

由微分算子和从属关系定义的解析函数类的包含关系

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摘 要:研究了三类单位圆盘内利用算子函数 $\mathcal{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\lambda}$ 定义的单叶解析函数类 $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta;\phi)$, $\mathcal{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta;\phi,\psi)$, $\mathcal{R}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta,\gamma;\phi,\psi)$, 运用微分从属的理论研究得到了它们的包含关系,并结合 Nunokawa 引理得到其特殊子类的包含关系.

关键词:解析函数;微分算子;微分从属;Nunokawa 引理

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设 $\mathcal{A}$ 表示单位圆盘 $U = \{z \in \mathbf{C} : |z| < 1\}$ 内具有泰勒展开式 $f(z) = z + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{k+1} z^{k+1}$ 的单叶解析函数族, g 在 U 内解析且由下式定义 $g(z) = z + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_{k+1} z^{k+1}$, f 和 g 的 Hadamard 乘积(或卷积)定义为 $(f * g)(z) = z + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{k+1} b_{k+1} z^{k+1}$.

称 f 从属于 g , 记为 $f < g$ 或者 $f(z) < g(z) (z \in U)$, 如果存在 U 内的 Schwarz 函数 $w(z)$ (在 U 内解析且满足 $w(0) = 0, |w(z)| < 1$ 的函数)使得 $f(z) = g(w(z))$. 特别地, 如果 g 在 U 单叶, 则 $f(z) < g(z)$ 等价于 $f(0) = g(0), f(U) \subset (U)$. 本文约定 $\mathcal{P}$ 表示所有的满足 $\Re\{p(z)\} > 0 (z \in U), p(0) = 1$ 的正实部函数 $p(z)$ 组成的集合, $\mathcal{Q}$ 表示所有满足 $\phi(U)$ 为凸函数且关于实数轴对称的函数 $\phi(z) \in \mathcal{P}$ 组成的集合. 若 $\phi \in \mathcal{Q}$, 文献[1] 定义了函数类 $\mathcal{S}^{\phi}(\phi), \mathcal{H}(\phi), \mathcal{C}(\phi, \psi)$ 为: $\mathcal{S}^{\phi}(\phi) = \{f : f \in \mathcal{A}, \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} < \phi(z), z \in U\}$, $\mathcal{H}(\phi) = \{f : f \in \mathcal{A}, 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} < \phi(z), z \in U\}$, 和 $\mathcal{C}(\phi, \psi) = \{f : f \in \mathcal{A}, g(z) \in \mathcal{S}^{\psi}(\psi), \frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)} < \phi(z), z \in U\}$.

显然, $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}(\phi)$ 当且仅当 $zf'(z) \in \mathcal{S}^{\phi}(\phi)$. 关于上述函数类及其推广, 可以查阅文献[2-8]. 最近, 文献[9] 引进了一类新奇的函数 $E_{\alpha,\beta}^{\lambda}(z)$ 如下: $E_{\alpha,\beta}^{\lambda}(z) = z + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(\beta)(\lambda)_k}{\Gamma(\alpha k + \beta)k!} z^{k+1}$, 这里 $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \lambda > 0$, 其中 Γ 表示伽马函数, $(a)_k = a(a+1)\cdots(a+k-1)$. 注意到, 这类函数有下面很多种重要形式: $E_{1,1}^1(z) = ze^z$; $E_{1,1}^2(z) = z(z+1)e^z$; $E_{2,1}^1(z) = z \cosh(\sqrt{z})$; $E_{2,1}^2(z) = z \cosh(\sqrt{z}) + \frac{1}{2}z\sqrt{z} \sinh(\sqrt{z})$; $E_{2,2}^1(z) = \sqrt{z} \sinh(\sqrt{z})$; $E_{2,2}^2(z) = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{z} \sinh(\sqrt{z}) + z \cosh(\sqrt{z}))$; $E_{2,3}^1(z) = 6(\frac{\sinh(\sqrt{z})}{\sqrt{z}} - 1)$. 利用函数 $E_{\alpha,\beta}^{\lambda}(z)$, 结

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合 Hadamard 乘积, 定义如下算子函数: $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z) = z + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(\beta)(\lambda)_k}{\Gamma(\alpha k + \beta)k!} a_{k+1} z^{k+1}$, 本文将上述参数进行推广为 α, β, λ 均为复数, 下同. 有关算子函数 $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda}$ 及其相应的性质, 可以查阅文献[10—13]. 容易验算, 算子函数具有下面的性质

$$\alpha z (\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z))' = \beta \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z) + (\alpha - \beta) \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z), \quad (1)$$

$$z (\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z))' = (1 - \lambda) \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z) + \lambda \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z). \quad (2)$$

本文利用算子函数 $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda}$ 定义了 3 类函数类如下:

$$\mathcal{S}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi) = \left\{ f : f \in \mathcal{A}, \frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z (\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z)} - \eta \right) < \phi(z), z \in U \right\}, \quad (3)$$

$$\mathcal{C}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi, \psi) = \left\{ f : f \in \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} g(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\psi), \frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z (\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} g(z)} - \eta \right) < \phi(z), z \in U \right\}, \quad (4)$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda}(\eta, \gamma; \phi, \psi) = \left\{ f : f \in \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} g(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\psi), \frac{1}{1-\eta} \left((1-\gamma) \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z)}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} g(z)} + \gamma \frac{(\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{(\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} g(z))'} - \eta \right) < \phi(z), z \in U \right\}. \quad (5)$$

这里 $0 \leq \eta < 1, \gamma \geq 0$, 且 $\phi, \psi \in \mathcal{Q}$. 特别地, 当 $\eta = 0$ 时, 记 $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda}(0; \phi) = \mathcal{S}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda}(\phi)$. 注意到, 对上述 3 类函数类中的参数选取合适的值, 可以退化为一些特殊的函数类:

(1) 取 $\alpha = 0, \lambda = 1$, 则函数类 $\mathcal{S}_{0, \beta}^1(\eta; \phi)$ 由文献[14]定义并由文献[15]进行改进研究;

(2) 取 $\alpha = 0, \lambda = 1, \eta = 0$, 则函数类 $\mathcal{S}_{0, \beta}^1(0; \phi)$ 就是函数类 $\mathcal{S}^*(\phi)$, $\mathcal{C}_{0, \beta}^1(0; \phi, \psi)$ 为近于凸函数.

当参数设置为其他形式时, 文献[16—18]也做过相应的研究. 综合上述文献的研究, 本文主要利用从属性质研究上述 3 类函数类的包含关系及其特殊形式的函数类的包含关系.

1 主要结论

引理 1^[19] 设函数 $h(z)$ 为 U 内的凸函数且满足 $\Re\{\beta h(z) + \gamma\} > 0$, 函数 $p(z)$ 在 U 内解析且满足 $p(0) = h(0) = 1$, 则从属关系 $p(z) + \frac{zp'(z)}{\beta p(z) + \gamma} < h(z) \Rightarrow p(z) < h(z)$.

引理 2^[19] 设函数 $h(z)$ 为 U 内的凸函数, $P: U \rightarrow C$ 为 U 内的正实部函数, 函数 $p(z)$ 在 U 内解析且满足 $p(0) = h(0) = 1$, 则 $p(z) + P(z) \cdot zp'(z) < h(z) \Rightarrow p(z) < h(z)$.

定理 1 若 $\Re\{\lambda\} \geq 1 - \eta, \Re\{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\} \geq 1 - \eta, \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z) \neq 0 (z \in U \setminus \{0\})$, 则

$$\mathcal{S}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda+1}(\eta; \phi) \subset \mathcal{S}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi) \subset \mathcal{S}_{\alpha, \beta+1}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi).$$

证明 先证明左边的包含关系. 设 $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda+1}(\eta; \phi)$, 由定义得

$$\frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z (\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z))'}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z)} - \eta \right) < \phi(z). \quad (6)$$

记

$$p(z) = \frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z (\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z)} - \eta \right). \quad (7)$$

容易验证 $p(z)$ 在 U 内单叶且 $p(0) = 1$. 由(2)式和(7)式, 可以得到下面的等式关系

$$(1-\eta)p(z) + \eta + \lambda - 1 = \frac{z (\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z)} + \lambda - 1 = \frac{z (\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z))' + (\lambda - 1) \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z)}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z)} = \frac{\lambda \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z)}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z)}. \quad (8)$$

对(8)式两边取对数后再求导数, 得

$$\frac{(1-\eta)p'(z)}{(1-\eta)p(z) + \eta + \lambda - 1} = \frac{(\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z))'}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z)} - \frac{(\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda} f(z)}. \quad (9)$$

结合(7)式和(9)式得 $\frac{z (\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z))'}{\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z)} = (1-\eta)p(z) + \eta + \frac{(1-\eta)zp'(z)}{(1-\eta)p(z) + \eta + \lambda - 1}$, 因此

$$\frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z)} - \eta \right) = p(z) + \frac{zp'(z)}{(1-\eta)p(z) + \eta + \lambda - 1}. \quad (10)$$

由(6)式结合(10)式,得到下面的从属关系

$$p(z) + \frac{zp'(z)}{(1-\eta)p(z) + \eta + \lambda - 1} < \phi(z). \quad (11)$$

由于 $\phi(z) \in \mathcal{Q}$ 为正实部函数,且 $\Re\{(1-\eta)\phi(z) + \eta + \lambda - 1\} > \Re(\eta + \lambda - 1) \geq 0$, 因此,利用引理1和(11)式,得到 $p(z) < \phi(z)$,即 $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi)$,所以 $\mathcal{S}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}(\eta; \phi) \subset \mathcal{S}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi)$.

下面证明右边包含关系.设 $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi)$,则由(3)式,有

$$\frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} f(z)} - \eta \right) < \phi(z). \quad (12)$$

记

$$q(z) = \frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z)} - \eta \right). \quad (13)$$

容易验证 $q(z)$ 在 U 单叶且 $q(0) = 1$. 由(1)式和(13)式,有

$$\begin{aligned} (1-\eta)q(z) + \eta + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1 &= \frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z)} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1 = \\ &= \frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z))' + (\frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1)\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z)}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z)} = \frac{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} f(z)}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z)}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

(14)式两端取对数后求导数,得

$$\frac{(1-\eta)q'(z)}{(1-\eta)q(z) + \eta + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1} = \frac{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} f(z)} - \frac{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda} f(z)}. \quad (15)$$

结合(13)式和(15)式,得 $\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} f(z)} = (1-\eta)q(z) + \eta + \frac{(1-\eta)zq'(z)}{(1-\eta)q(z) + \eta + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1}$. 因此

$$\frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} f(z)} - \eta \right) = q(z) + \frac{zq'(z)}{(1-\eta)q(z) + \eta + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1}. \quad (16)$$

再结合(12)、(16)式,得到

$$q(z) + \frac{zq'(z)}{(1-\eta)q(z) + \eta + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1} < \phi(z). \quad (17)$$

因为 $\phi(z) \in \mathcal{Q}$ 且 $\Re\{(1-\eta)\phi(z) + \eta + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1\} > \Re(\eta + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1) \geq 0$, 利用引理1和(17)式,得到 $f(z) \in$

$\mathcal{S}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi)$,即 $\mathcal{S}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi) \subset \mathcal{S}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi)$. 右边的包含关系得证.

由定理1,很容易得到下面的结合,它将在后续的定理证明过程中用到.在定理1中令 $\eta = 0$, 有

$$\mathcal{S}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}(\phi) \subset \mathcal{S}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\phi). \quad (18)$$

定理2 若 $\Re\{\lambda\} \geq 1$, $\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} g(z) \neq 0 (z \in U \setminus \{0\})$, 则 $\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}(\eta; \phi, \psi) \subset \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi, \psi) \subset \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta+1}^{\lambda}(\eta; \phi, \psi)$.

证明 先证左边的包含关系.设 $f(z) \in \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}(\eta; \phi, \psi)$, 由(4)式,有下面的从属关系

$$\frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z)} - \eta \right) < \phi(z), \quad (19)$$

这里 $\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} g(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\psi)$, 结合(18)式,有

$$\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} g(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} g(z)} < \phi(z) \Rightarrow \frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} g(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} g(z)} < \phi(z), \quad (20)$$

即 $\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} g(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\psi) \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda} g(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\psi)$, 现记

$$u(z) = \frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} - \eta \right). \quad (21)$$

容易验证 $u(z)$ 在 U 内解析且 $u(0) = 1$. 将(21)式做恒等变形,得

$$[(1-\eta)u(z) + \eta]\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z) = z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))'. \quad (22)$$

由于 $z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))' = \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(zf'(z))$, 对(22)式两端求导数,得 $(1-\eta)u'(z)\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z) + [(1-\eta)u(z) + \eta](\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))' = (\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(zf'(z)))'$, 即

$$(1-\eta)zu'(z) + [(1-\eta)u(z) + \eta] \frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} = \frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(zf'(z)))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)}. \quad (23)$$

结合(2)、(21)、(23)式,经过推导

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} g(z)} &= \frac{\lambda \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}(zf'(z))}{\lambda \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} g(z)} = \frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(zf'(z)))' + (\lambda-1)\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(zf'(z))}{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))' + (\lambda-1)\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(zf'(z)))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} + \frac{(\lambda-1)\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(zf'(z))}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)}}{\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} + (\lambda-1)} = (1-\eta) \frac{zu'(z)}{\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} + \lambda - 1} + (1-\eta)u(z) + \eta, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} g(z)} - \eta \right) = u(z) + \frac{zu'(z)}{Q(z) + \lambda - 1}, \quad (24)$$

这里 $Q(z) = \frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} < \psi(z)$ ($\psi(z) \in \mathcal{D}$). 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \Re \left\{ \frac{1}{Q(z) + \lambda - 1} \right\} &= \Re \left\{ \frac{\overline{Q(z) + \lambda - 1}}{(Q(z) + \lambda - 1)(\overline{Q(z) + \lambda - 1})} \right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{|Q(z) + \lambda - 1|^2} \Re \{ Q(z) + \lambda - 1 \} > \frac{\Re \{ \lambda - 1 \}}{|Q(z) + \lambda - 1|^2} \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

利用引理 2 和(19)、(24)式,得到 $u(z) < \phi(z)$, 即 $f(z) \in \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(\eta; \phi, \psi)$, 即 $\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}(\eta; \phi, \psi) \subset \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(\eta; \phi, \psi)$, 结论的第一部分成立. 证明的第二部分同定理 1, 这里由于篇幅原因故省掉.

定理 3 若 $\gamma \geq 0$, $\mathcal{A}_\gamma^\lambda(a, c)g(z) \neq 0$ ($z \in U \setminus \{0\}$), 则 $\mathcal{R}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(\eta, \gamma; \phi, \psi) \subset \mathcal{R}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(\eta, 0; \phi, \psi)$.

证明 当 $\gamma = 0$ 时, 结论显然成立, 下面讨论 $\gamma > 0$ 的情形. 设 $f(z) \in \mathcal{R}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(\eta, \gamma; \phi, \psi)$, 由(5)式, 有从属关系

$$\frac{1}{1-\eta} \left((1-\gamma) \frac{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z)}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} + \gamma \frac{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))'}{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'} - \eta \right) < \phi(z), \quad (25)$$

这里 $\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\psi)$, 即 $\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} < \psi(z)$ ($\psi(z) \in \mathcal{D}$). 记

$$s(z) = \frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z)}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} - \eta \right). \quad (26)$$

容易验证 $s(z)$ 在 U 内单叶且 $s(0) = 1$. 由(26)式, 有

$$[(1-\eta)s(z) + \eta]\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z) = \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z). \quad (27)$$

对(27)式两端求导数, 得 $(1-\eta)s'(z)\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z) + [(1-\eta)s(z) + \eta](\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))' = (\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))'$, 即

$$(1-\eta)s(z) + \eta + \frac{(1-\eta)s'(z)\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)}{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'} = \frac{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))'}{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'}. \quad (28)$$

结合(27)、(28)式, 有

$$(1-\gamma) \frac{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z)}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} + \gamma \frac{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))'}{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'} = (1-\eta)s(z) + \eta + (1-\eta)\gamma \frac{zs'(z)}{P(z)}, \quad (29)$$

这里 $P(z) = \frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} < \psi(z)$, 由从属的定义和 $\psi(z) \in \mathcal{D}$, 得 $\Re\{P(z)\} > 0$. 结合(25)、(29)式, 有

$$s(z) + \gamma \frac{zs'(z)}{P(z)} < \phi(z). \quad (30)$$

而 $\Re\left\{\frac{\gamma}{P(z)}\right\} = \Re\left\{\frac{\gamma \overline{P(z)}}{P(z) \overline{P(z)}}\right\} = \frac{\gamma}{|P(z)|^2} \Re\{P(z)\} > 0$, 利用引理 2 和 (30) 式, 得 $s(z) < \phi(z)$, 即 $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(\eta, 0; \phi, \psi)$. 定理 3 得证.

下面取 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, $\phi(z) = \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)^\alpha$, 上述 3 类函数类将退化为幅角函数类

$$\mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(\eta, \alpha) = \left\{ f : f \in \mathcal{A}, \left| \arg\left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z)} - \eta\right) \right| < \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}, z \in U \right\}, \quad (31)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda,\alpha}(\eta, \alpha, \psi) = \left\{ f : f \in \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\psi), \left| \arg\left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))'}{\mathcal{A}_\xi^\lambda(a, c)g(z)} - \eta\right) \right| < \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}, z \in U \right\}, \text{ 和}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(\eta, \gamma, \alpha, \psi) = \left\{ f : f \in \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\psi), \left| \arg\left((1-\gamma) \frac{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z)}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z)} + \gamma \frac{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))'}{(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda g(z))'} - \eta\right) \right| < \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}, z \in U \right\}.$$

下面得到这几类特殊函数类的一些性质.

引理 3 (Nunokawa 引理^[20]) 设函数 $p(z)$ 在 U 内解析, $p(z) \neq 0$, 且定义为 $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} p_k z^k$ ($p_m \neq 0$). 若存在某个正数 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ 和 U 内某点 z_0 ($|z_0| < 1$), 使得在 $|z| < |z_0|$ 内有 $|\arg\{p(z)\}| < \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}$ ($|z| < |z_0|$), 在点 z_0 处有 $|\arg\{p(z_0)\}| = \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}$, 则存在实数 $l \geq \frac{m(a+a^{-1})}{2} \geq m$, 使得 $\frac{z_0 p'(z_0)}{p(z_0)} = \frac{2il \arg\{p(z_0)\}}{\pi}$, 这里 $[p(z_0)]^{1/\alpha} = \pm ia$ ($a > 0$).

定理 4 若 $\Re\{\lambda\} \geq 1 - \eta$, $\Re\left\{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right\} \geq 1 - \eta$, $\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z) \neq 0$ ($z \in U \setminus \{0\}$), 则存在 $r > 0$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ 和 $0 \leq \delta < \alpha$, 使得 $\mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}(\eta, \sigma) \subset \mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^\lambda(\eta, \alpha)$, 这里

$$\sigma = \alpha + \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan[m\alpha \cos(\frac{\pi\delta}{2}) / (r + m\alpha \sin(\frac{\pi\delta}{2}))]. \quad (32)$$

证明 设 $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}(\eta, \sigma)$, 由 (31) 式, 有

$$\left| \arg\left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z)} - \eta\right) \right| < \frac{\pi\sigma}{2} \quad (0 \leq \eta < 1; 0 < \sigma \leq 1), \quad (33)$$

存在函数 $\phi(z)$ 定义为 $\phi(z) = \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)^\sigma \in \mathcal{Q}$, 使得

$$\frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1} f(z)} - \eta \right) < \phi(z). \quad (34)$$

定义

$$p(z) = \frac{1}{1-\eta} \left(\frac{z(\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z))'}{\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^\lambda f(z)} - \eta \right). \quad (35)$$

由定理 1 的分析和 (34)、(35) 式, 有 $p(z) < \phi(z)$. 由于 $\phi(z) \in \mathcal{Q}$, 且 $p(z) \neq 0$, 因此 $\arg\{p(z)\}$ 有意义.

下面利用反证法证明定理 4 的结论. 假设存在一点 z_0 ($|z_0| < 1$) 和实数 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ 使得在 $|z| < |z_0|$ 内有 $|\arg\{p(z)\}| < \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}$ ($|z| < |z_0|$), 在 z_0 处有 $|\arg\{p(z_0)\}| = \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}$, 利用引理 4, 存在实数 l 满足 $l \geq \frac{m(a+a^{-1})}{2} \geq m$, 使得

$$\frac{z_0 p'(z_0)}{p(z_0)} = \frac{2il \arg\{p(z_0)\}}{\pi}, \quad (36)$$

这里 $[p(z_0)]^{1/a} = \pm ia (a > 0)$. 由(10)式,有

$$\begin{aligned} \arg\left(\frac{z(\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}f(z_0))'}{\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}f(z_0)} - \eta\right) &= \arg\left(p(z_0) + \frac{z_0 p'(z_0)}{(1-\eta)p(z_0) + \eta + \lambda - 1}\right) = \\ \arg\left(p(z_0)\left(1 + \frac{z_0 p'(z_0)}{p(z_0)[(1-\eta)p(z_0) + \eta + \lambda - 1]}\right)\right) &= \arg\{p(z_0)\} + \\ \arg\left(1 + \frac{z_0 p'(z_0)}{p(z_0)[(1-\eta)p(z_0) + \eta + \lambda - 1]}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

引入复数的模 $r (r > 0)$ 和幅角 $\delta (0 \leq \delta < \alpha)$, 使得

$$(1-\eta)p(z_0) + \eta + \lambda - 1 = \frac{z(\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}f(z_0))'}{\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}f(z_0)} + \lambda - 1 \doteq r e^{\pm i\frac{\pi\delta}{2}}.$$

如果在点 z_0 处有 $\arg\{p(z_0)\} = \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}$, 则由(36)式有 $\arg\left(\frac{z(\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}f(z_0))'}{\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}f(z_0)} - \eta\right) = \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + \arg\left(1 + \frac{il\alpha}{r} e^{\pm i\frac{\pi\delta}{2}}\right) \geq \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + \arctan[l\alpha \cos(\frac{\pi\delta}{2})/(r + l\alpha \sin(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}))]$. 容易验证, 上式最右端的函数 $K(l) = l\alpha \cos(\frac{\pi\delta}{2})/(r + l\alpha \sin(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}))$ 单调递增, 因此由(32)式, 有

$$\arg p(z_0) = \arg\left(\frac{z(\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}f(z_0))'}{\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}f(z_0)} - \eta\right) \geq \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + \arctan[m\alpha \cos(\frac{\pi\delta}{2})/(r + m\alpha \sin(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}))] = \frac{\pi\sigma}{2}.$$

如果在点 z_0 处有 $\arg\{p(z_0)\} = -\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}$, 利用相同的方法, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \arg p(z_0) &= \arg\left(\frac{z(\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}f(z_0))'}{\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}f(z_0)} - \eta\right) = -\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} + \arg\left(1 - \frac{il\alpha}{r} e^{\mp i\frac{\pi\delta}{2}}\right) \leq \\ &= -\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} - \arctan[m\alpha \cos(\frac{\pi\delta}{2})/(r + m\alpha \sin(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}))] = -\frac{\pi\sigma}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

综合可得 $|\arg\{p(z_0)\}| \geq \frac{\pi\sigma}{2}$, 这与条件(33)式产生矛盾, 因此在 U 内不存在点 z_0 满足 $|\arg\{p(z_0)\}| =$

$\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}$, 即对所有 $z \in U$ 都有 $|\arg\{p(z)\}| < \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}$, 即 $f(z) \in \mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta, \alpha)$. 定理 4 得证.

利用同样的方法, 可以得到定理 5 和定理 6.

定理 5 若 $\mathcal{R}\{\lambda\} \geq 1, \mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}g(z) \neq 0 (z \in U \setminus \{0\})$, 则存在 $r_1 > 0, m \in \mathbb{N}$ 和 $0 \leq \delta_1 < \alpha$ 使得 $\mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda+1}(\eta, \sigma_1, \psi) \subset \mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta, \alpha, \psi)$, 这里

$$\sigma_1 = \alpha + \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan[m\alpha \cos(\frac{\pi\delta_1}{2})/(r_1 + m\alpha \sin(\frac{\pi\delta_1}{2}))].$$

定理 6 若 $\gamma \geq 0, \mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}g(z) \neq 0 (z \in U \setminus \{0\})$, 则存在 $r_2 > 0, m \in \mathbb{N}$ 和 $0 \leq \delta_2 < \alpha$ 使得 $\mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta, \gamma, \sigma_2, \psi) \subset \mathcal{H}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta, 0, \alpha, \psi)$, 这里 $\sigma_2 = \alpha + \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan(m\alpha) \cos(\frac{\pi\delta_2}{2})/(r_2 + m\alpha \sin(\frac{\pi\delta_2}{2}))$.

2 结束语

本文主要研究函数 $E_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(z)^{[9]}$ 结合 Hadamard 乘积引入的算子函数, 定义了三类单位圆盘上的单叶解析函数类, 该函数类是近于凸函数、星象函数类的推广, 利用从属关系的理论, 研究得到了它们的包含关系. 从函数类的定义来看, 不仅仅单叶函数具有此类性质, 也可以将该方法和理论推广到多叶函数. 对于多叶函数的简单形式, 文献[21-23]进行过相应的研究.

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Inclusion relationships for certain subclasses of analytic functions involving differential operator and subordination

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Abstract: In this paper, by using the operator $\mathcal{E}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}$ we define three subclasses of analytic functions $\mathcal{S}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta;\phi)$, $\mathcal{C}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\eta;\phi)$, $\mathcal{R}_{a,\beta}^{\lambda}(\gamma;\phi,\psi)$ in the unit disc. The object of this paper is to investigate the inclusion relationship of these subclasses with the theory of differential subordination. Combination with Nunokawa lemma, we also obtain the inclusion relationship of special subclasses.

Keywords: analytic function; differential operator; differential subordination; nunokawa lemma

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