

1-1-1996

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Recommended Citation

CHO, Nak Eun and AOUF, M. K. (1996) "SOME APPLICATIONS OF FRACTIONAL CALCULUS OPERATORS TO A CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS WITH NEGATIVE COEFFICIENTS," *Turkish Journal of Mathematics*: Vol. 20: No. 4, Article 11. Available at: <https://journals.tubitak.gov.tr/math/vol20/iss4/11>

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SOME APPLICATIONS OF FRACTIONAL CALCULUS OPERATORS TO A CERTAIN SUBCLASS OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS WITH NEGATIVE COEFFICIENTS

Nak Eun Cho & M. K. Aouf

Abstract

The object of the present paper is to prove various distortion theorems for the fractional calculus of functions in the class $T_n(\lambda, \alpha)$ consisting of analytic and univalent functions with negative coefficients. Furthermore, a distortion theorem for a fractional integral operator of functions in the class $T_n(\lambda, \alpha)$ is shown.

1. Introduction

Let S denote the class of functions of the form

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k \quad (1.1)$$

which are analytic and univalent in the unit disc $U = \{z : |z| < 1\}$. For a function $f(z)$ in S , we define

$$D^0 f(z) = f(z), \quad (1.2)$$

$$D^1 f(z) = Df(z) = zf'(z), \quad (1.3)$$

and

$$D^n f(z) = D(D^{n-1} f(z)) \quad (n \in N = \{1, 2, \dots\}). \quad (1.4)$$

The differential operator D^n was introduced by Salagean [6]. With the help of the differential operator D^n , we say that a function $f(z)$ belonging to S is in the class $S_n(\lambda, \alpha)$ if and only if

AMS (1991) Subject Classification. Primary 26A24, Secondary 30C45
Key words and phrases. Analytic, univalent, fractional calculus.

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\frac{D^{n+1}f(z)}{D^n f(z)}}{\lambda \frac{D^{n+1}f(z)}{D^n f(z)} + (1-\lambda)} \right\} > \alpha \quad (n \in N_0 = N \cup \{0\}) \tag{1.5}$$

for some $\alpha (0 \leq \alpha < 1)$, $\lambda (0 \leq \lambda < 1)$ and for all $z \in U$.

Let T denote the subclass of S consisting of functions of the form

$$f(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k \quad (a_k \geq 0). \tag{1.6}$$

Further, we define the class $T_n(\lambda, \alpha)$ by

$$T_n(\lambda, \alpha) = S_n(\lambda, \alpha) \cap T. \tag{1.7}$$

The class $T_n(\lambda, \alpha)$ was studied by Aouf and Cho [2].

We note that, by specializing the parameters n, λ , and α , we obtain the following subclasses studied by various authors:

- (i) $T_0(\lambda, \alpha) = T(\lambda, \alpha)$ and $T_1(\lambda, \alpha) = C(\lambda, \alpha)$ (Altintas and Owa [1]);
- (ii) $T_0(0, \alpha) = T^*(\alpha)$ and $T_1(0, \alpha) = C(\alpha)$ (Silverman [7]);
- (iii) $T_n(0, \alpha) = T(n, \alpha)$ (Hur and Oh [3]).

In order to prove our results for functions belonging to the class $T_n(\lambda, \alpha)$, we shall require the following lemma given by Aouf and Cho [2].

Lemma 1. *Let the function $f(z)$ be defined by (1.6). Then $f(z) \in T_n(\lambda, \alpha)$ if and only if*

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k^n \{k - \alpha [1 + \lambda(k-1)]\} a_k \leq 1 - \alpha. \tag{1.8}$$

The result is sharp.

2. Fractional Calculus

We begin with the statements of the following definitions of fractional calculus (that is, fractional derivatives and fractional integrals) which were defined by Owa ([4],[5]) and were used recently by Srivastava and Owa [8].

Definition 1. *The fractional integral of order δ is defined, for a function $f(z)$, by*

$$D_z^{-\delta} f(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\delta)} \int_0^z \frac{f(\xi)}{(z-\xi)^{1-\delta}} d\xi \quad (\delta > 0), \tag{2.1}$$

where $f(z)$ is an analytic function in a simply connected region of the z -plane containing the origin, and the multiplicity of $(z - \xi)^{\delta-1}$ is removed by requiring $\log(z - \xi)$ to be real when $z - \xi > 0$.

Definition 2. The fractional derivative of order δ is defined, for a function $f(z)$, by

$$D_z^\delta f(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \delta)} \frac{d}{dz} \int_0^z \frac{f(\xi)}{(z - \xi)^\delta} d\xi \quad (0 \leq \delta < 1), \tag{2.2}$$

where $f(z)$ is constrained, and the multiplicity of $(z - \xi)^{-\delta}$ is removed, as in Definition 1.

Definition 3. Under the hypotheses of Definition 2, the fractional derivative of order $n + \delta$ is defined by

$$D_z^{n+\delta} f(z) = \frac{d^n}{dz^n} D_z^\delta f(z) \quad (0 \leq \delta < 1; n \in N_0). \tag{2.3}$$

Theorem 1. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.6) be in the class $T_n(\lambda, \alpha)$. Then we have

$$|D_z^{-\delta} f(z)| \geq \frac{|z|^{1+\delta}}{\Gamma(2 + \delta)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 + \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} |z| \right\} \tag{2.4}$$

and

$$|D_z^{-\delta} f(z)| \leq \frac{|z|^{1+\delta}}{\Gamma(2 + \delta)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 + \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} |z| \right\} \tag{2.5}$$

for $\delta > 0$ and $z \in U$. The result is sharp.

Proof. Let

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= \Gamma(2 + \delta) z^{-\delta} D_z^{-\delta} f(z) \\ &= z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k + 1)\Gamma(2 + \delta)}{\Gamma(k + 1 + \delta)} a_k z^k \\ &= z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \Psi(k) a_k z^k, \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

where

$$\Psi(k) = \frac{\Gamma(k + 1)\Gamma(2 + \delta)}{\Gamma(k + 1 + \delta)} \quad (k \geq 2). \tag{2.7}$$

Since

$$0 < \Psi(k) \leq \Psi(2) = \frac{2}{2 + \delta}, \tag{2.8}$$

in view of Lemma 1, we have

$$2^n [2 - \alpha(1 + \delta)] \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k \leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k^n [k - \alpha(1 + \lambda(k - 1))] a_k \leq 1 - \alpha,$$

which evidently yields

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k \leq \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^n [2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]}. \tag{2.9}$$

Therefore, by using (2.8) and (2.9), we can see that

$$\begin{aligned} |F(z)| &\geq |z| - |\Psi(2)|z|^2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k \\ &\geq |z| \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 + \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} |z|^2 \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |F(z)| &\leq |z| + \Psi(2)|z|^2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k \\ &\leq |z| + \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 + \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} |z|^2, \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

which prove the inequalities of Theorem 1. Further, equalities are attained for the function $f(z)$ defined by

$$D_z^{-\delta} f(z) = \frac{z^{1+\delta}}{\Gamma(2 + \delta)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 + \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} z \right\} \tag{2.12}$$

or

$$f(z) = z - \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^n [2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} z^2. \tag{2.13}$$

□

Corollary 1. Under the hypotheses of Theorem 1, $D_z^{-\delta} f(z)$ is included in a disc with its center at the origin and radius r_1 given by

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2 + \delta)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 + \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} \right\} \tag{2.14}$$

Theorem 2. Let the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.6) be in the class $T_n(\lambda, \alpha)$. Then we have

$$|D_z^\delta f(z)| \geq \frac{|z|^{1-\delta}}{\Gamma(2 - \delta)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 - \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} |z| \right\} \tag{2.15}$$

and

$$|D_z^\delta f(z)| \leq \frac{|z|^{1-\delta}}{\Gamma(2 - \delta)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 - \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} |z| \right\} \tag{2.16}$$

for $0 \leq \delta < 1$ and $z \in U$. The result is sharp.

Proof. Let

$$\begin{aligned} G(z) &= \Gamma(2 - \delta) z^\delta D_z^\delta f(z) \\ &= z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k + 1)\Gamma(2 - \delta)}{\Gamma(k + 2 - \delta)} a_k z^k \\ &= z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \Phi(k) k a_k z^k, \end{aligned} \tag{2.17}$$

where

$$\Phi(k) = \frac{\Gamma(k)\Gamma(2 - \delta)}{\Gamma(k + 1 - \delta)} \quad (k \geq 2). \tag{2.18}$$

Since

$$0 < \Phi(k) \leq \Phi(2) = \frac{1}{2 - \delta}, \tag{2.19}$$

in view of Lemma 1, we have

$$2^{n-1}[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)] \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k a_k \leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k^n [k - \alpha(1 + \lambda(k - 1))] a_k \leq 1 - \alpha,$$

or

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k a_k \leq \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]}. \tag{2.20}$$

Therefore, by using (2.19) and (2.20), we can see that

$$\begin{aligned} |G(z)| &\geq |z| - \Phi(2)|z|^2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k a_k \\ &\geq |z| - \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 - \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]}|z|^2 \end{aligned} \tag{2.21}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |G(z)| &\leq |z| + \Phi(2)|z|^2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k a_k \\ &\leq |z| + \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 - \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]}|z|^2, \end{aligned} \tag{2.22}$$

which give the inequalities of Theorem 2. Since equalities are attained for the function $f(z)$ defined by

$$D_z^\delta f(z) = \frac{z^{1-\delta}}{\Gamma(2-\delta)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 - \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} z \right\} \tag{2.23}$$

that is, by (2.13). We complete the assertion of Theorem 2. □

Corollary 2. *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 2, $D_z^\delta f(z)$ is included in a disc with its center at the origin and radius r_2 given by*

$$r_2 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2-\delta)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^{n-1}(2 + \delta)[2 - \alpha(1 + \lambda)]} \right\}. \tag{2.24}$$

3. Fractional Integral Operator

We need the following definition of fractional integral operator given by Srivastava, Saigo and Owa [9].

Definition 4. For real numbers $\beta > 0$, γ and η , the fractional integral operator $I_{0,z}^{\beta,\gamma,\eta}$ is defined by

$$I_{0,z}^{\beta,\gamma,\eta} f(z) = \frac{z^{-\beta-\gamma}}{\Gamma(\beta)} \int_0^z (z-t)^{\beta-1} F(\beta+\gamma, -\eta; \beta; 1-\frac{t}{z}) f(t) dt \tag{3.1}$$

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

$$f(z) = O(|z|^\epsilon), z \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\epsilon > \text{Max}(0, \gamma - \eta) - 1$, and

$$F(a, b, ; c; z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k (b)_k}{(c)_k (1)_k} z^k, \tag{3.2}$$

where $(\nu)_k$ is the Pochhammer symbol defined by

$$(\nu)_k = \frac{\Gamma(\nu+k)}{\Gamma(\nu)} = \begin{cases} 1 & (k=0) \\ \nu(\nu+1)\dots(\nu+k-1) & (k \in N), \end{cases} \tag{3.3}$$

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

Remark For $\gamma = -\beta$, we note that

$$I_{0,z}^{\beta,-\beta,\eta} f(z) = D_z^{-\beta} f(z).$$

In order to prove our result for the fractional integral operator, we have to recall here the following lemma due to Srivastava, Saigo and Owa [9].

Lemma 2. If $\beta > 0$ and $k > \gamma - \eta - 1$, then

$$I_{0,z}^{\beta,\gamma,\eta} z^k = \frac{\Gamma(k+2)\Gamma(k-\gamma+\eta+1)}{\Gamma(k-\gamma+1)\Gamma(k+\beta+\eta+1)} z^{k-\gamma}. \tag{3.4}$$

With the aid of Lemma 2, we prove

Theorem 3. Let $\beta < 0, \gamma < 2, \beta + \eta > -2, \gamma - \eta < 2$ and $\gamma(\beta + \eta) \leq 3\beta$. If the function $f(z)$ defined by (1.6) is in the class $T_n(\lambda, \alpha)$, then

$$\left| I_{0,z}^{\beta,\gamma,\eta} f(z) \right| \geq \frac{\Gamma(2-\gamma+\eta)|z|^{1-\gamma}}{\Gamma(2-\gamma)\Gamma(2+\beta+\eta)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{(1-\alpha)(2-\gamma+\eta)}{2^{n-1}[2-\alpha(1+\lambda)](2-\gamma)(2+\beta+\eta)} |z| \right\} \tag{3.5}$$

and

$$\left| I_{0,z}^{\beta,\gamma,\eta} f(z) \right| \leq \frac{\Gamma(2-\gamma+\eta)|z|^{1-\gamma}}{\Gamma(2-\gamma)\Gamma(2+\beta+\eta)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{(1-\alpha)(2-\gamma+\eta)}{2^{n-1}[2-\alpha(1+\lambda)](2-\gamma)(2+\beta+\eta)} |z| \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

for $z \in U_0$, where

$$U_0 = \begin{cases} U & (\gamma \leq 1) \\ U - \{0\} & (\gamma > 1). \end{cases}$$

The equalities in (3.5) and (3.6) are attained by the function $f(z)$ given by (2.13).

Proof. By using Lemma 2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_{0,z}^{\beta,\gamma,\eta} f(z) &= \frac{\Gamma(2-\gamma+\eta)}{\Gamma(2-\gamma)\Gamma(2+\beta+\eta)} z^{1-\gamma} \\ &\quad - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k+1)\Gamma(k-\gamma+\eta+1)}{\Gamma(k-\gamma+1)\Gamma(k+\beta+\eta+1)} a_k z^{k-\gamma}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

Letting

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \frac{\Gamma(2-\gamma)\Gamma(2+\beta+\eta)}{\Gamma(2-\gamma+\eta)} z^\gamma I_{0,z}^{\beta,\gamma,\eta} f(z) \\ &= z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} h(k) a_k z^k, \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

where

$$h(k) = \frac{(2-\gamma+\eta)_{k-1}(1)_k}{(2-\gamma)_{k-1}(2+\beta+\eta)_{k-1}} \quad (k \geq 2), \quad (3.9)$$

we can see that $h(k)$ is non-increasing for integers $k \geq 2$, and we have

$$0 < h(k) \leq h(2) = \frac{2(2-\gamma+\eta)}{(2-\gamma)(2+\beta+\eta)}. \quad (3.10)$$

Therefore, by using (2.9) and (3.10), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
|H(z)| &\geq |z| - h(2)|z|^2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k \\
&\geq |z| - \frac{(1-\alpha)(2-\gamma+\eta)}{2^{n-1}[2-\alpha(1+\lambda)](2-\gamma)(2+\beta+\eta)} |z|^2
\end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
|H(z)| &\leq |z| + h(2)|z|^2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k \\
&\leq |z| + \frac{(1-\alpha)(2-\gamma+\eta)}{2^{n-1}[2-\alpha(1+\lambda)](2-\gamma)(2+\beta+\eta)} |z|^2
\end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 3. \square

Remark Taking $\gamma = -\beta$ in Theorem 3, we get the result of Theorem 1.

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CHO & AOUF

**KESİRSSEL KALKULUS OPERATÖRLERİN BAZI NEGATİF KATSAYI
ANALİTİK FONKSİYON UZAYLARINDA UYGULAMALARI**

Özet

Bu makalede $I_n(\lambda, \alpha)$ sınıfında kesirsel kalkulus bozulma teoremleri ispatlanmıştır.

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Received 25.1.1995