

Some Coefficient Inequalities Related to the Hankel Determinant for a Certain Class of Close-to-convex Functions

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ABSTRACT. In the present paper, we investigate the upper bounds on third order Hankel determinants for certain class of close-to-convex functions in the unit disk. Furthermore, we obtain estimates of the Zalcman coefficient functional for this class.

1. Introduction

Let \mathcal{A} be the class of functions analytic in the unit disk $\mathbb{D} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$ of the form

$$(1.1) \quad f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n.$$

We denote by \mathcal{S} the subclass of \mathcal{A} consisting of univalent functions.

A function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is said to be starlike of order α ($0 \leq \alpha < 1$), if it satisfies

$$\Re \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right) > \alpha \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

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Received November 14, 2017; revised February 1, 2019; accepted March 04, 2019.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 30C45, 30C50, 58E20, 30C80.

Key words and phrases: coefficient inequality, Hankel determinant, Zalcman's conjecture, close-to-convex functions.

This work was supported by the *Natural Science Foundation of Hunan Province* under Grant no. 2016JJ2036, and the *Foundation of Educational Committee of Hunan Province* under Grant no. 15C1089.

We denote by $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha)$ the class of starlike functions of order α . In particular, $\mathcal{S}^* =: \mathcal{S}^*(0)$.

Recall that a function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is close-to-convex in \mathbb{D} if it is univalent and the range $f(\mathbb{D})$ is a close-to-convex domain, i.e., the complement of $f(\mathbb{D})$ can be written as the union of nonintersecting half-lines. A normalized analytic function f in \mathbb{D} is close-to-convex in \mathbb{D} if there exists a function $g \in \mathcal{S}^*$, such that the following inequality

$$(1.2) \quad \Re\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)}\right) > 0 \quad (z \in \mathbb{D})$$

holds. Denote \mathcal{C} by the class of close-to-convex functions. We refer to [8, 16, 17, 28] for discussion and basic results on close-to-convex functions.

In [11], Gao and Zhou investigated the following class of close-to-convex functions.

Definition 1.1. Suppose that $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is analytic in \mathbb{D} of the form (1.1). We say that $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$, if there exists a function $g \in \mathcal{S}^*(1/2)$, such that

$$(1.3) \quad \Re\left(\frac{z^2 f'(z)}{g(z)g(-z)}\right) < 0 \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

Let

$$(1.4) \quad g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n \in \mathcal{S}^*(1/2) \quad (z \in \mathbb{D})$$

and

$$(1.5) \quad G(z) = -\frac{g(z)g(-z)}{z} = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} B_{2n-1} z^{2n-1} \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

Then $G(-z) = G(z)$, so $G(z)$ is an odd starlike function. It is well-known that

$$(1.6) \quad |B_{2n-1}| \leq 1 \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots).$$

Substituting the series expressions of $g(z)$, $G(z)$ in (1.4) and (1.5), and using (1.6), then the following result holds.

Theorem A.([11]) *Let $g \in \mathcal{S}^*(1/2)$. Then for $n \geq 2$,*

$$(1.7) \quad |B_{2n-1}| = |2b_{2n-1} - 2b_2 b_{2n-2} + \dots + (-1)^n 2b_{n-1} b_{n+1} + (-1)^{n+1} b_n^2| \leq 1.$$

The estimates are sharp, with the extremal function given by $g(z) = z/(1-z)$.

Theorem B.([11]) *Let $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$ be of the form (1.1). Then*

$$(1.8) \quad |a_n| \leq 1 \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots).$$

The estimates are sharp, with the extremal function given by $f(z) = z/(1 - z)$.

Noonan and Thomas [24] studied the Hankel determinant $H_{q,n}(f)$ defined as

$$H_{q,n}(f) = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & a_{n+1} & \cdots & a_{n+q-1} \\ a_{n+1} & a_{n+2} & \cdots & a_{n+q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n+q-1} & a_{n+q} & \cdots & a_{n+2(q-1)} \end{vmatrix} \quad (q, n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Problems involving Hankel determinants $H_{q,n}(f)$ in geometric function theory originate from the work of such authors as Hadamard, Polya and Edrei (see [7, 9]), who used them in study of singularities of meromorphic functions. For example, Hankel determinants can be used in showing that a function of bounded characteristic in \mathbb{D} , i.e., a function which is a ratio of two bounded analytic functions with its Laurent series around the origin having integral coefficients, is rational [5]. Pommerenke [25] proved that the Hankel determinants of univalent functions satisfy the inequality $|H_{q,n}(f)| < Kn^{-(\frac{1}{2}+\beta)q+\frac{3}{2}}$, where $\beta > 1/4000$ and K depends only on q . Furthermore, Hayman [12] proved a stronger result for areally mean univalent functions, i.e., he showed that $H_{2,n}(f) < An^{1/2}$, where A is an absolute constant.

We note that $H_{2,1}(f)$ is the well-known Fekete-Szegő functional, see [10, 16, 17]. The sharp upper bounds on $H_{2,2}(f)$ were obtained in the articles [2, 14, 15, 18] for various classes of functions.

By the definition, $H_{3,1}(f)$ is given by

$$H_{3,1}(f) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Note that for $f \in \mathcal{A}$, $a_1 = 1$ so that

$$H_{3,1}(f) = a_3(a_2a_4 - a_3^2) + a_4(a_2a_3 - a_4) + a_5(a_3 - a_2^2),$$

by the triangle inequality, we have

$$|H_{3,1}(f)| \leq |a_3||a_2a_4 - a_3^2| + |a_4||a_2a_3 - a_4| + |a_5||a_3 - a_2^2|.$$

Obviously, the case of the upper bound of $H_{3,1}(f)$ is much more difficult than the cases of $H_{2,1}(f)$ and $H_{2,2}(f)$. Recently, Prajapat *et al.* [26] studied the upper bounds on the Hankel determinants for the class of close-to-convex functions.

Theorem C. *Let $f \in \mathcal{C}$ be of the form (1.1). Then*

$$|a_2a_3 - a_4| \leq 3, \quad |a_2a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{85}{36} \quad \text{and} \quad |H_{3,1}(f)| \leq \frac{289}{12}.$$

For further information about the upper bounds of the third Hankel determinants for some classes of univalent functions, see e.g. [1, 3, 6, 27, 29].

In 1960, Lawrence Zalcman posed a conjecture that the coefficients of \mathcal{S} satisfy the sharp inequality

$$|a_n^2 - a_{2n-1}| \leq (n-1)^2 \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}),$$

with equality only for the Koebe function $k(z) = z/(1-z)^2$ and its rotations. We call $J_n(f) = a_n^2 - a_{2n-1}$ the Zalcman functional for $f \in \mathcal{S}$. Clearly, for $f \in \mathcal{S}$, we have $|J_2(f)| = |H_{2,1}(f)|$. The Zalcman conjecture was proved for certain special subclasses of \mathcal{S} in [4, 19, 22, 23].

In the present investigation, our purpose is to develop similar results on the Hankel determinants in the context the close-to-convex functions $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$. Furthermore, the upper bounds to the Zalcman functional for this class are obtained.

2. Preliminary Results

Denote by \mathcal{P} the class of Carathéodory functions p normalized by

$$(2.1) \quad p(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n z^n \quad \text{and} \quad \Re(p(z)) > 0 \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

The following results are well known for functions belonging to the class \mathcal{P} .

Lemma 2.1. ([8]) *If $p \in \mathcal{P}$ is of the form (2.1), then*

$$(2.2) \quad |c_n| \leq 2 \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

The inequality (2.2) is sharp and the equality holds for the function

$$\phi(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z} = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n.$$

Lemma 2.2. ([13]) *If $p \in \mathcal{P}$ is of the form (2.1), then the sharp estimate (2.3) is valid.*

$$(2.3) \quad |c_n - \mu c_k c_{n-k}| \leq 2 \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{N}, n > k; 0 \leq \mu \leq 1).$$

Lemma 2.3. ([20, 21]) *If $p \in \mathcal{P}$ is of the form (2.1), then there exist x, z such that $|x| \leq 1$ and $|z| \leq 1$,*

$$(2.4) \quad 2c_2 = c_1^2 + (4 - c_1^2)x,$$

and

$$(2.5) \quad 4c_3 = c_1^3 + 2c_1(4 - c_1^2)x - c_1(4 - c_1^2)x^2 + 2(4 - c_1^2)(1 - |x|^2)z.$$

3. The Upper Bounds of the Hankel Determinant

In this section, we first give an upper bound of the functional $|a_2a_3 - a_4|$ for functions $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$ be of the form (1.1). Then*

$$|a_2a_3 - a_4| \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Proof. Let g be given by (1.4), and

$$(3.1) \quad p(z) = \frac{z^2 f'(z)}{-g(z)g(-z)} = 1 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + \cdots \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

Then, we have $\Re(p(z)) > 0$, and

$$(3.2) \quad z^2 f'(z) = -g(z)g(-z)p(z).$$

Substituting the expansions of $f(z)$, $g(z)$ and $p(z)$ in (3.2), and equating the coefficients, we obtain

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{cases} a_2 &= \frac{1}{2}c_1, \\ a_3 &= \frac{1}{3}(c_2 + 2b_3 - b_2^2), \\ a_4 &= \frac{1}{4}[c_3 + (2b_3 - b_2^2)c_1]. \end{cases}$$

Hence, by using the above values of a_2 , a_3 and a_4 from (3.3), and the relations of (2.4) and (2.5) we obtain, for some x and z such that $|x| \leq 1$ and $|z| \leq 1$,

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} |a_2a_3 - a_4| &= \frac{1}{12} |-(2b_3 - b_2^2)c_1 + 2c_1c_2 - 3c_3| \\ &= \frac{1}{48} |c_1^3 - 4(2b_3 - b_2^2)c_1 + (4 - c_1^2)[-2c_1x + 3c_1x^2 - 6(1 - |x|^2)z]|. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2.1, we have $|c_1| \leq 2$. By setting $c := c_1$, we may assume without loss of generality that $c \in [0, 2]$. Thus, by applying the triangle inequality in (3.4) with $\mu = |x|$, we obtain

$$|a_2a_3 - a_4| \leq \frac{1}{48} \left\{ c^3 + 4c + (4 - c^2)[3(c - 2)\mu^2 + 2c\mu + 6] \right\} =: F(c, \mu).$$

Let

$$\varphi(\mu) = 3(c - 2)\mu^2 + 2c\mu + 6 \quad (c \in [0, 2]; \mu \in [0, 1]).$$

In particular, for the case of $c = 2$, we have

$$\varphi(\mu) = 4\mu + 6 \leq \varphi(1) = 10.$$

For the case of $0 \leq c < 2$, then $\varphi(\mu)$ is a quadratic function of $\mu \in [0, 1]$, and we can get

$$\varphi(\mu) = 3(c-2) \left(\mu - \frac{c}{3(2-c)} \right)^2 + \frac{c^2 - 18c + 36}{3(2-c)}.$$

If $\mu_0 = \frac{c}{3(2-c)} \leq 1$, that is, $0 \leq c \leq \frac{3}{2}$, we obtain

$$\varphi(\mu) \leq \varphi(\mu_0) = \frac{c^2 - 18c + 36}{3(2-c)}.$$

If $\mu_0 = \frac{c}{3(2-c)} \geq 1$, that is, $\frac{3}{2} \leq c < 2$, we get

$$\varphi(\mu) \leq \varphi(1) = 5c.$$

Thus, we have

$$F(c, \mu) \leq G(c) = \begin{cases} G_1(c) = \frac{1}{36}(c^3 - 4c^2 + 3c + 18) & (0 \leq c \leq 3/2), \\ G_2(c) = \frac{1}{12}(-c^3 + 6c) & (3/2 \leq c \leq 2). \end{cases}$$

For $G_1(c)$, we have

$$G'_1(c) = \frac{1}{36}(3c^2 - 8c + 3) \quad \text{and} \quad G''_1(c) = \frac{1}{18}(3c - 4).$$

Let

$$C_0 = \frac{4 - \sqrt{7}}{3} \in \left[0, \frac{3}{2}\right],$$

then, we obtain

$$G'_1(C_0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad G''_1(C_0) < 0.$$

For $G_2(c)$, we have

$$G'_2(c) = \frac{1}{4}(2 - c^2) < 0, \quad \left(\frac{3}{2} \leq c \leq 2\right).$$

Obviously, $G_2(c)$ is an decreasing function of c on $[3/2, 2]$ and, hence,

$$G_2(c) \leq G_2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{15}{32}.$$

Since $G(c)$ is a continuous function of c on the closed interval $[0, 2]$, it follows that

$$|a_2 a_3 - a_4| \leq G(c) \leq \max \left\{ G_1(0), G_1(C_0), G_2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \right\} = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \square$$

Now, we are ready to give an upper bound of $|a_2 a_4 - a_3^2|$ for functions $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$ be of the form (1.1). Then*

$$|a_2a_4 - a_3^2| \leq 1.$$

Proof. Using the values of a_2 , a_3 and a_4 from (3.3), and using (2.4) and (2.5) for some x and z such that $|x| \leq 1$ and $|z| \leq 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} a_2a_4 - a_3^2 = & \frac{1}{288} \left\{ c_1^4 + (4 - c_1^2) [2c_1^2x - (32 + c_1^2)x^2 + 18(1 - |x|^2)c_1z] \right\} \\ & - \frac{2}{9} (2b_3 - b_2^2) \left(c_2 - \frac{9}{16}c_1^2 \right) - \frac{1}{9} (2b_3 - b_2^2)^2. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2.1, we may assume that $|c_1| = c \in [0, 2]$. By applying Theorem A, Lemma 2.1, Lemma 2.2 and the triangle inequality in above relation with $\mu = |x|$, we obtain

$$|a_2a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{1}{288} \left\{ c^4 + (4 - c^2) [(c^2 - 18c + 32)\mu^2 + 2c^2\mu + 18c] \right\} + \frac{5}{9}.$$

Let

$$\psi(\mu) = (c^2 - 18c + 32)\mu^2 + 2c^2\mu + 18c, \quad S(c, \mu) = \frac{1}{288} [c^4 + (4 - c^2)\psi(\mu)].$$

Therefore,

$$\psi'(\mu) = 2(c - 2)(c - 16)\mu + 2c^2 \geq 0,$$

which implies that $\psi(\mu)$ is an increasing function of μ on $[0, 1]$. Hence, we have

$$\psi(\mu) \leq \psi(1) = 3c^2 + 32,$$

which yields that

$$S(c, \mu) \leq S(c, 1) = \frac{1}{144} (-c^4 - 10c^2 + 64) \leq \frac{4}{9}, \quad (0 \leq c \leq 2).$$

Thus, we obtain the bound of $|a_2a_4 - a_3^2|$. \square

Let $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$. Then using the above results in theorem B, Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.2, together with the known inequality $|a_2^2 - a_3| \leq 1$ (see [16]), we obtain the upper bound of the third Hankel determinant for close-to-convex functions $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$.

Theorem 3.3. *Let $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$ be of the form (1.1). Then*

$$|H_{3,1}(f)| \leq \frac{5}{2}.$$

Remark 3.1. In Theorem 3.1, Theorem 3.2 and Theorem 3.3, we have obtained the upper bounds for the Hankel determinant. However, these results are far from sharp.

4. The Upper Bounds of the Zalcman Functional

In this section, we consider the Zalcman functional for functions $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$.

Theorem 4.1. Let $f \in \mathcal{K}_s$ be of the form (1.1). Then

$$|a_2^2 - a_3| \leq 1, \quad |a_3^2 - a_5| \leq \frac{34}{45},$$

and

$$|a_n^2 - a_{2n-1}| \leq \begin{cases} 2 - \frac{4(n-1)}{n^2} & (n = 2k \geq 4), \\ 2 - \frac{4}{n} & (n = 2k + 1 \geq 5). \end{cases}$$

Proof. Let $g(z)$, $G(z)$ and $p(z)$ be given by (1.4), (1.5) and (3.1), respectively. Then, we have

$$zf'(z) = p(z)G(z) \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

Comparing the coefficients of two sides of this equation, we obtain

$$a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2k} (c_{2k-1}B_1 + c_{2k-3}B_3 + \cdots + c_1B_{2k-1}) & (n = 2k), \\ \frac{1}{2k+1} (c_{2k}B_1 + c_{2k-2}B_3 + \cdots + c_0B_{2k+1}) & (n = 2k + 1), \end{cases}$$

where $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $B_1 = c_0 = 1$.

For the case of $n = 2k$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |a_n^2 - a_{2n-1}| &= |a_{4k-1} - a_{2k}^2| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{4k-1} \left(c_{4k-2}B_1 + c_{4k-4}B_3 + \cdots + c_{2k}B_{2k-1} + c_{2k-2}B_{2k+1} + \cdots + c_0B_{4k-1} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{4k^2} \left(c_{2k-1}B_1 + c_{2k-3}B_3 + \cdots + c_1B_{2k-1} \right)^2 \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{4k-1} \left(c_{4k-2} - \frac{4k-1}{4k^2} c_{2k-1}^2 \right) + \frac{B_3}{4k-1} \left(c_{4k-4} - \frac{4k-1}{2k^2} c_{2k-1}c_{2k-3} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \cdots + \frac{B_{2k-1}}{4k-1} \left(c_{2k} - \frac{4k-1}{2k^2} c_{2k-1}c_1 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4k-1} \left(c_{2k-2}B_{2k+1} + \cdots + c_2B_{4k-3} + c_0B_{4k-1} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{4k^2} \left(c_{2k-3}B_3 + \cdots + c_1B_{2k-1} \right)^2 \right|. \end{aligned}$$

If $k = 1$, using Theorem B and Lemma 2.2, we have

$$|a_2^2 - a_3| = \left| \frac{1}{3} \left(c_2 - \frac{3}{4} c_1^2 \right) + \frac{1}{3} B_3 \right| \leq \frac{1}{3} \left| c_2 - \frac{3}{4} c_1^2 \right| + \frac{1}{3} |B_3| \leq 1.$$

If $k \geq 2$, we note that

$$\frac{4k-1}{4k^2} \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{4k-1}{2k^2} \leq 1 \quad (k \geq 2),$$

by Theorem **B**, Lemma 2.1, Lemma 2.2 and the triangle inequality, we obtain

$$|a_n^2 - a_{2n-1}| \leq \frac{2k}{4k-1} + \frac{2(k-1)+1}{4k-1} + \frac{[2(k-1)]^2}{4k^2} = 2 - \frac{4(n-1)}{n^2}.$$

For the case of $n = 2k+1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |a_n^2 - a_{2n-1}| &= |a_{4k+1} - a_{2k+1}^2| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{4k+1} \left(c_{4k}B_1 + c_{4k-2}B_3 + \cdots + c_{2k+2}B_{2k-1} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + c_{2k}B_{2k+1} + c_{2k-2}B_{2k+3} + \cdots + c_0B_{4k+1} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} \left(c_{2k}B_1 + c_{2k-2}B_3 + \cdots + c_2B_{2k-1} + c_0B_{2k+1} \right)^2 \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{4k+1} \left(c_{4k} - \frac{4k+1}{(2k+1)^2} c_{2k}^2 \right) + \frac{B_3}{4k+1} \left(c_{4k-2} - \frac{2(4k+1)}{(2k+1)^2} c_{2k}c_{2k-2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \cdots + \frac{B_{2k-1}}{4k+1} \left(c_{2k+2} - \frac{2(4k+1)}{(2k+1)^2} c_{2k}c_2 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{1}{4k+1} - \frac{2}{(2k+1)^2} \right) c_{2k}B_{2k+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4k+1} \left(c_{2k-2}B_{2k+3} + \cdots + c_2B_{4k-1} + c_0B_{4k+1} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} \left(c_{2k-2}B_3 + \cdots + c_2B_{2k-1} + c_0B_{2k+1} \right)^2 \right|. \end{aligned}$$

If $k = 1$, using Theorem **B**, Lemma 2.1 and Lemma 2.2, we have

$$|a_3^2 - a_5| \leq \frac{1}{5} \left| c_4 - \frac{5}{9} c_2^2 \right| + \left| \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{9} \right| |c_2B_3| + \frac{1}{5} |B_5| + \frac{1}{9} |B_3^2| \leq \frac{34}{45}.$$

If $k \geq 2$, we note that

$$\frac{1}{4k+1} - \frac{2}{(2k+1)^2} \geq 0, \quad \frac{4k+1}{(2k+1)^2} \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{2(4k+1)}{(2k+1)^2} \leq 1 \quad (k \geq 2),$$

by Theorem **B**, Lemma 2.1, Lemma 2.2 and the triangle inequality, we obtain

$$|a_n^2 - a_{2n-1}| \leq \frac{2k}{4k+1} + \left(\frac{2}{4k+1} - \frac{4}{(2k+1)^2} \right) + \frac{2k-1}{4k+1} + \frac{(2k-1)^2}{(2k+1)^2} = 2 - \frac{4}{n}.$$

This completes the proof. \square

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