Research Article

On Starlike and Convex Functions with Respect to k-Symmetric Points

Afaf A. Ali Abubaker and Maslina Darus

School of Mathematical Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, 43600 Selangor, Malaysia

Correspondence should be addressed to Maslina Darus, maslina@ukm.my

Received 29 January 2011; Revised 13 March 2011; Accepted 19 March 2011

Academic Editor: Stanisława R. Kanas

Copyright © 2011 A. A. A. Abubaker and M. Darus. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

We introduce new subclasses \( S_{\sigma,s}^{k,\lambda,\delta,\phi} \) and \( K_{\sigma,s}^{k,\lambda,\delta,\phi} \) of analytic functions with respect to \( k \)-symmetric points defined by differential operator. Some interesting properties for these classes are obtained.

1. Introduction

Let \( A \) denote the class of functions of the form

\[
f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n,
\]

which are analytic in the unit disk \( U = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1 \} \).

Also let \( \wp \) be the class of analytic functions \( p \) with \( p(0) = 1 \), which are convex and univalent in \( U \) and satisfy the following inequality:

\[
\Re \{ p(z) \} > 0, \quad z \in U.
\]

A function \( f \in A \) is said to be starlike with respect to symmetrical points in \( U \) if it satisfies

\[
\Re \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z) - f(-z)} \right\} > 0, \quad z \in U.
\]
This class was introduced and studied by Sakaguchi in 1959 [1]. Some related classes are studied by Shanmugam et al. [2].

In 1979, Chand and Singh [3] defined the class of starlike functions with respect to $k$-symmetric points of order $\alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$). Related classes are also studied by Das and Singh [4].

Recall that the function $F$ is subordinate to $G$ if there exists a function $\omega$, analytic in $U$, with $\omega(0) = 0$ and $|\omega(z)| < 1$, such that $F(z) = G(\omega(z))$, $z \in U$. We denote this subordination by $F(z) \prec G(z)$. If $G(z)$ is univalent in $U$, then the subordination is equivalent to $F(0) = G(0)$ and $F(U) \subset G(U)$.

A function $f \in A$ is in the class $S_k(\phi)$ satisfying

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f_k(z)} < \phi(z), \quad z \in U,$$

(1.4)

where $\phi \in \wp$, $k$ is a fixed positive integer, and $f_k(z)$ is given by the following:

$$f_k(z) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{v=0}^{k-1} e^{-v} f(e^v z)$$

$$= z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{k(n-1)+1} z^{k(n-1)+1}, \quad \left( e = \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{k}\right), z \in U \right).$$

(1.5)

The classes $S_k(\phi)$ of starlike functions with respect to $k$-symmetric points and $K_k(\phi)$ of convex functions with respect to $k$-symmetric points were considered recently by Wang et al. [5]. Moreover, the special case

$$\phi(z) = \frac{1 + \beta z}{1 - \alpha \beta z}, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, \quad 0 < \beta \leq 1$$

(1.6)

imposes the class $S_k(\alpha, \beta)$, which was studied by Gao and Zhou [6], and the class $S_1(\phi) = S^*(\phi)$ was studied by Ma and Minda [7].

Let two functions given by $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ and $g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n$ be analytic in $U$. Then the Hadamard product (or convolution) $f \ast g$ of the two functions $f$, $g$ is defined by

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

(1.7)

and for several function $f_1(z), \ldots, f_m(z) \in A$,

$$f_1(z) \ast \cdots \ast f_m(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (a_{1n} \cdots a_{mn}) z^n, \quad z \in U.$$

(1.8)

The theory of differential operators plays important roles in geometric function theory. Perhaps, the earliest study appeared in the year 1900, and since then, many mathematicians have worked extensively in this direction. For recent work see, for example, [8–12].
We now define differential operator as follows:

\[
D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta}f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^s (C(\delta, n)[1 + \lambda(n-1)])^\sigma a_n z^n,
\]

where \( \lambda \geq 0, C(\delta, n) = (\delta + 1)_{n-1}/(n-1)!, \) for \( \delta, \sigma, s \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}, \) and \((x)_n\) is the Pochhammer symbol defined by

\[
(x)_n = \frac{\Gamma(x+n)}{\Gamma(x)} = \begin{cases} 
1, & n = 0, \\
x(x+1) \cdots (x+n-1), & n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots.
\end{cases}
\]

Here \( D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta}f(z) \) can also be written in terms of convolution as

\[
D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta}f(z) = \psi(z) * \cdots * \psi(z) * \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^s z^n * f(z) = D_\delta * \cdots * D_\delta * D^{\sigma,s}_\lambda f(z),
\]

where \( D_\delta = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C(\delta, n)z^n \) and \( D^{\sigma,s}_\lambda = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^s [1 + \lambda(n-1)]^\sigma z^n. \)

Note that \( D^{\delta,1}_{\lambda,\delta}f(z) = D^{1,0}_{\lambda,\delta}f(z) = z f'(z) \) and \( D^{0,0}_{\lambda,\delta}f(z) = f(z). \) When \( \sigma = 0, \) we get the Sălăgean differential operator [9], when \( \lambda = s = 0, \sigma = 1 \) we obtain the Ruscheweyh operator [8], when \( s = 0, \sigma = 1, \) we obtain the Al-Shaqsi and Darus [11], and when \( \delta = s = 0, \) we obtain the Al-Oboudi differential operator [10].

In this paper, we introduce new subclasses of analytic functions with respect to \( k \)-symmetric points defined by differential operator. Some interesting properties of \( S^{\sigma,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \) and \( K^{\sigma,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \) are obtained.

Applying the operator \( D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta}f(z) \)

\[
D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta}f_k(z) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\nu=0}^{k-1} (e^{-\nu}) D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta}f(e^{\nu}z), \quad e^k = 1,
\]

where \( k \) is a fixed positive integer, we now define classes of analytic functions containing the differential operator.

**Definition 1.1.** Let \( S^{\sigma,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \) denote the class of functions in \( A \) satisfying the condition

\[
\frac{z(D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta}f(z))'}{D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta}f_k(z)} < \phi(z),
\]

where \( \phi \in \Phi \).
Definition 1.2. Let \( K^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \) denote the class of functions in \( A \) satisfying the condition
\[
\left( \frac{z(D^{\alpha,\beta}_f(z))'}{(D^{\alpha,\beta}_f(z))'} \right) < \phi(z),
\]
where \( \phi \in \wp \).

In order to prove our results, we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 1.3 (see [13]). Let \( c > -1 \) and let \( I_c : A \rightarrow A \) be the integral operator defined by \( F = I_c(f) \), where
\[
F(z) = \frac{c + 1}{z^c} \int_0^z t^{-1} f(t) dt.
\]
Let \( \phi \) be a convex function, with \( \phi(0) = 1 \) and \( \Re\{\phi(z) + c\} > 0 \) in \( \mathcal{U} \). If \( f \in A \) and \( zf'(z)/f(z) < \phi(z) \), then \( zF'(z)/F(z) < q(z) < \phi(z) \), where \( q \) is univalent and satisfies the differential equation
\[
q(z) + \frac{zq'(z)}{q(z) + c} = \phi(z).
\]

Lemma 1.4 (see [14]). Let \( \kappa, \nu \) be complex numbers. Let \( \phi \) be convex univalent in \( \mathcal{U} \) with \( \phi(0) = 1 \) and \( \Re\{\kappa \phi + \nu\} > 0 \), \( z \in \mathcal{U} \), and let \( q(z) \in A \) with \( q(0) = 1 \) and \( q(z) < \phi(z) \). If \( p(z) = 1 + p_1z + p_2z^2 + \cdots \in \wp \) with \( p(0) = 1 \), then
\[
p(z) + \frac{zp'(z)}{\kappa q(z) + \nu} < \phi(z) \iff p(z) < \phi(z).
\]

Lemma 1.5 (see [15]). Let \( f \) and \( g \), respectively, be in the classes convex function and starlike function. Then, for every function \( H \in A \), one has
\[
\left( \frac{f(z) * g(z)H(z)}{f(z) * g(z)} \right) \in \overline{\mathcal{C}}(H(\mathcal{U})), \quad z \in \mathcal{U},
\]
where \( \overline{\mathcal{C}}(H(\mathcal{U})) \) denotes the closed convex hull of \( H(\mathcal{U}) \).

2. Main Results

Theorem 2.1. Let \( f \in S^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \). Then \( f_k \) defined by (1.5) is in \( S^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) = S^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \).

Proof. Let \( f \in S^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \), then by Definition 1.1 we have
\[
\left( \frac{z(D^{\alpha,\beta}_{\lambda,\delta} f(z))'}{D^{\alpha,\beta}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z)} \right) < \phi(z),
\]
Substituting $z$ by $e^v z$, where $e^k = 1$ ($v = 0, 1, \ldots, k - 1$) in (2.1), respectively, we have

$$\frac{e^v z \left( \frac{D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta} f(e^v z)}{D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z)} \right)'}{D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(e^v z)} < \phi(z).$$

(2.2)

According to the definition of $f_k$ and $e^k = 1$, we know $f_k(e^v z) = e^v f_k(z)$ for any $v = 0, 1, \ldots, k - 1$, and summing up, we can get

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{v=0}^{k-1} e^{-v} \left[ z \left( \frac{D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta} f(e^v z)}{D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z)} \right) \right]' = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{v=0}^{k-1} e^{-v} D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z) = \frac{z \left( D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z) \right)'}{D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z)}. \quad (2.3)$$

Hence there exist $\zeta_v$ in $U$ such that

$$\frac{z \left( D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z) \right)'}{D^{\sigma,s}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z)} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{v=0}^{k-1} \phi(\zeta_v) = \phi(\zeta_0), \quad (2.4)$$

for $\zeta_0 \in U$ since $\phi(U)$ is convex. Thus $f_k \in S^{s,\sigma}(\lambda,\delta,\phi)$. \hfill \Box

**Theorem 2.2.** Let $f \in A$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{G}$. Then

$$f \in K^{s,\sigma}_{k}(\lambda,\delta,\phi) \iff z f' \in S^{s,\sigma}_{k}(\lambda,\delta,\phi). \quad (2.5)$$

**Proof.** Let

$$g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^\nu (C(\delta,n)[1 + \lambda(n - 1)])^\sigma z^n, \quad (2.6)$$

and the operator $D^{s,\sigma}_{\lambda,\delta} f$ can be written as $D^{s,\sigma}_{\lambda,\delta} f = g \ast f$.

Then from the definition of the differential operator $D^{s,\sigma}_{\lambda,\delta}$, we can verify

$$\frac{\left( \frac{z \left( D^{s,\sigma}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z) \right)'}{D^{s,\sigma}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z)} \right)'}{\left( \frac{g \ast f}{D^{s,\sigma}_{\lambda,\delta} f_k(z)} \right)'} = \frac{z(g \ast f)'(z)}{(g \ast f)'_k(z)} = \frac{z(g \ast z f')(z)}{(g \ast z f')_k(z)} = \frac{z(D^{s,\sigma}_{\lambda,\delta} z f'_k(z))'}{D^{s,\sigma}_{\lambda,\delta} z f'_k(z)}. \quad (2.7)$$

Thus $f \in K^{s,\sigma}_{k}(\lambda,\delta,\phi)$ if and only if $z f' \in S^{s,\sigma}_{k}(\lambda,\delta,\phi)$. \hfill \Box

By using Theorems 2.2 and 2.1, we get the following.

**Corollary 2.3.** Let $f \in K^{s,\sigma}_{k}(\lambda,\delta,\phi)$. Then $f_k$ defined by (1.5) is in $K^{s,\sigma}_{1}(\lambda,\delta,\phi) = K^{s,\sigma}(\lambda,\delta,\phi)$. 


Proof. Let \( f \in K_0^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \). Then Theorem 2.2 shows that \( z^f \in S_{-1}^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \). We deduce from Theorem 2.1 that \((zf')_k \in S_{-1}^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \). From \((zf')_k = zf_k\) Theorem 2.2 now shows that \( f_k \in K_0^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) = K_0^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \). □

**Theorem 2.4.** Let \( \phi \in \Phi, \lambda > 0 \) with \( \Re[\phi(z) + (1/\lambda) - 1] > 0 \). If \( f \in S_k^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \), then

\[
\frac{z(D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha-1,\beta}(D_\delta f_k(z)))'}{D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha-1,\beta}(D_\delta f_k(z))} < q(z) < \phi(z),
\]

where \( D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha-1,\beta}(D_\delta f_k(z)) = D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha-1,\beta} * D_\delta f_k(z) \) and \( q \) is the univalent solution of the differential equation

\[
q(z) + \frac{zq(z)}{q(z) + (1/\lambda) - 1} = \phi(z).
\]

Proof. Let \( f \in S_k^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \). Then in view of Theorem 2.1, \( f_k \in S^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \), that is,

\[
\frac{z(D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha,\beta} f_k(z))'}{D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha,\beta} f_k(z)} < \phi(z).
\]

From the definition of \( D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha,\beta} \), we see that

\[
D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha,\beta} f_k(z) = (1 - \lambda)(D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha,\beta-1} * D_\delta f_k(z)) + \lambda z(D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha,\beta-1} * D_\delta f_k(z))'
\]

which implies that

\[
D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha,\beta-1} * D_\delta f_k(z) = \frac{1}{\lambda z(1/\lambda) - 1} \int_0^z t^{(1/\lambda) - 2} D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha,\beta} f_k(t) dt.
\]

Using (2.10) and (2.12), we see that Lemma 1.3 can be applied to get (2.8), where \( c = (1/\lambda) - 1 > -1 \) and \( \Re[\phi] > 0 \) with \( \Re[\phi(z) + (1/\lambda) - 1] > 0 \) and \( q \) satisfies (2.9). We thus complete the proof of Theorem 2.4. □

**Theorem 2.5.** Let \( \phi \in \Phi \) and \( s \in N_0 \). Then

\[
S_k^{\alpha,s+1}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \subset S_k^{\alpha,\beta}(\lambda, \delta, \phi).
\]

Proof. Let \( f \in S_k^{\alpha,s+1}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \). Then

\[
\frac{z(D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha,s+1} f(z))'}{D_{\lambda,\delta}^{\alpha,s+1} f_k(z)} < \phi(z).
\]
Set
\[ p(z) = \frac{z \left( D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f(z) \right)'}{D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f_k(z)}, \quad (2.15) \]

where \( p \) is analytic function with \( p(0) = 1 \). By using the equation
\[ z \left( D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f(z) \right)' = D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f(z), \quad (2.16) \]

we get
\[ p(z) = \frac{D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f(z)}{D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f_k(z)} \quad (2.17) \]

and then differentiating, we get
\[ z \left( D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f(z) \right)' = z D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f_k(z) p'(z) + z \left( D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f_k(z) \right) p(z). \quad (2.18) \]

Hence
\[ z \left( D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f(z) \right)' = \frac{D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f_k(z)}{D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f_k(z)} z p'(z) + \frac{z \left( D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f_k(z) \right)'}{D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f_k(z)} p(z). \quad (2.19) \]

Applying (2.16) for the function \( f_k \) we obtain
\[ \frac{z \left( D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f(z) \right)'}{D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f_k(z)} = \frac{D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f_k(z)}{D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f_k(z)} z p'(z) + p(z). \quad (2.20) \]

Using (2.20) with \( q(z) = (D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f_k(z))/(D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s} f_k(z)) \), we obtain
\[ \frac{z \left( D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f(z) \right)'}{D_{\lambda, \delta}^{\sigma, s+1} f_k(z)} = \frac{z p'(z)}{q(z)} + p(z). \quad (2.21) \]

Since \( f \in S_{k}^{\sigma+1}(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \), then by using (2.14) in (2.21) we get the following.
\[ \frac{z p'(z)}{q(z)} + p(z) < \phi(z). \quad (2.22) \]

We can see that \( q(z) < \phi(z) \), hence applying Lemma 1.4 we obtain the required result.  

By using Theorems 2.2 and 2.5, we get the following.
Corollary 2.6. Let $\phi \in \wp$ and $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Then

$$K^{\alpha,s+1}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi) \subset K^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi).$$ \hspace{1cm} (2.23)

Now we prove that the class $S^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi)$, $\phi \in \wp$, is closed under convolution with convex functions.

Theorem 2.7. Let $f \in S^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi)$, $\phi \in \wp$, and $\varphi$ is a convex function with real coefficients in $U$. Then $f * \varphi \in S^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi)$.

Proof. Let $f \in S^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi)$, then Theorem 2.1 asserts that $D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi}(z) \in S^*(\phi)$, where $\Re\{\phi\} > 0$. Applying Lemma 1.5 and the convolution properties we get

$$\frac{z(D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi}(f * \varphi)(z))'}{D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi}(f_k * \varphi)(z)} = \frac{z(D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi}(f(z) * \varphi(z))'}{\varphi(z) * D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi}(f_k(z))} = \frac{\varphi(z) * \left(z(D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi}(f(z)))' / f D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi}(f_k(z))\right) D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi}(f_k(z))}{\varphi(z) * D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi}(f_k(z))}$$

$$\in \overline{\mathbb{C}^\alpha}\left(\frac{z(D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi})'}{D^{\alpha,s}_{k,\phi}(f_k)(U)}\right) \subseteq \phi(U).$$ \hspace{1cm} (2.24)

Corollary 2.8. Let $f \in K^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi)$, $\phi \in \wp$, and $\varphi$ is a convex function with real coefficients in $U$. Then $f * \varphi \in K^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi)$.

Proof. Let $f \in K^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi)$, $\phi \in \wp$. Then Theorem 2.2 shows that $zf' \in S^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi)$. The result of Theorem 2.7 yields $(zf') * \varphi = z(f * \varphi) \in S^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi)$, and thus $f * \varphi \in K^{\alpha,s}_k(\lambda, \delta, \phi)$. \hfill \Box

Some other works related to other differential operators with respect to symmetric points for different types of problems can be seen in ([16–21]).

Acknowledgments

The work presented here was partially supported by UKM-ST-06-FRGS0244-2010, and the authors would like to thank the anonymous referees for their informative and critical comments on the paper.

References


Submit your manuscripts at http://www.hindawi.com