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INCLUSION AND NEIGHBORHOOD PROPERTIES OF CERTAIN SUBCLASSES OF ANALYTIC AND MULTIVALENT FUNCTIONS OF COMPLEX ORDER

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Abstract

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Abstract

In the present paper, the authors prove several inclusion relations associated with the (n, δ) -neighborhoods of certain subclasses of p -valently analytic functions of complex order, which are introduced here by means of a family of extended multiplier transformations. Special cases of some of these inclusion relations are shown to yield known results.

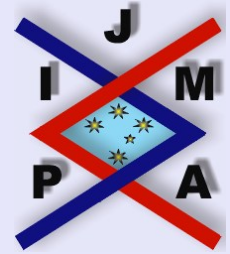
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1. Introduction, Definitions and Preliminaries

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

$$(1.1) \quad f(z) = z^p - \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} a_{\tau} z^{\tau}$$

$$(a_{\tau} \geq 0; n, p \in \mathbb{N} := \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}),$$

which are *analytic* and *p-valent* in the open unit disk

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

Analogous to the multiplier transformation on \mathcal{A} , the operator $I_p(r, \mu)$, given on $\mathcal{A}_p(1)$ by

$$I_p(r, \mu)f(z) := z^p - \sum_{\tau=p+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tau + \mu}{p + \mu}\right)^r a_{\tau} z^{\tau}$$

$$(\mu \geq 0; r \in \mathbb{Z}; f \in \mathcal{A}_p(1)),$$

was studied by Kumar *et al.* [6]. It is easily verified that

$$(p + \mu)I_p(r + 1, \mu)f(z) = z[I_p(r, \mu)f(z)]' + \mu I_p(r, \mu)f(z).$$

The operator $I_p(r, \mu)$ is closely related to the Sălăgean derivative operator [11]. The operator

$$I_{\mu}^r := I_1(r, \mu)$$



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was studied by Cho and Srivastava [4] and Cho and Kim [3]. Moreover, the operator

$$I_r := I_1(r, 1)$$

was studied earlier by Uraleggadi and Somanatha [13].

Here, in our present investigation, we define the operator $I_p(r, \mu)$ on $\mathcal{A}_p(n)$ by

$$(1.2) \quad I_p(r, \mu)f(z) := z^p - \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tau + \mu}{p + \mu} \right)^r a_{\tau} z^{\tau}$$

$$(\mu \geq 0; p \in \mathbb{N}; r \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

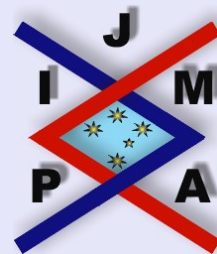
By using the operator $I_p(r, \mu)f(z)$ given by (1.2), we introduce a subclass $\mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$ of the p -valently analytic function class $\mathcal{A}_p(n)$, which consists of functions $f(z)$ satisfying the following inequality:

$$(1.3) \quad \left| \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{z[I_p(r, \mu)f(z)]^{(m+1)} + \lambda z^2[I_p(r, \mu)f(z)]^{(m+2)}}{\lambda z[I_p(r, \mu)f(z)]^{(m+1)} + (1 - \lambda)[I_p(r, \mu)f(z)]^{(m)}} - (p - m) \right) \right| < 1$$

$$(z \in \mathbb{U}; p \in \mathbb{N}; m \in \mathbb{N}_0; r \in \mathbb{Z}; \mu \geq 0; \lambda \geq 0; p > \max(m, -\mu); b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}).$$

Next, following the earlier investigations by Goodman [5], Ruscheweyh [10] and Altintas *et al.* [2] (see also [1], [7] and [12]), we define the (n, δ) -neighborhood of a function $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_p(n)$ by (see, for details, [2, p. 1668])

$$(1.4) \quad N_{n,\delta}(f) := \left\{ g \in \mathcal{A}_p(n) : g(z) = z^p - \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} b_{\tau} z^{\tau} \text{ and } \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \tau |a_{\tau} - b_{\tau}| \leq \delta \right\}.$$



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It follows from (1.4) that, if

$$(1.5) \quad h(z) = z^p \quad (p \in \mathbb{N}),$$

then

$$(1.6) \quad N_{n,\delta}(h) := \left\{ g \in \mathcal{A}_p(n) : g(z) = z^p - \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} b_{\tau} z^{\tau} \text{ and } \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \tau |b_{\tau}| \leq \delta \right\}.$$

Finally, we denote by $\mathcal{R}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$ the subclass of $\mathcal{A}_p(n)$ consisting of functions $f(z)$ which satisfy the inequality (1.7) below:

$$(1.7) \quad \left| \frac{1}{b} \{ [1 - \lambda(p - m - 1)] [I_p(r, \mu) f(z)]^{(m+1)} + \lambda z [I_p(r, \mu) f(z)]^{(m+2)} - (p - m) \} \right| < p - m$$

$$(z \in \mathbb{U}; p \in \mathbb{N}; m \in \mathbb{N}_0; r \in \mathbb{Z}; \mu \geq 0; \lambda \geq 0; p > \max(m, -\mu); b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}).$$

The object of the present paper is to investigate the various properties and characteristics of analytic p -valent functions belonging to the subclasses

$$\mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b),$$

which we have defined here. Apart from deriving a set of coefficient bounds for each of these function classes, we establish several inclusion relationships involving the (n, δ) -neighborhoods of analytic p -valent functions (with negative and missing coefficients) belonging to these subclasses.



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Our definitions of the function classes

$$\mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$$

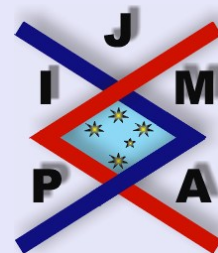
are motivated essentially by the earlier investigations of Orhan and Kamali [8], and of Raina and Srivastava [9], in each of which further details and closely-related subclasses can be found. In particular, in our definition of the function classes

$$\mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$$

involving the inequalities (1.3) and (1.7), we have relaxed the parametric constraint

$$0 \leq \lambda \leq 1,$$

which was imposed earlier by Orhan and Kamali [8, p. 57, Equations (1.10) and (1.11)] (see also Remark 3 below).



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2. A Set of Coefficient Bounds

In this section, we prove the following results which yield the coefficient inequalities for functions in the subclasses

$$\mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b).$$

Theorem 1. Let $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_p(n)$ be given by (1.1). Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$ if and only if

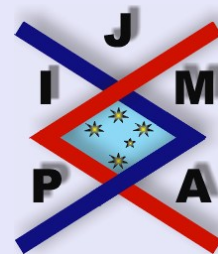
$$(2.1) \quad \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tau + \mu}{p + \mu} \right)^r \binom{\tau}{m} [1 + \lambda(\tau - m - 1)] (\tau - p + |b|) a_{\tau} \\ \leq |b| \left\{ \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p - m - 1)] \right\},$$

where

$$\binom{\tau}{m} = \frac{\tau(\tau - 1) \cdots (\tau - m + 1)}{m!}.$$

Proof. Let a function $f(z)$ of the form (1.1) belong to the class $\mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$. Then, in view of (1.2) and (1.3), we have the following inequality:

$$(2.2) \quad \Re \left(\frac{- \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tau + \mu}{p + \mu} \right)^r \binom{\tau}{m} (\tau - p) [1 + \lambda(\tau - m - 1)] a_{\tau} z^{\tau - m}}{\binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p - m - 1)] z^{p - m} - \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tau + \mu}{p + \mu} \right)^r \binom{\tau}{m} [1 + \lambda(\tau - m - 1)] a_{\tau} z^{\tau - m}} \right) \\ > -|b| \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$



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Putting $z = r_1$ ($0 \leq r_1 < 1$) in (2.2), we observe that the expression in the denominator on the left-hand side of (2.2) is positive for $r_1 = 0$ and also for all r_1 ($0 < r_1 < 1$). Thus, by letting $r_1 \rightarrow 1-$ through real values, (2.2) leads us to the desired assertion (2.1) of Theorem 1.

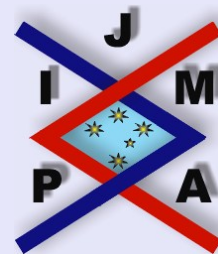
Conversely, by applying (2.1) and setting $|z| = 1$, we find by using (1.2) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{z[I_p(r, \mu)f(z)]^{(m+1)} + \lambda z^2[I_p(r, \mu)f(z)]^{(m+2)}}{\lambda z[I_p(r, \mu)f(z)]^{(m+1)} + (1 - \lambda)[I_p(r, \mu)f(z)]^{(m)}} - (p - m) \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{\sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tau+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{\tau}{m} [1 + \lambda(\tau - m - 1)](\tau - p)a_{\tau}}{\binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p - m - 1)] - \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tau+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{\tau}{m} [1 + \lambda(\tau - m - 1)]a_{\tau}} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|b| \left[\binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p - m - 1)] - \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tau+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{\tau}{m} [1 + \lambda(\tau - m - 1)]a_{\tau} \right]}{\binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p - m - 1)] - \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tau+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{\tau}{m} [1 + \lambda(\tau - m - 1)]a_{\tau}} \\ &= |b|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by the maximum modulus principle, we infer that $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$, which completes the proof of Theorem 1. \square

Remark 1. In the special case when

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} m &= 0, \quad p = 1, \quad b = \beta\gamma \quad (0 < \beta \leq 1; \gamma \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}), \\ r &= \Omega \quad (\Omega \in \mathbb{N}_0 := \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}), \quad \tau = k + 1, \quad \text{and} \quad \mu = 0, \end{aligned}$$



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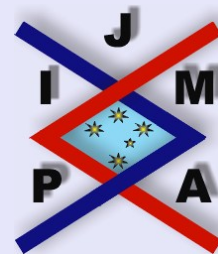
Theorem 1 corresponds to a result given earlier by Orhan and Kamali [8, p. 57, Lemma 1].

By using the same arguments as in the proof of Theorem 1, we can establish Theorem 2 below.

Theorem 2. Let $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_p(n)$ be given by (1.1). Then $f(z) \in \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$ if and only if

$$(2.4) \quad \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tau + \mu}{p + \mu} \right)^r \binom{\tau}{m} (\tau - m) [1 + \lambda(\tau - p)] a_{\tau} \\ \leq (p - m) \left[\frac{|b| - 1}{m!} + \binom{p}{m} \right].$$

Remark 2. Making use of the same parametric substitutions as mentioned above in (2.3), Theorem 2 yields another known result due to Orhan and Kamali [8, p. 58, Lemma 2].



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3. Inclusion Relationships Involving the (n, δ) -Neighborhoods

In this section, we establish several inclusion relationships for the function classes

$$\mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$$

involving the (n, δ) -neighborhood defined by (1.6).

Theorem 3. *If*

$$(3.1) \quad \delta := \frac{|b|(n+p) \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p-m-1)]}{(n+|b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n+p-m-1)]} \quad (p > |b|),$$

then

$$(3.2) \quad \mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b) \subset N_{n,\delta}(h).$$

Proof. Let $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$. Then, in view of the assertion (2.1) of Theorem 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (n+|b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n+p-m-1)] \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} a_{\tau} \\ \leq |b| \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p-m-1)], \end{aligned}$$



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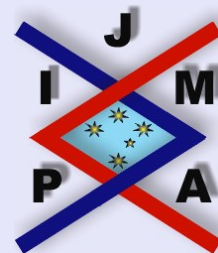
which yields

$$(3.3) \quad \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} a_{\tau} \leq \frac{|b| \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p - m - 1)]}{(n + |b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n + p - m - 1)]}.$$

Applying the assertion (2.1) of Theorem 1 again, in conjunction with (3.3), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n + p - m - 1)] \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \tau a_{\tau} \\ & \leq |b| \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p - m - 1)] + (p - |b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \\ & \quad \cdot \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n + p - m - 1)] \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} a_{\tau} \\ & \leq |b| \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p - m - 1)] + (p - |b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \\ & \quad \cdot \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n + p - m - 1)] \\ & \quad \cdot \frac{|b| \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p - m - 1)]}{(n + |b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n + p - m - 1)]} \\ & = |b| \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p - m - 1)] \left(\frac{n+p}{n + |b|}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence



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$$(3.4) \quad \sum_{\tau=n+p} \tau a_{\tau} \leq \frac{|b|(n+p) \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p-m-1)]}{(n+|b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n+p-m-1)]}$$

$$=: \delta \quad (p > |b|),$$

which, by virtue of (1.6), establishes the inclusion relation (3.2) of Theorem 3. \square

Analogously, by applying the assertion (2.4) of Theorem 2 instead of the assertion (2.1) of Theorem 1 to functions in the class $\mathcal{R}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$, we can prove the following inclusion relationship.

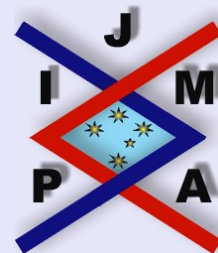
Theorem 4. *If*

$$(3.5) \quad \delta = \frac{(p-m) \left[\frac{|b|-1}{m!} + \binom{p}{m} \right]}{\left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p-1}{m} (1 + \lambda n)} \quad \left(\lambda > \frac{1}{p} \right),$$

then

$$(3.6) \quad \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b) \subset N_{n,\delta}(h).$$

Remark 3. Applying the parametric substitutions listed in (2.3), Theorem 3 and Theorem 4 would yield the known results due to Orhan and Kamali [8, p. 58, Theorem 1; p. 59, Theorem 2]. Incidentally, just as we indicated in Section 1 above, the condition $\lambda > 1$ is needed in the proof of one of these known results [8, p. 59, Theorem 2]. This implies that the constraint $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ in [8, p. 57, Equations (1.10) and (1.11)] should be replaced by the less stringent constraint $\lambda \geq 0$.



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4. Further Neighborhood Properties

In this last section, we determine the neighborhood properties for each of the following (slightly modified) function classes:

$$\mathcal{S}_{n,m}^{p,\alpha}(\mu, r, \lambda, b) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^{p,\alpha}(\mu, r, \lambda, b).$$

Here the class $\mathcal{S}_{n,m}^{p,\alpha}(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$ consists of functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_p(n)$ for which there exists another function $g(z) \in \mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$ such that

$$(4.1) \quad \left| \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} - 1 \right| < p - \alpha \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}; 0 \leq \alpha < p)$$

Analogously, the class $\mathcal{R}_{n,m}^{p,\alpha}(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$ consists of functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_p(n)$ for which there exists another function $g(z) \in \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$ satisfying the inequality (4.1).

Theorem 5. Let $g(z) \in \mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$. Suppose also that

$$(4.2) \quad \alpha = p - \frac{\delta}{n+p} \cdot \left[\frac{(n+|b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu} \right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n+p-m-1)]}{(n+|b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu} \right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n+p-m-1)] - |b| \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p-m-1)]} \right].$$

Then

$$(4.3) \quad N_{n,\delta}(g) \subset \mathcal{S}_{n,m}^{p,\alpha}(\mu, r, \lambda, b).$$



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Proof. Suppose that $f(z) \in N_{n,\delta}(g)$. We then find from (1.4) that

$$(4.4) \quad \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} \tau |a_{\tau} - b_{\tau}| \leq \delta,$$

which readily implies the following coefficient inequality:

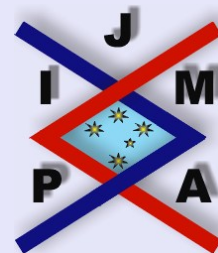
$$(4.5) \quad \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} |a_{\tau} - b_{\tau}| \leq \frac{\delta}{n+p} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Next, since $g \in \mathcal{S}_{n,m}^p(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$, we have

$$(4.6) \quad \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} b_{\tau} \leq \frac{|b| \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p-m-1)]}{(n+|b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n+p-m-1)]},$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} - 1 \right| &< \frac{\sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} |a_{\tau} - b_{\tau}|}{1 - \sum_{\tau=n+p}^{\infty} b_{\tau}} \\ &\leq \frac{\delta}{n+p} \left[1 - \frac{|b| \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p-m-1)]}{(n+|b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n+p-m-1)]} \right]^{-1} \\ &= \frac{\delta}{n+p} \left[\frac{(n+|b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n+p-m-1)]}{(n+|b|) \left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r \binom{n+p}{m} [1 + \lambda(n+p-m-1)] - |b| \binom{p}{m} [1 + \lambda(p-m-1)]} \right] \\ &= p - \alpha, \end{aligned}$$



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provided that α is given precisely by (4.2). Thus, by definition, $f \in \mathcal{S}_{n,m}^{p,\alpha}(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$ for α given by (4.2). This evidently completes the proof of Theorem 5. \square

The proof of Theorem 6 below is much similar to that of Theorem 5; hence the proof of Theorem 6 is being omitted.

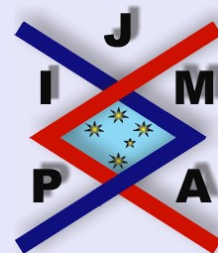
Theorem 6. Let $g(z) \in \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^{p,\alpha}(\mu, r, \lambda, b)$. Suppose also that

$$(4.7) \quad \alpha = p - \frac{\delta}{n+p} \\ \times \left[\frac{\left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r (n+p-m)(1+\lambda n)}{\left(\frac{n+p+\mu}{p+\mu}\right)^r (n+p-m)(1+\lambda n) - (p-m) \left[\frac{|b|-1}{m!} + \binom{p}{m} \right]} \right].$$

Then

$$(4.8) \quad N_{n,\delta}(g) \subset \mathcal{R}_{n,m}^{p,\alpha}(\mu, r, \lambda, b).$$

Remark 4. Applying the parametric substitutions listed in (2.3), Theorem 5 and Theorem 6 would yield the known results due to Orhan and Kamali [8, p. 60, Theorem 3; p. 61, Theorem 4].



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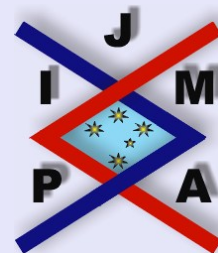
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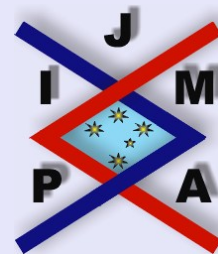


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