NEW CRITERIA FOR MEROMORPHIC CLOSE-TO-CONVEX FUNCTIONS

M.K. AOUF, F.M. AL-OBOUDI and M.M. HAIDAN

Abstract. Let $K_n(\alpha)$ be the class of functions of the form

$$f(z) = \frac{a-1}{z} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k \quad (a_{-1} \neq 0)$$

which are regular in the punctured disc $U^* = \{ z : 0 < |z| < 1 \}$ and satisfy

$$\Re \left\{ -z^2 (D^n f(z))' \right\} > \alpha, \quad 0 \leq \alpha < 1, \quad |z| < 1,$$

and $n \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, \cdots \}$, where

$$D^n f(z) = \frac{a-1}{z} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k^n a_{k-2} z^{k-2}.$$ 

It is proved that $K_{n+1}(\alpha) \subset K_n(\alpha)$. Since $K_0(\alpha)$ is the class of meromorphically close-to-convex functions, all functions in $K_n(\alpha)$ are meromorphically close-to-convex.

MSC 2000. 30C45.

Key words. Regular, close-to-convex, meromorphic function.

REFERENCES


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