

DIFFERENTIAL SUBORDINATION RESULTS FOR NEW CLASSES OF THE FAMILY $\mathcal{E}(\Phi, \Psi)$

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Received: 05 July, 2008

Accepted: 02 December, 2008

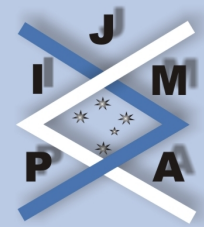
Communicated by: S.S. Dragomir

2000 AMS Sub. Class.: 34G10, 26A33, 30C45.

Key words: Fractional calculus; Subordination; Hadamard product.

Abstract: We define new classes of the family $\mathcal{E}(\Phi, \Psi)$, in a unit disk $U := \{z \in \mathbb{C}, |z| < 1\}$, as follows: for analytic functions $F(z), \Phi(z)$ and $\Psi(z)$ so that $\Re\left\{\frac{F(z)*\Phi(z)}{F(z)*\Psi(z)}\right\} > 0, z \in U, F(z)*\Psi(z) \neq 0$ where the operator $*$ denotes the convolution or Hadamard product. Moreover, we establish some subordination results for these new classes.

Acknowledgement: The work presented here was supported by SAGA: STGL-012-2006, Academy of Sciences, Malaysia.



Differential Subordination Results

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vol. 10, iss. 1, art. 8, 2009

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1. Introduction and preliminaries.

Let \mathcal{B}_α^+ be the class of all analytic functions $F(z)$ in the open disk $U := \{z \in \mathbb{C}, |z| < 1\}$, of the form

$$F(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^{n+\alpha-1}, \quad 0 < \alpha \leq 1,$$

satisfying $F(0) = 1$. And let \mathcal{B}_α^- be the class of all analytic functions $F(z)$ in the open disk U of the form

$$F(z) = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^{n+\alpha-1}, \quad 0 < \alpha \leq 1, \quad a_n \geq 0; \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

satisfying $F(0) = 1$. With a view to recalling the principle of subordination between analytic functions, let the functions f and g be analytic in U . Then we say that the function f is *subordinate* to g if there exists a Schwarz function $w(z)$, analytic in U such that

$$f(z) = g(w(z)), \quad z \in U.$$

We denote this subordination by $f \prec g$ or $f(z) \prec g(z)$, $z \in U$. If the function g is univalent in U the above subordination is equivalent to

$$f(0) = g(0) \quad \text{and} \quad f(U) \subset g(U).$$

Let $\phi : \mathbb{C}^3 \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and let h be univalent in U . Assume that p, ϕ are analytic and univalent in U and p satisfies the differential superordination

$$(1.1) \quad h(z) \prec \phi(p(z), zp'(z), z^2p''(z); z),$$

then p is called a solution of the differential superordination.

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An analytic function q is called a *subordinant* if $q \prec p$ for all p satisfying (1.1). A univalent function q such that $p \prec q$ for all subordinants p of (1.1) is said to be the best subordinant.

Let \mathcal{B}^+ be the class of analytic functions of the form

$$f(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad a_n \geq 0.$$

Given two functions $f, g \in \mathcal{B}^+$,

$$f(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad \text{and} \quad g(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n z^n$$

their convolution or Hadamard product $f(z) * g(z)$ is defined by

$$f(z) * g(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n z^n, \quad a_n \geq 0, b_n \geq 0, \quad z \in U.$$

Juneja et al. [1] define the family $\mathcal{E}(\Phi, \Psi)$, so that

$$\Re \left\{ \frac{f(z) * \Phi(z)}{f(z) * \Psi(z)} \right\} > 0, \quad z \in U$$

where

$$\Phi(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \varphi_n z^n \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \psi_n z^n$$

are analytic in U with the conditions $\varphi_n \geq 0, \psi_n \geq 0, \varphi_n \geq \psi_n$ for $n \geq 2$ and $f(z) * \Psi(z) \neq 0$.

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Definition 1.1. Let $F(z) \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^+$, we define the family $\mathcal{E}_\alpha^+(\Phi, \Psi)$ so that

$$(1.2) \quad \Re \left\{ \frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right\} > 0, \quad z \in U,$$

where

$$\Phi(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi_n z^{n+\alpha-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi_n z^{n+\alpha-1}$$

are analytic in U under the conditions $\varphi_n \geq 0$, $\psi_n \geq 0$, $\varphi_n \geq \psi_n$ for $n \geq 1$ and $F(z) * \Psi(z) \neq 0$.

Definition 1.2. Letting $F(z) \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^-$, we define the family $\mathcal{E}_\alpha^-(\Phi, \Psi)$ which satisfies (1.2) where

$$\Phi(z) = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi_n z^{n+\alpha-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(z) = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi_n z^{n+\alpha-1}$$

are analytic in U under the conditions $\varphi_n \geq 0$, $\psi_n \geq 0$, $\varphi_n \geq \psi_n$ for $n \geq 1$ and $F(z) * \Psi(z) \neq 0$.

In the present paper, we establish some sufficient conditions for functions $F \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^+$ and $F \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^-$ to satisfy

$$(1.3) \quad \frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \prec q(z), \quad z \in U,$$

where $q(z)$ is a given univalent function in U such that $q(0) = 1$. Moreover, we give applications for these results in fractional calculus. We shall need the following known results.



Lemma 1.3 ([2]). Let $q(z)$ be convex in the unit disk U with $q(0) = 1$ and $\Re\{q\} > \frac{1}{2}$, $z \in U$. If $0 \leq \mu < 1$, p is an analytic function in U with $p(0) = 1$ and if

$$(1 - \mu)p^2(z) + (2\mu - 1)p(z) - \mu + (1 - \mu)zp'(z) \\ \prec (1 - \mu)q^2(z) + (2\mu - 1)q(z) - \mu + (1 - \mu)zq'(z),$$

then $p(z) \prec q(z)$ and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.

Lemma 1.4 ([3]). Let $q(z)$ be univalent in the unit disk U and let $\theta(z)$ be analytic in a domain D containing $q(U)$. If $zq'(z)\theta(q)$ is starlike in U , and

$$zp'(z)\theta(p(z)) \prec zq'(z)\theta(q(z))$$

then $p(z) \prec q(z)$ and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.

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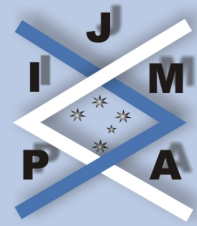


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2. Main Results

In this section, we verify some sufficient conditions of subordination for analytic functions in the classes \mathcal{B}_α^+ and \mathcal{B}_α^- .

Theorem 2.1. *Let the function $q(z)$ be convex in the unit disk U such that $q(0) = 1$ and $\Re\{q\} > \frac{1}{2}$. If $F \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^+$ and $\frac{F(z)*\Phi(z)}{F(z)*\Psi(z)}$ an analytic function in U satisfies the subordination*

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 - \mu) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right]^2 + (2\mu - 1) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] - \mu \\ & + (1 - \mu) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \left[\frac{z(F(z) * \Phi(z))'}{F(z) * \Phi(z)} - \frac{z(F(z) * \Psi(z))'}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \\ & \prec (1 - \mu)q^2(z) + (2\mu - 1)q(z) - \mu + (1 - \mu)zq'(z), \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \prec q(z)$$

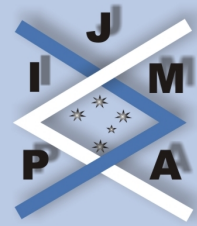
and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.

Proof. Let the function $p(z)$ be defined by

$$p(z) := \frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)}, \quad z \in U.$$

It is clear that $p(0) = 1$. Then straightforward computation gives us

$$(1 - \mu)p^2(z) + (2\mu - 1)p(z) - \mu + (1 - \mu)zp'(z)$$



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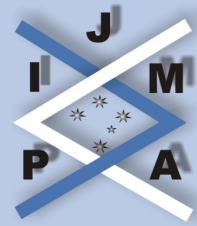
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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (1 - \mu) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right]^2 + (2\mu - 1) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] - \mu \\
 &\quad + (1 - \mu)z \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right]' \\
 &= (1 - \mu) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right]^2 + (2\mu - 1) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] - \mu \\
 &\quad + (1 - \mu) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \left[\frac{z(F(z) * \Phi(z))'}{F(z) * \Phi(z)} - \frac{z(F(z) * \Psi(z))'}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \\
 &\prec (1 - \mu)q^2(z) + (2\mu - 1)q(z) - \mu + (1 - \mu)zq'(z).
 \end{aligned}$$

By the assumption of the theorem we have that the assertion of the theorem follows by an application of Lemma 1.3. \square

Corollary 2.2. *If $F \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^+$ and $\frac{F(z)*\Phi(z)}{F(z)*\Psi(z)}$ is an analytic function in U satisfying the subordination*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(1 - \mu) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right]^2 + (2\mu - 1) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] - \mu \\
 &\quad + (1 - \mu) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \left[\frac{z(F(z) * \Phi(z))'}{F(z) * \Phi(z)} - \frac{z(F(z) * \Psi(z))'}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \\
 &\quad \prec (1 - \mu) \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right)^2 + (2\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right) \\
 &\quad \quad - \mu + (1 - \mu) \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right) \frac{(A - B)z}{(1 + Az)(1 + Bz)},
 \end{aligned}$$



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then

$$\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \prec \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right), \quad -1 \leq B < A \leq 1$$

and $\left(\frac{1+Az}{1+Bz} \right)$ is the best dominant.

Proof. Let the function $q(z)$ be defined by

$$q(z) := \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right), \quad z \in U.$$

It is clear that $q(0) = 1$ and $\Re\{q\} > \frac{1}{2}$ for arbitrary $A, B, z \in U$, then in view of Theorem 2.1 we obtain the result. \square

Corollary 2.3. If $F \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^+$ and $\frac{F(z)*\Phi(z)}{F(z)*\Psi(z)}$ is an analytic function in U satisfying the subordination

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 - \mu) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right]^2 + (2\mu - 1) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] - \mu \\ & + (1 - \mu) \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \left[\frac{z(F(z) * \Phi(z))'}{F(z) * \Phi(z)} - \frac{z(F(z) * \Psi(z))'}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \\ & \prec (1 - \mu) \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right)^2 + (2\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right) - \mu \\ & \quad + (1 - \mu) \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right) \left(\frac{2z}{1 - z^2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \prec \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right),$$

and $\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)$ is the best dominant.



Define the function $\varphi_\alpha(a, c; z)$ by

$$\varphi_\alpha(a, c; z) := 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} z^{n+\alpha-1}, \quad (z \in U; a \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}),$$

where $(a)_n$ is the Pochhammer symbol defined by

$$(a)_n := \frac{\Gamma(a+n)}{\Gamma(a)} = \begin{cases} 1, & (n=0); \\ a(a+1)(a+2)\cdots(a+n-1), & (n \in \mathbb{N}). \end{cases}$$

Corresponding to the function $\varphi_\alpha(a, c; z)$, define a linear operator $L_\alpha(a, c)$ by

$$L_\alpha(a, c)F(z) := \varphi_\alpha(a, c; z) * F(z), \quad F(z) \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^+$$

or equivalently by

$$L_\alpha(a, c)F(z) := 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} a_n z^{n+\alpha-1}.$$

For details see [4]. Hence we have the following result:

Corollary 2.4. *Let the function $q(z)$ be convex in the unit disk U such that $q(0) = 1$ and $\Re\{q\} > \frac{1}{2}$. If $\frac{L_\alpha(a, c)\Phi(z)}{L_\alpha(a, c)\Psi(z)}$ is an analytic function in U satisfying the subordination*

$$\begin{aligned} (1-\mu) \left[\frac{L_\alpha(a, c)\Phi(z)}{L_\alpha(a, c)\Psi(z)} \right]^2 + (2\mu-1) \left[\frac{L_\alpha(a, c)\Phi(z)}{L_\alpha(a, c)\Psi(z)} \right] - \mu \\ + (1-\mu) \left[\frac{L_\alpha(a, c)\Phi(z)}{L_\alpha(a, c)\Psi(z)} \right] \left[\frac{z(L_\alpha(a, c)\Phi(z))'}{L_\alpha(a, c)\Phi(z)} - \frac{z(L_\alpha(a, c)\Psi(z))'}{L_\alpha(a, c)\Psi(z)} \right] \\ \prec (1-\mu)q^2(z) + (2\mu-1)q(z) - \mu + (1-\mu)zq'(z), \end{aligned}$$

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then

$$\frac{L_\alpha(a, c)\Phi(z)}{L_\alpha(a, c)\Psi(z)} \prec q(z)$$

and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.

Theorem 2.5. Let the function $q(z)$ be univalent in the unit disk U such that $q'(z) \neq 0$ and $\frac{zq'(z)}{q(z)}$ is starlike in U . If $F \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^-$ satisfies the subordination

$$a \left[\frac{z(F(z) * \Phi(z))'}{F(z) * \Phi(z)} - \frac{z(F(z) * \Psi(z))'}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \prec a \frac{zq'(z)}{q(z)},$$

then

$$\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \prec q(z), \quad z \in U,$$

and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.

Proof. Let the function $p(z)$ be defined by

$$p(z) := \left[\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right], \quad z \in U.$$

By setting

$$\theta(\omega) := \frac{a}{\omega}, \quad a \neq 0,$$

it can easily be observed that $\theta(\omega)$ is analytic in $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$. Then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} a \frac{zp'(z)}{p(z)} &= a \left[\frac{z(F(z) * \Phi(z))'}{F(z) * \Phi(z)} - \frac{z(F(z) * \Psi(z))'}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \\ &\prec a \frac{zq'(z)}{q(z)}. \end{aligned}$$

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By the assumption of the theorem we have that the assertion of the theorem follows by an application of Lemma 1.4. \square

Corollary 2.6. *If $F \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^-$ satisfies the subordination*

$$a \left[\frac{z(F(z) * \Phi(z))'}{F(z) * \Phi(z)} - \frac{z(F(z) * \Psi(z))'}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \prec a \frac{(A - B)z}{(1 + Az)(1 + Bz)}$$

then

$$\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \prec \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right), \quad -1 \leq B < A \leq 1$$

and $\left(\frac{1+Az}{1+Bz}\right)$ is the best dominant.

Corollary 2.7. *If $F \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^-$ satisfies the subordination*

$$a \left[\frac{z(F(z) * \Phi(z))'}{F(z) * \Phi(z)} - \frac{z(F(z) * \Psi(z))'}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \right] \prec a \left(\frac{2z}{1 - z^2} \right),$$

then

$$\frac{F(z) * \Phi(z)}{F(z) * \Psi(z)} \prec \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right),$$

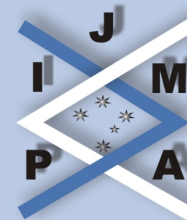
and $\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)$ is the best dominant.

Define the function $\phi_\alpha(a, c; z)$ by

$$\phi_\alpha(a, c; z) := 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} z^{n+\alpha-1}, \quad (z \in U; a \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}),$$

where $(a)_n$ is the Pochhammer symbol. Corresponding to the function $\phi_\alpha(a, c; z)$, define a linear operator $\mathcal{L}_\alpha(a, c)$ by

$$\mathcal{L}_\alpha(a, c)F(z) := \phi_\alpha(a, c; z) * F(z), \quad F(z) \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^-$$



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or equivalently by

$$\mathcal{L}_\alpha(a, c)F(z) := 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} a_n z^{n+\alpha-1}.$$

Hence we obtain the next result.

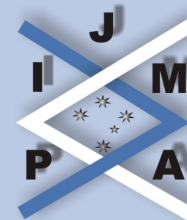
Corollary 2.8. *Let the function $q(z)$ be univalent in the unit disk U such that $q'(z) \neq 0$ and $\frac{zq'(z)}{q(z)}$ is starlike in U . If $F \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^-$ satisfies the subordination*

$$a \left[\frac{z(\mathcal{L}_\alpha(a, c)\Phi(z))'}{\mathcal{L}_\alpha(a, c)\Phi(z)} - \frac{z(\mathcal{L}_\alpha(a, c)\Psi(z))'}{\mathcal{L}_\alpha(a, c)\Psi(z)} \right] \prec a \frac{zq'(z)}{q(z)},$$

then

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_\alpha(a, c)\Phi(z)}{\mathcal{L}_\alpha(a, c)\Psi(z)} \prec q(z), \quad z \in U,$$

and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.



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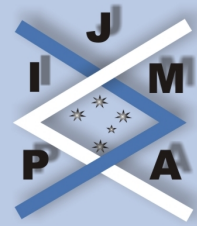


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3. Applications

In this section, we introduce some applications of Section 2 containing fractional integral operators. Assume that $f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi_n z^n$ and let us begin with the following definitions

Definition 3.1 ([5]). *The fractional integral of order α for the function $f(z)$ is defined by*

$$I_z^\alpha f(z) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^z f(\zeta)(z - \zeta)^{\alpha-1} d\zeta; \quad 0 \leq \alpha < 1,$$

where the function $f(z)$ is analytic in a simply-connected region of the complex z -plane (\mathbb{C}) containing the origin. The multiplicity of $(z - \zeta)^{\alpha-1}$ is removed by requiring $\log(z - \zeta)$ to be real when $(z - \zeta) > 0$. Note that, $I_z^\alpha f(z) = \left[\frac{z^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right] f(z)$, for $z > 0$ and 0 for $z \leq 0$ (see [6]).

From Definition 3.1, we have

$$I_z^\alpha f(z) = \left[\frac{z^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right] f(z) = \frac{z^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi_n z^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^{n+\alpha-1}$$

where $a_n := \frac{\varphi_n}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ for all $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, thus $1 + I_z^\alpha f(z) \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^+$ and $1 - I_z^\alpha f(z) \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^-$ ($\varphi_n \geq 0$). Then we have the following results.

Theorem 3.2. *Let the assumptions of Theorem 2.1 hold. Then*

$$\left[\frac{(1 + I_z^\alpha f(z)) * \Phi(z)}{(1 + I_z^\alpha f(z)) * \Psi(z)} \right] \prec q(z), \quad z \neq 0, \quad z \in U$$

and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.

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Proof. Let the function $F(z)$ be defined by

$$F(z) := 1 + I_z^\alpha f(z), \quad z \in U.$$

□

Theorem 3.3. *Let the assumptions of Theorem 2.5 hold. Then*

$$\left[\frac{(1 - I_z^\alpha f(z)) * \Phi(z)}{(1 - I_z^\alpha f(z)) * \Psi(z)} \right] \prec q(z), \quad z \in U$$

and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.

Proof. Let the function $F(z)$ be defined by

$$F(z) := 1 - I_z^\alpha f(z), \quad z \in U.$$

□

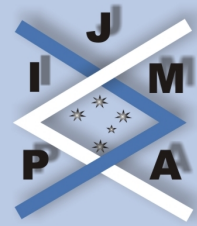
Let $F(a, b; c; z)$ be the Gauss hypergeometric function (see [7]) defined, for $z \in U$, by

$$F(a, b; c; z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n (1)_n} z^n.$$

We need the following definitions of fractional operators in Saigo type fractional calculus (see [8, 9]).

Definition 3.4. For $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta, \eta \in \mathbb{R}$, the fractional integral operator $I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta}$ is defined by

$$I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta} f(z) = \frac{z^{-\alpha-\beta}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^z (z-\zeta)^{\alpha-1} F\left(\alpha+\beta, -\eta; \alpha; 1-\frac{\zeta}{z}\right) f(\zeta) d\zeta,$$



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where the function $f(z)$ is analytic in a simply-connected region of the z -plane containing the origin, with order

$$f(z) = O(|z|^\epsilon)(z \rightarrow 0), \quad \epsilon > \max\{0, \beta - \eta\} - 1$$

and the multiplicity of $(z - \zeta)^{\alpha-1}$ is removed by requiring $\log(z - \zeta)$ to be real when $z - \zeta > 0$.

From Definition 3.4, with $\beta < 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta} f(z) &= \frac{z^{-\alpha-\beta}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^z (z - \zeta)^{\alpha-1} F(\alpha + \beta, -\eta; \alpha; 1 - \frac{\zeta}{z}) f(\zeta) d\zeta \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha + \beta)_n (-\eta)_n}{(\alpha)_n (1)_n} \frac{z^{-\alpha-\beta}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^z (z - \zeta)^{\alpha-1} \left(1 - \frac{\zeta}{z}\right)^n f(\zeta) d\zeta \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \frac{z^{-\alpha-\beta-n}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^z (z - \zeta)^{n+\alpha-1} f(\zeta) d\zeta \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \frac{z^{-\beta-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} f(\zeta) \\ &= \frac{\bar{B}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi_n z^{n-\beta-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$B_n := \frac{(\alpha + \beta)_n (-\eta)_n}{(\alpha)_n (1)_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{B} := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n.$$

Denote $a_n := \frac{\bar{B}\varphi_n}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ for all $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and let $\alpha = -\beta$. Thus,

$$1 + I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta} f(z) \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^+ \quad \text{and} \quad 1 - I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta} f(z) \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^- \quad (\varphi_n \geq 0),$$



and we have the following results

Theorem 3.5. *Let the assumptions of Theorem 2.1 hold. Then*

$$\left[\frac{(1 + I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta} f(z)) * \Phi(z)}{(1 + I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta} f(z)) * \Psi(z)} \right] \prec q(z), \quad z \in U$$

and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.

Proof. Let the function $F(z)$ be defined by

$$F(z) := 1 + I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta} f(z), \quad z \in U.$$

□

Theorem 3.6. *Let the assumptions of Theorem 2.5 hold. Then*

$$\left[\frac{(1 - I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta} f(z)) * \Phi(z)}{(1 - I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta} f(z)) * \Psi(z)} \right] \prec q(z), \quad z \in U$$

and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.

Proof. Let the function $F(z)$ be defined by

$$F(z) := 1 - I_{0,z}^{\alpha,\beta,\eta} f(z), \quad z \in U.$$

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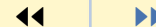
Differential Subordination Results

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vol. 10, iss. 1, art. 8, 2009

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issn: 1443-5756