

Quasiconformal Harmonic Mappings Related to Janowski Starlike Functions (Pemetaan Harmonik Kuasimensebentuk Berkaitan dengan Fungsi Bakbintang Janowski)

YASEMIN KAHRAMANER* & YAŞAR POLATOĞLU

ABSTRACT

Let $f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)}$ be a univalent sense-preserving harmonic mapping of the open unit disc $D = \{z \mid |z| < 1\}$. If f satisfies the condition $|\omega(z)| = \left| \frac{g'(z)}{h'(z)} \right| < k, 0 < k < 1$, then is called k -quasiconformal harmonic mapping in D . The main purpose of this paper was to give some properties of the class of k -quasiconformal mappings related to Janowski starlike functions.

Keywords: Coefficient inequality; distortion theorem; growth theorem; k -quasiconformal mapping

ABSTRAK

Andaikan $f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)}$ pemetaan harmonik terawet univalen bagi cakera unit terbuka $D = \{z \mid |z| < 1\}$. Jika f memenuhi syarat $|\omega(z)| = \left| \frac{g'(z)}{h'(z)} \right| < k, 0 < k < 1$, maka f dipanggil pemetaan harmonik k -kuasimensebentuk dalam D . Tujuan utama kertas ini adalah untuk memberi beberapa sifat bagi kelas pemetaan k -kuasimensebentuk yang berkaitan dengan fungsi bakbintang Janowski.

Kata kunci: Ketaksamaan pekali; pemetaan k -kuasimensebentuk; teorem erotan; teorem pertumbuhan

INTRODUCTION

Let be the family of functions regular in D and satisfying the conditions $\phi(0) = 0, |\phi(z)| < 1$ for all $z \in D$.

Next, for arbitrary fixed numbers $A, B, -1 < A \leq 1, -1 < B < A$, denote by $P(A, B)$, the family of functions $p(z) = 1 + p_1z + p_2z^2 + \dots$ regular in D and such that $p(z)$ is in $P(A, B)$ if and only if:

$$p(z) = \frac{1 + A\phi(z)}{1 + B\phi(z)},$$

for some $\phi(z) \in \Omega$ and every $z \in D$.

Moreover, let $S^*(A, B)$ denote the family of functions $h(z) = z + c_2z^2 + \dots$ regular in D and such that $h(z)$ is in $S^*(A, B)$ if and only if

$$z \frac{h'(z)}{h(z)} = p(z),$$

for some $p(z) \in P(A, B)$ and $z \in D$. Let $s_1(z) = z + d_2z^2 + \dots$ and $s_2(z) = z + e_2z^2 + \dots$ be analytic functions in the open unit disc D . If there exists a function $\phi(z) \in \Omega$ such that $s_1(z) = s_2(\phi(z))$ for all $z \in D$, then we say that $s_1(z)$ is subordinate to $s_2(z)$ and we write $s_1(z) \prec s_2(z)$. Specially if $s_2(z)$ is univalent in D , then $s_1(z) \prec s_2(z)$ if and only if $s_1(D) \subset s_2(D)$ implies $s_1(D_r) \subset s_2(D_r)$, where $D_r = \{z \mid |z| < r < 1\}$ (Duren 1983; Goodman 1983).

Finally, a planar harmonic mapping in the open unit disc D is a complex-valued harmonic function $f(z)$ which maps D onto the some planar domain $f(D)$. Since

D is a simply connected domain, the mapping $f(z)$ has a canonical decomposition $f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)}$, where $h(z)$ and $g(z)$ are analytic in D and have the following power series expansion:

$$h(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n z^n,$$

where $a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{C}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, as usual we call the analytic part of $h(z)$ and $g(z)$ is co-analytic part of $f(z)$. An elegant and complete treatment theory of the harmonic mapping is given in Duren's monograph (Duren 2004).

For this investigation we will need the following theorem and lemma:

Theorem 1 (Janowski 1973) Let be an element of $S^*(A, B)$, then

$$C(r, -A, -B) \leq |h(z)| \leq C(r, A, B),$$

where

$$C(r, A, B) = \begin{cases} r(1 + Br)^{\frac{A-B}{B}}, & B \neq 0; \\ re^{Ar}, & B = 0. \end{cases}$$

These bounds are sharp, being attained at the point $z = re^{i\theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ by

$$f_* = f_0(z, -A, -B),$$

$$f^* = zf_0(z, A, B),$$

respectively, where

$$f_0(z) = \begin{cases} (1 + Be^{-i\theta}z)^{\frac{A-B}{B}}, & B \neq 0; \\ re^{Ae^{-i\theta}}, & B = 0. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 1 (Jack 1971) Let $\phi(z)$ be regular in the unit disk D with $\phi(0)$. Then, if $|\phi(z)|$ attains its maximum value on the circle $|z| = r$ at the point z_1 , one has $z_1\phi'(z_1) = k\phi(z_1)$, for $k \geq 1$.

Lewys (1936) proved that the harmonic function $f(z)$ is locally univalent in D if and only if its Jacobian

$$J_f = |h'(z)| - |g'(z)|,$$

is different from zero in D . In the view of this result, locally univalent harmonic mappings in the open unit disc D are either sense-preserving if $|h'(z)| > |g'(z)|$ in D or sense-reversing if $|g'(z)| > |h'(z)|$ in D . Throughout this paper, we will restrict ourselves to the study of sense-preserving harmonic mappings. We also note that $f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)}$ is sense-preserving in D if and only if $h'(z)$ does not vanish in D and the second dilatation $|\omega(z)| = \left| \frac{g'(z)}{h'(z)} \right|$ has the property $|\omega(z)| < 1$ for all $z \in D$. Therefore, the class of all sense-preserving harmonic mappings in the open unit disc D with $a_0 = b_0 = 0$ and $a_1 = 1$ will be denoted by S_H . Thus, S_H contains the standard class S of univalent functions. The family of all mappings $f \in S_H$ with the additional property $g'(0) = 0$, i.e., $b_1 = 0$ is denoted by S_H^0 . Hence it is clear that $S \subset S_H^0 \subset S_H$. A univalent harmonic mapping is called k -quasiconformal ($0 < k < 1$) if $|\omega(z)| < k$. For the general definition of quasiconformal mapping, see Duren (2004).

The main purpose of this paper was to investigate the class of the k -quasiconformal harmonic mappings

$$S_H^*(kq, A, B) = \{f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)} \in S_H \mid |\omega(z)| < k, 0 < k < 1, h(z) \in S^*(A, B)\}.$$

MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 2 Let $f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)}$ be an element of $S_H^*(kq, A, B)$ then

$$\frac{g'(z)}{h'(z)} \prec \frac{k^2(b_1 - z)}{k^2 - \overline{b_1}z}. \tag{1}$$

Proof We consider the transformation $\frac{k^2(b_1 - z)}{k^2 - \overline{b_1}z}$. This transformation maps $|z| < k$ onto itself. On the other hand, we have:

$$\omega(z) = \frac{g'(z)}{h'(z)} = \frac{(b_1z + b_2z^2 + \dots)'}{(z + a_2z^2 + \dots)'} = \frac{b_1 + 2b_2z + \dots}{1 + 2a_2z + \dots} \Rightarrow \omega(0) = b_1.$$

Therefore, the function

$$\phi(z) = \frac{k^2(b_1 - \omega(z))}{k^2 - \overline{b_1}\omega(z)},$$

satisfies the conditions of Schwarz lemma, then we have

$$\omega(z) = \frac{k^2(b_1 - \phi(z))}{k^2 - \overline{b_1}\phi(z)} \Rightarrow \omega(z) = \frac{g'(z)}{h'(z)} \prec \frac{k^2(b_1 - z)}{k^2 - \overline{b_1}z}. \tag{2}$$

On the other hand, the transformation $\frac{k^2(b_1 - z)}{k^2 - \overline{b_1}z}$ maps $|z| = r$ onto the disc with the centre

$$C(r) = \left(\frac{k^2(1 - r^2)\operatorname{Re} b_1}{k^2 - |b_1|^2 r^2}, \frac{k^2(1 - r^2)\operatorname{Im} b_1}{k^2 - |b_1|^2 r^2} \right),$$

and the radius

$$\rho(r) = \frac{k(k^2 - |b_1|^2)r}{k^2 - |b_1|^2 r^2}.$$

Then, we write:

$$\omega(D_r) = \left\{ z \mid \left| \omega(z) - \frac{k^2(1 - r^2)b_1}{k^2 - |b_1|^2 r^2} \right| \leq \frac{k(k^2 - |b_1|^2)r}{k^2 - |b_1|^2 r^2} \right\}. \tag{3}$$

Now we define the function $\phi(z)$ by:

$$\frac{g(z)}{h(z)} = \frac{k^2(b_1 - \phi(z))}{k^2 - \overline{b_1}\phi(z)}. \tag{4}$$

Then, $\phi(z)$ is analytic and $\phi(0) = \frac{k^2 \cdot 0}{|b_1|^2 - k^2} = 0$. If we take the derivative from (4) and after the brief calculations we get

$$\omega(z) = \frac{g'(z)}{h'(z)} = \frac{k^2(b_1 - \phi(z))}{k^2 - \overline{b_1}\phi(z)} + \frac{k^2(|b_1|^2 + k^2 - 2b_1\phi(z))\phi'(z)}{(k^2 - \overline{b_1}\phi(z))^2} \cdot \frac{h(z)}{h'(z)}. \tag{5}$$

On the other hand, since $h(z) \in S^*(A, B)$, then the boundary value of $z \frac{h'(z)}{h(z)}$ is

$$\frac{(1 - ABr^2) + (A - B)re^{i\theta}}{1 - B^2r^2}.$$

Therefore, (5) can be written in the following form on $|z| = r$:

$$\omega(z) = \frac{k^2(b_1 - \phi(z))}{k^2 - \overline{b_1}\phi(z)} + \frac{k^2(|b_1|^2 + k^2 - 2b_1\phi(z))\phi'(z)}{(k^2 - \overline{b_1}\phi(z))^2} \cdot \frac{1 - B^2r^2}{(1 - ABr^2) + (A - B)re^{i\theta}}. \tag{6}$$

In this step if we use Jack lemma, then (6) can be written in the following form:

$$\omega(z_1) = \frac{g'(z_1)}{h'(z_1)} = \frac{k^2(b_1 - \phi(z_1))}{k^2 - \overline{b_1}\phi(z_1)} + \frac{k^2(|b_1|^2 + k^2 - 2b_1\phi(z_1))\phi'(z_1)}{(k^2 - \overline{b_1}\phi(z_1))^2} \cdot \frac{1 - B^2r^2}{(1 - ABr^2) + (A - B)re^{i\theta}} \notin \omega(D_r).$$

But this contradicts to (3) because $|\phi(z_1)| = 1, k \geq 1$ so our assumption is wrong, i.e., $|\phi(z)| < 1$ for all $z \in D$. Therefore, (4) shows that

$$\frac{g(z)}{h(z)} < \frac{k^2(b_1 - z)}{k^2 - b_1 z}.$$

Corollary 1 Let $f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)}$ be an element of $S_H^*(kq, A, B)$, then

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{k(|b_1| - kr)}{k - |b_1|r} F(A, B, -r) \leq |g'(z)| \leq \frac{k(|b_1| + kr)}{k + |b_1|r} F(A, B, r), B \neq 0 \\ \frac{k(|b_1| - kr)}{k - |b_1|r} F_1(A, -r) \leq |g'(z)| \leq \frac{k(|b_1| + kr)}{k + |b_1|r} F_1(A, r), B = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

where

$$F(A, B, r) = (1 + Ar)(1 + Br)^{\frac{A-2B}{B}},$$

$$F_1(A, r) = (1 + Ar)e^{Ar}.$$

and

$$\frac{k(|b_1| - kr)}{k - |b_1|r} C(-A, -B, r) \leq |g(z)| \leq \frac{k(|b_1| + kr)}{k + |b_1|r} C(A, B, r) \quad (8)$$

where

$$C(A, B, r) = \begin{cases} r(1 + Br)^{\frac{A-B}{B}}, & B \neq 0 \\ re^{Ar}, & B = 0 \end{cases}.$$

Proof Since we have

$$\left| z \frac{h'(z)}{h(z)} - \frac{1 - AB r^2}{1 - B^2 r^2} \right| \leq \frac{(A - B)r}{1 - B^2 r^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1 - Ar}{1 - Br} \leq \left| z \frac{h'(z)}{h(z)} \right| \leq \frac{1 + Ar}{1 + Br}.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1 - Ar}{1 - Br} |h(z)| \leq |h'(z)| \leq \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1 + Ar}{1 + Br} |h(z)|, B \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{r} (1 - Ar) |h(z)| \leq |h'(z)| \leq \frac{1}{r} (1 + Ar) |h(z)|, B = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

Using Theorem 2, from (9) we obtain that

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F(A, B, -r) \leq |h'(z)| \leq F(A, B, r) \\ F_1(A, -r) \leq |h'(z)| \leq F_1(A, r) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

where

$$F(A, B, r) = (1 + Ar)(1 + Br)^{\frac{A-2B}{B}},$$

$$F_1(A, r) = (1 + Ar)e^{Ar}.$$

On the other hand, a simple consequence of Theorem 2 follows:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{k(|b_1| - kr)}{k - |b_1|r} |h'(z)| \leq |g'(z)| \leq \frac{k(|b_1| + kr)}{k + |b_1|r} |h'(z)| \\ \frac{k(|b_1| - kr)}{k - |b_1|r} |h(z)| \leq |g(z)| \leq \frac{k(|b_1| + kr)}{k + |b_1|r} |h(z)| \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

By considering Theorem 2, (10) and (11) we get (7) and (8).

Corollary 2 Let $f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)}$ be an element of $S_H^*(kq, A, B)$ then

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (F(A, B, -r))^2 \frac{k^2(|b_1| - kr)^2}{(k - |b_1|r)^2} \leq J_f \leq (F(A, B, r))^2 \frac{k^2(|b_1| + kr)^2}{(k + |b_1|r)^2}, B \neq 0 \\ (F_1(A, -r))^2 \frac{k^2(|b_1| - kr)^2}{(k - |b_1|r)^2} \leq J_f \leq (F_1(A, r))^2 \frac{k^2(|b_1| + kr)^2}{(k + |b_1|r)^2}, B = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Proof This corollary is a simple consequence of the Corollary 1 and the definition of the Jacobian of f .

Corollary 3 Let $f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)}$ be an element of $S_H^*(kq, A, B)$ then

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int F(A, B, -r) \frac{k(1+|b_1|+|b_1|-k^2)r}{k+|b_1|r} dr \leq |f| \leq \int F(A, B, r) \frac{k(1+|b_1|+|b_1|+k^2)r}{k+|b_1|r} dr, B \neq 0 \\ \int F(A, B, -r) \frac{k(1+|b_1|+|b_1|-k^2)r}{k+|b_1|r} dr \leq |f| \leq \int F_1(A, r) \frac{k(1+|b_1|+|b_1|+k^2)r}{k+|b_1|r} dr, B = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Proof Using (3) we get

$$\frac{k(1+|b_1|+|b_1|-k^2)r}{k+|b_1|r} \leq 1 - |\omega(z)| \leq \frac{k(1-|b_1|+|b_1|-k^2)r}{k-|b_1|r}, \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{k(1+|b_1|+|b_1|+k^2)r}{k-|b_1|r} \leq 1 + |\omega(z)| \leq \frac{k(1+|b_1|+|b_1|+k^2)r}{k+|b_1|r}. \quad (13)$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} (|h'(z)| - |g'(z)|) |dz| \leq |df| \leq (|h'(z)| + |g'(z)|) |dz| \\ \Rightarrow |h'(z)| (1 - |\omega(z)|) |dz| \leq |df| \leq |h'(z)| (1 + |\omega(z)|) |dz|. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Using (9), (12) and (13) in (14) and integrating, we obtain the desired result.

Theorem 3 Let $f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)}$ be an element of $S_H^*(kq, A, B)$ then

$$\sum_{m=2}^n k^4 |b_m - b_1 a_m|^2 \leq (|b_1|^2 - k^2)^2 + \sum_{m=2}^n |\overline{b_1} b_m - k^2 a_m|^2. \quad (15)$$

Proof Using Theorem 2 then we can write:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g(z)}{h(z)} \frac{k^2(b_1 - \phi(z))}{k^2 - b_1 \phi(z)} &\Leftrightarrow k^2 g(z) - k^2 b_1 h(z) \\ &= (\overline{b_1} g(z) - k^2 h(z)) \phi(z). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=2}^n (k^2 b_m - k^2 b_1 a_m) z^m + \sum_{m=n+1}^{\infty} d_m z^m \leq \\ \left[(|b_1|^2 - k^2) z + \sum_{m=2}^n (\overline{b_1} b_m - k^2 a_m) \right] \phi(z), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where the coefficients d_m have been chosen suitably and (16) can be written in the form

$$|F(z) = G(z)\phi(z), \quad |\phi(z)| < 1,$$

then we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |F(z)|^2 &= |G(z)\phi(z)|^2 = |G(z)|^2|\phi(z)|^2 < |G(z)|^2 \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |F(re^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |G(re^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta \\
 &\Rightarrow \sum_{m=2}^n k^4 |b_m - b_1 a_m|^2 r^{2k} + \sum_{m=m+1}^{\infty} |d_m|^2 r^{2k} \\
 &\leq \left[(|b_1|^2 - k^2)^2 r^{2k} + \sum_{m=1}^n |\bar{b}_1 b_m + k^2 a_m|^2 r^{2k} \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

passing to the limit as $r \rightarrow 1$ we obtain (15). The method of this proof was based on the Clunie method (Clunie 1959).

CONCLUSION

In this paper, the class of the quasiconformal harmonic mappings related to the Janowski starlike functions was investigated. In this investigation, we have derived the basic characterization, distortion theorem, growth theorem and the coefficient inequality of the mentioned class.

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Yasemin Kahramaner*
 Department of Mathematics
 Istanbul Commerce University, İstanbul
 Turkey

Yaşar Polatoğlu
 Department of Mathematics and Computer Science
 İstanbul Kültür Üniversitesi, İstanbul
 Turkey

*Corresponding author; email: ykahramaner@ticaret.edu.tr

Received: 17 December 2013

Accepted: 8 July 2014