Some properties for a class of meromorphically multivalent functions with linear operator

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SOME PROPERTIES FOR A CLASS OF
MEROMORPHICALLYMULTIVALENTFUNCTIONS WITH
LINEAR OPERATOR

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Abstract. Making use of a linear operator, which is defined here by
means of the Hadamard product (or convolution), we define a subclass
\( T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \) of meromorphically multivalent functions. The main ob-
ject of this paper is to investigate some important properties for the class.
We also derive many results for the Hadamard products of functions be-
longing to the class.
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functions, Hadamard product, subordination.

1. Introduction

Let \( \Sigma_p \) denote the class of meromorphically multivalent function \( f(z) \) of the form
\[
(1.1) \quad f(z) = z^{-p} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^{n-p} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \ldots\}),
\]
which are analytic in the punctured open unit disk \( U^* = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < |z| < 1 \} = U \setminus \{0\} \). For functions \( f(z) \in \Sigma_p \) given by (1.1) and \( g(z) \in \Sigma_p \) given by
\[
g(z) = z^{-p} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n z^{n-p} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}),
\]
we define the Hadamard product (or convolution) of \( f(z) \) and \( g(z) \) by
\[
(f * g)(z) = z^{-p} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n z^{n-p} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).
\]
Let the function $\varphi_p(a, c; z)$ be defined by

$$
\varphi_p(a, c; z) = z^{-p} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} z^{n-p},
$$

(1.2)

where $(a)_n = a(a + 1) \cdots (a + n - 1), n \in \mathbb{N}$. Corresponding to the function $\varphi_p(a, c; z)$, Liu [6] and Liu and Srivastava [7] have introduced a linear operator $\mathcal{L}_p(a, c)$ which is defined by means of the following Hadamard product (or convolution)

$$
\mathcal{L}_p(a, c)f(z) = \varphi_p(a, c; z) * f(z) \quad (f(z) \in \Sigma_p).
$$

(1.3)

Just as in [6] and [7], it is easily verified from the definitions (1.2) and (1.3) that

$$
z(\mathcal{L}_p(a, c)f(z))' = a\mathcal{L}_p(a + 1, c)f(z) - (a + p)\mathcal{L}_p(a, c)f(z).
$$

The operator $\mathcal{L}_p(a, c)$ is also studied by many authors (see examples in [11, 12], [14]. We note, for any integer $n > -p$ and for $f(z) \in \Sigma_p$, that

$$
\mathcal{L}_p(n + p, 1)f(z) = D^{n+p-1}f(z) = \frac{1}{z^{n+1-p}} * f(z),
$$

where $D^{n+p-1}$ is the differential operator studied by (for detail, see [2, 4, 5]) Uralegaddi and Somanatha [13] and Aouf [1].

Let

$$
\mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma}f(z) = (1 - \gamma)\mathcal{L}_p(a, c)f(z) + \frac{\gamma}{p}z(\mathcal{L}_p(a, c)f(z))' \quad (f(z) \in \Sigma_p; 0 \leq \gamma < \frac{1}{2}).
$$

(1.4)

The operator $\mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma}$ is introduced by Aouf [3]. We easily obtain that

$$
\mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma}f(z) = (1 - 2\gamma)z^{-p} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \gamma + \frac{n-p}{p}\right) \frac{(a)_n}{(c)_n} a_n z^{n-p}
$$

(1.5)

since $f(z) \in \Sigma_p$ is given by (1.1). From (1.5), it is easily verified that

$$
\mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, 0}f(z) = \mathcal{L}_p(a, c)f(z),
$$

(1.6)

and

$$
z(\mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma}f(z))' = a\mathcal{F}_{p, a+1, c, \gamma}f(z) - (a + p)\mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma}f(z) = \mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma}(zf'(z)).
$$

(1.7)

Let $\Omega$ be the class of functions $h(z)$ with $h(0) = 1$, which are analytic and convex univalent in the open unit disk $U$. For functions $f(z)$ and $g(z)$ analytic in $U$, we say that $f(z)$ is subordinate to $g(z)$, written $f(z) \prec g(z)$, if $g(z)$ is univalent in $U$, $f(0) = g(0)$ and $f(U) \subset g(U)$.

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be the class of functions of the form

$$
h(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n,
$$

(1.8)
which are analytic in \(U\). A function \(h(z)\) is said to be in the class \(S^*(\alpha)\), if
\[
\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{zh'(z)}{h(z)} \right\} > \alpha \quad (z \in U)
\]
for some \(\alpha (\alpha < 1)\). When \(0 \leq \alpha < 1\), \(S^*(\alpha)\) is the class of starlike functions of order \(\alpha\) in \(U\). A function \(h(z) \in \mathcal{A}\) is said to be prestarlike of order \(\alpha\) in \(U\), if
\[
\frac{z}{(1 - z)^{\alpha/2}} \ast h(z) \in S^*(\alpha) \quad (\alpha < 1).
\]
We denote this class by \(R(\alpha)\) (see [9]). A function \(h(z) \in \mathcal{A}\) is in the class \(R(\frac{1}{2})\) if and only if \(h(z)\) is convex univalent in \(U\) and
\[
R(\frac{1}{2}) = S^*(\frac{1}{2}).
\]

In this paper, we introduce and investigate the following subclass of \(\Sigma_p\).

**Definition 1.1.** A function \(f(z) \in \Sigma_p\) is said to be in the class \(T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h)\) if it satisfies the subordination condition
\[
(1.9) \quad (1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p f_{p,a,c,\gamma}(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1}(f_{p,a,c,\gamma}(z))' < h(z),
\]
where \(0 \leq \gamma < \frac{1}{2}, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, h(z) \in \Omega\).

The special class \(T_p(a, c, 0, \lambda; h) = M_p(a, c, \lambda; h)\) was investigated by Yang and Liu [15]. In order to prove our main results, we need the following lemmas.

**Lemma 1.2.** (see [4]) Let \(g(z)\) be analytic in \(U\) and \(h(z)\) be analytic and convex univalent in \(U\) with \(h(0) = g(0)\). If
\[
(1.10) \quad g(z) + \frac{1}{\mu} zg'(z) < h(z),
\]
where \(\text{Re} \mu \geq 0\) and \(\mu \neq 0\), then
\[
g(z) < \hat{h}(z) = \mu z^{-\mu} \int_0^z t^{\mu-1}h(t)dt < h(z),
\]
and \(\hat{h}(z)\) is the best dominant of (1.10).

**Lemma 1.3.** (see [9]) Let \(\alpha < 1, f(z) \in S^*(\alpha)\) and \(g(z) \in R(\alpha)\). Then, for any analytic function \(F(z)\) in \(U\),
\[
\frac{g*\{F\}}{g*J}(U) \subset \overline{\mathcal{C}}(F(U)),
\]
where \(\overline{\mathcal{C}}(F(U))\) denotes the convex hull of \(F(U)\).

2. **Main results**

In this section, we obtain some results of \(T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h)\). The first set of inclusion relationships are given below.
2.1. Inclusion relations.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $0 \leq \lambda_1 < \lambda_2$, then

$$T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda_2; h) \subset T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda_1; h).$$

**Proof.** Let $0 \leq \lambda_1 < \lambda_2$, and suppose that

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma} f(z).$$

for $f(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda_2; h)$. Then the function $H(z)$ is analytic in $U$ with $H(0) = 1$. Differentiating both sides of (2.1) with respect to $z$ and using (1.7), we have

$$(2.2) \quad H(z) + \frac{\lambda_2}{p} z H'(z) = (1 + \lambda_2) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda_2}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} \mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma} f(z)' < h(z).$$

From Lemma 1.2 with $\mu = \frac{p}{\lambda_2} > 0$, we get

$$H(z) < h(z).$$

Noting that $0 \leq \lambda_1 < \frac{1}{2}$ and that $H(z)$ is convex univalent in $U$, it follows from (2.1)-(2.3) that

$$(1 + \lambda_1) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda_1}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} \mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma} f(z)' = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \left[ (1 + \lambda_2) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda_2}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} \mathcal{F}_{p, a, c, \gamma} f(z) '\right]$$

$$+ (1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}) H(z) < h(z).$$

Thus, $f(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda_1; h)$.

**Theorem 2.2.** Let

$$(2.4) \quad \text{Re} \{z^p \varphi_p(a_1, a_2; z)\} > \frac{1}{2} (z \in U; a_2 \neq \{0, -1, -2, \ldots\}),$$

where $\varphi_p(a_1, a_2; z)$ is defined as in (1.2). Then,

$$T_p(a_2, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \subset T_p(a_1, c, \gamma, \lambda; h).$$

**Proof.** For $f(z) \in \Sigma_p$, we can easily verify that

$$(2.5) \quad \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p, a_1, c, \gamma} f(z) = (z^p \varphi_p(a_1, a_2; z)) \ast \left( \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p, a_2, c, \gamma} f(z) \right),$$

and

$$(2.6) \quad \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} \mathcal{F}_{p, a_1, c, \gamma} f(z)' = (z^p \varphi_p(a_1, a_2; z)) \ast \left( \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} \mathcal{F}_{p, a_2, c, \gamma} f(z) '\right).$$
We suppose \( f(z) \in \mathcal{T}_p(a_2, c, \gamma; h) \), then from (2.5) and (2.6), we deduce that

\[
(1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a_1,c,\gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a_1,c,\gamma} f(z))' = (z^p \varphi_p(a_1, a_2; z)) \Psi(z),
\]

where

\[
\Psi(z) = (1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a_2,c,\gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a_2,c,\gamma} f(z))' \prec h(z).
\]

In view of (2.4), the function \( z^p \varphi_p(a_1, a_2; z) \) has the Herglotz representation

\[
z^p \varphi_p(a_1, a_2; z) = \int_{|x|=1} \frac{d\mu(x)}{1 - x \bar{z}} (z \in U),
\]

where \( \mu(x) \) is a probability measure defined on the unit circle \( |x| = 1 \) and

\[
\int_{|x|=1} d\mu(x) = 1.
\]

Since \( h(z) \) is convex univalent in \( U \), it follows from (2.7)-(2.9) that

\[
(1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a_1,c,\gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a_1,c,\gamma} f(z))' = \int_{|x|=1} \Psi(xz) d\mu(x) \prec h(z).
\]

This shows that \( f(z) \in \mathcal{T}_p(a_1, c, \gamma; h) \), and the proof of Theorem 2.2 is completed.

**Theorem 2.3.** Let \( 0 < a_1 < a_2 \). Then,

\[
\mathcal{T}_p(a_2, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \subset \mathcal{T}_p(a_1, c, \gamma, \lambda; h),
\]

**Proof.** Define

\[
w(z) = z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n}{(a_2)_n} z^{n+1} (z \in U; 0 < a_1 < a_2).
\]

Then,

\[
z^p \varphi_p(a_1, a_2; z) = w(z) \in \mathcal{A},
\]

where \( \varphi_p(a_1, a_2; z) \) is defined as in (1.2), and

\[
\frac{z}{(1 - z)^{a_2}} * w(z) = \frac{z}{(1 - z)^{a_1}}.
\]

By (2.11), we have

\[
\frac{z}{(1 - z)^{a_2}} * w(z) \in S^*(1 - \frac{a_1}{2}) \subset S^*(1 - \frac{a_2}{2})
\]

for \( 0 < a_1 < a_2 \), which implies that

\[
w(z) \in R(1 - \frac{a_2}{2}).
\]
Let \( f(z) \in \mathcal{T}_p(a_2, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \). Then we deduce from (2.7) and (2.8) (used in the proof of Theorem 2.2) and (2.10) that

(2.13) \[
(1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a_1,c,\gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a_1,c,\gamma} f(z))' = \frac{w(z)}{z} \Psi(z) = \frac{w(z)*(z\Psi(z))}{w(z)*z},
\]

where

(2.14) \[
\Psi(z) = (1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a_2,c,\gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a_2,c,\gamma} f(z))' \sim h(z).
\]

Since the function \( z \) belongs to \( S^*(1 - \frac{a}{2\gamma}) \) and \( h(z) \) is convex univalent in \( U \), it follows from (2.12) and (2.13) and Lemma 1.3 that

(2.15) \[
(1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a_1,c,\gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a_1,c,\gamma} f(z))' \sim h(z).
\]

Thus, \( f(z) \in \mathcal{T}_p(a_1, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \) and the proof is completed. \( \square \)

As a special case of theorem 2.3, we have \( \mathcal{T}_p(a+1, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \subset \mathcal{T}_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \) for \( a > 0 \).

**Theorem 2.4.** Let \( Re \ a \geq 0 \) and \( a \neq 0 \). Then

\[
\mathcal{T}_p(a + 1, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \subset \mathcal{T}_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; \tilde{h})
\]

where

\[
\tilde{h}(z) = az^{-a} \int_0^z t^{a-1} h(t)dt \sim h(z).
\]

**Proof.** Define

(2.16) \[
\frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} \mathcal{F}_{p,a+1,c,\gamma} f(z) + (p - a\lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z).
\]

Differentiating both sides of (2.16) and using (2.13), we arrive at

(2.17) \[
\frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} p z^{-p} [zg'(z) - pg(z)] = a\lambda z \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z (\mathcal{F}_{p,a+1,c,\gamma} f(z))' + (p - a\lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} [a\mathcal{F}_{p,a+1,c,\gamma} f(z) - (a + p) \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z)].
\]

By (2.16) and (2.17), we have

\[
p z^{-p} (zg'(z) + ag(z)) = a\lambda z \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a+1,c,\gamma} f(z))' + ap(1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} \mathcal{F}_{p,a+1,c,\gamma} f(z),
\]
that is,

$$(2.18) \quad g(z) + \frac{z}{a} g'(z) = (1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a+1,c,\gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a+1,c,\gamma} f(z))'.$$

If $f(z) \in T_p(a + 1, c, \gamma, \lambda; h)$, then it follows from (2.18) that

$$g(z) + \frac{z}{a} g'(z) < h(z) \quad (Re \ a \geq 0, a \neq 0).$$

Hence an application of Lemma 1.2 yields

$$g(z) < \tilde{h}(z) = az^{-a} \int_0^z t^{a-1} h(t) dt < h(z),$$

which shows that $f(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; \tilde{h})$.\hfill $\square$

**Theorem 2.5.** Let $\lambda > 0$, $\beta > 0$ and $f(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; \beta h + 1 - \beta)$. If $\beta \leq \beta_0$, where

$$(2.19) \quad \beta_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{p}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \frac{u^{\frac{p-1}{2}}}{1 + u} du \right)^{-1},$$

then $f(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, 0; h)$. The bound $\beta_0$ is sharp when $h(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$.

*Proof.* Define

$$(2.20) \quad g(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 2\lambda} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z),$$

for $f(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; \beta h + 1 - \beta)$ with $\lambda > 0$, $\beta > 0$. Then we have

$$g(z) + \frac{1}{2} \beta z g'(z) = (1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\lambda} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \beta \frac{1}{1 - 2\lambda} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z))' < \beta h(z) + 1 - \beta.$$

Hence an application of Lemma 1.2 yields

$$(2.21) \quad g(z) < \tilde{h}(z) = \frac{p}{\lambda} \int_0^z t^{\frac{p-1}{2}} (\beta h(t) + 1 - \beta) dt$$

$$= \frac{p\beta}{\lambda} \int_0^z t^{\frac{p-1}{2}} h(t) dt + 1 - \beta = (h * \Psi)(z),$$

where

$$(2.22) \quad \Psi(z) = \frac{p\beta}{\lambda} \int_0^z t^{\frac{p-1}{2}} (1 - t) dt + 1 - \beta.$$

If $0 < \beta \leq \beta_0$, where $\beta_0 > 1$ is given by (2.19), then it follows from (2.22) that

$$Re \Psi(z) = \frac{p\beta}{\lambda} \int_0^1 u^{\frac{p-1}{2}} du + 1 - \beta > \frac{p\beta}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \frac{u^{\frac{p-1}{2}}}{1 + u} du + 1 - \beta \geq \frac{1}{2}. $$
By using the Herglotz representation for $\Psi(z)$, from (2.20) and (2.21), we arrive at
\[
g(z) = \frac{1}{1-2\lambda} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z) < (h \ast \Psi)(z) < h(z),
\]
because $h(z)$ is convex univalent in $U$. This shows that $f(z) \in T_p(a,c,\gamma,0;h)$. For $h(z) = \frac{1}{1-2\lambda}$ and $f(z) \in \Sigma_p$ defined by
\[
\frac{1}{1-2\lambda} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z) = \frac{\beta}{\lambda} z^{\gamma} \int_0^z \frac{t^{\gamma-1}}{1-t} \, dt + 1 - \beta,
\]
it is easy to verify that
\[
(1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1-2\lambda} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1-2\lambda} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z))' = \beta h(z) + 1 - \beta.
\]
Thus, $f(z) \in T_p(a,c,\gamma,0;\beta h + 1 - \beta)$. Also, for $\beta > \beta_0$, we have
\[
\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{1-2\lambda} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z) \right\} \rightarrow \frac{\beta}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \frac{u^{\gamma-1}}{1+u} \, du + 1 - \beta < \frac{1}{2} (z \rightarrow -1),
\]
which implies that $f(z) \notin T_p(a,c,\gamma,0;h)$. Hence the bound $\beta_0$ cannot be increased when $h(z) = \frac{1}{1-2\lambda}$.

\section{2. Convolution properties.}

\textbf{Theorem 2.6.} Let $f(z) \in T_p(a,c,\gamma,\lambda;h)$, $g(z) \in \Sigma_p$ and $\text{Re}\{z^p g(z)\} > \frac{1}{2}$ ($z \in U$). Then
\[
(f \ast g)(z) \in T_p(a,c,\gamma,\lambda;h).
\]

\textbf{Proof.} For $f(z) \in T_p(a,c,\gamma,\lambda;h)$ and $g(z) \in \Sigma_p$, we have
\[
(2.23) \quad (1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1-2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} (f \ast g)(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1-2\gamma} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} (f \ast g)(z))' = (1 + \lambda)(z^p g(z)) \ast \left( \frac{1}{1-2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z))' \right) = (z^p g(z)) \ast (\Psi(z)).
\]
where
\[
(2.24) \quad \Psi(z) = (1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1-2\gamma} z^p \mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} \frac{1}{1-2\gamma} z^{p+1} (\mathcal{F}_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z))' < h(z).
\]
The remaining part of the proof of Theorem 2.6 is similar to that of Theorem 2.2.

\textbf{Corollary 2.7.} Let $f(z) \in T_p(a,c,\gamma,\lambda;h)$ be given by (1.1) and let
\[
s_m(z) = z^{-p} + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} a_n z^{n-p} (m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}).
\]
Then the function
\[
\sigma_m(z) = \int_0^1 t^p s_m(tz) \, dt
\]
is also in the class \( T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \).

**Proof.** We easily obtain that

\[
\sigma_m(z) = z^{-p} + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \frac{a_n}{n+1} z^{n-p} = (f \ast g_m)(z),
\]

where

\[
f(z) = z^{-p} + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} a_n z^{n-p} \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h)
\]

and

\[
g_m(z) = z^{-p} + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{n+1} z^{n-p} \in \Sigma_p.
\]

It is known from [10] that

\[
Re\{z^p g_m(z)\} = Re\left\{1 + \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{n+1} z^{n-p}\right\} > \frac{1}{2}.
\]

In view of (2.25) and (2.26), an application of Theorem 2.6 leads to \( \sigma_m(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \). □

**Theorem 2.8.** Let \( f(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \), \( g(z) \in \Sigma_p \) and \( z^{p+1} g(z) \in R(\alpha) \) (\( \alpha < 1 \)). Then

\[
(f \ast g)(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h).
\]

**Proof.** For \( f(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \), and \( g(z) \in \Sigma_p \), from (2.23) we have

\[
(1 + \frac{\lambda}{p - 2}\frac{1}{2}) z^p F_p, a, c, \gamma (f \ast g)(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p - 2} z^{p+1} (F_p, a, c, \gamma (f \ast g)(z))' = \frac{(z^{p+1} g(z)) \ast (z \Psi(z))}{(z^{p+1} g(z)) \ast z},
\]

where \( \Psi(z) \) is defined as in (2.24). Since \( h(z) \) is convex univalent in \( U \),

\[
\Psi(z) \prec h(z), z^{p+1} g(z) \in R(\alpha), z \in S^*(\alpha) \) (\( \alpha < 1 \)).
\]

From (2.28) and Lemma 1.3 the desired result follows. □

Taking \( \alpha = 0 \) and \( \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \), Theorem 2.8 reduces to the following.

**Corollary 2.9.** Let \( f(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \), and let \( g(z) \in \Sigma_p \) satisfy either of the following conditions:

(1) \( z^{p+1} g(z) \) is convex univalent in \( U \) or

(2) \( z^{p+1} g(z) \in R(\frac{1}{2}) \).

Then \( (f \ast g)(z) \in T_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \).
2.3. Integral operators.

**Theorem 2.10.** Let \( f(z) \in \mathcal{T}_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \). Then the function \( F(z) \) defined by

\[
F(z) = \frac{\mu - p}{z^\mu} \int_0^z t^{\mu-1}f(t)\,dt \quad (\text{Re } \mu > p)
\]

is in the class \( \mathcal{T}_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; \tilde{h}) \), where

\[
\tilde{h}(z) = (\mu - p)z^{-(\mu-p)} \int_0^z t^{\mu-p-1}h(t)\,dt \prec h(z).
\]

**Proof.** For \( f(z) \in \Sigma_p \) and \( \text{Re } \mu > p \), we find from (2.28) that \( F(z) \in \Sigma_p \) and

\[
(\mu - p)f(z) = \mu F(z) + zF'(z).
\]

Define \( G(z) \) by

\[
z^{-p}G(z) = (1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} F_{p,a,c,\gamma,\mu} F(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} + \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1}(F_{p,a,c,\gamma,\mu} F(z))'.
\]

Differentiating both sides of (2.30) with respect to \( z \), implies

\[
zG'(z) - pG(z) = (1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} F_{p,a,c,\gamma,\mu} F(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} + \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1}(F_{p,a,c,\gamma,\mu} F(z))'.
\]

Furthermore, it follows from (2.29)-(2.31) that

\[
(1 + \lambda) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} F_{p,a,c,\gamma,\mu} f(z) + \frac{\lambda}{p} = z^{p+1}(F_{p,a,c,\gamma,\mu} f(z))' = \left(1 + \lambda\right) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} \frac{z^p}{z^{p+1}} (F_{p,a,c,\gamma,\mu} f(z))'
\]

\[+ \frac{\lambda}{p} + \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} (F_{p,a,c,\gamma,\mu} F(z))'
\]

\[= \frac{\mu - p}{\mu - p} G(z) + \frac{1}{\mu - p} (zG'(z) - G(z)) = G(z) + \frac{zG'(z)}{\mu - p}.
\]

Let \( f(z) \in \mathcal{T}_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h) \). Then, by (2.32),

\[G(z) + \frac{zG'(z)}{\mu - p} \prec h(z) \quad (\text{Re } \mu > p),\]

and so it follows from Lemma 1.2 that

\[G(z) \prec \tilde{h}(z) = (\mu - p)z^{-(\mu-p)} \int_0^z t^{\mu-p-1}h(t)\,dt \prec h(z).
\]

Therefore, we conclude that

\[F(z) \in \mathcal{T}_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; \tilde{h}) \subset \mathcal{T}_p(a, c, \gamma, \lambda; h).
\]
Theorem 2.11. Let \( f(z) \in \Sigma_p \) and \( F(z) \) defined as in Theorem 2.10. If
\[
(2.33) \quad (1 - \alpha) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p F_{p,a,c,\gamma} F(z) + \alpha \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p F_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z) \prec h(z) \quad (\alpha > 0),
\]
then \( f(z) \in T_p(a,c,\gamma,0; \tilde{h}) \), where \( \Re \mu > p \), and
\[
\tilde{h}(z) = \frac{\mu - p}{\alpha} z^{-\frac{\mu - p}{\alpha}} \int_0^z t^{\frac{\mu - p}{\alpha} - 1} h(t) dt \prec h(z).
\]

Proof. Define
\[
(2.34) \quad G(z) = \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p F_{p,a,c,\gamma} F(z).
\]
Then \( G(z) \) is analytic in \( U \), with \( G(0) = 1 \), and
\[
(2.35) \quad z G'(z) = p G(z) + \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^{p+1} (F_{p,a,c,\gamma} F(z))'.
\]
Making use of (2.29) and (2.33), (2.34), (2.35), implies that
\[
(1 - \alpha) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p F_{p,a,c,\gamma} F(z) + \alpha \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p F_{p,a,c,\gamma} f(z)
= (1 - \alpha) \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p F_{p,a,c,\gamma} F(z) + \alpha \frac{1}{1 - 2\gamma} z^p F_{p,a,c,\gamma}
\left( \frac{\mu F(z) + z F'(z)}{\mu - p} \right)
= (1 - \alpha) G(z) + \alpha \frac{1}{\mu - p} G(z) + \frac{1}{\mu - p} \left(F_{p,a,c,\gamma} F(z) + F_{p,a,c,\gamma} (\frac{1}{\mu - p} z F'(z))\right)
= (1 - \alpha) G(z) + \frac{\alpha}{\mu - p} G(z) + \frac{\alpha}{\mu - p} (z G'(z) - \mu G(z)) = G(z) + \frac{\alpha}{\mu - p} z G'(z) \prec h(z)
\]
for \( \Re \mu > p \) and \( \alpha > 0 \). Therefore, an application of Lemma 1.2 yields the assertion of Theorem 2.11. \( \square \)

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References

Some properties for a class of meromorphically multivalent


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