

ON AN INTEGRAL OPERATOR

VIRGIL PESCAR

Abstract. In this paper we investigate the conditions of univalence for the analyticity and univalence in the unit disc of the integral $\int_0^z \left[\frac{g(u)}{u} \right]^\gamma du$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let A be the class of the functions f which are analytic in the unit disc $U = \{z \in C; |z| < 1\}$ and $f(0) = f'(0) - 1 = 0$

We denote by S the class of the function $f \in A$ which are univalent in U .

The integral operators which transform the class S into S are presented in the theorems A and B, which follow.

THEOREM A [2]. If the function f belongs to the class S then for any complex number γ , $|\gamma| \leq \frac{1}{4}$ the function

$$F_\gamma(z) = \int_0^z \left[\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi} \right]^\gamma d\xi \quad (1)$$

is in S .

THEOREM B[4]. Let α, β, γ be complex numbers and $h(z) = z + a_2z^2 + \dots$ a regular and univalent function in U . If

$$(i) \quad \operatorname{Re} \beta \geq \operatorname{Re} \alpha > 0$$

and

$$(ii) \quad |\gamma| \leq \frac{\operatorname{Re} \alpha}{2} \text{ for } \operatorname{Re} \alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$$

or

$$|\gamma| \leq \frac{1}{4} \text{ for } \operatorname{Re} \alpha \in [\frac{1}{2}, \infty).$$

then the function

$$G_{\beta, \gamma}(z) = \left[\beta \int_0^z u^{\beta-1} \left(\frac{h(u)}{u} \right)^\gamma du \right]^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \quad (2)$$

belongs to the class S.

2. PRELIMINARIES

We will need the following theorem and lemma for proving our main result.

THEOREM C [3]. Let α be a complex number, $\operatorname{Re}\alpha > 0$ and $f(z) = z + a_2z^2 + \dots$ be a regular function in U . If

$$\frac{1 - |z|^{2\operatorname{Re}\alpha}}{\operatorname{Re}\alpha} \left| \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right| \leq 1 \quad (3)$$

for all $z \in U$, then for any complex number β , $\operatorname{Re}\beta \geq \operatorname{Re}\alpha$ the function

$$F_\beta(z) = \left[\beta \int_0^z u^{\beta-1} f'(u) du \right]^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \quad (4)$$

is in the class S.

LEMMA SCHWARZ [1]. If the function g is regular in U , $g(0) = 0$ and $|g(z)| \leq 1$ for all $z \in U$, then the following inequalities hold

$$|g(z)| \leq |z| \quad (5)$$

for all $z \in U$, and $|g'(0)| \leq 1$, the equalities (in inequality (5) for $z \neq 0$) hold only in the case $g(z) = \epsilon z$, where $|\epsilon| = 1$.

3. MAIN RESULT

THEOREM 1. Let α, γ be complex numbers, $\operatorname{Re}\alpha = a > 0$ and the function $h \in S$, $h(z) = z + a_2z^2 + \dots$. If

$$\left| \frac{zh'(z)}{h(z)} - 1 \right| \leq 1 \quad (6)$$

for all $z \in U$ and

$$|\gamma| \leq \frac{(2a+1)^{\frac{(2a+1)}{2a}}}{2}, \quad (7)$$

then for any complex number β , $\operatorname{Re}\beta \geq a$ the function

$$G_{\beta,\gamma}(z) = \left[\beta \int_0^z \left(\frac{h(u)}{u} \right)^\gamma du \right]^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \quad (8)$$

is in the class S.

Proof. Let us consider the function

$$f(z) = \int_0^z \left[\frac{h(u)}{u} \right]^\gamma du. \quad (9)$$

The function

$$p(z) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \quad (10)$$

where the constant γ satisfies the inequality (7) is regular in U . From (10) and (9) it follows that

$$p(z) = \frac{\gamma}{|\gamma|} \left[\frac{zh'(z)}{h(z)} - 1 \right]. \quad (11)$$

Using (11) and (6) we obtain

$$|p(z)| \leq 1 \quad (12)$$

for all $z \in U$. From (11) we have $p(0) = 0$ and applying Schwarz-Lemma we obtain

$$\frac{1}{|\gamma|} \left| \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right| \leq |z| \quad (13)$$

for all $z \in U$, and hence, we have

$$\frac{1 - |z|^{2a}}{a} \left| \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right| \leq |\gamma| \frac{1 - |z|^{2a}}{a} |z|. \quad (14)$$

Because $\max_{|z| \leq 1} \frac{1 - |z|^{2a}}{a} |z| = \frac{2}{(2a+1) \frac{2a+1}{2a}}$, from (14) and (7) we obtain

$$\frac{1 - |z|^{2a}}{a} \left| \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right| \leq 1 \quad (15)$$

for all $z \in U$. From (15), (9) and Theorem C it follows that $G_{\beta, \gamma}$ is in the class S . \square

References

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"TRANSILVANIA" UNIVERSITY OF BRAŞOV, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, 2200 BRAŞOV, ROMANIA

