Research Article

Some Properties of Certain Integral Operators on New Subclasses of Analytic Functions with Complex Order

Aabed Mohammed and Maslina Darus

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

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

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We define new subclasses of p -valent meromorphic functions with complex order. We prove some properties for certain integral operators on these subclasses.

1. Introduction

Let $\mathbb{U} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$ be the open unit disc in the complex plane $\mathbb{C}$, $\mathbb{U}^* = \mathbb{U} \setminus \{0\}$, the punctured open unit disk. Let Σ_p denote the class of meromorphic functions of the form

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^p} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad (p \in \mathbb{N}), \quad (1.1)$$

which are analytic and p -valent in $\mathbb{U}^*$.

For $p = 1$, we obtain the class of meromorphic functions Σ .

We say that a function $f \in \Sigma_p$ is the meromorphic p -valent starlike of order α ($0 \leq \alpha < p$) and belongs to the class $f \in \Sigma_p^*(\alpha)$, if it satisfies the inequality

$$-\Re\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right) > \alpha. \quad (1.2)$$

A function $f \in \Sigma_p$ is the meromorphic p -valent convex function of order α ($0 \leq \alpha < p$), if f satisfies the following inequality:

$$-\Re\left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}\right) > \alpha, \quad (1.3)$$

and we denote this class by $\Sigma K_p(\alpha)$.

Many important properties and characteristics of various interesting subclasses of the class Σ_p of meromorphically p -valent functions were investigated extensively by (among others) Uralegaddi and Somanatha [1, 2], Liu and Srivastava [3, 4], Mogra [5, 6], Srivastava et al. [7], Aouf et al. [8, 9], Joshi and Srivastava [10], Owa et al. [11], and Kulkarni et al. [12].

Now, for $f \in \Sigma_p$, we define the following new subclasses.

Definition 1.1. Let a function $f \in \Sigma_p$ be analytic in $\mathbb{U}^*$. Then f is in the class $\Sigma_{p,\mathcal{M}}(\beta, b)$ if it satisfies the inequality

$$\Re\left\{p - \frac{1}{b}\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + p\right)\right\} < \beta, \quad (1.4)$$

where

$$p \in \mathbb{N}, \quad b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \beta > p. \quad (1.5)$$

Definition 1.2. Let a function $f \in \Sigma_p$ be analytic in $\mathbb{U}^*$. Then f is in the class $\Sigma_{p,\mathcal{N}}(\beta, b)$ if it satisfies the inequality

$$\Re\left\{p - \frac{1}{b}\left(\frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} + p + 1\right)\right\} < \beta, \quad (1.6)$$

where

$$p \in \mathbb{N}, \quad b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \beta > p. \quad (1.7)$$

Definition 1.3. Let a function $f \in \Sigma_p$ be analytic in $\mathbb{U}^*$. Then f is in the class $\Sigma F_p(\beta, b)$ if it satisfies the inequality

$$\Re\left\{p - \frac{1}{b}\left(\frac{z(zf''(z) + (p+2)f'(z))}{zf'(z) + (p+1)f(z)} + p\right)\right\} < \beta, \quad (1.8)$$

where

$$p \in \mathbb{N}, \quad b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \beta > p. \quad (1.9)$$

For $p = 1$ in Definitions 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3, we obtain the following new subclasses of meromorphic functions Σ .

Definition 1.4. Let a function $f \in \Sigma$ be analytic in $\mathbb{U}^*$. Then f is in the class $\Sigma_{\mathcal{M}}(\beta, b)$ if it satisfies the inequality

$$\Re \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + 1 \right) \right\} < \beta, \quad (1.10)$$

where

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \beta > 1. \quad (1.11)$$

Definition 1.5. Let a function $f \in \Sigma$ be analytic in $\mathbb{U}^*$. Then f is in the class $\Sigma_{\mathcal{N}}(\beta, b)$ if it satisfies the inequality

$$\Re \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} + 2 \right) \right\} < \beta, \quad (1.12)$$

where

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \beta > 1. \quad (1.13)$$

For $b = 1$ in Definition 1.5, we obtain $\Sigma_N(\beta)$, the class of meromorphic function, introduced and studied by Wang et al. [13–15] (see [16–18]).

Definition 1.6. Let a function $f \in \Sigma$ be analytic in $\mathbb{U}^*$. Then f is in the class $\Sigma F(\beta, b)$ if it satisfies the inequality

$$\Re \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{z(zf''(z) + 3f'(z))}{zf'(z) + 2f(z)} + 1 \right) \right\} < \beta, \quad (1.14)$$

where

$$b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \beta > 1. \quad (1.15)$$

Most recently, Mohammed and Darus [19] introduced the following two general integral operators of p -valent meromorphic functions Σ_p :

$$\mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) = \frac{1}{z^{p+1}} \int_0^z (u^p f_1(u))^{\gamma_1} \cdots (u^p f_n(u))^{\gamma_n} du; \quad (1.16)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) = \frac{1}{z^{p+1}} \int_0^z \left(\frac{-u^{p+1}}{p} f_1'(u) \right)^{\gamma_1} \cdots \left(\frac{-u^{p+1}}{p} f_n'(u) \right)^{\gamma_n} du, \quad (1.17)$$

where

$$n, p \in \mathbb{N}, \quad j \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}, \quad \gamma_j > 0. \quad (1.18)$$

For $p = 1$ in (1.16) and (1.17), respectively, we obtain the general integral operators $\mathcal{F}_{1, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) = \mathcal{L}(z)$ and $\mathcal{J}_{1, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) = \mathcal{H}_{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z)$, introduced by the authors in [16, 20].

2. Main Results

In this section, considering the above new subclasses we obtain for the integral operators $F_{1, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z)$ and $\mathcal{J}_{1, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z)$ some sufficient conditions for a family of functions f_i to be in the above new subclasses.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $f_j \in \Sigma_p$. If $f_j \in \Sigma_{p, \mathcal{M}}(\beta_j, b)$, then*

$$\mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) \in \Sigma F_p(\mu, b), \quad (2.1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} n, p \in \mathbb{N}, \quad j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad \gamma_j > 0, \quad b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \beta_j > p, \\ \mu = p + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j (\beta_j - p). \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

Proof. A differentiation of $\mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z)$ which is defined in (1.16), we get

$$\begin{aligned} z^{p+1} \mathcal{F}'_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) + (p+1) z^p \mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) &= (z^p f_1(z))^{\gamma_1} \cdots (z^p f_n(z))^{\gamma_n}, \\ z^{p+1} \mathcal{F}''_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) + 2(p+1) z^p \mathcal{F}'_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) + p(p+1) z^{p-1} \mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \left(\frac{z^p f'_j(z) + p z^{p-1} f_j(z)}{z^p f_j(z)} \right) [(z^p f_1(z))^{\gamma_1} \cdots (z^p f_n(z))^{\gamma_n}], \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

Then from (2.3), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z^{p+1} \mathcal{F}''_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) + 2(p+1) z^p \mathcal{F}'_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) + p(p+1) z^{p-1} \mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z)}{z^{p+1} \mathcal{F}'_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) + (p+1) z^p \mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z)} \\ = \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \left(\frac{f'_j(z)}{f_j(z)} + \frac{p}{z} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

By multiplying (2.4) with z yield,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{z^{p+1}\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + 2(p+1)z^p\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + p(p+1)z^{p-1}\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)}{z^p\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)z^{p-1}\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \left(\frac{zf_j'(z)}{f_j(z)} + p \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

That is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{z^{p+1}\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2)z^p\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z)}{z^p\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)z^{p-1}\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} + p = \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \left(\frac{zf_j'(z)}{f_j(z)} + p \right); \\ & \frac{z(z\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2)\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z))}{z\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} + p = \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \left(\frac{zf_j'(z)}{f_j(z)} + p \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

Equivalently, the above can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{z(z\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2)\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z))}{z\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} + p \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \left\{ p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{zf_j'(z)}{f_j(z)} + p \right) \right\} + p - p \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

Taking the real part of both terms of (2.7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \Re \left\{ p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{z(z\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2)\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z))}{z\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} + p \right) \right\} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \Re \left\{ p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{zf_j'(z)}{f_j(z)} + p \right) \right\} + p - p \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

Sine $f_j \in \Sigma_{p,\mathcal{M}}(\beta_j, b)$, we get

$$\Re \left\{ p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{z(z\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2)\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z))}{z\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)\mathfrak{F}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} + p \right) \right\} < \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \beta_j + p - p \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j. \quad (2.9)$$

That is,

$$\Re \left\{ p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{z \left(z \mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2) \mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}'(z) \right)}{z \mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1) \mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z)} + p \right) \right\} < p + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j (\beta_j - p). \quad (2.10)$$

Then

$$\mathcal{F}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) \in \Sigma F_p(\mu, b), \quad \mu = p + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j (\beta_j - p). \quad (2.11)$$

This completes the proof. $\square$

Theorem 2.2. Let $f_j \in \Sigma_p$. If $f_j \in \Sigma_{p, \mathcal{N}}(\beta_j, b)$, then

$$\mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) \in \Sigma F_p(\mu, b), \quad (2.12)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} n, p \in \mathbb{N}, \quad j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad \gamma_j > 0, \quad b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \beta_j > p, \\ \mu = p + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j (\beta_j - p). \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

Proof. A differentiation of $\mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z)$, which is defined in (1.17), we get

$$\begin{aligned} z^{p+1} \mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1) z^p \mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) &= \left(\frac{-z^{p+1}}{p} f_1'(z) \right)^{\gamma_1} \cdots \left(\frac{-z^{p+1}}{p} f_n'(z) \right)^{\gamma_n}, \\ z^{p+1} \mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}''(z) + 2(p+1) z^p \mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}'(z) + p(p+1) z^{p-1} \mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \left(\frac{z^{p+1} f_j''(z) + (p+1) z^p f_j'(z)}{z^{p+1} f_j'(z)} \right) \left[\left(\frac{-z^{p+1}}{p} f_1'(z) \right)^{\gamma_1} \cdots \left(\frac{-z^{p+1}}{p} f_n'(z) \right)^{\gamma_n} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

Then from (2.14), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{z^{p+1} \mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}''(z) + 2(p+1) z^p \mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}'(z) + p(p+1) z^{p-1} \mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z)}{z^p \mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1) z^{p-1} \mathcal{J}_{p, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z)} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \left(\frac{z f_j''(z)}{f_j'(z)} + p + 1 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

That is equivalent to

$$\frac{z(z\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2)\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z))}{z\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} + p = \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \left(\frac{zf_j''(z)}{f_j'(z)} + p + 1 \right). \quad (2.16)$$

Equivalently, the above can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{z(z\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2)\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z))}{z\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} + p \right) \\ = \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \left\{ p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{zf_j''(z)}{f_j'(z)} + p + 1 \right) \right\} + p - p \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j. \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

Taking the real part of both terms of (2.17), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Re \left\{ p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{z(z\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2)\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z))}{z\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} + p \right) \right\} \\ = \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \Re \left\{ p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{zf_j''(z)}{f_j'(z)} + p + 1 \right) \right\} + p - p \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j. \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

Sine $f_j \in \Sigma_{p,\mathcal{A}}(\beta_j, b)$, we get

$$\Re \left\{ p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{z(z\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2)\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z))}{z\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} + p \right) \right\} < \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j \beta_j + p - p \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j. \quad (2.19)$$

That is,

$$\Re \left\{ p - \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{z(z\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}''(z) + (p+2)\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z))}{z\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}'(z) + (p+1)\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z)} + p \right) \right\} < p + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j (\beta_j - p). \quad (2.20)$$

Then

$$\mathcal{D}_{p,\gamma_1,\dots,\gamma_n}(z) \in \Sigma F_p(\mu, b), \quad \mu = p + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j (\beta_j - p). \quad (2.21)$$

This completes the proof. $\square$

Putting $p = 1$ in Theorem 2.1, we have the following.

Theorem 2.3. Let $f_j \in \Sigma$. If $f_j \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{M}}(\beta_j, b)$, then

$$\mathcal{H}_n(z) \in \Sigma F(\mu, b), \quad (2.22)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad \gamma_j > 0, \quad b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \beta_j > 1, \\ \mu = 1 + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j (\beta_j - 1). \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

Putting $p = 1$ in Theorem 2.2, we have the following.

Theorem 2.4. Let $f_j \in \Sigma$. If $f_j \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{N}}(\beta_j, b)$, then

$$\mathcal{H}_{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n}(z) \in \Sigma F(\mu, b), \quad (2.24)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad \gamma_j > 0, \quad b \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \beta_j > 1, \\ \mu = 1 + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_j (\beta_j - 1). \end{aligned} \quad (2.25)$$

for other work that we can look at regarding integral operators see [17, 21, 22].

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