Annals of the University of Oradea, Fascicle: Ecotoxicology, Animal Husbandry and Food Science and Technology, Vol. XVIII/B 2019
Analele Universitatii din Oradea, Fascicula: Ecotoxicologie, Zootehnie si Tehnologii de Industrie Alimentara, Vol.XVIII/B 2019

ON DIFFERENTIAL SUBORDINATION RESULTS FOR P-VALENT FUNCTIONS

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Abstract

In this paper we derive some applications of first order differential subordination and superordination results involving a generalized multiplier transformations.

Key words: multiplier transformations, differential subordination, differential superordination.

INTRODUCTION

1.
Denote by U the open unit disc of the complex plane:

$$U = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}.$$

Let $\mathcal{H}$ be the class of analytic functions in U and for $a \in \mathbb{C}$ and n ∈ N let $\mathcal{H}[a,n]$ be the subclass of $\mathcal{H}$ consisting of functions of the form

$$f(z) = a + a_n z^n + a_{n+1} z^{n+1} + \dots,\ z \in U.$$

Let $\mathcal{A}(p,n)$ denote the class of functions $f(z)$ normalized by

$$f(z) = z^p + \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k z^k,\ (p, n \in \mathbb{N} := \{1,2,3,\dots\})$$

which are analytic in the open unit disc. In particular, we set

$$\mathcal{A}(p,1) := \mathcal{A}_p \text{ and } \mathcal{A}(1,1) := \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_1.$$

Let

$$\mathcal{A}_n = \{f \in \mathcal{H}(U),\ f(z) = z + a_{n+1} z^{n+1} + \dots\}$$

with $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A}$.

We denote by Q the set of functions f that are analytic and injective on $\overline{U} \setminus E(f)$, where

$$E(f) = \{\zeta \in \partial U : \lim_{z \to \zeta} f(z) = \infty\}$$

and are such that $f'(\zeta) \neq 0$ for $\zeta \in \partial U \setminus E(f)$.

Since we use the terms of subordination and superordination, we review here those definitions.

Let $f, F \in \mathcal{H}$. The function f is said to be subordinate to F or F is said to be superordinate to f, if there exists a function w analytic in U, with $w(0)=0$ and $|w(z)|<1$, and such that $f(z) = F(w(z))$. In such case we write $f \prec F$ or $f(z) \prec F(z)$.

If F is univalent, then $f \prec F$ if and only if $f(0)=F(0)$ and $f(U) \subset F(U)$.

Since most of the functions considered in this paper and conditions on them are defined uniformly in the unit disk U, we shall omit the requirement " $z \in U$ ".

Let $\psi : \mathbb{C}^3 \times \overline{U} \to \mathbb{C}$, let h be univalent in U and $q \in Q$. In [6] the authors considered the problem of determining conditions on admissible function ψ such that

(1.2) $$\psi(p(z), zp'(z), z^2p''(z); z) \prec h(z)$$

implies $p(z) \prec q(z)$, for all functions $p \in \mathcal{H}[a,n]$ that satisfy the differential subordination (1.2).

Moreover, they found conditions so that the function q is the "smallest" function with this property, called the best dominant of the subordination (1.2).

Let $\varphi : \mathbb{C}^3 \times \overline{U} \to \mathbb{C}$, let $h \in \mathcal{H}$ and $q \in \mathcal{H}[a,n]$. Recently, in [7] the authors studied the dual problem and determined conditions on φ such that

(1.3) $$h(z) \prec \varphi(p(z), zp'(z), z^2p''(z); z)$$

implies $p(z) \prec q(z)$, for all functions $p \in Q$ that satisfy the above differential superordination.

Moreover, they found conditions so that the function q is the "largest" function with this property, called the best subordinant of the superordination (1.3).

For two functions

$$f(z) = z^p + \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k z^k \text{ and } g(z) = z^p + \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} b_k z^k,$$

the Hadamard product of f and g is defined by

$$(f * g)(z) := z^p + \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty} a_k b_k z^k.$$

MATERIAL AND METHOD

2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

We begin our investigation by recalling here a generalized differential operator defined in [3].

Definition 2.1. [3] Let $f \in \mathcal{A}(p,n)$. For $m \in \mathbb{N}_0=\mathbb{N}\cup\{0\}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda \geq 0$, $l \geq 0$, we define the multiplier trasformations $I_p^m(\lambda, l)$ on $\mathcal{A}(p,n)$ by the following infinite series

(2.1) $$I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z) := z^p + \sum_{k=p+n}^{\infty}\left[\frac{p+\lambda(k-p)+l}{p+l}\right]^m a_k z^k.$$

It follows from (2.1) that

(2.2)

$$(p+l)I_p^{m+1}(\lambda,l)f(z) = [p(1-\lambda)+l]I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z) + \lambda z(I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z))'.$$

Remark 2.1 For p=1, l=0, $\lambda \geq 0$, the operator $I_1^m(\lambda,0) \equiv D_\lambda^m$ was introduced and studied by Al-Oboudi [1] which reduces to the Sălăgean differential operator [8] for λ = 1. The operator $I_1^m(1,l) \equiv I_l^m$ was studied recently by Cho and Srivastava [4] and Cho and Kim [5].

In this paper, we will derive several subordination results involving the operator $I_p^m(\lambda, l)$. In order to prove our main results, we also need the following result.

Lemma 2.1 [6] Let q be univalent in U, $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and suppose

$$\mathrm{Re}\left[1+\frac{zq''(z)}{q'(z)}\right] > \max\left\{0, -Re\,\frac{1}{\gamma}\right\}.$$

If h is analytic in U, with $h(0) = q(0)$ and

$$h(z) + \gamma z h'(z) \prec q(z) + \gamma z q'(z),$$

then $h \prec q$, and q is the best dominant.

3. MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 3.1. Let q be univalent in U, with $q(0) = 1$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^*$, m, $\beta \in \mathbb{N}_0=\{0, 1, 2, ...\}$ and suppose

$$\mathrm{Re}\left\{1+\frac{zq''(z)}{q'(z)}\right\} > \max\left\{0, -\frac{p+l}{\lambda}Re\,\frac{1}{\alpha}\right\}.$$

If $f \in \mathcal{A}(p,n)$ satisfies the subordination

(3.1)

$$\frac{I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p} + \frac{\propto}{z^p}\left(I_p^{m+1}(\lambda,l)f(z) - I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z)\right) \prec q(z) + \frac{\alpha\lambda}{p+l}zq'(z),$$

then

$$\frac{I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p} \prec q(z)$$

and q is the best dominant of (3.1).

Proof. We define the function

$$h(z) := \frac{I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p}. \tag{3.2}$$

Differentiating (3.2) with respect to z and using the identity (2.2) in the resulting equation we have

$$\frac{zh'(z)}{h(z)} = \frac{1}{\lambda}\left\{(p+l)\frac{I_p^{m+1}(\lambda,l)}{I_p^m(\lambda,l)} - \ [p(1-\lambda) + l + \lambda p]\right\}.$$

Therefore, we obtains

$$\frac{I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p} + \frac{\propto}{z^p}\left(I_p^{m+1}(\lambda,l)f(z) - I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z)\right) = h(z) + \frac{\alpha\lambda}{p+l}zh'(z).$$

The subordination (3.1) from the hypothesis becomes

$$h(z) + \frac{\alpha\lambda}{p+l}zh'(z) \prec q(z) + \frac{\alpha\lambda}{p+l}zq'(z).$$

We apply now Lemma 2.1 with $\gamma = \frac{\alpha\lambda}{p+l}$ to obtain the conclusion of the theorem. □

If we consider m = 0 in Theorem 3.1 we obtain the following result.

Corollary 3.1 Let q be univalent in U, with $q(0) = 1$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and suppose

$$\text{Re}\left[1 + \frac{zq''(z)}{q'(z)}\right] > \max\left\{0, -\frac{p+l}{\lambda} Re\,\frac{1}{\alpha}\right\}.$$

If $f \in \mathcal{A}(p,n)$ satisfies the subordination

$$(1-\alpha)\frac{f(z)}{z^p} + \alpha\frac{I_p^1(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p} \prec q(z) + \frac{\alpha\lambda}{p+l}zq'(z), \tag{3.3}$$

then

$$\frac{f(z)}{z^p} \prec q(z)$$

and q is the best dominant of (3.3).

We consider a particular convex function $q(z) = \frac{1+Az}{1+Bz}$ to give the following application to Theorem 3.1.

Corollary 3.2 Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, $A \neq B$ such that $-1 \leq B < A \leq 1$ and Re $\alpha > 0$.

If $f \in \mathcal{A}(p,n)$ satisfies the subordination

(3.4) $$(1-\alpha)\frac{I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p}+\alpha\frac{I_p^{m+1}(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p}\prec\frac{1+Az}{1+Bz}+\frac{\alpha\lambda}{p+l}\frac{(A-B)z}{(1+Bz)^2}$$

then

$$\frac{I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p}\prec\frac{1+Az}{1+Bz}$$

and $q(z)=\frac{1+Az}{1+Bz}$ is the best dominant of (3.4).

Taking $q(z)=\frac{1+z}{1-z}$ in Theorem 3.1 we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 3.3 Let $\alpha\in\mathbb{C}$ and Re $\alpha>0$. If $f\in\mathcal{A}(p,n)$ satisfies the subordination

(3.5) $$(1-\alpha)\frac{I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p}+\alpha\frac{I_p^{m+1}(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p}\prec\frac{1+z}{1-z}+\frac{\alpha\lambda}{p+l}\frac{2z}{(1-z)^2}$$

then

$$\frac{I_p^m(\lambda,l)f(z)}{z^p}\prec\frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

and $q(z)=\frac{1+z}{1-z}$ is the best dominant of (3.5).

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