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A New Subclass of Classes of P-Valent Starlike and Convex Functions with Coefficient Bounds

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ABSTRACT: *We will describeasubclass of p-valent analytic functions in this paper and will obtain sharp upper bounds of the functional* $|a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2|$ *for the analytic function* $f(z) = z^p + \sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} a_n z^n, |z| < 1$ *belonging to this subclass.*
KEYWORDS: *Univalent functions, Starlike functions, Close to convex functions and bounded functions.*
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I. Introduction :

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

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

which are analytic in the unit disc $\mathbb{E} = \{z: |z| < 1|\}$. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be the class of functions of the form (1.1), which are analytic univalent in $\mathbb{E}$.

In 1916, Bieber Bach ([7], [8]) proved that $|a_2| \leq 2$ for the functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$. In 1923, Löwner [5] proved that $|a_3| \leq 3$ for the functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$..

With the known estimates $|a_2| \leq 2$ and $|a_3| \leq 3$, it was natural to seek some relation between a_3 and ${a_2}^2$ for the class $\mathcal{S}$, Fekete and Szegö[9] used Löwner's method to prove the following well known result for the class $\mathcal{S}$.

Let $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$, then

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \begin{cases} 3 - 4\mu, if \ \mu \leq 0; \\ 1 + 2\exp\left(\frac{-2\mu}{1-\mu}\right), if \ 0 \leq \mu \leq 1; \quad (1.2) \\ 4\mu - 3, if \mu \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

The inequality (1.2) plays a very important role in determining estimates of higher coefficients for some sub classes $\mathcal{S}$ (See Chhichra[1], Babalola[6]).

Let us define some subclasses of $\mathcal{S}$.

We denote by S*, the class of univalent starlike functions

$g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n \in \mathcal{A}$ and satisfying the condition

$$Re\left(\frac{zg(z)}{g(z)}\right) > 0, z \in \mathbb{E}. \quad (1.3)$$

We denote by $\mathcal{K}$, the class of univalent convex functions

$h(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n z^n, z \in \mathcal{A}$ and satisfying the condition

$$Re\frac{((zh'(z))}{h'(z)} > 0, z \in \mathbb{E}.(1.4)$$

p-VALENT FUNCTION:

Multivalent functions and in particular p-valent functions, are a generalization of univalent functions.In the study of univalent functions, one of the fundamental problems is whether there exists a univalent mapping from a given domain E onto a given domain D. A necessary condition for the existence of such a mapping is that E and D have equal degrees of connectivity. If E and D are simply-connected domains whose boundaries contain more than one point, then this condition is also sufficient and the problem reduces to mapping a given domain onto a disc. In this connection, a special role is played in the theory of univalent functions on simply-connected domains by the S, class of functions f that are regular and univalent on the unit disc $E = \{z: |z| < 1\}$, normalized by the conditions $f(0) = 0, f^{'}(0) = 1$, and having the expansion

$$f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + - - -, z \in E$$

In the case of multiply-connected domains, mappings of a given multiply-connected domain onto so-called canonical domains are studied.In particular, p-valent functions can be defined as follow:
Let $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_p}$(p is a positive integer)denote the class of functions of the form

$$f(z) = z^p + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{p+k}\, z^{p+k}$$

which are analytic in the unit disc E. Clearly, $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_1} = \boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}$. A function $f(z) \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_p}$is said to be p-valent in E if it assumes no value more than p times in E.

p-VALENT STARLIKE FUNCTION:
A function$f(z) \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_p}$is said to be a p-valent starlike function in E if there exists a positive real number ρ such that

$$Re\left(\frac{zf^{'}(z)}{f(z)}\right) > 0$$

and

$$\int_0^{\pi} \left[Re\left(\frac{zf^{'}(z)}{f(z)}\right)\right] d\theta = 2p\pi, z = re^{i\theta} for$$

$$\rho < |z| < 1.$$

We denote the class of p-valent starlike functions by S_p^*. By $S_p^*(\beta)$, we denote the class of functions $f(z) \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_p}$satisfying the condition

$$Re\left(\frac{zf^{'}(z)}{f(z)}\right) > \beta; 0 \le \beta < p, z \in E$$

Note: p-valent starlike functions are also called p-valently starlike functions.
$f(z) \in S_p^*(\beta)$ is called p-valently starlike function of order β.
We introduce a new subclassas$\left\{\mathbf{f(z)} \in \boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}_p}; \frac{\left[\mathbf{z\{zf^{'}(z)\}^{'}}\right]^{'}}{\mathbf{p\{zf^{'}(z)\}^{'}}} \prec \frac{\mathbf{1+Az}}{\mathbf{1+Bz}}; \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{E}\right\}$ and we will denote this class as $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}_p^*$.
Symbol $\prec$ stands for subordination, which we define as follows:

Principle of Subordination: Let $f(z)$ and $F(z)$ be two functions analytic in $\mathbb{E}$. Then $f(z)$ is called subordinate to F(z) in $\mathbb{E}$ if there exists a function $w(z)$ analytic in $\mathbb{E}$ satisfying the conditions $w(0) = 0$ and $|w(z)| < 1$ such that $f(z) = F(w(z));\ z \in \mathbb{E}$ and we write $f(z) \prec F(z)$.

By $\mathcal{U}$, we denote the class of analytic bounded functions of the form $w(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n z^n, w(0) = 0, |w(z)| < 1$. (1.5)
It is known that $|d_1| \le 1, |d_2| \le 1 - |d_1|^2$. (1.6)

II. PRELIMINARY LEMMAS:

For $0 < c < 1$, we write $w(z) = \left(\frac{c+z}{1+cz}\right)$ so that

$$\frac{1+w(z)}{1-w(z)} = 1 + 2c_1 z + 2(c_2 + c_1^2)z^2 + - - - (2.1)$$

Here$|c_1| \le 1$,$|c_2| \le$ 1- $|c_1|^2$ (2.2)

III. MAIN RESULTS

<u>THEOREM 3.1</u>: Let $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}_p^*$, then

$$\left|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2\right| \leq \begin{cases} \dfrac{(A-B)p^3[(A-B)p-B]}{2(p+2)^2}-\mu\dfrac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4} \\ if\ \mu \leq \dfrac{[(A-B)p-(B+1)](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3} & (3.1) \\ \dfrac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} \\ if\ \dfrac{[(A-B)p-(B+1)](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3} \leq \mu \leq \dfrac{[1-B+(A-B)p](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3} & (3.2) \\ \mu\dfrac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}-\dfrac{(A-B)p^3[(A-B)p-B]}{2(p+2)^2} \\ if\ \mu \geq \dfrac{[1-B+(A-B)p](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3} & (3.3) \end{cases}$$

The results are sharp.

Proof: By definition of $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}_p^*$, we have

$\frac{\left[\mathbf{z}\{\mathbf{zf}'(\mathbf{z})\}'\right]'}{\mathbf{p}\{\mathbf{zf}'(\mathbf{z})\}'} = \frac{1+Az}{1+Bz}; w(z) \in \mathcal{U}.$(3.4)

Expanding the series (3.4), we get

$p^3z^{p-1}+a_{p+1}(p+1)^3z^p+\ a_{p+2}(p+2)^3z^{p+1}+\ ---\ =(1+c_1(A-B)z+(A-B)(c_2-Bc_1^2)z^2+---)(p^3z^{p-1}+pa_{p+1}(p+1)^2z^p+\ pa_{p+2}(p+2)^2z^{p+1}\ +---)$ (3.5)

Identifying terms in (3.5), we get

$a_{p+1} = \frac{c_1(A-B)p^3}{(p+1)^2}$(3.6)

$a_{p+2} = \frac{c_1{}^2(A-B)^2p^4+(A-B)(c_2-Bc_1^2)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}$(3.7)

From (3.6) and (3.7), we obtain

$$a_{p+2-}\mu a_{p+1}^2 = \frac{c_1{}^2(A-B)^2p^4+(A-B)(c_2-Bc_1^2)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}-\mu\ \frac{c_1{}^2(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4} \quad (3.8)$$

Taking absolute value, (3.8) can be rewritten as

$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{|c_2|(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}\ +\left|\frac{(A-B)^2p^4-B(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}-\mu\ \frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right||c_1|^2$(3.9)

Using (2.2) in (3.9), we get

$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(1-|c_1|^2)(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}\ +\left|\frac{(A-B)^2p^4-B(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}-\mu\ \frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right||c_1|^2$(3.10)

<u>Case I</u>:$\mu\ \leq \frac{[(A-B)p-B](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$

(3.10) can be rewritten as

$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(1-|c_1|^2)(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}\ +\left(\frac{(A-B)^2p^4-B(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}-\mu\ \frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right)|c_1|^2$

$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}\ +\left(\frac{(A-B)^2p^4-(B+1)(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}-\mu\ \frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right)|c_1|^2$(3.11)

<u>Subcase I (a)</u>: $\mu\ \leq \frac{[(A-B)p-(B+1)](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$

Using (2.2), (3.11) becomes

$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3[(A-B)p-B]}{2(p+2)^2}-\mu\frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}$(3.12)

<u>Subcase I (b)</u>: $\mu\ \geq \frac{[(A-B)p-(B+1)](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$. We obtain from (3.11)

$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}$(3.13)

<u>Case II</u>::$\mu\ \geq \frac{[(A-B)p-B](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$

Preceding as in case I, we get

$$\left|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2\right| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}\ -\left(\frac{(A-B)^2p^4+(1-B)(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}-\mu\ \frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right)|c_1|^2 \quad (3.14)$$

<u>Subcase II (a)</u>: $\mu\ \geq \frac{[1-B+(A-B)p](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$

(3.14) takes the form

$$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \left|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2\right| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}-\left(\frac{(A-B)^2p^4+(1-B)(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2}-\mu\ \frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}\right)$$

$$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \mu\frac{(A-B)^2p^6}{(p+1)^4}-\frac{(A-B)p^3[(A-B)p-B]}{2(p+2)^2} \qquad (3.15)$$

<u>Subcase II (b)</u>: $\mu \leq \frac{[1-B+(A-B)p](p+1)^4}{2(p+2)^2(A-B)p^3}$

Preceding as in subcase I (b), we get

$$|a_{p+2}-\mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)p^3}{2(p+2)^2} \qquad (3.16)$$

<u>Combining (3.12),(3.13), (3.15) and (3.16), the theorem is proved</u>.

Extremal function for (3.1) and (3.3) is defined by

$f_1(z) = (1+az)^h$ where

$$a = \frac{(A-B)p^3(p+2)^2-(p+1)^4((A-B)p-B)}{(p+1)^2(p+2)^2}$$

And

$$h=\frac{(A-B)p^3(p+2)^2}{(A-B)p^3(p+2)^2-(p+1)^4((A-B)p-B)}$$

Extremal function for (3.2) is defined by

$$f_2(z)=z\left(1+\frac{p^3z}{2(p+2)^2}\right)^{(A-B)}$$

Corollary 3.2: Putting $A=1, B=-1$ in the theorem, we get

$$\left|a_{p+2-\mu a_{p+1}^2}\right| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{p^3(2p+1)}{(p+2)^2}-\frac{4up^6}{(p+1)^4} \; if \mu \leq \frac{(p+1)^4}{2p^2(p+2)^2} \\ \frac{p^3}{(p+2)^2} \; if \; \frac{(p+1)^4}{2p^2(p+2)^2} \leq \mu \leq \frac{(p+1)^5}{2p^3(p+2)^2} \\ \frac{4up^6}{(p+1)^4}-\frac{p^3(2p+1)}{(p+2)^2} \; if \; \mu \geq \frac{(p+1)^5}{2p^3(p+2)^2} \end{cases}$$

Corollary 3.3: Putting $p=1$ in the theorem, we get

$$|a_{3-}\mu a_2{}^2| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{(A-B)(A-2B)}{18}-\mu\frac{(A-B)^2}{16} \; if \; \mu \leq \frac{8(A-2B-1)}{9(A-B)} \\ \frac{(A-B)}{18} \; if \; \frac{8(A-2B-1)}{9(A-B)} \leq \mu \leq \frac{8(A-2B+1)}{9(A-B)} \\ \frac{\mu(A-B)^2}{16}-\frac{(A-B)(A-2B)}{18} \; if \mu \geq \frac{8(A-2B+1)}{9(A-B)} \end{cases}$$

Corollary 3.4: Putting $A=1, B=-1, p=1$ in the theorem, we get

$$|a_3-\mu a_2^2| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}-\frac{\mu}{4} \; if \; \mu \leq \frac{8}{9} \\ \frac{1}{9} \; if \; \frac{8}{9} \leq \mu \leq \frac{16}{9} \\ -\frac{1}{3}+\frac{\mu}{4} \; if \; \mu \geq \frac{16}{9} \end{cases}$$

These estimates were derived by Keogh and Merkes [8] and are results for the class of univalent convex functions.

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