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PARTIAL SUMS OF CERTAIN ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. The object of the present paper is to consider the starlikeness and convexity of partial sums of certain analytic functions in the open unit disk.

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1. Introduction. Let A denote the class of functions $f(z)$ of the form

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

which are analytic in the open unit disk $U = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$. Let $S^*(\alpha)$ be the subclass of A consisting of functions $f(z)$ which satisfy

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right] > \alpha \quad (z \in U) \tag{1.2}$$

for some α $(0 \le \alpha < 1)$. A function $f(z)$ in $S^*(\alpha)$ is said to be starlike of order α in U. Furthermore, let $K(\alpha)$ denote the subclass of A consisting of all functions $f(z)$ which satisfy

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}\right] > \alpha \quad (z \in U) \tag{1.3}$$

for some α $(0 \le \alpha < 1)$. A function $f(z)$ belonging to $K(\alpha)$ is said to be convex of order α in U. We note that $f(z) \in S^*(\alpha)$ if and only if $zf'(z) \in K(\alpha)$ and denote by $S^*(0) \equiv S^*$ and $K(0) \equiv K$. For $f(z) \in A$, we introduce the partial sum of $f(z)$ by

$$f_n(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{n} a_k z^k. \tag{1.4}$$

REMARK 1.1. It is well known that

(i) $f(z) = z/(1-z)^2 = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} kz^k$ is the extremal function for the class S^*. But $f_2(z) = z + 2z^2 \notin S^*$.

(ii) $f(z) = z/(1-z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} z^k$ is the extremal function for the class K. But $f_2(z) = z + z^2 \notin K$.

For the partial sums $f_n(z)$ of $f(z) \in S^*$, Szegö [2] showed the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. (i) *$f(z) \in S^*$ implies that $f_n(z) \in S^*$ for $|z| < 1/4$. The result is sharp.*
(ii) *$f(z) \in S^*$ implies that $f_n(z) \in K$ for $|z| < 1/8$. The result is sharp.*

Further, Padmanabhan [1] proved the following theorem.

Theorem 1.3. *If $f(z)$ is 2-valently starlike in U, then $f_n(z)$ is 2-valently starlike for $|z| < 1/6$. The result is sharp.*

2. Function $F_n(z)$. We define the function $F_n(z)$ which is the partial sum of $f(z) \in A$ by

$$F_n(z) = z + a_n z^n. \tag{2.1}$$

Theorem 2.1. *The function $F_n(z)$ satisfies*

$$\frac{1 - n|a_n|r^{n-1}}{1 - |a_n|r^{n-1}} \le \operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{zF_n'(z)}{F_n(z)}\right] \le \frac{1 + n|a_n|r^{n-1}}{1 + |a_n|r^{n-1}} \tag{2.2}$$

for $0 \le r < \sqrt[n-1]{1/|a_n|} \le 1$. Therefore, $F_n(z) \in S^*(\alpha)$ for $0 \le r < \sqrt[n-1]{(1-\alpha)/(n-\alpha)|a_n|} \le 1$.

Proof. Note that

$$\frac{zF_n'(z)}{F_n(z)} = \frac{z + n a_n z^n}{z + a_n z^n} = n - \frac{n-1}{1 + a_n z^{n-1}}. \tag{2.3}$$

It follows from (2.3) that

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{zF_n'(z)}{F_n(z)}\right] = n - (n-1)\frac{1 + |a_n|r^{n-1}\cos\theta}{1 + |a_n|^2 r^{2(n-1)} + 2|a_n|r^{n-1}\cos\theta}. \tag{2.4}$$

Since, the right-hand side of (2.4) is increasing for $\cos\theta$ if $|a_n| < 1$, we obtain (2.2). Further, we also see that

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{zF_n'(z)}{F_n(z)}\right] \ge \frac{1 - n|a_n|r^{n-1}}{1 - |a_n|r^{n-1}} > \alpha \tag{2.5}$$

for $0 \le r < \sqrt[n-1]{(1-\alpha)/(n-\alpha)|a_n|} \le 1$. This completes the proof of the theorem. □

Next, we derive the following theorem.

Theorem 2.2. *The function $F_n(z)$ satisfies*

$$\frac{1 - n^2|a_n|r^{n-1}}{1 - n|a_n|r^{n-1}} \le \operatorname{Re}\left[1 + \frac{zF_n''(z)}{F_n'(z)}\right] \le \frac{1 + n^2|a_n|r^{n-1}}{1 + n|a_n|r^{n-1}} \tag{2.6}$$

for $0 \le r < \sqrt[n-1]{1/n|a_n|} \le 1$. Therefore, $F_n(z) \in K$ for $0 \le r < \sqrt[n-1]{(1-\alpha)/n(n-\alpha)|a_n|} \le 1$.

Proof. Noting that

$$1 + \frac{zF_n''(z)}{F_n'(z)} = n - \frac{n-1}{1 + n a_n z^{n-1}}, \tag{2.7}$$

we have

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[1 + \frac{zF_n''(z)}{F_n'(z)}\right] = n - (n-1)\frac{1 + n|a_n|r^{n-1}\cos\theta}{1 + n^2|a_n|^2 r^{2(n-1)} + 2n|a_n|r^{n-1}\cos\theta}, \tag{2.8}$$

which derives (2.6). □

By virtue of Theorems 2.1 and 2.2, we have the following conjecture.

Conjecture 2.3. For the partial sum $f_n(z)$ of $f(z)$ belonging to the class A,

(i) $f_n(z) \in S^*(\alpha)$ for $0 \le r < \sqrt[n-1]{(1-\alpha)/(n-\alpha)|a_n|} \le 1$,

(ii) $f_n(z) \in K(\alpha)$ for $0 \le r < \sqrt[n-1]{(1-\alpha)/n(n-\alpha)|a_n} \le 1$.

3. The partial sums of certain analytic functions. In this section, we consider the partial sums of functions $f(z) = z/(1-z)$ and $f(z) = z/(1-z)^2$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $f_3(z) = z + z^2 + z^3$ be the partial sum of $f(z) = z/(1-z)$ which is the extremal function of the class K. Then $f_3(z) \in S^*(626/961)$ for $0 \le r < \beta$ $(1/7 < \beta < 1/6)$, where β is the positive root of*

$$x^4 - 8x^3 + 9x^2 - 8x + 1 = 0 \quad \left(0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right). \tag{3.1}$$

Proof. We consider α such that

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{zf_3'(z)}{f_3(z)}\right] = \operatorname{Re}\left[3 - \frac{2+z}{1+z^2+z^3}\right] > \alpha \tag{3.2}$$

for $0 \le r < \beta$. This implies that

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{2+z}{1+z^2+z^3}\right] = 1 + \frac{(1-r^2)(1+r^2+r\cos\theta)}{1-r^2+r^4+4r^2\cos^2\theta+2r(1+r^2)\cos\theta} < 3-\alpha, \tag{3.3}$$

that is,

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{(1-r^2)(1+r^2+r\cos\theta)}{1-r^2+r^4+4r^2\cos^2\theta+2r(1+r^2)\cos\theta}\right] < 2-\alpha. \tag{3.4}$$

Let the function $g(t)$ be given by

$$g(t) = \frac{(1-r^2)(1+r^2+rt)}{1-r^2+r^4+4r^2t^2+2r(1+r^2)t} \quad (t = \cos\theta). \tag{3.5}$$

Then, we have

$$g'(t) = \frac{r(r+1)(r-1)(1+5r^2+r^4+4r^2t^2+8r(1+r^2)t)}{(1-r^2+r^4+4r^2t^2+2r(1+r^2)t)^2}. \tag{3.6}$$

Letting

$$h(t) = 1+5r^2+r^4+4r^2t^2+8r(1+r^2)t, \tag{3.7}$$

we see that (i) $h(t) < 0 \Rightarrow g'(t) > 0$, (ii) $h(t) > 0 \Rightarrow g'(t) < 0$, and (iii) $h(t) = 0$ for $t = (-2(1+r^2) \pm \sqrt{3(1+r^2+r^4)})/2r$.

If we write

$$t_1 = \frac{-2(1+r^2)+\sqrt{3(1+r^2+r^4)}}{2r} < 0, \tag{3.8}$$

then, $0 \le r \le \beta$ implies that $t_1 \le -1$, so that, $h(t) \ge 0$. This gives us that

$$g(t) \le g(-1) = \frac{1-r+r^3-r^4}{1-2r+3r^2-2r^3+r^4} = \frac{g_1(r)}{g_2(r)}. \tag{3.9}$$

It is easy to check that $g_1(r)$ is decreasing for r $(0 \le r < 1/\sqrt{3})$. Therefore,

$$\frac{8-2\sqrt{3}}{9} = g_1\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) < g_1(r) \le g_1(0) = 1. \tag{3.10}$$

Also, $g_2(r)$ is decreasing for r $(0 \le r < \beta)$, because $g_2'(0) = -2 < 0$ and $g_2'(1/6) = -31/27 < 0$. This gives that

$$\frac{961}{1296} = g_2\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) < g_2(r) \le 1. \tag{3.11}$$

Consequently, we conclude that

$$g(t) \le g(-1) = \frac{g_1(r)}{g_2(r)} < \frac{1296}{961} = 2-\alpha, \tag{3.12}$$

that is, $\alpha = 626/961 = 0.651\ldots$. Thus, we have

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{zf_3'(z)}{f_3(z)}\right] > \alpha \quad \left(\alpha = \frac{626}{961}\right) \tag{3.13}$$

for $0 \le r < \beta$. □

Finally, we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $f_3(z) = z + 2z^2 + 3z^3$ be the partial sum of the Koebe function $f(z) = z/(1-z)^2$ which is the extremal function for the class S^*. Then $f_3(z) \in K(3191/15876)$ for $0 \le r < \beta$ $(1/14 < \beta < 113)$, where β is the positive root of*

$$81x^4 - 162x^3 + 72x^2 - 18x + 1 = 0 \quad \left(0 \le x < \frac{1}{3}\right). \tag{3.14}$$

Proof. Since

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[1 + \frac{zf_3''(z)}{f_3'(z)}\right] = \operatorname{Re}\left[3 - \frac{2(1+2z)}{1+4z+9z^2}\right] > \alpha \tag{3.15}$$

implies that

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{1+2z}{1+4z+9z^2}\right] &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4r(1-9r^2)\cos\theta + 1 - 81r^4}{2(1-2r^2+81r^4+8r(1+9r^2)\cos\theta + 36r^2\cos^2\theta)} \\ &< \frac{3-\alpha}{2},\end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

we have to check that

$$\frac{(1-9r^2)(1+9r^2+4r\cos\theta)}{1-2r^2+81r^4+8r(1+9r^2)\cos\theta+36r^2\cos^2\theta} < 2-\alpha. \tag{3.17}$$

If we let

$$h(t) = \frac{(1-9r^2)(1+9r^2+4rt)}{1-2r^2+81r^4+8r(1+9r^2)t+36r^2t^2}, \tag{3.18}$$

then, we have

$$h(t) \le h(-1) = \frac{1-4r+36r^3-81r^4}{1-8r+34r^2-72r^3+81r^4} \equiv \frac{g_1(r)}{g_2(r)}. \tag{3.19}$$

Noting that $0 < g_1(r) < 1$, and $g_2(r) > g_2(1/13) = 15876/28561$, we have

$$h(t) \le h(-1) < \frac{1}{g_2(r)} < \frac{28561}{15876} = 2 - \alpha, \tag{3.20}$$

which implies that $\alpha = 3191/15876 = 0.200\ldots$. □

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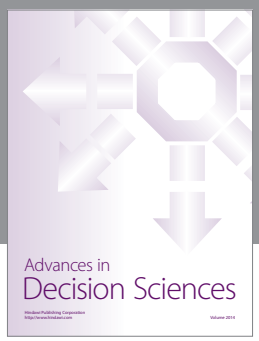

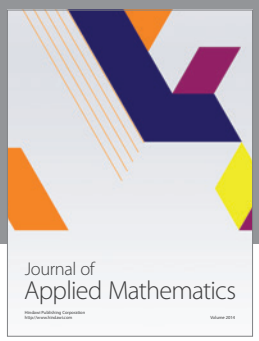

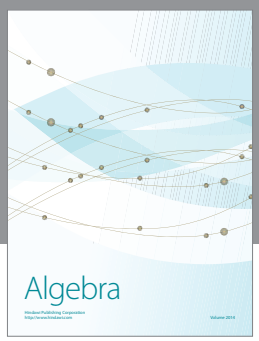

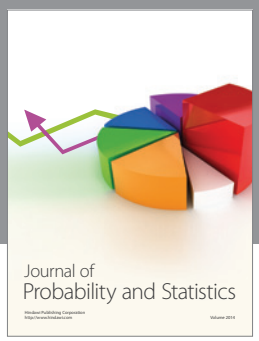

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