

PROBLEMS AND PROPERTIES OF A NEW DIFFERENTIAL OPERATOR

(Masalah dan Sifat-sifat suatu Pengoperasi Pembeza Baharu)

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we introduce and study a new differential operator defined in the open unit disc $U = \{z : z \in C \wedge |z| < 1\}$. Using this operator, we then introduce a new subclass of analytic functions $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$. Moreover, we discuss coefficient estimates, growth and distortion theorems and inclusion properties for the functions belonging to the class $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$.

Keywords: Analytic functions; convex functions; differential operator

ABSTRAK

Dalam makalah ini, pengoperasi pembeza baharu dalam cakera unit $U = \{z : z \in C \wedge |z| < 1\}$ diperkenalkan dan dikaji. Dengan menggunakan pengoperasi ini, subkelas baru fungsi analisis $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$ diperkenalkan. Malah anggaran pekali, teorem pertumbuhan dan erotan, dan sifat rangkuman untuk kelas $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$ turut dibincangkan.

Kata kunci: Fungsi analisis; fungsi cembung; pengoperasi pembeza

1. Introduction and Preliminaries

Let A denote the class of functions $f(z)$ of the form

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k, \quad (1)$$

which are analytic and normalised (in usual sense) in the open unit disc $U = \{z : z \in C \wedge |z| < 1\}$. For a function f in A , we define the following differential operator:

$$D^0 f(z) = f(z); \quad (2)$$

$$D^1 f(z) = \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta - \lambda}{\alpha}\right) f(z) + \left(\frac{\beta + \lambda}{\alpha}\right) z f'(z); \quad (3)$$

⋮

$$D^n f(z) = D_\lambda(D^{n-1} f(z)). \quad (4)$$

If f is given by (1), then from (4) we get

$$D^n f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right)^n a_k z^k \quad (5)$$

where $f \in A, n \in N_0$. This generalises many operators as follows.

(i) When $\alpha = 1, \beta = 0$, we get

$$D^n f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (1 + \lambda(k-1))^n a_k z^k$$

the so-called Al-Oboudi (2004) differential operator.

(ii) When $\alpha = 1, \beta = 0$ and $\lambda = 1$, we get

$$D^n f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k^n a_k z^k$$

the Sălăgean's (1983) differential operator.

(iii) When $\alpha = 2, \beta = 0$ and $\lambda = 1$, we get

$$D^n f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k+1}{2} \right)^n a_k z^k$$

a differential operator given by Uralegaddi and Somanatha (1992).

(iv) When $\beta = 1, \lambda = 0$ and replacing α by $\alpha + 1$, we get

$$D^n f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k + \alpha}{\alpha} \right)^n a_k z^k$$

the differential operator of Cho and Srivastava (2003).

(v) When $\beta = 0$ and replacing α by $\alpha + 1$, we get

$$D^n f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha + \lambda(k-1) + 1}{\alpha + 1} \right)^n a_k z^k$$

a well known differential operator of Aouf *et al.* (2009).

Let $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$ denote the subclass of A consisting of functions f which satisfy

$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{1 + \frac{1}{b}\left[(1-\mu)\frac{D^n f(z)}{z} + \mu(D^n f(z))' - 1\right]\right\} > 0, \quad (6)$$

where $D^n f(z)$ is given by (5).

This implies that it satisfies the following inequality

$$\left| \frac{(1-\mu)\frac{D^n f(z)}{z} + \mu(D^n f(z))' - 1}{(1-\mu)\frac{D^n f(z)}{z} + \mu(D^n f(z))' - 1 + 2b} \right| < 1 \quad (7)$$

where $z \in U; \mu \geq 0; n \in N_0; b \in C - \{0\}$.

We note that

$$(i) G_0(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b) = G(\lambda, b)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{f \in A : \operatorname{Re}\left\{1 + \frac{1}{b}\left[(1-\mu)\frac{f(z)}{z} + \mu(f(z))' - 1\right]\right\}, z \in U\} > 0,$$

$$(ii) G_n(0, 1, 1, 0, b) = G_n(b)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{f \in A : \operatorname{Re}\left\{1 + \frac{1}{b}\left[\frac{D^n f(z)}{z} - 1\right]\right\}, z \in U\} > 0,$$

$$(iii) G_n(1, 1, 1, 0, b) = R_n(b)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{f \in A : \operatorname{Re}\left\{1 + \frac{1}{b}\left[(D^n f(z))' - 1\right]\right\}, z \in U\} > 0,$$

$$(iv) G_0(0, 1, 1, 0, b) = G(b)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{f \in A : \operatorname{Re}\left\{1 + \frac{1}{b}\left[\frac{f(z)}{z} - 1\right]\right\}, z \in U\} > 0,$$

$$(v) G_0(1, 1, 1, 0, b) = R(b)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{f \in A : \operatorname{Re}\left\{1 + \frac{1}{b}\left[(f(z))' - 1\right]\right\}, z \in U\} > 0,$$

$$(vi) G_0(0,1,1,0,1-\alpha) = G_\alpha$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{f \in A : \operatorname{Re} \frac{f(z)}{z} > \alpha, 0 \leq \alpha < 1, z \in U\} > 0,$$

$$(vii) G_0(1,1,1,0,1-\alpha) = R_\alpha$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{f \in A : \operatorname{Re}(f(z))' > \alpha, 0 \leq \alpha < 1, z \in U\} > 0.$$

The class $R(b)$ was studied by Halim (1999), the class G_α by Chen (1974; 1975) and whereas the class R_α by Ezrohi (1965).

2. Coefficient Inequalities

In this section we find the coefficient inequality for the class $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$.

Theorem 1. *Let the function f defined by (1) satisfies the condition*

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| \leq |b| \quad (\mu \geq 0, n \in N_0, \alpha > 0, \beta + \lambda > 0). \quad (8)$$

Then $f \in G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$.

Proof. Suppose that the inequality (8) holds. Then we have for $z \in U$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| (1-\mu) \frac{D^n f(z)}{z} + \mu(D^n f(z))' - 1 \right| - \\ & \left| (1-\mu) \frac{D^n f(z)}{z} + \mu(D^n f(z))' + 2b - 1 \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| z^{k-1} \right| - \\ & \left| 2b + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| z^{k-1} \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| z^{k-1} - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2|b| - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| |z^{k-1}| \\
 & \leq \left\{ \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| |z^{k-1}| \right. \\
 & \left. - |b| \right\} \leq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

where $D^n f(z)$ is given by (5).

This implies

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| \leq |b|, \text{ which shows that } f \in G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b).$$

Corollary 1. *Let the function f defined by (1) be in the class $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$. Then we have*

$$|a_k| \leq \frac{|b|}{[1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n}, \quad k \geq 2.$$

Corollary 2. *Let the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 be satisfied. Then for $\beta = \lambda = 0$ and $\mu = 1$ we have*

$$|a_k| \leq \frac{|b|}{k}, \quad k \geq 2.$$

3. Growth and Distortion Theorems

A growth and distortion property for function f to be in the class $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$ is given as follows:

Theorem 2. *If the function f defined by (1) is in the class $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$, then for $|z| < 1$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
 |f(z)| & \leq |r| + \frac{|b||r|^k}{[1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n}, \\
 |f(z)| & \geq |r| - \frac{|b||r|^k}{[1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $f \in G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$, then by Theorem 1. We have

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| \leq |b|$$

\Rightarrow

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| \leq \frac{|b|}{[1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n}.$$

From equation (1) we have

$$|f(z)| = \left| z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k \right| \leq |z| + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| |z^k|.$$

Which implies

$$|f(z)| \leq |z| + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| |z^k|,$$

$$|f(z)| \leq r + \frac{|b|}{[1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n} r^k.$$

Similarly we can prove that

$$|f(z)| \geq r - \frac{|b|}{[1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n} r^k.$$

Theorem 3. Let the hypotheses of Theorem 1 be satisfied, then for $|z| < 1$,

$$|f(z)| \leq |r| + \frac{\alpha^n |b| |r|^2}{[1 + \mu][\alpha + \beta + \lambda]^n}$$

$$|f(z)| \geq |r| - \frac{\alpha^n |b| |r|^2}{[1 + \mu][\alpha + \beta + \lambda]^n}.$$

Proof. From Theorem 1 we have $f \in G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$ and hence

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| \leq |b|.$$

Since

$$[1 + \mu] \left[\frac{\alpha + \beta + \lambda}{\alpha} \right]^n \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| \leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| \leq |b|$$

we have

$$[1 + \mu] \left[\frac{\alpha + \beta + \lambda}{\alpha} \right]^n \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| \leq |b|.$$

From (1) we have

$$|f(z)| \leq |z| + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| |z^k| \leq |z| + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| |z^2|,$$

$$|f(z)| \leq |z| + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| |z^2|.$$

Which proves that

$$|f(z)| \leq |r| + \frac{\alpha^n |b| r^2}{[1 + \mu][\alpha + \beta + \lambda]^n}.$$

Similarly

$$|f(z)| = \left| z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k \right| \geq \left| z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| |z^k| \right|$$

$$|f(z)| \geq \left| z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| |z^2| \right|$$

shows that

$$|f(z)| \geq |r| - \frac{\alpha^n |b| r^2}{[1 + \mu][\alpha + \beta + \lambda]^n}.$$

Corollary 3. Let the hypotheses of Theorem 1 be satisfied, if $\alpha = \lambda = \mu = 1$, $\beta = 0$ then for $|z| < 1$, we have

$$|f(z)| \leq |r| + \frac{|b||r|^2}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$|f(z)| \geq |r| - \frac{|b||r|^2}{2^{n+1}}.$$

Theorem 4. If the function f defined by (1) is in the class $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$, then for $|z| < 1$, we have

$$|f'(z)| \leq 1 + \frac{k|b||r|^{k-1}}{[1 + \mu(k-1)]\left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha}\right]^n}$$

$$|f'(z)| \geq 1 - \frac{k|b||r|^{k-1}}{[1 + \mu(k-1)]\left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha}\right]^n}.$$

Proof. Let $f \in G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$, then by using Theorem 1 we have

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| \leq \frac{|b|}{[1 + \mu(k-1)]\left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha}\right]^n}.$$

Also

$$|f'(z)| = \left| 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k a_k z^{k-1} \right| \leq 1 + k \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| |z|^{k-1}$$

$$|f'(z)| \leq 1 + k \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| |r|^{k-1}.$$

This shows that

$$|f'(z)| \leq 1 + \frac{k|b||r|^{k-1}}{[1 + \mu(k-1)]\left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha}\right]^n}.$$

Similarly we can prove that

$$|f'(z)| \geq 1 - \frac{k|b||r|^{k-1}}{[1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n}.$$

3. Inclusion properties

The inclusion properties for the class $G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$ are given by the following theorem.

Theorem 5. *Let the hypotheses of Theorem 1 be satisfied. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} G_n(\mu_2, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b) &\subseteq G_n(\mu_1, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b) \\ G_n(\mu, \lambda_2, \alpha, \beta, b) &\subseteq G_n(\mu, \lambda_1, \alpha, \beta, b) \\ G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha_1, \beta, b) &\subseteq G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha_2, \beta, b) \\ G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta_2, b) &\subseteq G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta_1, b) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\alpha_2 \geq \alpha_1, \beta_2 \geq \beta_1, \mu_2 \geq \mu_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_1.$$

Proof. Let $f \in G_n(\mu_2, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$. Then by using Theorem 1 we have

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu_2(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| \leq |b|$$

if $\mu_2 \geq \mu_1$, implying that $1 + \mu_2(k-1) \geq 1 + \mu_1(k-1)$,

in such that

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (1 + \mu_2(k-1)) \left(\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right)^n \geq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (1 + \mu_1(k-1)) \left(\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right)^n.$$

This shows that

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu_1(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| \leq |b| \leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu_2(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| \leq |b|$$

or

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu_1(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha} \right]^n |a_k| \leq |b|.$$

Hence $f \in G_n(\mu_1, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$, which shows that $G_n(\mu_2, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b) \subseteq G_n(\mu_1, \lambda, \alpha, \beta, b)$.

Similarly, let $f \in G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha_1, \beta, b)$, then by using Theorem 1 we have $\alpha_2 \geq \alpha_1$. This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(1 + \frac{(\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha_1}\right)^n &\geq \left(1 + \frac{(\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha_2}\right)^n, \\ \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (1 + \mu(k-1)) \left(\frac{\alpha_1 + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha_1}\right)^n &\geq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (1 + \mu(k-1)) \left(\frac{\alpha_2 + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha_2}\right)^n, \\ \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + \mu(k-1)] \left[\frac{\alpha_1 + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha_1}\right]^k |a_k| &\leq |b| \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (1 + \mu(k-1)) \left(\frac{\alpha_2 + (\beta + \lambda)(k-1)}{\alpha_2}\right)^n \leq |b|.$$

This proves that $f \in G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha_2, \beta, b)$, and finally implies that

$$G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha_1, \beta, b) \subseteq G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha_2, \beta, b).$$

Employing a similar procedure we can prove that

$$G_n(\mu, \lambda_2, \alpha, \beta, b) \subseteq G_n(\mu, \lambda_1, \alpha, \beta, b)$$

and

$$G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta_2, b) \subseteq G_n(\mu, \lambda, \alpha, \beta_1, b).$$

For more details about coefficient bounds we refer to Joshi (2007), Aouf (1987), Silverman (1975), Raina (1997), and Owa and Aouf (1989), respectively.

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