

# On Starlikeness and Convexity of Certain Analytic Functions

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*Abstract.* Two subclasses  $S(\alpha, b)$  and  $C(\alpha, b)$  of the class  $A$  consisting of all analytic functions with  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f'(0) = 1$  in the open unit disk  $U$  are introduced. The classes  $S(\alpha, b)$  and  $C(\alpha, b)$  are the generalization classes of classes defined by H.Silverman (cf.[2]) and by T.Sekine and S.Owa (cf.[1]). The object of the present paper is to derive some coefficient inequalities for functions belonging to  $S(\alpha, b)$  and  $C(\alpha, b)$ . Also we consider some necessary conditions for  $f(z)$  belonging to the classes  $S(\alpha, b)$  and  $C(\alpha, b)$ . Some interesting examples for our results are also given.

## I. Introduction.

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

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

which are analytic in the open unit disk  $U = \{z : z \in \mathbb{C} \text{ and } |z| < 1\}$ .

A function  $f(z)$  in  $A$  is said to be starlike of order  $\alpha$  if it satisfies

$$\operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right) > \alpha$$

for some  $\alpha$  ( $0 \leq \alpha < 1$ ) and for all  $z$  in  $U$ . We denote by  $S^*(\alpha)$  the subclass of  $A$  consisting of all starlike functions  $f(z)$  of order  $\alpha$  in  $U$ .

Further, a function  $f(z) \in A$  is said to be convex of order  $\alpha$  if it satisfies

$$\operatorname{Re} \left( 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) > \alpha$$

for some  $\alpha$  ( $0 \leq \alpha < 1$ ) and for all  $z \in U$ . We denote by  $K(\alpha)$  the subclass of  $A$  consisting of such convex functions  $f(z)$  of order  $\alpha$  in  $U$ .

Let  $S(\alpha, b)$  denote the subclass of  $A$  consisting of functions  $f(z)$  which satisfy

$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha \quad (0 \leq \alpha < \operatorname{Re}(b) - |b - 1|)$$

for  $b \in \mathbb{C}$ .

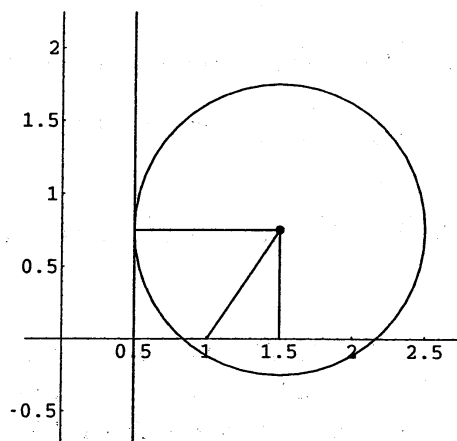


Figure 1: Image of  $\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha$ .

Let  $C(\alpha, b)$  denote the subclass of  $A$  consisting of functions  $f(z)$  which satisfy

$$\left| 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha \quad (0 \leq \alpha < \operatorname{Re}(b) - |b - 1|)$$

for  $b \in \mathbb{C}$ .

**Remark 1.** Letting  $b = b_1 + ib_2$ , the condition

$$0 \leq \alpha < \operatorname{Re}(b) - |b - 1|$$

shows that

$$0 \leq b_2^2 < (1 - \alpha)(2b_1 - (1 + \alpha)).$$

Therefore,  $b$  should be in the right half plane of the parabola.

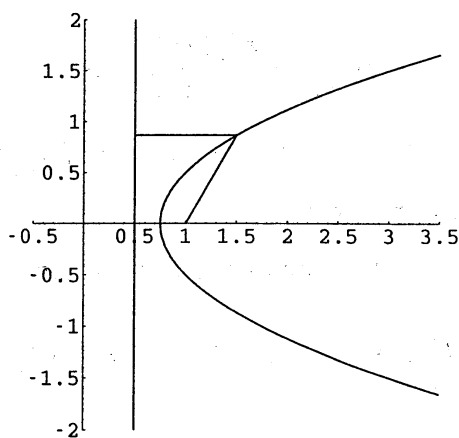


Figure 2: Range of  $b$ , that is,  $|b - 1| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha$ .

**Remark 2.** (1) In 1975, Silverman [2] has showed that if  $f(z) \in A$  satisfies

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - \alpha) |a_n| \leq 1 - \alpha,$$

then

$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right| < 1 - \alpha \quad (z \in U),$$

so  $f(z) \in S(\alpha, 1)$ .

(2) Sekine and Owa [1] have showed that

(i) if  $f(z) \in A$  satisfies

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - \alpha) |a_n| \leq 1 - \alpha$$

for  $1 \leq b \leq 2$ , then

$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < b - \alpha \quad (z \in U),$$

so  $f(z) \in S(\alpha, b)$ ,

(ii) if  $f(z) \in A$  satisfies

$$\sum_{n=2}^j (2b - n - \alpha) |a_n| + \sum_{n=j+1}^{\infty} (n - \alpha) |a_n| \leq 1 - \alpha$$

for  $b > 2$ , then

$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < b - \alpha \quad (z \in U),$$

so  $f(z) \in S(\alpha, b)$ ,

(iii) if  $f(z) \in A$  satisfies

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - \alpha) |a_n| \leq 2b - 1 - \alpha$$

for  $\frac{1 + \alpha}{2} < b < 1$ , then

$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < b - \alpha \quad (z \in U),$$

so  $f(z) \in S(\alpha, b)$ .

## II. Coefficient Inequalities.

We shall now prove the following theorems in a same way of Theorem 1 of Silverman [2], or Sekine and Owa [1].

**Theorem 1.** Let  $f(z) \in A$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{C}$  and  $0 \leq \alpha < \operatorname{Re}(b) - |b - 1|$ . If  $f(z)$  satisfies

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \{|n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\} |a_n| \leq \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|,$$

then

$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha,$$

that is,  $f(z) \in S(\alpha, b)$ .

*Proof.* For  $f(z) \in A$ , it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| &= \left| \frac{1 - b + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - b)a_n z^{n-1}}{1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^{n-1}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{b - 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - b)a_n z^{n-1}}{1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^{n-1}} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|b - 1| + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |n - b| |a_n| |z|^{n-1}}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| |z|^{n-1}} \\ &< \frac{|b - 1| + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |n - b| |a_n|}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|}. \end{aligned}$$

The last expression is bounded by  $\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha$  if

$$|b - 1| + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |n - b| |a_n| \leq (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha) \left( 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \right),$$

which is equivalent to

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \{|n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\} |a_n| \leq \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|.$$

Hence we have  $\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha$ , and the Theorem 1 is proved.  $\square$

**Remark 3.** If we take  $b = 1$  in Theorem 1, then we have Theorem 1 by Silverman [2]. Further, if we take some real  $b$  such that  $b > \frac{1 + \alpha}{2}$ , then we have Theorem 1 by Sekine and Owa [1].

**Corollary 1.** Let  $f(z) \in A$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{C}$  and  $0 \leq \alpha < \operatorname{Re}(b) - |b - 1|$ . If  $f(z)$  satisfies

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n\{|n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\} |a_n| \leq \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|,$$

then

$$\left| 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha,$$

that is,  $f(z) \in C(\alpha, b)$ .

*Proof.* It is well known that  $f(z) \in C(\alpha, b)$  if and only if  $zf'(z) \in S(\alpha, b)$ . Because, suppose that  $F(z) = zf'(z)$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{zF'(z)}{F(z)} - b \right| &= \left| \frac{z(f'(z) + zf''(z))}{zf'(z)} - b \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{f'(z) + zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - b \right| \\ &= \left| 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $zf'(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} na_n z^n$ , we may replace  $a_n$  with  $na_n$  in Theorem 1.

This completes the proof of Corollary 1. □

**Remark 4.** If we take  $b = 1$  in Corollary 1, then we have the result by Silverman [2]. And if we take some real  $b$  such that  $b > \frac{1 + \alpha}{2}$ , then we have the result by Sekine and Owa [1].

### III. Distortion Inequalities.

If we consider the function  $f(z) \in S\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$ , then

$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - \frac{3}{4} \right| < \frac{1}{2} \quad (z \in U).$$

Recently, Silverman [3] has given the function  $f(z) = z - \frac{1}{3}z^2$  which is in the class  $S\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$ .

But this function  $f(z)$  does not satisfy the coefficient inequality of Theorem 1. As we mention the above, the inverse of Theorem 1 is not true in general.

Now, let  $S_0(\alpha, b)$  be the subclass of  $S(\alpha, b)$  consisting of  $f(z)$  satisfying the coefficient inequality of Theorem 1. Further, let  $C_0(\alpha, b)$  be the subclass of  $C(\alpha, b)$  consisting of  $f(z)$  which satisfy the coefficient inequality of Corollary 1.

**Theorem 2.** If  $f(z) \in S_0(\alpha, b)$ , then

$$|z| - \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq |z| + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|^2 \quad (z \in U).$$

Equality holds for the function  $f(z)$  given by

$$f(z) = z + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} z^2 \quad (z = \pm|z|).$$

*Proof.* By the assumption  $f(z) \in S_0(\alpha, b)$ , we note that

$$\left\{ \min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha \right\} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \leq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \{|n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\} |a_n| \leq \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|,$$

that is,

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \leq \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha}.$$

Thus, using the preceding result, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)| &= \left| z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \right| \\ &\leq |z| + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| |z|^n \\ &\leq |z| + |z|^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \\ &\leq |z| + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)| &= \left| z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \right| \\ &\geq |z| - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| |z|^n \\ &\geq |z| - |z|^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \\ &\geq |z| - \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, if  $f(z) \in S_0(\alpha, b)$ , then we obtain

$$|z| - \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq |z| + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|^2.$$

Finally, taking the function

$$f(z) = z + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} z^2,$$

we have the equalities for  $z = |z|$ , and for  $z = -|z|$ , respectively.

This completes the proof of Theorem 2. □

For  $f'(z)$  of  $f(z)$  belonging to  $S_0(\alpha, b)$ , we have

**Theorem 3.** *If  $f(z) \in S_0(\alpha, b)$ , then*

$$1 - \frac{2(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|)}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z| \leq |f'(z)| \leq 1 + \frac{2(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|)}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z| \quad (z \in U).$$

*Equality holds for the function  $f(z)$  given by*

$$f(z) = z + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} z^2 \quad (z = \pm|z|).$$

*Proof.* By the assumption  $f(z) \in S_0(\alpha, b)$ , we note that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \{|n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\} |a_n| &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ n \left| 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha \right\} |a_n| \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ n \left| 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right| \right\} |a_n| + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha) |a_n| \\ &\leq \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\min_{n \geq 2} \left| 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha) |a_n| \leq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ n \left| 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right| \right\} |a_n| + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha) |a_n|.$$

This gives us that

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{n \geq 2} \left| 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| &\leq \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1| - (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \\ &\leq \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1| - (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha) \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} \\ &\leq \frac{(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|) \min_{n \geq 2} |n - b|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

that is, that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n| &\leq \frac{(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|) \min_{n \geq 2} |n - b|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} \times \frac{1}{\min_{n \geq 2} \left| 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right|} \\ &= \frac{2(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|)}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Because,  $\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b|$  has the minimum value when  $\operatorname{Re}(b)$  is the nearest  $n$ , and  $\min_{n \geq 2} \left| 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right|$  has the minimum value when  $\operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{b}{n} \right)$  is the nearest 1, in other words, when  $\operatorname{Re}(b)$  is the nearest

$n$ . Consequently, we have  $\frac{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b|}{\min_{n \geq 2} \left| 1 - \frac{b}{n} \right|} = 2$ .

In view the above, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} |f'(z)| &= \left| 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} \right| \\ &\leq 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| |z|^{n-1} \\ &\leq 1 + |z| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| \\ &\leq 1 + \frac{2(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|)}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |f'(z)| &= \left| 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} \right| \\ &\geq 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| |z|^{n-1} \\ &\geq 1 - |z| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| \\ &\geq 1 - \frac{2(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|)}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|. \end{aligned}$$



Consequently, if  $f(z) \in S_0(\alpha, b)$ , then we obtain

$$1 - \frac{2(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|)}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z| \leq |f'(z)| \leq 1 + \frac{2(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|)}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|.$$

Taking  $f(z)$  given by

$$f'(z) = 1 + \frac{2(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|)}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} z,$$

which is equivalent to

$$f(z) = z + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} z^2,$$

we see that the equalities in Theorem 3 are attained.  $\square$

Now, we give an example for Theorem 3.

**Example 1.** Let  $f(z) \in S_0(\alpha, b)$ ,  $b = 3 + \frac{1}{2}i$  and  $0 \leq \alpha = \frac{4}{5} < 3 - \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$ . Then we have

$$f(z) = z + \frac{22 - 5\sqrt{17}}{27} z^2 \text{ and } f'(z) = 1 + \frac{2(22 - 5\sqrt{17})}{27} z.$$

Therefore

$$\frac{z f'(z)}{f(z)} = 2 - \frac{27}{27 + (22 - 5\sqrt{17}) z}.$$

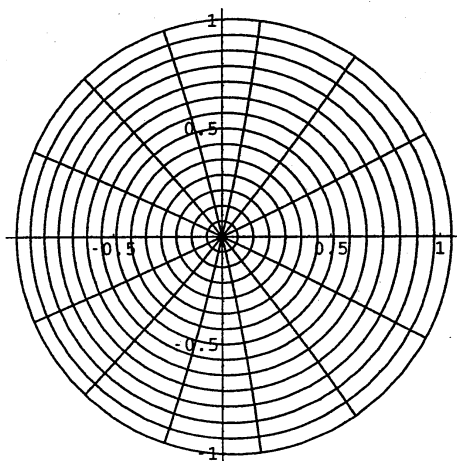


Figure 3: Image of  $U$  by  $f(z)$  for Example 1.

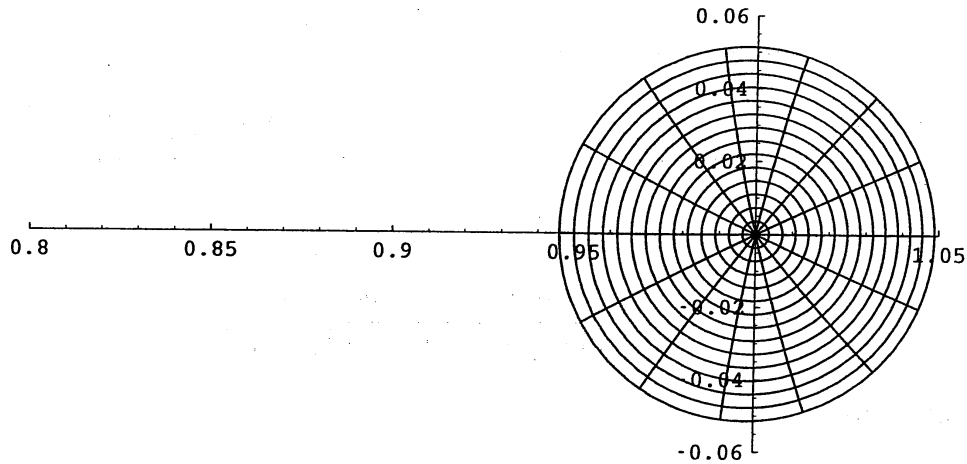


Figure 4: Image of  $U$  by  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  for Example 1.

Furthermore, for  $f(z)$  in the class  $C_0(\alpha, b)$ , we see

**Theorem 4.** If  $f(z) \in C_0(\alpha, b)$ , then

$$|z| - \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}} |z|^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq |z| + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}} |z|^2, \quad (z \in U).$$

Equality holds for the function  $f(z)$  given by

$$f(z) = z + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}} z^2 \quad (z = \pm|z|).$$

*Proof.* For  $f(z) \in C_0(\alpha, b)$ , we note that

$$2 \left\{ \min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha \right\} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \leq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \{ |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha \} |a_n| \leq \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|,$$

that is, that

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \leq \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}}.$$

Applying the above inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)| &= \left| z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \right| \\ &\leq |z| + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| |z|^n \\ &\leq |z| + |z|^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \\ &\leq |z| + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}} |z|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 |f(z)| &= \left| z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \right| \\
 &\geq |z| - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| |z|^n \\
 &\geq |z| - |z|^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \\
 &\geq |z| - \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}} |z|^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, if  $f(z) \in C_0(\alpha, b)$ , then we obtain

$$|z| - \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}} |z|^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq |z| + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}} |z|^2.$$

Finally, letting

$$f(z) = z + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}} z^2,$$

we know that the equalities of the theorem are attained.  $\square$

For the derivative  $f'(z)$  of  $f(z)$  in  $C_0(\alpha, b)$ , we also have

**Theorem 5.** *If  $f(z) \in C_0(\alpha, b)$ , then*

$$1 - \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z| \leq |f'(z)| \leq 1 + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z| \quad (z \in U).$$

*Equality holds for the function  $f(z)$  given by*

$$f(z) = z + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}} z^2 \quad (z = \pm|z|).$$

*Proof.* Noting that

$$\left\{ \min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha \right\} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| \leq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \{ |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha \} |a_n| \leq \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|,$$

for  $f(z) \in C_0(\alpha, b)$ , we have

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| \leq \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha}.$$

Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 |f'(z)| &= \left| 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} \right| \\
 &\leq 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| |z|^{n-1} \\
 &\leq 1 + |z| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| \\
 &\leq 1 + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|,
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 |f'(z)| &= \left| 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} \right| \\
 &\geq 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| |z|^{n-1} \\
 &\geq 1 - |z| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| \\
 &\geq 1 - \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, if  $f(z) \in C_0(\alpha, b)$ , then we obtain

$$1 - \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z| \leq |f'(z)| \leq 1 + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} |z|.$$

Making

$$f'(z) = 1 + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha} z,$$

or

$$f(z) = z + \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |b - 1|}{2\{\min_{n \geq 2} |n - b| + \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha\}} z^2,$$

we complete the proof of Theorem 5. □

For Theorem 5, we give the following example.

**Example 2.** Let  $f(z) \in C_0(\alpha, b)$ ,  $b = 3 + \frac{1}{2}i$  and  $0 \leq \alpha = \frac{4}{5} < 3 - \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}$ . Then we have

$$f(z) = z + \frac{22 - 5\sqrt{17}}{54} z^2, \quad f'(z) = 1 + \frac{22 - 5\sqrt{17}}{27} z \quad \text{and} \quad f''(z) = \frac{22 - 5\sqrt{17}}{27}.$$

Therefore

$$1 + \frac{z f''(z)}{f'(z)} = 2 - \frac{27}{27 + (22 - 5\sqrt{17}) z}.$$

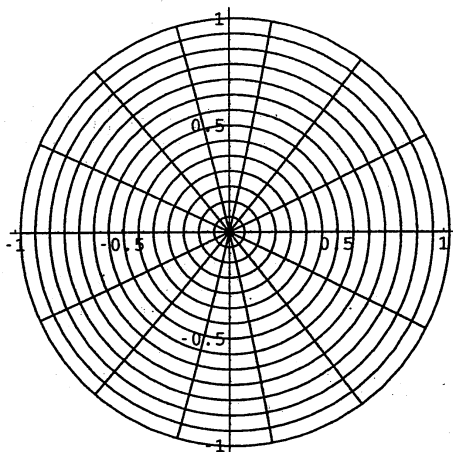


Figure 5: Image of  $U$  by  $f(z)$  for Example 2.

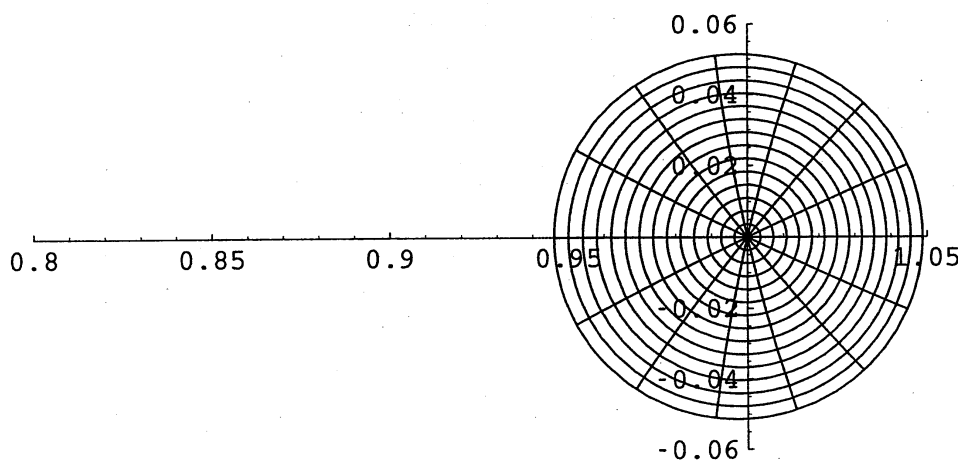


Figure 6: Image of  $U$  by  $1 + \frac{z f''(z)}{f'(z)}$  for Example 2.

#### IV. Necessary conditions for the class $S(\alpha, b)$ .

In general, we know that the coefficient inequalities which we give in Theorem 1 and Corollary 1 are not necessary conditions for the classes  $S(\alpha, b)$  and  $C(\alpha, b)$ . Therefore, we try to find some necessary conditions for the class  $S(\alpha, b)$ .

**Theorem 6.** *Let  $f(z)$  be in the class  $S(\alpha, b)$  with  $a_n = |a_n|e^{in\pi}$  and  $b = 1 + ib_2$ , then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n + \alpha) |a_n| + \frac{(1 - b_2 - \alpha)(1 + b_2 - \alpha)}{\alpha - 1} \right) \\ & \times \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - 2 + \alpha) |a_n| - \frac{(1 - b_2 - \alpha)(1 + b_2 - \alpha)}{\alpha - 1} \right) + b_2^2 \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \right)^2 \\ & < \frac{b_2^2(1 - b_2 - \alpha)(1 + b_2 - \alpha)}{(\alpha - 1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Since  $f(z) \in S(\alpha, b)$  if and only if  $\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha = 1 - \alpha$ , we have, for  $z = e^{i\pi}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| &= \left| \frac{b - 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - b) a_n z^{n-1}}{1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^{n-1}} \right| \\ &= \frac{|b - 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - b) |a_n||}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} \\ &= \frac{|b - 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b |a_n||}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} \\ &= \frac{|1 + ib_2 - 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (1 + ib_2) |a_n||}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} \\ &= \frac{|ib_2 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| - ib_2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n||}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} \\ &= \frac{|\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - 1) |a_n| + ib_2(1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|)|}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{(\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - 1) |a_n|)^2 + b_2^2(1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|)^2}}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} < 1 - \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from the above that

$$\sqrt{\left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - 1) |a_n| \right)^2 + b_2^2 \left( 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \right)^2} < 1 - \alpha - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha) |a_n|,$$

that is, that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1)|a_n| \right)^2 + b_2^2 \left( 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \right)^2 \\ & < (1-\alpha)^2 - 2(1-\alpha)^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| + \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (1-\alpha)|a_n| \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)|a_n| \right) \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-2+\alpha)|a_n| \right) + b_2^2 \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \right)^2 \\ & \quad + (2-4\alpha+2\alpha^2-2b_2^2) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \\ & < (1-b_2-\alpha)(1+b_2-\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Thus we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+\alpha)|a_n| + \frac{(1-b_2-\alpha)(1+b_2-\alpha)}{\alpha-1} \right) \\ & \quad \times \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-2+\alpha)|a_n| - \frac{(1-b_2-\alpha)(1+b_2-\alpha)}{\alpha-1} \right) + b_2^2 \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \right)^2 \\ & < \frac{b_2^2(1-b_2-\alpha)(1+b_2-\alpha)}{(\alpha-1)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

which derives the proof of the theorem.  $\square$

Noting that  $\frac{1+\alpha}{2} < \operatorname{Re}(b)$ , we consider the case of  $b = b_1 + ib_2$  with  $b_1 > \frac{1+\alpha}{2}$ .

**Theorem 7.** *If  $f(z) \in S(\alpha, b)$  with  $a_n = |a_n|e^{in\pi}$  and  $b = b_1 + ib_2$ , then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-\alpha)|a_n| + \frac{(\alpha-b_1)^2 - |b|^2 + b_1}{\alpha-b_1} \right) \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-2b_1+\alpha)|a_n| + \frac{(\alpha-b_1)^2 - |b|^2 + b_1}{\alpha-b_1} \right) \\ & \quad + b_2^2 \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \right)^2 + 2(b_1-1) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n| \\ & < |b|^2 - 1 - \frac{|b|^2(|b|^2 - 2b_1) - b_1^2}{(\alpha-b_1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Note that  $f(z) \in S(\alpha, b)$  if and only if  $\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha = b_1 - \alpha$ . Letting  $z = e^{i\pi}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| &= \left| \frac{b - 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - b)a_n z^{n-1}}{1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^{n-1}} \right| \\
&= \frac{|b - 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - b)|a_n||}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} \\
&= \frac{|b - 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n| - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b|a_n||}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} \\
&= \frac{|b_1 + ib_2 - 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n| - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (b_1 + ib_2)|a_n||}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} \\
&= \frac{|(b_1 - 1) + ib_2 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n| - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_1|a_n| - ib_2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n||}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} \\
&= \frac{|(b_1 - 1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - b_1)|a_n| + ib_2(1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|)|}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{(b_1 - 1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - 1)|a_n|)^2 + b_2^2(1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|)^2}}{1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n|} < b_1 - \alpha,
\end{aligned}$$

which is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sqrt{\left( (b_1 - 1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - b_1)|a_n| \right)^2 + b_2^2 \left( 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \right)^2} \\
&< b_1 - \alpha - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (b_1 - \alpha)|a_n|.
\end{aligned}$$

By using the same manner as in the proof of the previous theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - \alpha)|a_n| \right) \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - 2b_1 + \alpha)|a_n| \right) + b_2^2 \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \right)^2 + 2(b_1 - 1) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n| \\
&\quad + (2b_1 - 4\alpha b_1 + 2\alpha^2 - 2b_2^2) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \\
&< 2b_1 - 2\alpha b_1 + \alpha^2 - b_2^2 - 1.
\end{aligned}$$



Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - \alpha) |a_n| + \frac{(\alpha - b_1)^2 - |b|^2 + b_1}{\alpha - b_1} \right) \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n - 2b_1 + \alpha) |a_n| + \frac{(\alpha - b_1)^2 - |b|^2 + b_1}{\alpha - b_1} \right) \\ & + b_2^2 \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |a_n| \right)^2 + 2(b_1 - 1) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n |a_n| \\ & < |b|^2 - 1 - \frac{|b|^2(|b|^2 - 2b_1) - b_1^2}{(\alpha - b_1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the theorem.  $\square$

## V. Some examples of functions belonging to the class $S(\alpha, b)$ .

Now, we consider some examples of functions  $f(z)$  which belong to the class  $S(\alpha, b)$ .

**Remark 5.** Since

$$f(z) \in S(\alpha, b) \iff \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha,$$

we consider  $B$  which satisfies

$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| < |1 - b| + |B| = \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha.$$

Thus we get

$$|B| = \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |1 - b|,$$

and

$$B = (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |1 - b|) e^{i\phi}.$$

For such  $B$ , we consider

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b = (1 - b) + Bz,$$

which gives that

$$\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} - \frac{1}{z} = B.$$

Integrating both sides, we have

$$\int_0^z \left( \frac{f'(t)}{f(t)} - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt = B \int_0^z dt,$$

so

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = e^{Bz}.$$

Thus we obtain

$$f(z) = ze^{\{(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |1 - b|)e^{i\phi}\}z}.$$

Taking some  $b$  and  $\alpha$  in Remark 5, we give

**Example 3.** Taking  $b = 1 + \frac{1}{3}i$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ , we have

$$f(z) = ze^{\{(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |1-b|)e^{i\phi}\}z} = ze^{\frac{1}{6}z}.$$

Since

$$f'(z) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{6}z\right) e^{\frac{1}{6}z}$$

we see

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = 1 + \frac{1}{6}z.$$

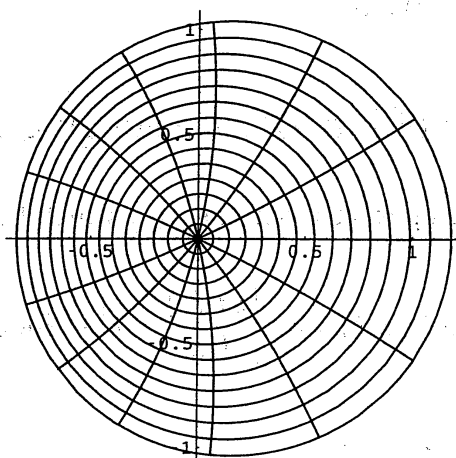


Figure 7: Image of  $U$  by  $f(z)$  for Example 3.

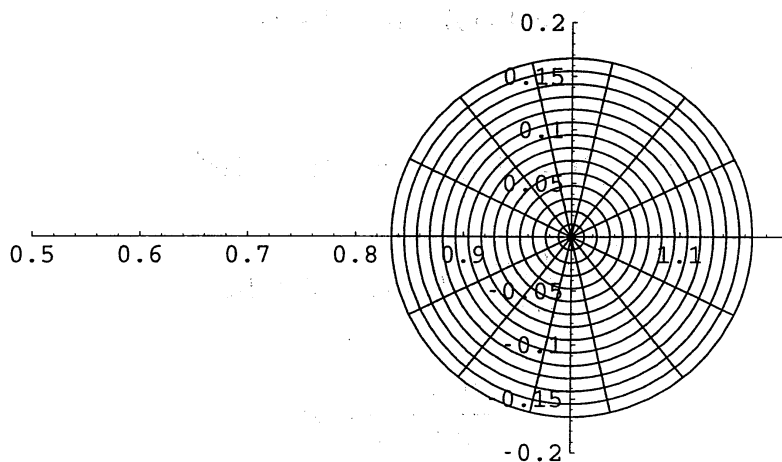


Figure 8: Image of  $U$  by  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  for Example 3.

**Example 4.** Taking  $b = 2 + \frac{1}{3}i$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ , we have

$$f(z) = ze^{\{(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |1-b|)e^{i\phi}\}z} = ze^{\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}\right)z}.$$

Since

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{6}(6 + (9 - 2\sqrt{10})z)e^{\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}\right)z}$$

we see

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = 1 + \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}\right)z.$$

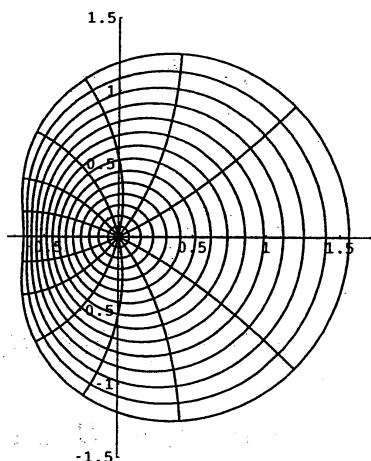


Figure 9: Image of  $U$  by  $f(z)$  for Example 4.

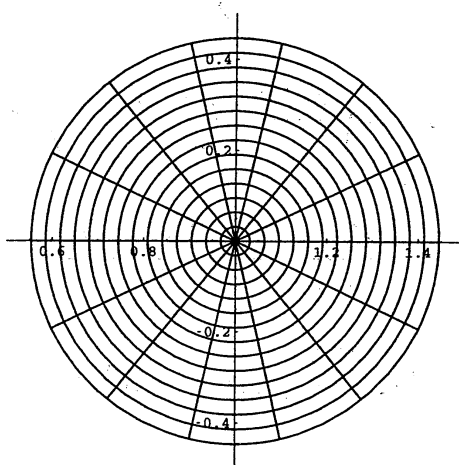


Figure 10: Image of  $U$  by  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  for Example 4.

Next, we consider

**Remark 6.** We consider  $B$  such that

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b = \frac{(1-b) + Bz}{1-z}.$$

Noting that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| &= \left| \frac{1-b+Bz}{1-z} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{1-b}{1-z} + \frac{Bz}{1-z} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{1-b}{1-z} + \frac{B}{1-z} - B \right| \\
 &< \left| \frac{1-b}{1-z} \right| + \left| \frac{B}{1-z} \right| + |B| \\
 &< |1-b| + |B| + |B| \\
 &= |1-b| + 2|B| \leq \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha,
 \end{aligned}$$

we find  $B$  given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 |B| &= \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |1-b|}{2}, \\
 B &= \left( \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |1-b|}{2} \right) e^{i\phi}.
 \end{aligned}$$

For such  $B$ , we see that

$$\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1-b+B}{1-z}.$$

After integration, we have

$$\log \frac{f(z)}{z} = \log (1-z)^{(b-1-B)},$$

that is

$$f(z) = z(1-z)^{(b-1-B)}.$$

It follows that

$$f(z) = z(1-z)^{\left(b-1-\left(\frac{\operatorname{Re}(b)-\alpha-|1-b|}{2}\right)e^{i\phi}\right)}.$$

Taking some  $b$  and  $\alpha$ , Remark 6 gives us

**Example 5.** Making  $b = 1 + \frac{1}{100}i$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ , we have

$$f(z) = z(1-z)^{\left(b-1-\left(\frac{\operatorname{Re}(b)-\alpha-|1-b|}{2}\right)e^{i\phi}\right)} = z(1-z)^{\frac{1}{200}(2i-49(-1)^{\frac{1}{100}})},$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{200} \left( 200 + ((-200-2i) + 49(-1)^{\frac{1}{100}})z \right) (1-z)^{\frac{1}{200}((-200+2i)-49(-1)^{\frac{1}{100}})}.$$

This gives us that

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{200 - ((200 + 2i) - 49(-1)^{\frac{1}{100}})z}{200(1 - z)}.$$

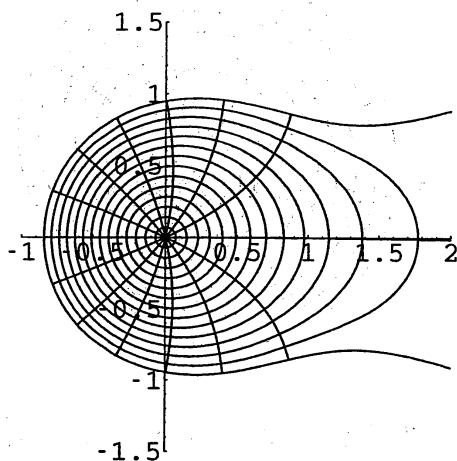


Figure 11: Image of  $U$  by  $f(z)$  for Example 5.

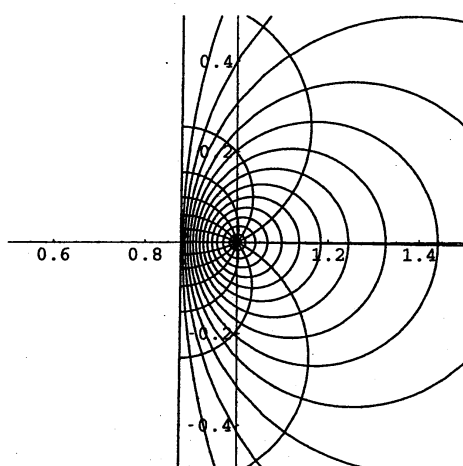


Figure 12: Image of  $U$  by  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  for Example 5.

**Example 6.** Making  $b = 2 + \frac{1}{3}i$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ , we have

$$f(z) = z(1 - z)^{(b-1 - (\frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha - |1-b|}{2})e^{i\phi})} = z(1 - z)^{\frac{1}{12}(3+2\sqrt{10}+4i)},$$

$$f'(z) = -\frac{1}{12}(-12 + (15 + 2\sqrt{10} + 4i)z)(1 - z)^{\frac{1}{12}(-9+2\sqrt{10}+4i)}.$$

This gives us that

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{12 - (15 + 2\sqrt{10} + 4i)z}{12(1 - z)}.$$

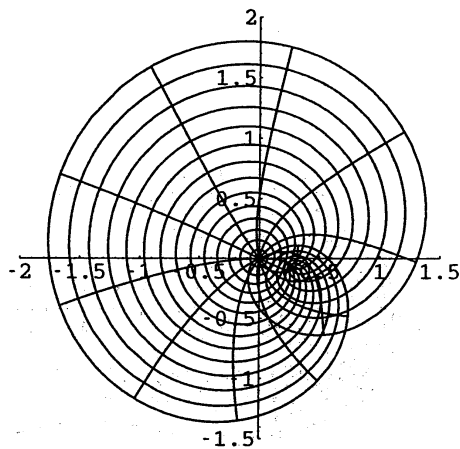


Figure 13: Image of  $U$  by  $f(z)$  for Example 6.

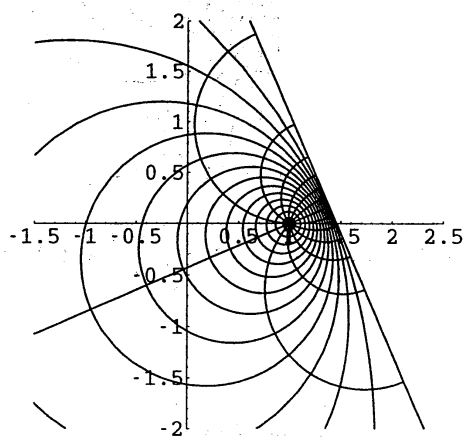


Figure 14: Image of  $U$  by  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  for Example 6.

Finally, considering  $f(z) = z + a_2z^2$ , we derive

**Remark 7.** Let us consider the function  $f(z)$  given by  $f(z) = z + a_2z^2$ . For such  $f(z)$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} &= \frac{1 + 2a_2z}{1 + a_2z} = 1 + \frac{a_2z}{1 + a_2z} \\ &= 1 + \frac{B}{1 + B}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $B = a_2z$ . Since

$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - b \right| = \left| \frac{B}{1 + B} + 1 - b \right| < \operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha,$$

we have

$$\left| \frac{B}{1 + B} + 1 - b \right|^2 < (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha)^2.$$

Let  $C = (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha)^2$ . A simple calculation gives that

$$|B|^2 + \frac{(1-b)(2-\bar{b}) - C}{|2-b|^2 - C} \bar{B} + \frac{(1-\bar{b})(2-b) - C}{|2-b|^2 - C} B < \frac{C - |1-b|^2}{|2-b|^2 - C},$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} \left| B + \frac{(1-b)(2-\bar{b}) - C}{|2-b|^2 - C} \right|^2 &= \left| B - \frac{C - (1-b)(2-\bar{b})}{|2-b|^2 - C} \right|^2 \\ &< \frac{1}{(|2-b|^2 - C)^2} (|2-b|^2 C - |1-b|^2 |2-b|^2 + |1-b|^2 C \\ &\quad + |(1-b)(2-\bar{b})|^2 - (1-b)(2-\bar{b})C - (1-\bar{b})(2-b)C) \\ &= \frac{C}{(|2-b|^2 - C)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we see

$$\left| B - \frac{C - (1-b)(2-\bar{b})}{|2-b|^2 - C} \right| < \frac{\sqrt{C}}{|2-b|^2 - C}.$$

Consequently, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left| B - \frac{(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha)^2 - (1-b)(2-\bar{b})}{|2-b|^2 - (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha)^2} \right| &< \frac{\sqrt{(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha)^2}}{|2-b|^2 - (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha)^2} \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha}{|2-b|^2 - (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that  $B = a_2z$  is inside of the circle with the center at

$$\frac{(\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha)^2 - (1-b)(2-\bar{b})}{|2-b|^2 - (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha)^2}$$

and radius

$$\frac{\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha}{|2 - b|^2 - (\operatorname{Re}(b) - \alpha)^2}.$$

Making use of  $b = 1 + \frac{1}{3}i$  and  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  in Remark 7, we see

**Example 7.** Taking  $b = 1 + \frac{1}{3}i$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ , we see that  $a_2$  is inside of the circle with the center at  $\frac{5}{31} + \frac{12}{31}i$ , and radius  $\frac{18}{31}$ . Thus we have  $-\frac{5}{31} = \frac{13}{31} - \frac{18}{31} < 0 < |a_2 z| < \frac{13}{31} + \frac{18}{31} = 1$ . If we take  $a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ , then

$$f(z) = z + \frac{1}{2}z^2$$

and

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = 1 + \frac{z}{2+z}.$$

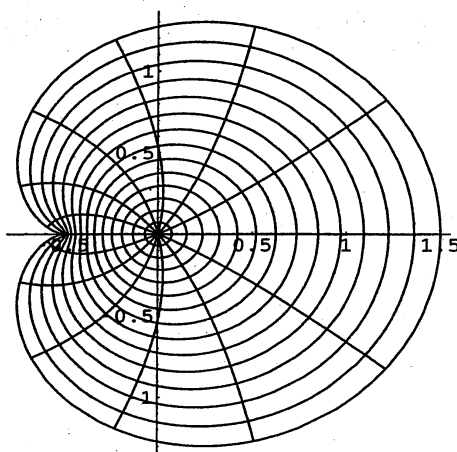


Figure 15: Image of  $U$  by  $f(z)$  for Example 7.



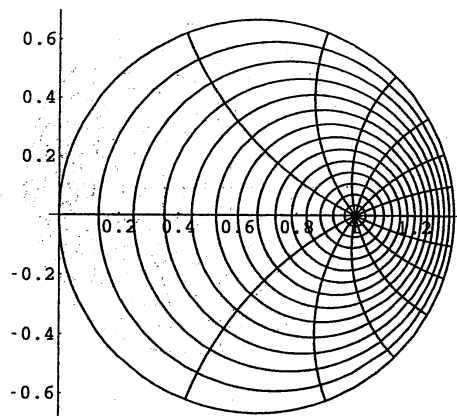


Figure 16: Image of  $U$  by  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  for Example 7.

Also, letting  $b = 2 + \frac{1}{3}i$  and  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ , Remark 7 leads us

**Example 8.** Taking  $b = 2 + \frac{1}{3}i$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ , we see that  $a_2$  is inside of the circle with the center at

$1 + \frac{12}{77}i$ , and radius  $\frac{54}{77}$ . Thus we have  $0.310772 = \frac{\sqrt{6073}}{77} - \frac{54}{77} < |a_2z| < 1 < \frac{\sqrt{6073}}{77} + \frac{54}{77} =$

$1.71337$ . If we take  $a_2 = \frac{2}{3}$ , then

$$f(z) = z + \frac{2}{3}z^2$$

and

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = 1 + \frac{2z}{3+2z}.$$

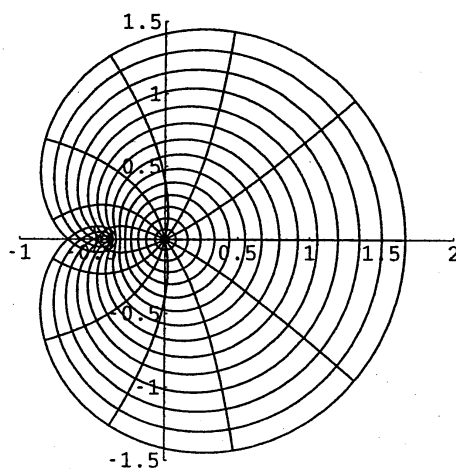


Figure 17: Image of  $U$  by  $f(z)$  for Example 8.

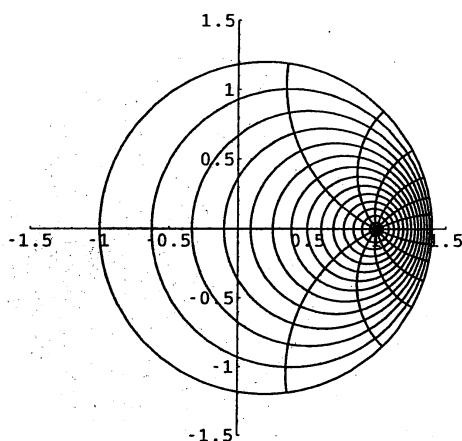


Figure 18: Image of  $U$  by  $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$  for Example 8.

## References

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