

一类解析函数的系数估计和充分条件

Sufficient Condition and Coefficients Estimates of a Subclass of Analytic Function

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摘要: 利用解析函数的性质和不等式的技巧, 得到一个在单位圆内解析的函数类 $S_n(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$ 的一个系数估计式和一个充分条件.

关键词: 解析函数 系数估计 充分条件

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Abstract: The coefficients estimates and a sufficient condition are proven here for the class $S_n(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$ of analytic functions in the open unit disk by using the properties of analytic functions and the technique of inequality in discussion.

Key words: analytic function, coefficients estimates, sufficient condition

用 A_n 表示在 $U = \{z: z \in \mathbb{C}, |z| < 1\}$ 上, 具有如下形式的展开式

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k z^k, n \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \quad (0.1)$$

的全体解析函数所构成的函数族. 用 P_n 表示在 U 上解析且形如

$$p(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} p_k z^k, \quad (0.2)$$

并满足 $\operatorname{Re}(p(z)) > 0 (z \in U)$ 的全体函数所组成的函数类. 用 $M_n(\beta)$ 表示在 A_n 中满足条件 $\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right) < \beta (z \in U, \beta > 1)$ 的全体函数所组成的函数类. 用 $H_n(\alpha, \beta)$ 表示在 A_n 中满足条件 $\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{\alpha z^2 f''(z)}{f(z)} + \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right) >$

$\alpha\beta(\beta + \frac{n}{2} - 1) + \beta - \frac{n\alpha}{2} (z \in U, \alpha \geq 0, 0 \leq \beta < 1)$ 的全体函数所组成的函数类. 文献[1]和文献[2]分别研究了 $M_n(\beta)$ 和 $H_n(\alpha, \beta)$ 的系数估计. 文献[3]定义了函数类 $SC(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$, 并研究它的系数估计. 其定义如下: 设 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, 0 \leq \beta < 1, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} - \{0\}, f(z) \in A_1$,

且满足

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(\frac{z[\lambda z f'(z) + (1-\lambda)f(z)]'}{\lambda z f'(z) + (1-\lambda)f(z)} - 1\right)\right] > \beta.$$

本文类似地定义函数类 $S_n(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$, 研究其系数估计和充分条件, 推广了文献[1]中的结果.

1 相关引理

若设 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, \beta > 1, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, 且 $f(z) \in A_n$, 则 $f(z) \in S_n(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$ 当且仅当 $f(z)$ 满足

$$\operatorname{Re}\left[1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(\frac{z[\lambda z f'(z) + (1-\lambda)f(z)]'}{\lambda z f'(z) + (1-\lambda)f(z)} - 1\right)\right] < \beta.$$

显然 $S_n(1, 0, \beta) \equiv M_n(\beta)$.

引理 1.1 令 $\beta > 1, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, $\{B_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 定义为

$$\begin{cases} B_1 = 1, \\ B_{k+1} = \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k} \sum_{l=1}^k B_l, k \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

则

$$B_k = \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{k-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(k-1)!}, k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}.$$

证明 用数学归纳法. 当 $k=2$ 时有

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$$B_2 = 2|\gamma|(\beta-1) \sum_{l=1}^1 B_l = 2|\gamma|(\beta-1)B_1 = 2|\gamma|(\beta-1).$$

而

$$B_2 = \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{2-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(2-1)!} = 2|\gamma|(\beta-1).$$

所以 $k=2$ 时成立. 假设当 $k=m(m \geq 3)$ 时有

$$B_m = \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{m-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(m-1)!}.$$

则当 $k=m+1$ 时有

$$\begin{aligned} B_{m+1} &= \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{m} \sum_{l=1}^m B_l = \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{m} [B_m + \sum_{l=1}^{m-1} B_l] \\ &= \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{m} [B_m + \frac{m-1}{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)} B_m] = \frac{m-1+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{m} \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{m-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(m-1)!} \\ &= \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{m-1} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{m!}. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $k=m+1$ 时成立.

引理 1.2^[4] 若形如(0.2)式的函数 $p \in P_n$, 则 $|p_k| \leq 2, k=n, n+1, n+2, \dots$.

2 主要结果

定理 2.1 设 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, \beta > 1, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, $f(z)$ 形如(0.1)式且 $f(z) \in S_1(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$, 则

$$|a_k| \leq \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{k-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(k-1)! [1+\lambda(k-1)]}, k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}. \quad (2.1)$$

证明 记 $F(z) = \lambda z f'(z) + (1-\lambda)f(z)$, 则

$$F(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} A_k z^k, \text{ 其中 } A_k = [1+\lambda(k-1)]a_k. \text{ 那么}$$

$f(z) \in S_1(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$ 意味着 $\operatorname{Re}[1 + \frac{zF'(z)}{\gamma F(z)} - 1] < \beta$. 令

$$h(z) = \frac{\beta - [1 + \frac{zF'(z)}{\gamma F(z)} - 1]}{\beta - 1}. \quad (2.2)$$

则 $h(z)$ 在 U 内解析, 且有 $\operatorname{Re}(h(z)) > 0, h(0) = 1$. 若设 $h(z) = 1 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + c_3 z^3 + \dots$, 则有 $h(z) \in P_1$. 且由引理 1.2 可得 $|c_n| \leq 2, n=1, 2, \dots$.

(2.2)式可化为

$$F(z)[1 - \gamma(\beta-1)(h(z)-1)] = zF'(z). \quad (2.3)$$

把 $F(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} A_k z^k$ 和 $h(z) = 1 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + c_3 z^3 + \dots$ 代入(2.3)式并且比较等式两边 z^{k+1} 的系数, 可得

$$A_{k+1} = -\frac{1}{k} [\gamma(\beta-1)c_k + \gamma(\beta-$$

$$1)(\sum_{l=2}^k A_l c_{k+1-l})]. \quad (2.4)$$

因为 $|c_k| \leq 2(k \in \mathbb{N})$, 所以(2.4)式可化为

$$|A_{k+1}| \leq \frac{1}{k} [|\gamma(\beta-1)||c_k| + |\gamma(\beta-$$

$$1)|(\sum_{l=2}^k |A_l| |c_{k-l}|)] \leq \frac{1}{k} [2|\gamma|(\beta-1) + 2|\gamma|(\beta-$$

$$1) \sum_{l=2}^k |A_l|] = \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k} (1 + \sum_{l=2}^k |A_l|).$$

其中 $A_1 = [1+\lambda(1-1)]a_1 = 1$. 所以

$$|A_{k+1}| \leq \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k} (\sum_{l=1}^k |A_l|). \quad (2.5)$$

记

$$\begin{cases} B_1 = 1, \\ B_{k+1} = \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k} \sum_{l=1}^k B_l, k \in \mathbb{N}. \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

显然 $A_1 = B_1 = 1$. 设 $A_l \leq B_l, l \in 1, 2, \dots, k, k \in \mathbb{N}$, 则由(2.4)式和(2.5)式可以得到

$$|A_{k+1}| = \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k} \sum_{l=1}^k A_l \leq \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k} \sum_{l=1}^k B_l =$$

$B_{k+1}, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

所以由数学归纳法得 $|A_k| \leq B_k, k \in \mathbb{N}$. 由引理 1.1

可得 $B_k = \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{k-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(k-1)!}, k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$. 又因为

$$A_k = [1 + \lambda(k-1)]a_k, \text{ 所以 } |a_k| \leq \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{k-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(k-1)! [1+\lambda(k-1)]}.$$

注 在定理 2.1 中令 $\lambda=0, \gamma=1$, 可得到文献 [1] 中的定理 2.6.

推论 2.1 设 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, \beta > 1, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, 且 $f(z) \in S_1(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$, 则

$$|f(z)| \leq r + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{k-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(k-1)! [1+\lambda(k-1)]} r^k,$$

$|z| = r < 1$,

$$|f'(z)| \leq 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k \cdot \prod_{j=0}^{k-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(k-1)! [1+\lambda(k-1)]} r^{k-1},$$

$|z| = r < 1$.

定理 2.2 设 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, \beta > 1, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, $f(z)$ 形如(0.1)式且 $f(z) \in S_n(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$, 则

$$|a_{k+1}| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k(1+\lambda k)}, n \leq k < 2n, \\ C_{k+1}(n), k \geq 2n. \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} C_1(n) = 1, k=1, \\ C_{k+1}(n) = 0, 1 \leq k < n, \\ C_{k+1}(n) = \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k(1+\lambda k)}, n \leq k < 2n, \\ C_{k+1}(n) = \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k(1+\lambda k)} \sum_{l=1}^{k+1-n} C_l(n), k \geq 2n. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

证明 记 $F(z) = \lambda z f'(z) + (1-\lambda)f(z)$, 则 $F(z) = z + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} A_k z^k$, 其中 $A_k = [1 + \lambda(k-1)]a_k$. 那么 $f(z) \in S_n(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$ 意味着 $\operatorname{Re}[1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}(\frac{zF'(z)}{F(z)} - 1)] < \beta$. 令

$$h(z) = \frac{\beta - [1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}(\frac{zF'(z)}{F(z)} - 1)]}{\beta - 1},$$

则

$$h(z) = 1 - \frac{n}{\gamma(\beta-1)}[(1-\lambda) + \lambda(n+1)]a_{n+1}z^{n+1} - \dots,$$

显然 $h(z)$ 在 U 上解析, 且 $\operatorname{Re}(h(z)) > 0, z \in U, p(0) = 1$, 所以 $h(z) \in P_n$.

当 $n \leq k < 2n, n+1 \leq l \leq k$ 时, 有 $k+1-l \leq k-n < n$. 同时当 $0 < j < n$ 时有 $c_j = 0$; 当 $1 < j < n+1$ 时由函数族 A_n 的定义有 $a_j = 0$, 又因为 $A_j = [1 + \lambda(j-1)]a_j$, 所以 $A_j = 0$. 而且由函数族 A_n 的定义还可以得 $a_1 = 1$, 即 $A_1 = [1 + \lambda(1-1)]a_1 = 1$. 由(2.4)式及引理 1.2, 有

$$|A_{k+1}| \leq \frac{1}{k} [|\gamma(\beta-1)| |c_k| + |\gamma(\beta-1)| |(\sum_{l=2}^k |A_l| |c_{k-l}|)] = \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k}.$$

$$\text{即 } |a_{k+1}| \leq \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k(1+\lambda k)}.$$

当 $k \geq 2n$ 时,

$$|A_{k+1}| \leq \frac{1}{k} [|\gamma(\beta-1)| |c_k| + |\gamma(\beta-1)| |(\sum_{l=2}^k |A_l| |c_{k-l}|)] \leq \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k} \sum_{l=1}^{k+1-n} |A_l| \leq \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k} \sum_{l=1}^{k+1-n} C_l(n).$$

即

$$|a_{k+1}| \leq \frac{2|\gamma|(\beta-1)}{k(1+\lambda k)} \sum_{l=1}^{k+1-n} C_l(n).$$

因此结论成立.

推论 2.2 设 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, \beta > 1, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, $f(z)$ 形如(0.1)式且 $f(z) \in S_n(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$, 则

$$|f(z)| \leq r + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{k-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(k-1)! [1+\lambda(k-1)]} r^k, \\ |z| = r < 1, \\ |f'(z)| \leq 1 + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{k \cdot \prod_{j=0}^{k-2} [j+2|\gamma|(\beta-1)]}{(k-1)! [1+\lambda(k-1)]} r^{k-1}, \\ |z| = r < 1.$$

定理 2.3 设 $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, \beta > 1, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, $f(z)$ 形如(0.1)式且 $f(z) \in A_n$, 若

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} [(k-1) + |\gamma|(\beta-1)][1 + \lambda(k-1)] |a_k| \leq$$

$$|\gamma|(\beta-1). \quad (2.8)$$

则 $f(z) \in S_n(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$.

$$\text{证明 令 } p(z) = \frac{1}{\gamma} (\frac{z[\lambda z f'(z) + (1-\lambda)f(z)]'}{\lambda z f'(z) + (1-\lambda)f(z)} - 1), z \in U. \text{ 以下证明}$$

$$|p(z)| \leq \beta - 1, z \in U. \quad (2.9)$$

若 $f(z) \equiv z, z \in U$, 则 $p(z) = 0$. 所以(2.9)式成立.

若 $f(z) \equiv z, z \in U$ 不成立, 则必存在某一个 $a_k \neq 0, k \geq n+1$, 于是 $\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |a_k| > 0$. 又因为

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} [(k-1) + |\gamma|(\beta-1)][1 + \lambda(k-1)] |a_k| > |\gamma|(\beta-1) \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |a_k|.$$

因此

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |a_k| < \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} [(k-1) + |\gamma|(\beta-1)][1 + \lambda(k-1)] |a_k|}{|\gamma|(\beta-1)} < 1. \quad (2.10)$$

由(2.8)式和(2.10)式, 有

$$|p(z)| < \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} (k-1)[1 + \lambda(k-1)] |a_k|}{|\gamma| [1 - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} [1 + \lambda(k-1)] |a_k|]} = \frac{(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} [(k-1) + |\gamma|(\beta-1)][1 + \lambda(k-1)] |a_k| - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |\gamma|(\beta-1)[1 + \lambda(k-1)] |a_k|)}{|\gamma| [1 - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} [1 + \lambda(k-1)] |a_k|]} \leq \frac{|\gamma|(\beta-1) - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} |\gamma|(\beta-1)[1 + \lambda(k-1)] |a_k|}{|\gamma| [1 - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} [1 + \lambda(k-1)] |a_k|]} = \beta - 1.$$

即 $|p(z)| \leq \beta - 1$, 从而 $f(z) \in S_n(\gamma, \lambda, \beta)$.

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