 110, Theorem 2].

THEOREM 2.4. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (1.26). Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ if and only if

$$(2.21) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n}{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n} \left| a_{n+1} \right| \leq 1$$

for $\alpha > -1$, where $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$. The result (2.21) is sharp.

PROOF. The proof of Theorem 2.4 is much akin to that of Theorem 2.3, and we skip the details involved. Equality in (2.21) is indeed attained by the functions given by

$$(2.22) \quad f(z) = z - \frac{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}).$$

COROLLARY 2.5. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$. Then

$$(2.23) \quad \left| a_{n+1} \right| \leq \frac{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}).$$

The result (2.23) is sharp for the functions $f(z)$ given by (2.22).

COROLLARY 2.6. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (1.26). Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{W}_0(\alpha)$ if and only if

$$(2.24) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n}{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n} \left| a_{n+1} \right| \leq 1$$

for $\alpha > -1$. The result (2.24) is sharp for the functions given by

$$(2.25) \quad f(z) = z - \frac{{}^{(1)}_n (1+\alpha)_n}{{}^{(2)}_n (2+\alpha)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}).$$

REMARK 2.4. Corollary 2.6 corresponds, for $-1 < \alpha \leq 0$, to a result for the class $\mathcal{C}(\alpha)$ given by Silverman [14, p. 111, Corollary 2].

3. DISTORTION THEOREMS

With a view to determining the extreme points of the classes $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ and $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$, we first prove

LEMMA 3.1. The class $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$ is closed under linear combinations.

PROOF. Let the functions $f_i(z)$ ($i = 1, 2$) defined by [cf Equation (1.8)]

$$(3.1) \quad f_i(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{i,n+1} z^{n+1} \quad (a_{i,1} = 1; a_{i,n+1} \leq 0, \forall n \in \mathcal{N})$$

be in the class $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$. Then we need only prove that the function

$$\lambda f_1(z) + (1-\lambda)f_2(z) \quad (0 \leq \lambda \leq 1)$$

is also in the class $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$. Note that

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda f_1(z) + (1-\lambda)f_2(z) \\ = z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\lambda a_{1,n+1} + (1-\lambda)a_{2,n+1} \right] z^{n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

which, by virtue of Theorem 2.3, yields

$$(3.3) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n}{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n} \left[\lambda |a_{1,n+1}| + (1-\lambda) |a_{2,n+1}| \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lambda \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n}{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n} \left| a_{1,n+1} \right| + (1-\lambda) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n}{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n} \left| a_{2,n+1} \right| \\
&\leq 1.
\end{aligned}$$

This evidently completes the proof of Lemma 3.1.

Since the class $\mathcal{V}_0(a,c;\alpha)$ is convex, as we have shown in Lemma 3.1, it does have some extreme points given by Lemma 3.2 and Theorem 3.1 below.

LEMMA 3.2. Let

$$(3.4) \quad f_0(z) = z$$

and

$$(3.5) \quad f_n(z) = z - \frac{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathcal{J}')$$

with $(a)_n/(c)_n > 0$. Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_0(a,c;\alpha)$ if and only if it can be expressed in the form

$$(3.6) \quad f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n f_n(z),$$

where $\lambda_n \geq 0$, $\forall n \in \mathcal{J}' \cup \{0\}$, and

$$(3.7) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n = 1.$$

PROOF. We first assume that the function $f(z)$ has the expression (3.6), that is, that

$$(3.8) \quad f(z) = z - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} \lambda_n z^{n+1}.$$

Substituting from (3.8) into the left-hand side of (2.14), we have

$$(3.9) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} \lambda_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n = 1 - \lambda_0 \leq 1,$$

which (in view of Theorem 2.3) implies that $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_0(a,c;\alpha)$.

For the converse, we assume that $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_0(a,c;\alpha)$ with $(a)_n/(c)_n > 0$. Making use of Corollary 2.3, we may write

$$(3.10) \quad \lambda_n = \frac{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n}{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n} \left| a_{n+1} \right| \quad (n \in \mathcal{N})$$

and

$$(3.11) \quad \lambda_0 = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n.$$

We thus have the expression (3.6).

The following result on the extreme points of the class $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ follows immediately from Lemma 3.2.

THEOREM 3.1. The extreme points of the class $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$ are the functions $f_n(z)$ ($n \geq 0$) given by (3.4) and (3.5).

In precisely the same manner, we can establish

THEOREM 3.2. The extreme points of the class $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$ are the functions $f_n(z)$ ($n \geq 0$) given by (3.4) and

$$(3.12) \quad f_n(z) = z - \frac{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}).$$

Corresponding to Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.2, we now prove the following distortion theorems for functions belonging to the classes $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ and $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$.

THEOREM 3.3. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$ and $a \geq c$. Then

$$(3.13) \quad \left| z \right| - \frac{(1+\alpha)c}{(2+\alpha)a} \left| z \right|^2 \leq \left| f(z) \right| \leq \left| z \right| + \frac{(1+\alpha)c}{(2+\alpha)a} \left| z \right|^2$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Furthermore, if either

$$\alpha \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad c \leq \min(\frac{1}{2}a, a-1)$$

or

$$-1 < \alpha < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad c > -1,$$

then

$$(3.14) \quad 1 - \frac{2(1+\alpha)c}{(2+\alpha)a} |z| \leq |f'(z)| \leq 1 + \frac{2(1+\alpha)c}{(2+\alpha)a} |z|$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. The results (3.13) and (3.14) are sharp.

PROOF. We first note that the extremal function is one of the extreme points. Since

$$\frac{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} |z|^{n+1}$$

is a decreasing function of n , we have, for $f_n(z)$ ($n \geq 0$) defined by (3.4) and (3.5),

$$(3.15) \quad f_1(|z|) \leq |f_n(z)| \leq -f_1(-|z|) \quad (z \in \mathcal{U}),$$

which readily yields the assertion (3.13) of Theorem 3.3.

To prove the assertion (3.14) of Theorem 3.3, we note that

$$(3.16) \quad |f'(z)| \geq 1 - \max_{n \in \mathcal{N}} \left\{ \frac{(2)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(1)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} |z|^n \right\}$$

and

$$(3.17) \quad |f'(z)| \leq 1 + \max_{n \in \mathcal{N}} \left\{ \frac{(2)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(1)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} |z|^n \right\}$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Thus we need only prove that the function

$$(3.18) \quad G(a, c, \alpha, n, |z|) = \frac{(2)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n}{(1)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} |z|^n$$

is decreasing in n ($n \in \mathcal{N}$). For $|z| \neq 0$,

$$(3.19) \quad G(a, c, \alpha, n, |z|) \geq G(a, c, \alpha, n+1, |z|)$$

if and only if

$$(3.20) \quad G_1(a, c, \alpha, n |z|) \\ = (n+1)(n+2+\alpha)(n+a) - (n+2)(n+1+\alpha)(n+c) |z| \geq 0.$$

Since $G_1(a, c, \alpha, n, |z|)$ is a decreasing function of $|z|$ for fixed a, c, α, n , we have

$$(3.21) \quad G_1(a, c, \alpha, n, |z|) \geq G_1(a, c, \alpha, n, 1) \\ = (n+1)(a-c)(n+2+\alpha) - \alpha(n+c) \\ \geq 0,$$

provided that a, c, α are constrained to satisfy either set of the inequalities preceding (3.14). Appropriate substitutions in (3.16) and (3.17) lead to the assertion (3.14) of Theorem 3.3.

Finally, the bounds of (3.13) and (3.14) are attained by the function

$$(3.22) \quad f(z) = z - \frac{(1+\alpha)c}{(2+\alpha)a} z^2.$$

COROLLARY 3.1. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$ and $a \geq c$. Then the unit disk \mathcal{U} is mapped onto a domain that contains the disk $|w| < r_0$, where r_0 is given by

$$(3.23) \quad r_0 = 1 - \frac{(1+\alpha)c}{(2+\alpha)a}.$$

COROLLARY 3.2. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{V}_0(\alpha)$. Then

$$(3.24) \quad |z| - \frac{(1+\alpha)}{(2+\alpha)} |z|^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq |z| + \frac{(1+\alpha)}{(2+\alpha)} |z|^2$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Furthermore

$$(3.25) \quad 1 - \frac{2(1+\alpha)}{2+\alpha} |z| \leq |f'(z)| \leq 1 + \frac{2(1+\alpha)}{2+\alpha} |z|$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. The results (3.24) and (3.25) are sharp for the function

$$(3.26) \quad f(z) = z - \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2+\alpha} \right) z^2.$$

REMARK 3.1. In its special case when $-1 < \alpha \leq 0$, Corollary 3.2 yields the corresponding distortion theorem for the class $\mathcal{F}^*(\alpha)$ proved by Silverman [14, p. 111, Theorem 4].

Applying the above technique mutatis mutandis, we can prove

THEOREM 3.4. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$ and $a \geq c$. Then

$$(3.27) \quad |z| - \frac{(1+\alpha)c}{2(2+\alpha)a} |z|^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq |z| + \frac{(1+\alpha)c}{2(2+\alpha)a} |z|^2$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Furthermore

$$(3.28) \quad 1 - \frac{(1+\alpha)c}{(2+\alpha)a} |z| \leq |f'(z)| \leq 1 + \frac{(1+\alpha)c}{(2+\alpha)a} |z|$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. The results (3.27) and (3.28) are sharp for the function

$$(3.29) \quad f(z) = z - \frac{(1+\alpha)c}{2(2+\alpha)a} z^2.$$

COROLLARY 3.3. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$ and $a \geq c$. Then the unit disk \mathcal{U} is mapped onto a domain that contains the disk $|w| < r_1$, where r_1 is given by

$$(3.30) \quad r_1 = 1 - \frac{(1+\alpha)c}{2(2+\alpha)a}.$$

COROLLARY 3.4. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{W}_0(\alpha)$. Then

$$(3.31) \quad |z| - \frac{1+\alpha}{2(2+\alpha)} |z|^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq |z| + \frac{1+\alpha}{2(2+\alpha)} |z|^2$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. Furthermore

$$(3.32) \quad 1 - \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2+\alpha} \right) |z| \leq |f'(z)| \leq 1 + \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2+\alpha} \right) |z|$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. The results (3.31) and (3.32) are sharp for the function

$$(3.33) \quad f(z) = z - \frac{1 + \alpha}{2(2+\alpha)} z^2.$$

4. STARLIKENESS AND CONVEXITY

For $-1 < \alpha \leq 0$, the classes $\mathcal{V}(\alpha)$ and $\mathcal{W}(\alpha)$ become, respectively, the class of starlike functions of order α and the class of convex functions of order α . Naturally, therefore, we are interested in the starlikeness for functions belonging to the class $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ and the convexity for functions belonging to the class $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$. We begin by proving

THEOREM 4.1. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$. Then $f(z)$ is starlike of order δ ($0 \leq \delta < 1$) in the disk $|z| < r_2$, where

$$(4.1) \quad r_2 = \inf_{n \in \mathcal{N}} \left[\frac{(1-\delta)(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n}{(n+1-\delta)(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n} \right]^{1/n}.$$

PROOF. It is sufficient to prove that

$$(4.2) \quad \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right| < 1 - \delta$$

for $|z| < r_2$. Note that

$$(4.3) \quad \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n |a_{n+1}| |z|^n}{1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_{n+1}| |z|^n} \leq 1 - \delta$$

if and only if

$$(4.4) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1-\delta) |a_{n+1}| |z|^n \leq 1 - \delta.$$

By means of Theorem 2.3, we need only find the values of $|z|$ for which

$$(4.5) \quad |z|^n \leq \frac{(1-\delta)(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n}{(n+1-\delta)(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n} \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}),$$

which obviously completes the proof of Theorem 4.1.

COROLLARY 4.1. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{W}_0(\alpha)$. Then $f(z)$ is starlike of order δ ($0 \leq \delta < 1$) in the disk $|z| < r_3$, where

$$(4.6) \quad r_3 = \inf_{n \in \mathcal{N}} \left[\frac{(1-\delta)(2+\alpha)_n}{(n+1-\delta)(1+\alpha)_n} \right]^{1/n}.$$

Similarly, by applying Theorem 2.4 instead of Theorem 2.3, we have

THEOREM 4.2. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$. Then $f(z)$ is convex of order δ ($0 \leq \delta < 1$) in the disk $|z| < r_2$, where r_2 is given by (4.1).

COROLLARY 4.2. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{W}_0(\alpha)$. Then $f(z)$ is convex of order δ ($0 \leq \delta < 1$) in the disk $|z| < r_3$, where r_3 is given by (4.6).

5. FURTHER APPLICATIONS OF THEOREM 2.3 AND THEOREM 2.4

We deduce several interesting relationships between the various subclasses of \mathcal{A} as further consequences of Theorem 2.3 and Theorem 2.4. We first state

THEOREM 5.1. Let $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$. Then

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{W}_0\left(a, c; -\frac{2}{3+\alpha}\right).$$

The result is the best possible.

PROOF. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) belong to the class $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$. Noting also that

$$(5.2) \quad \frac{(2)_n(2+\alpha)_n}{(1)_n(1+\alpha)_n} \cong \frac{\left(2 - \frac{2}{3+\alpha}\right)_n}{\left(1 - \frac{2}{3+\alpha}\right)_n}$$

for $\alpha > -1$ and $n \in \mathcal{N}$, we thus find that

$$(5.3) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(2 - \frac{2}{3+\alpha}\right)_n (a)_n}{\left(1 - \frac{2}{3+\alpha}\right)_n (c)_n} \left| a_{n+1} \right|$$

$$\cong \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2)_n(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n}{(1)_n(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n} \left| a_{n+1} \right| \cong 1,$$

by Theorem 2.4. This implies that

$$f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_0 \left(a, c; -\frac{2}{3+\alpha} \right),$$

and, since the result is the best possible for the function $f(z)$ given by (3.29), we have completed the proof of Theorem 5.1.

COROLLARY 5.1.

$$(5.4) \quad \mathcal{V}_0(\alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}_0 \left(-\frac{2}{3+\alpha} \right).$$

The result is the best possible for the function $f(z)$ given by (3.33).

THEOREM 5.2. Let $(a)_n/(c)_n > 0$. Then, if $a \geq c$,

$$(5.5) \quad \mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}_0(\alpha),$$

and, if $a < c$,

$$(5.6) \quad \mathcal{V}_0(a, c; \alpha) \supset \mathcal{V}_0(\alpha).$$

PROOF. Note that $(a)_n/(c)_n$ is an increasing function of n if $a \geq c$, and is decreasing in n if $a < c$. By using Theorem 2.4 and Corollary 2.6, we complete the proof of Theorem 5.2.

Similarly, we have

THEOREM 5.3. Let $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$. Then, if $a \geq c$,

$$(5.7) \quad \mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{W}_0(\alpha),$$

and, if $a < c$,

$$(5.8) \quad \mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha) \supset \mathcal{W}_0(\alpha).$$

6. SUBCLASSES OF $\mathcal{T}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ AND $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ WITH FIXED FINITELY MANY COEFFICIENTS

We introduce the subclasses $\mathcal{T}_k(a, c; \alpha)$ and $\mathcal{W}_k(a, c; \alpha)$ of analytic functions with fixed finitely many coefficients. In view of Corollary 2.3, we denote by $\mathcal{T}_k(a, c; \alpha)$ the subclass of $\mathcal{T}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ consisting of functions of the form

$$(6.1) \quad f(z) = z - \sum_{i=1}^k A_i p_i z^{i+1} - \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} a_{n+1} z^{n+1} \quad (a_{n+1} \geq 0),$$

where

$$(6.2) \quad A_i = \frac{(1+\alpha)_i (c)_i}{(2+\alpha)_i (a)_i}, \quad 0 \leq p_i \leq 1 \quad (i = 1, \dots, k),$$

$$(a)_n / (c)_n > 0, \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \leq 1.$$

In view of Corollary 2.5, we also denote by $\mathcal{W}_k(a, c; \alpha)$ the subclass of $\mathcal{W}_0(a, c; \alpha)$ consisting of functions of the form

$$(6.3) \quad f(z) = z - \sum_{i=1}^k B_i p_i z^{i+1} - \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} a_{n+1} z^{n+1} \quad (a_{n+1} \geq 0),$$

where

$$(6.4) \quad B_i = \frac{(1)_i (1+\alpha)_i (c)_i}{(2)_i (2+\alpha)_i (a)_i}, \quad 0 \leq p_i \leq 1 \quad (i = 1, \dots, k),$$

$$(a)_n / (c)_n > 0, \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \leq 1.$$

Moreover, we define the classes $\mathcal{V}_k(\alpha)$ and $\mathcal{W}_k(\alpha)$ by

$$(6.5) \quad \mathcal{V}_k(\alpha) = \mathcal{V}_k(a, a; \alpha)$$

and

$$(6.6) \quad \mathcal{W}_k(\alpha) = \mathcal{W}_k(a, a; \alpha).$$

THEOREM 6.1. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (6.1). Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_k(a, c; \alpha)$ if and only if

$$(6.7) \quad \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n}{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n} a_{n+1} \leq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i.$$

The result (6.7) is sharp.

PROOF. Putting

$$(6.8) \quad a_i = A_i p_i \quad (i = 1, \dots, k)$$

in (2.14), we have (6.7). Further, the result (6.7) is sharp for the function of the form

$$(6.9) \quad f(z) = z - \sum_{i=1}^k A_i p_i z^{i+1} - \frac{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \right)}{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \geq k+1).$$

COROLLARY 6.1. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (6.1) with $a = c$. Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_k(\alpha)$ if and only if

$$(6.10) \quad \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{(2+\alpha)_n}{(1+\alpha)_n} a_{n+1} \leq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i.$$

The result (6.10) is sharp for the function

$$(6.11) \quad f(z) = z - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(1+\alpha)_i p_i}{(2+\alpha)_i} z^{i+1} \\ - \frac{(1+\alpha)_n \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \right)}{(2+\alpha)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \geq k + 1).$$

THEOREM 6.2. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (6.3). Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{W}_k(a, c; \alpha)$ if and only if

$$(6.12) \quad \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n}{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n} a_{n+1} \leq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i.$$

The result (6.12) is sharp for the function

$$(6.13) \quad f(z) = z - \sum_{i=1}^k B_i p_i z^{i+1} \\ - \frac{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \right)}{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \geq k + 1).$$

The proof of Theorem 6.2 is much akin to that of Theorem 6.1, and we omit the details involved.

COROLLARY 6.2. Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (6.3) with $a = c$. Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{W}_k(\alpha)$ if and only if

$$(6.14) \quad \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n}{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n} a_{n+1} \leq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i.$$

The result (6.14) is sharp for the function

$$(6.15) \quad f(z) = z - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(1)_i (1+\alpha)_i p_i}{(2)_i (2+\alpha)_i} z^{i+1} \\ - \frac{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \right)}{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \geq k + 1).$$

With the aid of Theorem 6.1 and Theorem 6.2, we can find the extreme points of the classes $\mathcal{V}_k(a, c; \alpha)$ and $\mathcal{W}_k(a, c; \alpha)$ by using the techniques detailed in Section 3.

THEOREM 6.3. The extreme points of the class $\mathcal{V}_k(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$ are

$$(6.16) \quad f_{k+1}(z) = z - \sum_{i=1}^k A_i p_i z^{i+1}$$

and

$$(6.17) \quad f_{n+1}(z) = z - \sum_{i=1}^k A_i p_i z^{i+1} \\ - \frac{(1+\alpha)_n (c)_n \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \right)}{(2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \geq k + 1),$$

where A_i is given by (6.2).

THEOREM 6.4. The extreme points of the class $\mathcal{W}_k(a, c; \alpha)$ with $(a)_n / (c)_n > 0$ are

$$(6.18) \quad f_{k+1}(z) = z - \sum_{i=1}^k B_i p_i z^{i+1}$$

and

$$(6.19) \quad f_{n+1}(z) = z - \sum_{i=1}^k B_i p_i z^{i+1} \\ - \frac{(1)_n (1+\alpha)_n (c)_n \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \right)}{(2)_n (2+\alpha)_n (a)_n} z^{n+1} \quad (n \geq k + 1),$$

where B_i is given by (6.4).

7. CHARACTERIZATION THEOREMS INVOLVING THE FUNCTIONAL $\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)$

Let $\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)$ denote a functional defined by

$$(7.1) \quad \mathcal{J}_\beta(f) = \frac{\beta + 1}{z^\beta} \int_0^z t^{\beta-1} f(t) dt$$

for $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ and for a real number $\beta > -1$. The functional $\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)$, when $\beta \in \mathcal{N}$, was studied by Bernardi [1]. In particular, the functional $\mathcal{J}_1(f)$ was considered earlier by Libera [5] and Livingston [6].

The following result will be required in our derivation of the characterization theorems involving the functional $\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)$:

LEMMA 7.1 (Jack [4]). Let $w(z)$ be regular in the unit disk \mathcal{U} with $w(0) = 0$. Then, if $|w(z)|$ attains its maximum value on the circle $|z| = r$ ($0 \leq r < 1$) at a point z_0 , we can write

$$(7.2) \quad z_0 w'(z_0) = m w(z_0),$$

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

We now state our first characterization theorem involving the functional $\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)$.

THEOREM 7.1. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.1) be in the class $\mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha)$. Then, for $\beta \geq \alpha > -1$, $\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)$ is also in the class $\mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha)$.

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

$$(7.3) \quad \frac{z[\mathcal{L}(a, c)\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c)\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)} = \frac{1 - (1+2\alpha)w(z)}{1 + w(z)} \quad [w(z) \neq -1].$$

Then it is clear that $w(0) = 0$.

Differentiating both sides of (7.3) logarithmically, we have

$$(7.4) \quad \frac{z^2 [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'' + z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'}{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'} - \frac{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)}$$

$$= - \frac{2(1+\alpha) z w'(z)}{[1+w(z)][1 - (1+2\alpha)w(z)]} .$$

Note that

$$(7.5) \quad z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]' = (\beta+1) \mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z) - \beta \mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f) ,$$

which readily yields

$$(7.6) \quad z^2 [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'' = (\beta+1) z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)]' - (\beta+1) z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]' .$$

Substituting from (7.5) and (7.6) into (7.4), we have

$$(7.7) \quad \frac{(\beta+1) z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)]'}{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'} - \frac{(\beta+1) \mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)}$$

$$= - \frac{2(1+\alpha) z w'(z)}{[1+w(z)][1 - (1+2\alpha)w(z)]}$$

or, equivalently,

$$(7.8) \quad \frac{(\beta+1) \mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)}{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'} \left[\frac{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)} - \frac{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)} \right]$$

$$= - \frac{2(1+\alpha) z w'(z)}{[1+w(z)][1 - (1+2\alpha)w(z)]} .$$

It follows from (7.5) that

$$(7.9) \quad \frac{(\beta+1) \mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)}{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'} = 1 + \frac{\beta \mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)}{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'}$$

$$= \frac{(\beta+1) - (1+2\alpha-\beta)w(z)}{1 - (1+2\alpha)w(z)} ,$$

which, in conjunction with (7.8), yields

$$(7.10) \quad \frac{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z)} = \frac{1 - (1+2\alpha)w(z)}{1 + w(z)} - \frac{2(1+\alpha)z w'(z)}{[1+w(z)][(\beta+1) - (1+2\alpha-\beta)w(z)]}.$$

Assume that there exists a point $z_0 \in \mathcal{U}$ such that

$$\max_{|z| \leq |z_0|} |w(z)| = |w(z_0)| = 1 \quad [w(z_0) \neq -1].$$

Then, by using Lemma 7.1, we can write

$$z_0 w'(z_0) = m w(z_0) \quad (m \text{ is real and } m \geq 1).$$

Applying Lemma 7.1 to $w(z)$ at z_0 , and putting $w(z_0) = e^{i\theta_0}$ ($i = \sqrt{-1}$), we observe that

$$(7.11) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z_0)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) f(z_0)} \right\} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1 - (1+2\alpha)w(z_0)}{1 + w(z_0)} \right\} \\ - \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{2(1+\alpha)m w(z_0)}{[1 + w(z_0)][(\beta+1) - (1+2\alpha-\beta)w(z_0)]} \right\} \\ = -\alpha - \frac{m}{\Delta} (1+\alpha)(\beta-\alpha)(1 + \cos \theta_0) \leq -\alpha,$$

where, for convenience,

$$(7.12) \quad \Delta = [(\beta-\alpha)(1 + \cos \theta_0) + (1+2\alpha-\beta)\sin^2 \theta_0]^2 \\ + \sin^2 \theta_0 [(\beta-\alpha) - (1+2\alpha-\beta)\cos \theta_0]^2.$$

Clearly, (7.11) contradicts the hypothesis that $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha)$. Hence $|w(z)| < 1$ for $z \in \mathcal{U}$, which implies that

$$(7.13) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{z [\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]'}{\mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f)} \right\} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1 - (1+2\alpha)w(z)}{1 + w(z)} \right\} \\ > -\alpha,$$

that is, that $\mathcal{J}_\beta(f) \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha)$. This evidently completes the proof of Theorem 7.1.

COROLLARY 7.1. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.1) be in the class $\mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha)$. Then, for $\beta \geq \alpha > -1$,

$$(7.14) \quad \mathcal{L}(a, c)\mathcal{J}_\beta(f) \in \mathcal{S}^* \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{J}_\beta(\mathcal{L}(a, c)f(z)) \in \mathcal{S}^*.$$

PROOF. The first assertion in (7.14) follows easily from Theorem 7.1. Noting that

$$(7.15) \quad \mathcal{L}(a, c)\mathcal{J}_\beta(f) = \mathcal{J}_\beta(\mathcal{L}(a, c)f(z)),$$

we have the second assertion in (7.14).

THEOREM 7.2. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.1) be in the class $\mathcal{W}(a, c; \alpha)$. Then, for $\beta \geq \alpha > -1$, $\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)$ is also in the class $\mathcal{W}(a, c; \alpha)$.

PROOF. Since

$$(7.16) \quad f(z) \in \mathcal{W}(a, c; \alpha) \Leftrightarrow zf'(z) \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha),$$

we need only prove that

$$(7.17) \quad z[\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]' \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha).$$

Indeed, with the aid of Theorem 7.1, we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) \in \mathcal{W}(a, c; \alpha) &\Leftrightarrow zf'(z) \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha) \\ &\Rightarrow \mathcal{J}_\beta(zf'(z)) \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha) \\ &\Rightarrow z[\mathcal{J}_\beta(f)]' \in \mathcal{V}(a, c; \alpha), \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of Theorem 7.2.

COROLLARY 7.2. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.1) be in the class $\mathcal{W}(a, c; \alpha)$. Then, for $\beta \geq \alpha > -1$,

$$(7.18) \quad \mathcal{L}(a, c) \mathcal{J}_\beta(f) \in \mathcal{H} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{J}_\beta(\mathcal{L}(a, c)f(z)) \in \mathcal{H}.$$

8. APPLICATIONS OF THE FRACTIONAL CALCULUS OPERATOR Ω^λ

From among the various definitions of fractional calculus (that is, fractional derivatives and fractional integrals) given in the literature (cf., e.g., [3, Chapter 13], [12], [15, p. 28 et seq.], and [18]; see also [9]), we choose to recall here the following definitions which were used recently by Owa [8] (and by Srivastava and Owa [17]):

DEFINITION 8.1. The fractional integral of order λ is defined, for a function $f(z)$, by

$$(8.1) \quad D_z^{-\lambda} f(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \int_0^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(z-\zeta)^{1-\lambda}} d\zeta,$$

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 $z - \zeta > 0$.

DEFINITION 8.2. The fractional derivative of order λ is defined, for a function $f(z)$, by

$$(8.2) \quad D_z^\lambda f(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\lambda)} \frac{d}{dz} \int_0^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(z-\zeta)^\lambda} d\zeta,$$

where $0 \leq \lambda < 1$, $f(z)$ 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 as in Definition 8.1 above.

DEFINITION 8.3. Under the hypotheses of Definition 8.2, the fractional derivative of order $n + \lambda$ is defined by

$$(8.3) \quad D_z^{n+\lambda} f(z) = \frac{d^n}{dz^n} D_z^\lambda f(z),$$

where $0 \leq \lambda < 1$, and $n \in \mathcal{N} \cup \{0\}$.

Following the lines of Owa and Srivastava [9], we introduce the linear operator Ω^λ defined by

$$(8.4) \quad \Omega^\lambda f = \Gamma(2-\lambda) z^\lambda D_z^\lambda f(z) \quad (\lambda < 1)$$

for functions $f(z)$ belonging to the class \mathcal{A} . Note that

$$(8.5) \quad \Omega^\lambda f = \mathcal{L}(2, 2-\lambda) f \quad (\lambda < 1)$$

for functions $f(z)$ defined by (1.1). Further, we define

$$(8.6) \quad \Omega f \equiv \Omega^1 f = z f'(z) = \mathcal{L}(2, 1) f$$

and

$$(8.7) \quad \Omega^n f = \Omega(\Omega^{n-1} f) = \mathcal{L}^n(2, 1) f \quad (n \in \mathcal{N}),$$

with, of course, $\Omega^0 f = f(z)$. Then it is easily observed that

$$(8.8) \quad \Omega^{n+\lambda} f = \Omega^n(\Omega^\lambda f) = \mathcal{L}^n(2, 1) \mathcal{L}(2, 2-\lambda) f = \Omega^\lambda(\Omega^n f)$$

for $\lambda < 1$ and $n \in \mathcal{N}$.

We begin by proving

THEOREM 8.1. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{V}_0(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha)$ for $\lambda < 1$. Then

$$(8.9) \quad \left| D_z^\lambda f(z) \right| \cong \frac{|z|^{1-\lambda}}{\Gamma(2-\lambda)} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2+\alpha} \right) |z| \right\}$$

and

$$(8.10) \quad \left| D_z^\lambda f(z) \right| \leq \frac{|z|^{1-\lambda}}{\Gamma(2-\lambda)} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2+\alpha} \right) |z| \right\}$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. The results (8.9) and (8.10) are sharp.

PROOF. Since $f(z) \in \mathcal{V}_0(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha)$, the definition of $\mathcal{V}_0(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha)$ and (8.4) give

$$(8.11) \quad \Omega^\lambda f = \mathcal{L}(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha) f \in \mathcal{V}_0(\alpha).$$

Now the assertions (8.9) and (8.10) of Theorem 8.1 follow immediately from (8.4) and Corollary 3.2.

The results (8.9) and (8.10) are sharp for the function

$$(8.12) \quad f(z) = z - \frac{(1+\alpha)(2-\lambda)}{2(2+\alpha)} z^2.$$

Similarly, we have

THEOREM 8.2. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.26) be in the class $\mathcal{W}_0(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha)$ for $\lambda < 1$. Then

$$(8.13) \quad \left| D_z^\lambda f(z) \right| \leq \frac{|z|^{1-\lambda}}{\Gamma(2-\lambda)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{2(2+\alpha)} |z| \right\}$$

and

$$(8.14) \quad \left| D_z^\lambda f(z) \right| \leq \frac{|z|^{1-\lambda}}{\Gamma(2-\lambda)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1+\alpha}{2(2+\alpha)} |z| \right\}$$

for $z \in \mathcal{U}$. The results (8.13) and (8.14) are sharp for the function

$$(8.15) \quad f(z) = z - \frac{(1+\alpha)(2-\lambda)}{4(2+\alpha)} z^2.$$

THEOREM 8.3. Let $\lambda < 1$. Then

$$(8.16) \quad \Omega^{1+\lambda} \mathcal{W}(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}(\alpha).$$

PROOF. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{W}(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha)$, then

$$\Omega^\lambda f = \mathcal{L}(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha) f \in \mathcal{W}(\alpha).$$

Hence we have

$$(8.17) \quad \Omega^\lambda \mathcal{W}(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{W}(\alpha).$$

Applying the linear operator $\mathcal{L}(2, 1)$ in (8.17), and using (1.4), we observe that

$$(8.18) \quad \mathcal{L}(2, 1)\Omega^\lambda \mathcal{W}(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}(\alpha),$$

which implies (8.16).

COROLLARY 8.1. Let $\lambda < 1$. Then

$$(8.19) \quad \Omega^{1+\lambda} \mathcal{W}_0(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}_0(\alpha).$$

COROLLARY 8.2. Let $\lambda < 1$. Then

$$(8.20) \quad \Omega^{1+\lambda} \mathcal{W}_k(2, 2-\lambda; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}_k(\alpha).$$

Next we prove

THEOREM 8.4. Let $\lambda < 1$. Then

$$(8.21) \quad \Omega^\lambda \mathcal{W}(1, 2-\lambda; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}(\alpha).$$

PROOF. Since $f(z) \in \mathcal{W}(1, 2-\lambda; \alpha)$ implies that $f(z) \in \mathcal{L}(2-\lambda, 1)\mathcal{W}(\alpha)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (8.22) \quad \Omega^\lambda \mathcal{W}(1, 2-\lambda; \alpha) &\subset \Omega^\lambda \mathcal{L}(2-\lambda, 1)\mathcal{W}(\alpha) \\ &= \mathcal{L}(2, 2-\lambda)\mathcal{L}(2-\lambda, 1)\mathcal{W}(\alpha) \\ &= \mathcal{L}(2, 1)\mathcal{W}(\alpha) = \mathcal{V}(\alpha), \end{aligned}$$

by using the properties of the linear operator involved.

COROLLARY 8.3. Let $\lambda < 1$. Then

$$(8.23) \quad \Omega^\lambda \mathcal{W}_0(1, 2-\lambda; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}_0(\alpha).$$

COROLLARY 8.4. Let $\lambda < 1$. Then

$$(8.24) \quad \Omega^\lambda \mathcal{W}_k(1, 2-\lambda; \alpha) \subset \mathcal{V}_k(\alpha).$$

Finally, we prove the following theorem involving generalized hypergeometric functions.

THEOREM 8.5. Let $\lambda < 1$. Then

$$(8.25) \quad z {}_{q+2}F_{q+1}(2, \dots, 2, 2; 1, \dots, 1, 2-\lambda; z) \\ \in \Omega^{q+1+\lambda}(\mathcal{S}^*(\tfrac{1}{2}) \cap \mathcal{H}).$$

PROOF. Note that

$$(8.26) \quad z {}_{q+2}F_{q+1}(2, \dots, 2, 2; 1, \dots, 1, 2-\lambda; z) \\ = \mathcal{L}^{q+1}(2, 1)\mathcal{L}(2, 2-\lambda)\phi(1, 1; z) \\ = \Omega^{q+1+\lambda} \phi(1, 1; z),$$

where $\phi(1, 1; z)$ is defined by (1.10). It is easy to show that

$$(8.27) \quad \phi(1, 1; z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\tfrac{1}{2}) \cap \mathcal{H},$$

which obviously completes the proof of Theorem 8.5.

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Department of Mathematics
University of Victoria
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2
Canada

Department of Mathematics
Kinki University
Higashi-Osaka, Osaka 577
Japan