Journal of Inequalities in Pure and Applied Mathematics

http://jipam.vu.edu.au/

Volume 4, Issue 4, Article 79, 2003

PARTIAL SUMS OF FUNCTIONS OF BOUNDED TURNING

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Received 15 July, 2002; accepted 10 June, 2003
Communicated by N.E. Cho

ABSTRACT. We determine conditions under which the partial sums of the Libera integral operator of functions of bounded turning are also of bounded turning.

Key words and phrases: Partial Sums, Bounded Turning, Libera Integral Operator.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 30C45; Secondary 26D05.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $\mathcal{A}$ denote the family of functions f which are analytic in the open unit disk $\mathcal{U} = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ and are normalized by

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k, \quad z \in \mathcal{U}. \tag{1.1}$$

For $0 \leq \alpha < 1$, let $\mathcal{B}(\alpha)$ denote the class of functions f of the form (1.1) so that $\Re(f') > \alpha$ in $\mathcal{U}$. The functions in $\mathcal{B}(\alpha)$ are called functions of bounded turning (c.f. [3, Vol. II]). By the Nashiro-Warschowski Theorem (see e.g. [3, Vol. I]) the functions in $\mathcal{B}(\alpha)$ are univalent and also close-to-convex in $\mathcal{U}$.

For f of the form (1.1), the Libera integral operator F is given by

$$F(z) = \frac{2}{z}\int_0^z f(\zeta)d\zeta = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{k+1} a_k z^k.$$

ISSN (electronic): 1443-5756

080-02

The n-th partial sums $F_n(z)$ of the Libera integral operator $F(z)$ are given by

$$F_n(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{2}{k+1} a_k z^k.$$

In [5] it was shown that if $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is starlike of order $\alpha,\ \alpha = 0.294...$, then so is the Libera integral operator F. We also know that (see e.g. [1]), there are functions which are univalent or spiral-like in $\mathcal{U}$ so that their Libera integral operators are not univalent or spiral-like in $\mathcal{U}$. Li and Owa [4] proved that if $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is univalent in $\mathcal{U}$, then $F_n(z)$ is starlike in $|z| < \frac{3}{8}$. The number $\frac{3}{8}$ is sharp. In this paper we make use of a result of Gasper [2] to provide a simple proof for the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1 (Main Theorem)**.** *If $\frac{1}{4} \le \alpha < 1$ and $f \in \mathcal{B}(\alpha)$, then $F_n \in \mathcal{B}\left(\frac{4\alpha-1}{3}\right)$.*

2. PRELIMINARY LEMMAS

To prove our Main Theorem, we shall need the following three lemmas. The first lemma is due to Gasper ([2, Theorem 1]) and the third lemma is a well-known and celebrated result (c.f. [3, Vol. I]) which can be derived from Herglotz's representation for positive real part functions.

Lemma 2.1. *Let θ be a real number and m and k be natural numbers. Then*

$$\frac{1}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\cos(k\theta)}{k+2} \ge 0. \tag{2.1}$$

Lemma 2.2. *For $z \in \mathcal{U}$ we have*

$$\Re\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{z^k}{k+2}\right) > -\frac{1}{3}.$$

Proof. For $0 \le r < 1$ and for $0 \le |\theta| \le \pi$ write $z = re^{i\theta} = r(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta))$. By DeMoivre's law and the minimum principle for harmonic functions, we have

$$\Re\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{z^k}{k+2}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{r^k \cos(k\theta)}{k+2} > \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{\cos(k\theta)}{k+2}. \tag{2.2}$$

Now by Abel's lemma (c.f. Titchmarsh [6]) and condition (2.1) of Lemma 2.1 we conclude that the right hand side of (2.2) is greater than or equal to $\frac{-1}{3}$. □

Lemma 2.3. *Let $P(z)$ be analytic in $\mathcal{U}$, $P(0) = 1$, and $\Re(P(z)) > \frac{1}{2}$ in $\mathcal{U}$. For functions Q analytic in $\mathcal{U}$ the convolution function $P * Q$ takes values in the convex hull of the image on $\mathcal{U}$ under Q.*

The operator "$*$" stands for the Hadamard product or convolution of two power series $f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k z^k$ and $g(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k z^k$ denoted by $(f * g)(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k b_k z^k$.

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

Let f be of the form (1.1) and belong to $\mathcal{B}(\alpha)$ for $\frac{1}{4} \le \alpha < 1$. Since $\Re(f'(z)) > \alpha$ we have

$$\Re\left(1 + \frac{1}{2(1-\alpha)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k a_k z^{k-1}\right) > \frac{1}{2}. \tag{3.1}$$

Applying the convolution properties of power series to $F_n'(z)$ we may write

$$\begin{aligned} F_n'(z) &= 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{2k}{k+1} a_k z^{k-1} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2(1-\alpha)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k a_k z^{k-1}\right) * \left(1 + (1-\alpha) \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{4}{k+1} z^{k-1}\right) \\ &= P(z) * Q(z). \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

From Lemma 2.2 for $m = n - 1$ we obtain

$$\Re \left(\sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{z^{k-1}}{k+1} \right) > -\frac{1}{3}. \tag{3.3}$$

Applying a simple algebra to the above inequality (3.3) and $Q(z)$ in (3.2) yields

$$\Re(Q(z)) = \Re \left(1 + (1-\alpha) \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{4}{k+1} z^{k-1}\right) > \frac{4\alpha - 1}{3}.$$

On the other hand, the power series $P(z)$ in (3.2) in conjunction with the condition (3.1) yields $\Re(P(z)) > \frac{1}{2}$. Therefore, by Lemma 2.3, $\Re(F_n'(z)) > \frac{4\alpha-1}{3}$. This concludes the Main Theorem.

Remark 3.1. The Main Theorem also holds for $\alpha < \frac{1}{4}$. We also note that $\mathcal{B}(\alpha)$ for $\alpha < 0$ is no longer a bounded turning family.

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