Turkish Journal of Mathematics

Volume 44 | Number 2 Article 15

1-1-2020

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Turkish Journal of Mathematics

http://journals.tubitak.gov.tr/math/

Research Article

Turk J Math
(2020) 44: 553 – 560
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doi:10.3906/mat-1910-41

Bounds for a new subclass of bi-univalent functions subordinate to the Fibonacci numbers

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Received: 15.10.2019 • **Accepted/Published Online:** 19.02.2020 • **Final Version:** 17.03.2020

Abstract: In this investigation, by using a relation of subordination, we define a new subclass of analytic bi-univalent functions associated with the Fibonacci numbers. Moreover, we survey the bounds of the coefficients for functions in this class.

Key words: Bi-univalent functions, Fibonacci numbers, subordination.

1. Introduction and background

Let $\mathbb{C}$ be the complex plane and let $\mathbb{U} = \{z : z \in \mathbb{C} \text{ and } |z| < 1\}$, the open unit disc. Further, by $\mathcal{A}$ we represent the class of functions analytic in $\mathbb{U}$, satisfying the condition

$$f(0) = f'(0) - 1 = 0.$$

Thus each function f in $\mathcal{A}$ has a Taylor series representation

$$f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \cdots \tag{1.1}$$

and let $\mathcal{S}$ be the subclass of $\mathcal{A}$ consisting of functions univalent in $\mathbb{U}$. The Carathéodory class, consisting of the functions p analytic in $\mathbb{U}$ satisfying $p(0) = 1$ and $\Re p(z) > 0$, is usually denoted by $\mathcal{P}$. Indeed, $p \in \mathcal{P}$ has a representation

$$p(z) = 1 + x_1 z + x_2 z^2 + x_3 z^3 + \cdots \quad (x_1 > 0)$$

with coefficients satisfying $|x_n| \leq 2$ $(n \in \mathbb{N})$ (see [13], [7]).

We now recall that the analytic function f is said to be *subordinate* to the analytic function g (indicated as $f \prec g$), if there exists a Schwarz function

$$\varpi(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{c}_n z^n \quad (\varpi(0) = 0, \ |\varpi(z)| < 1),$$

analytic in $\mathbb{U}$ such that

$$f(z) = g(\varpi(z)) \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

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2010 *AMS Mathematics Subject Classification:* 30C45

For the function $\varpi(z)$ we know that $|\mathfrak{c}_n| < 1$ (see [6]).

We next turn to the Koebe-One Quarter Theorem which ensures that every univalent function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ has an inverse f^{-1} satisfying $f^{-1}(f(z)) = z \quad (z \in \mathbb{U})$ and $f\left(f^{-1}(w)\right) = w \quad \left(|w| < r_0(f);\quad r_0(f) \geq \frac{1}{4}\right)$, where

$$
\begin{aligned}
g(w) = f^{-1}(w) = w \; &- a_2 w^2 + \left(2a_2^2 - a_3\right) w^3 \\
&- \left(5a_2^3 - 5a_2 a_3 + a_4\right) w^4 + \cdots .
\end{aligned} \tag{1.2}
$$

A function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is said to be bi-univalent in $\mathbb{U}$ if both f and f^{-1} are univalent in $\mathbb{U}$. Let Σ denote the class of bi-univalent functions in $\mathbb{U}$ given by (1.1).

Bi-univalent functions have been studied since the mid-1990s, and thousands of research papers have been written about them (see e.g., [4, 11, 12] and see also the references cited therein). After that, bounds for the first few coefficients $|a_2|$, $|a_3|$ of various subclasses of bi-univalent functions have been obtained by a number of sequels to [15] including (among others) [1, 9, 10, 16]. However, in the literature, there are only a few works (by making use of the Faber polynomial expansions) determining the general coefficient bounds $|a_n|$ for bi-univalent functions ([2, 3, 8, 14]). Hence, determination of the bounds for each of

$$
|a_n| \qquad \left(n \in \mathbb{N}\backslash \{1, 2\};\quad \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, ...\}\right)
$$

is still an open problem for functions in the class Σ.

By using a relation of subordination, we define a new subclass of bi-univalent functions associated with the Fibonacci numbers.

Definition 1.1 *A function $f \in \Sigma$ is said to be in the class*

$$
W_{\Sigma}\left(\mu, \rho; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right) \qquad (\mu \geq 0, \rho \geq 0;\; z, w \in \mathbb{U})
$$

if the following subordination relationships are satisfied:

$$
\left[(1 - \mu + 2\rho)\frac{f(z)}{z} + (\mu - 2\rho)f'(z) + \rho z f''(z)\right] \prec \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(z) = \frac{1 + \tau^2 z^2}{1 - \tau z - \tau^2 z^2}
$$

and

$$
\left[(1 - \mu + 2\rho)\frac{g(w)}{w} + (\mu - 2\rho)g'(w) + \rho w g''(w)\right] \prec \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(w) = \frac{1 + \tau^2 w^2}{1 - \tau w - \tau^2 w^2},
$$

where $g = f^{-1}$ and $\tau = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx -0.618$.

It is interesting to note that the special values of μ and ρ lead the class $W_{\Sigma}\left(\mu, \rho; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$ to various subclasses, we illustrate the following subclasses:

1. For $\mu = 1 + 2\rho$, we get the class $W_{\Sigma}\left(1 + 2\rho, \rho; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right) = W_{\Sigma}\left(\rho; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$. A function $f \in \Sigma$ is said to be in the class

$$
W_{\Sigma}\left(\rho; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right) \qquad (\rho \geq 0;\; z, w \in \mathbb{U})
$$

if the following subordinations are satisfied:

$$
\left[f'(z) + \rho z f''(z)\right] \prec \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(z) = \frac{1 + \tau^2 z^2}{1 - \tau z - \tau^2 z^2}
$$

and

$$[g'(w) + \rho w g''(w)] \prec \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(w) = \frac{1+\tau^2 w^2}{1-\tau w-\tau^2 w^2}.$$

2. For $\rho = 0$, we obtain the class $W_\Sigma\left(\mu, 0; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right) = W_\Sigma\left(\mu; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$. A function $f \in \Sigma$ is said to be in the class

$$W_\Sigma\left(\mu; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right) \quad (\mu \geq 0;\ z, w \in \mathbb{U})$$

if the following subordinations are satisfied:

$$\left[(1-\mu)\frac{f(z)}{z} + \mu f'(z)\right] \prec \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(z) = \frac{1+\tau^2 z^2}{1-\tau z-\tau^2 z^2}$$

and

$$\left[(1-\mu)\frac{g(w)}{w} + \mu g'(w)\right] \prec \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(w) = \frac{1+\tau^2 w^2}{1-\tau w-\tau^2 w^2}.$$

3. For $\rho = 0$ and $\mu = 1$, we get the class $W_\Sigma\left(1, 0; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right) = W_\Sigma\left(\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$. A function $f \in \Sigma$ is said to be in the class

$$W_\Sigma\left(\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right) \quad (z, w \in \mathbb{U})$$

if the following subordinations are satisfied:

$$f'(z) \prec \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(z) = \frac{1+\tau^2 z^2}{1-\tau z-\tau^2 z^2}$$

and

$$g'(w) \prec \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(w) = \frac{1+\tau^2 w^2}{1-\tau w-\tau^2 w^2}.$$

Remark 1.2 *The function $\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(z)$ is not univalent in $\mathbb{U}$, it is univalent in the disc $|z| < \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 0.38$. Observe that $\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(0) = \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\left(-\frac{1}{2\tau}\right)$ and $\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\left(e^{\pm i \arccos(1/4)}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$. Also, it can be written as*

$$\frac{1}{|\tau|} = \frac{|\tau|}{1-|\tau|}$$

which indicates that the number $|\tau|$ divides $[0,1]$ such that it fulfils the golden section (see for details [5, 17]).

Additionally, Dziok et al. [5] indicate a connection between the function $\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(z)$ and the Fibonacci numbers. Let $\{F_n\}$ be the sequence of Fibonacci numbers

$$F_{n+2} = F_n + F_{n+1} \qquad (n \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\})$$

with $F_0 = 0,\ F_1 = 1$, then

$$F_n = \frac{(1-\tau)^n - \tau^n}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad \tau = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

If we set

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\,(z) \quad = \quad 1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_n z^n = 1+(F_0+F_2)\tau z+(F_1+F_3)\tau^2 z^2$$

$$+\sum_{n=3}^{\infty}(F_{n-3}+F_{n-2}+F_{n-1}+F_n)\tau^n z^n,$$

then we arrive at

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_n = \begin{cases} \tau & (n=1) \\ 3\tau^2 & (n=2) \\ \tau\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_{n-1}+\tau^2\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_{n-2} & (n=3,4,\ldots) \end{cases}. \tag{1.3}$$

2. Inequalities for the Taylor–Maclaurin coefficients

In this part, we offer to get the upper bounds on the Taylor–Maclaurin coefficients and obtain the Fekete–Szegö inequalities for functions in the bi-univalent function class $W_{\Sigma}\left(\mu,\rho;\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$.

Theorem 2.1 *Let the function f given by (1.1) be in the class $W_{\Sigma}\left(\mu,\rho;\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$. Then*

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{|\tau|}{\sqrt{\left|(1+\mu)^2+\left[(1+2\mu+2\rho)-3(1+\mu)^2\right]\tau\right|}},$$

$$|a_3| \leq \frac{\tau^2}{(1+\mu)^2}+\frac{|\tau|}{1+2\mu+2\rho},$$

for any real number η,

$$\left|a_3-\eta a_2^2\right| \leq \begin{cases} \dfrac{|\tau|}{1+2\mu+2\rho}, & |\eta-1| \leq \frac{\left|(1+\mu)^2+\left[(1+2\mu+2\rho)-3(1+\mu)^2\right]\tau\right|}{(1+2\mu+2\rho)|\tau|} \\ \frac{|1-\eta|\tau^2}{\left|(1+\mu)^2+\left[(1+2\mu+2\rho)-3(1+\mu)^2\right]\tau\right|}, & |\eta-1| \geq \frac{\left|(1+\mu)^2+\left[(1+2\mu+2\rho)-3(1+\mu)^2\right]\tau\right|}{(1+2\mu+2\rho)|\tau|} \end{cases}.$$

Proof Suppose that $f\in W_{\Sigma}\left(\mu,\rho;\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$. Firstly, let $p\prec\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}$. Then, by the relation of subordination, for the analytic functions $\mathfrak{u},\mathfrak{v}$ such that $\mathfrak{u}(0)=\mathfrak{v}(0)=0,\ |\mathfrak{u}(z)|<1, |\mathfrak{v}(w)|<1\ (z,w\in\mathbb{U})$, we can write

$$\left[(1-\mu+2\rho)\frac{f(z)}{z}+(\mu-2\rho)f'(z)+\rho z f''(z)\right]=\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\,(\mathfrak{u}(z)) \tag{2.1}$$

and

$$\left[(1-\mu+2\rho)\frac{g(w)}{w}+(\mu-2\rho)g'(w)+\rho w g''(w)\right]=\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\,(\mathfrak{v}(w))\,. \tag{2.2}$$

Next, define the functions p_1 and p_2 by

$$p_1(z)=\frac{1+\mathfrak{u}(z)}{1-\mathfrak{u}(z)}=1+x_1 z+x_2 z^2+\cdots,$$

$$p_2(w)=\frac{1+\mathfrak{v}(w)}{1-\mathfrak{v}(w)}=1+y_1w+y_2w^2+\cdots .$$

Since $\mathfrak{u}$ and $\mathfrak{v}$ are Schwarz functions, p_1 and p_2 are analytic functions in $\mathbb{U}$ (with $p_1(0)=p_2(0)=1$), we obtain the equations

$$\mathfrak{u}(z)=\frac{p_1(z)-1}{p_1(z)+1}=\frac{1}{2}\left[x_1z+\left(x_2-\frac{x_1^2}{2}\right)z^2\right]+\cdots ,$$

$$\mathfrak{v}(w)=\frac{p_2(w)-1}{p_2(w)+1}=\frac{1}{2}\left[y_1w+\left(y_2-\frac{y_1^2}{2}\right)w^2\right]+\cdots$$

lead to

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\left(\mathfrak{u}(z)\right)=1+\frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1x_1}{2}z+\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(x_2-\frac{x_1^2}{2}\right)\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1+\frac{x_1^2}{4}\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2\right]z^2+\cdots ,$$

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\left(\mathfrak{v}(w)\right)=1+\frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1y_1}{2}w+\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(y_2-\frac{y_1^2}{2}\right)\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1+\frac{y_1^2}{4}\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2\right]w^2+\cdots .$$

Now, upon comparing the corresponding coefficients in (2.1) and (2.2), we get

$$(1+\mu)a_2=\frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1x_1}{2}, \tag{2.3}$$

$$(1+2\mu+2\rho)a_3=\frac{1}{2}\left(x_2-\frac{x_1^2}{2}\right)\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1+\frac{x_1^2}{4}\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2, \tag{2.4}$$

$$-(1+\mu)a_2=\frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1y_1}{2}, \tag{2.5}$$

$$(1+2\mu+2\rho)\left(2a_2^2-a_3\right)=\frac{1}{2}\left(y_2-\frac{y_1^2}{2}\right)\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1+\frac{y_1^2}{4}\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2. \tag{2.6}$$

From equations (2.3) and (2.5), one can easily find that

$$x_1=-y_1, \tag{2.7}$$

$$2(1+\mu)^2a_2^2=\frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1^2}{4}(x_1^2+y_1^2). \tag{2.8}$$

If we add (2.4) to (2.6), we obtain

$$2(1+2\mu+2\rho)a_2^2=\frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1}{2}\left(x_2+y_2\right)+\frac{\left(\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2-\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1\right)}{4}\left(x_1^2+y_1^2\right). \tag{2.9}$$

By making the use of (2.8) in (2.9), we have

$$a_2^2=\frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1^3\left(x_2+y_2\right)}{4\left\{(1+2\mu+2\rho)\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1^2-(1+\mu)^2(\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2-\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1)\right\}} \tag{2.10}$$

which yields

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{|\tau|}{\sqrt{\left|(1+\mu)^2 + \left[(1+2\mu+2\rho) - 3(1+\mu)^2\right]\tau\right|}}.$$

Next, if we subtract (2.6) from (2.4), we obtain

$$2(1+2\mu+2\rho)\left(a_3 - a_2^2\right) = \frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1}{2}\left(x_2 - y_2\right). \tag{2.11}$$

Then, in view of (2.8), the equation (2.11) becomes

$$a_3 = \frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1^2(x_1^2 + y_1^2)}{8(1+\mu)^2} + \frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1\left(x_2 - y_2\right)}{4(1+2\mu+2\rho)}.$$

By using triangle inequality for the modulus, we obtain

$$|a_3| \leq \frac{\tau^2}{(1+\mu)^2} + \frac{|\tau|}{1+2\mu+2\rho}.$$

Notice that from (2.10) and (2.11), we can compute that

$$\begin{aligned} a_3 - \eta a_2^2 &= \frac{(1-\eta)^2\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1^3\left(x_2 + y_2\right)}{4\left\{(1+2\mu+2\rho)\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1^2 - (1+\mu)^2(\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2 - \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1)\right\}} + \frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1\left(x_2 - y_2\right)}{4(1+2\mu+2\rho)} \\ &= \frac{\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1}{4}\left[\left(h(\eta) + \tfrac{1}{1+2\mu+2\rho}\right)x_2 + \left(h(\eta) - \frac{1}{1+2\mu+2\rho}\right)y_2\right], \end{aligned}$$

where

$$h(\eta) = \frac{(1-\eta)\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1^2}{(1+2\mu+2\rho)\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1^2 - (1+\mu)^2(\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2 - \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1)}.$$

This enables us to conclude that

$$\left|a_3 - \eta a_2^2\right| \leq \begin{cases} \dfrac{\left|\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1\right|}{1+2\mu+2\rho}, & 0 \leq |h(\eta)| \leq \dfrac{1}{1+2\mu+2\rho} \\ |h(\eta)|\left|\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}_1\right|, & |h(\eta)| \geq \dfrac{1}{1+2\mu+2\rho} \end{cases}.$$

Theorem 3 is proved. □

3. Consequences and observations

In this investigation, we studied the analytic bi-univalent function class

$$W_\Sigma\left(\mu, \rho; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right) \quad (\mu \geq 0, \rho \geq 0;\; z, w \in \mathbb{U})$$

associated with the Fibonacci numbers. For functions belonging to this class, we have derived Taylor–Maclaurin coefficient inequalities and the celebrated Fekete–Szegö problem. The geometric properties of the function class $W_\Sigma\left(\mu, \rho; \widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$ vary according to the values according to the parameters included. This approach has been extended to find more examples of bi-univalent functions with the Fibonacci numbers.

Corollary 3.1 *Let the function f given by (1.1) be in the class $W_{\Sigma}\left(\rho;\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$. Then*

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{|\tau|}{\sqrt{\left|4\left(1+\rho\right)^2+3\left[\left(1+2\rho\right)-4\left(1+\rho\right)^2\right]\tau\right|}},$$

$$|a_3| \leq \frac{|\tau|}{3(1+2\rho)}+\frac{\tau^2}{4(1+\rho)^2},$$

for any real number η,

$$\left|a_3-\eta a_2^2\right| \leq \begin{cases} \dfrac{|\tau|}{3(1+2\rho)}, & |\eta-1| \leq \frac{\left|4(1+\rho)^2+3\left[(1+2\rho)-4(1+\rho)^2\right]\tau\right|}{3(1+2\rho)|\tau|} \\ \frac{|1-\eta|\tau^2}{\left|4(1+\rho)^2+3\left[(1+2\rho)-4(1+\rho)^2\right]\tau\right|}, & |\eta-1| \geq \frac{\left|4(1+\rho)^2+3\left[(1+2\rho)-4(1+\rho)^2\right]\tau\right|}{3(1+2\rho)|\tau|} \end{cases}.$$

Corollary 3.2 *Let the function f given by (1.1) be in the class $W_{\Sigma}\left(\mu;\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$. Then*

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{|\tau|}{\sqrt{\left|\left(1+\mu\right)^2+\left[\left(1+2\mu\right)-3\left(1+\mu\right)^2\right]\tau\right|}},$$

$$|a_3| \leq \frac{|\tau|}{1+2\mu}+\frac{\tau^2}{(1+\mu)^2},$$

for any real number η,

$$\left|a_3-\eta a_2^2\right| \leq \begin{cases} \dfrac{|\tau|}{1+2\mu}, & |\eta-1| \leq \frac{\left|(1+\mu)^2+\left[(1+2\mu)-3(1+\mu)^2\right]\tau\right|}{(1+2\mu)|\tau|} \\ \frac{|1-\eta|\tau^2}{\left|(1+\mu)^2+\left[(1+2\mu)-3(1+\mu)^2\right]\tau\right|}, & |\eta-1| \geq \frac{\left|(1+\mu)^2+\left[(1+2\mu)-3(1+\mu)^2\right]\tau\right|}{(1+2\mu)|\tau|} \end{cases}.$$

Corollary 3.3 *Let the function f given by (1.1) be in the class $W_{\Sigma}\left(\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}\right)$. Then*

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{|\tau|}{\sqrt{|4-9\tau|}},$$

$$|a_3| \leq \frac{|\tau|}{3}+\frac{\tau^2}{4},$$

for any real number η,

$$\left|a_3-\eta a_2^2\right| \leq \begin{cases} \dfrac{|\tau|}{3}, & |\eta-1| \leq \dfrac{|4-9\tau|}{3|\tau|} \\ \dfrac{|1-\eta|\tau^2}{|4-9\tau|}, & |\eta-1| \geq \dfrac{|4-9\tau|}{3|\tau|} \end{cases}.$$

If we restrict our considerations for a given univalent function $\widetilde{\mathfrak{p}}(z)$ in $\mathbb{U}$, we can examine mapping problems for other regions of the complex z-plane. Thus, one can define different subclasses of the function class which we have studied in this paper.

Acknowledgment

This work is supported by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK 1002-Short Term R&D Funding Program), Project Number: 118F543.

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