

一类积分算子的近于凸性*

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§ 1 引 言

设 A 表示单位圆盘 $D = \{z: |z| < 1\}$ 中正则函数 $f(z) = z + \dots$ 的全体, S 表示 A 中单叶函数的全体. 又设 $0 \leq \rho < 1, \alpha > 0$. 对于 S 中的函数 $f(z)$, 如果它满足条件

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > \rho, \quad z \in D,$$

则称 $f(z)$ 为 ρ 级星像函数; 如果存在某一 ρ 级星像函数 $g(z)$, 使得

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)} \right\} > \rho, \quad z \in D,$$

则称 $f(z)$ 为 ρ 级近于凸函数; 如果存在某一 ρ 级星像函数 $g(z)$, 使得

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)f(z)^{\alpha-1}}{g(z)^{\alpha}} \right\} > \rho, \quad z \in D,$$

则称 $f(z)$ 为 ρ 级 α 型 Bazilevič 函数. 命 $S^*(\rho), C(\rho)$ 和 $B_{\alpha}(\rho)$ 分别表示 S 中的 ρ 级星像函数, ρ 级近于凸函数和 ρ 级 α 型 Bazilevič 函数的全体. 由这些函数族的定义知道, $S^*(\rho) \subset S^*(0) = S^*, C(\rho) \subset C(0) = C, B_{\alpha}(\rho) \subset B_{\alpha}(0) = B_{\alpha}$, 其中 S^*, C 和 B_{α} 分别为熟知的星像函数族, 近于凸函数族和 α 型 Bazilevič 函数族. 对于 A 中的函数 $f(z)$, Kaplan^[1] 证明了 $f(z) \in C$ 的充分必要条件是当 $z \in D$ 时 $f'(z) \neq 0$, 并且

$$\int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right\} d\varphi > -\pi,$$

其中 $z = re^{i\varphi}$, $0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq \varphi_2 \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq r < 1$, φ 为实数.

下面定义几个 A 的子族:

设 $f(z) \in A, 0 < \alpha \leq 1, \beta > 0$. 如果存在某一函数 $g(z) \in S^*(\rho)$, 使得

$$\left| \arg \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)f(z)^{\beta-1}}{g(z)^{\beta}} \right\} \right| < \frac{\alpha\pi}{2},$$

则说 $f(z) \in SB_{\beta}(\alpha, \rho)$; 如果存在某一 $g(z) \in S^*(\rho)$, 使得 $\left| \arg \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{g(z)} \right\} \right| < \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}$, 则说 $f(z) \in C(\alpha,$

$\rho)$; 如果存在某一 $g(z) \in S^*(\rho)$ 使得 $\left| \arg \left\{ \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} \right\} \right| < \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}$, 则说 $f(z) \in CS^*(\alpha, \rho)$.

由上述三个定义即有下列关系式成立:

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$$SB_{\rho}(\alpha, \rho) \subset SB_{\rho}(1, 0) = B_{\rho}, \quad C(\alpha, \rho) \subset C(1, 0) = C, \quad CS^*(\alpha, \rho) \subset CS^*(1, 0) = CS^*,$$

其中 CS^* 是由 O. Reade^[2] 引进的星函数族.

当 $f_i(z) \in CS^*(\alpha, \rho_i), g_j(z) \in C(\beta_j, \sigma_j)$ 时, S. L. Shukla 和 Vindo Kumar^[3] 研究了积分算子

$$\int_0^z \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{f_i(t)}{t} \right]^a \prod_{j=1}^m [g_j(t)]^b \right\} dt$$

的星凸性. 本文讨论了当 $f_i(z) \in CS^*(\alpha, \rho_i), g_j(z) \in SB_{\rho_j}(\beta_j, \sigma_j)$ 时, 积分算子

$$\int_0^z \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{f_i(t)}{t} \right]^a \prod_{j=1}^m \left[\left(\frac{g_j(t)}{t} \right)^{\rho_j-1} g_j(t) \right]^b \right\} dt$$

的星凸性, 同时指出并改正了[3]中定理 3.2 的错误, 得到了更广的结果.

§ 2 几个引理

引理 1 设 $f(z) \in S^*(\rho)$, 则有

$$\rho(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \leq \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} d\varphi \leq 2\pi(1 - \rho) + \rho(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1).$$

其中 $z = re^{i\varphi}$, $0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq \varphi_2 \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq r < 1$, φ 为实数.

此引理是 H. Silverman^[4] 的一个结果.

引理 2^[3] 设 $f(z) \in CS^*(\alpha, \rho)$, 则有

$$-\alpha\pi + \rho(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) < \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} d\varphi < \alpha\pi + 2\pi(1 - \rho) + \rho(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1).$$

其中 $z, \varphi, \varphi_1, \varphi_2$ 均与引理 1 中的相同.

引理 3 设 $f(z) \in SB_{\rho}(\alpha, \rho)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} -\alpha\pi + \beta\rho(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) &< \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} + (\beta - 1) \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} d\varphi \\ &< \alpha\pi + 2\beta\pi(1 - \rho) + \beta\rho(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1), \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $z, \varphi, \varphi_1, \varphi_2$ 均与引理 1 中的相同.

证明 设 $f(z) \in SB_{\rho}(\alpha, \rho)$, 依定义存在 $g(z) \in S^*(\rho)$, 使得 $|\arg \{ \frac{zf'(z)f(z)^{\beta-1}}{g(z)^{\beta}} \}| < \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}$, 即

$$-\frac{\alpha\pi}{2} < \arg \{ zf'(z) \} + (\beta - 1) \arg \{ f(z) \} - \beta \arg \{ g(z) \} < \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}. \quad (2.2)$$

设 $0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq \varphi_2 \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r < 1$. 在(2.2)式中取 $z = re^{i\varphi_2}$, 则有

$$-\frac{\alpha\pi}{2} < \arg \{ re^{i\varphi_2} f'(re^{i\varphi_2}) \} + (\beta - 1) \arg \{ f(re^{i\varphi_2}) \} - \beta \arg \{ g(re^{i\varphi_2}) \} < \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}. \quad (2.3)$$

同样, 在(2.2)式中取 $z = re^{i\varphi_1}$, 则有

$$-\frac{\alpha\pi}{2} < \arg \{ re^{i\varphi_1} f'(re^{i\varphi_1}) \} + (\beta - 1) \arg \{ f(re^{i\varphi_1}) \} - \beta \arg \{ g(re^{i\varphi_1}) \} < \frac{\alpha\pi}{2}, \quad (2.4)$$

结合(2.3)和(2.4)两式可得

$$\begin{aligned} &-\alpha\pi + \beta[\arg \{ g(re^{i\varphi_2}) \} - \arg \{ g(re^{i\varphi_1}) \}] \\ &< \arg \{ (re^{i\varphi_2} f'(re^{i\varphi_2})) \} - \arg \{ (re^{i\varphi_1} f'(re^{i\varphi_1})) \} + (\beta - 1)[\arg \{ (re^{i\varphi_2} f(re^{i\varphi_2})) \} - \arg \{ (re^{i\varphi_1} f(re^{i\varphi_1})) \}] \\ &< \alpha\pi + \beta[\arg \{ g(re^{i\varphi_2}) \} - \arg \{ g(re^{i\varphi_1}) \}], \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\alpha\pi + \beta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d[\arg\{g(re^{i\varphi})\}] \\
 & < \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d[\arg\{re^{i\varphi}f'(re^{i\varphi})\} + (\beta-1)\arg\{f(re^{i\varphi})\}] \\
 & < \alpha\pi + \beta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d[\arg\{g(re^{i\varphi})\}].
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d[\arg\{g(re^{i\varphi})\}] &= \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)}\right\}d\varphi, \\
 \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d[\arg\{re^{i\varphi}f'(re^{i\varphi})\}] &= \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re}\left\{1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}\right\}d\varphi,
 \end{aligned}$$

便知(2.5)式等价于

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\alpha\pi + \beta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)}\right\}d\varphi &< \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re}\left\{1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} + (\beta-1)\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right\}d\varphi \\
 &< \alpha\pi + \beta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)}\right\}d\varphi.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

由于 $g(z) \in S^*(\rho)$, 由引理 1 可得

$$\rho(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \leq \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)}\right\}d\varphi \leq 2\pi(1-\rho) + \rho(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1). \tag{2.7}$$

将(2.7)式代入到(2.6)式, 并注意到 $\beta > 0$, 即得(2.1)式. 证毕.

§ 3 主要结果

定理 设 $f_i(z) \in CS^*(\alpha_i, \rho_i)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, $g_j(z) \in SB_{\gamma_j}(\beta_j, \sigma_j)$, $j=1, 2, \dots, m$. 命

$$G(z) = \int_0^z \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{f_i(t)}{t} \right]^a \prod_{j=1}^m \left[\left(\frac{g_j(t)}{t} \right)^{\gamma_j-1} g_j'(t) \right]^b \right\} dt, \tag{3.1}$$

其中 a, b 为实数. 记 $n\bar{\rho} = \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i$, $n\bar{\alpha} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i$, $m\bar{\sigma} = \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_j$, $m\bar{\beta} = \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_j$, $m\bar{\gamma} = \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j$. 则有

(1) 当 $a \geq 0$, $b \geq 0$ 时, 只要 $\frac{1}{2}(an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta}) + an(1-\bar{\rho}) + b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1-\sigma_j) \leq \frac{3}{2}$, 及 $an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta} \leq 1$, 便有 $G(z) \in C$;

(2) 当 $a \leq 0$, $b \leq 0$ 时, 只要 $-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}(an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta}) + an(1-\bar{\rho}) + b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1-\sigma_j)$, 便有 $G(z) \in C$;

(3) 当 $a \leq 0$ 时, 只要 $-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}(an\bar{\alpha} - bm\bar{\beta}) + an(1-\bar{\rho}) \leq \frac{3}{2}$ 及 $-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}(-an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta}) + b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1-\sigma_j) \leq \frac{3}{2}$ 便有 $G(z) \in C$. 在上述各种情况下, $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$ 不能换成更大的区间.

证明 当 $z \in D$ 时, 显然 $G'(z) \neq 0$. 对(3.1)式两端求导数, 然后取对数导数, 整理得

$$1 + \frac{zG''(z)}{G'(z)} = a \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{zf_i(z)}{f_i(z)} + b \sum_{j=1}^m \left[1 + \frac{zg_j'(z)}{g_j(z)} + (\gamma_j - 1) \frac{zg_j'(z)}{g_j(z)} \right] + (1 - na - mb\bar{\gamma}). \quad (3.2)$$

对(3.2)式两端取实部,然后关于 φ 从 φ_1 到 φ_2 积分,则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zG''(z)}{G'(z)} \right\} d\varphi &= a \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{zf_i(z)}{f_i(z)} \right\} d\varphi \\ &+ b \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^m \left[1 + \frac{zg_j'(z)}{g_j(z)} + (\gamma_j - 1) \frac{zg_j'(z)}{g_j(z)} \right] \right\} d\varphi \\ &+ (1 - na - mb\bar{\gamma})(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1). \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

(3.3)式中 $z=re^{i\varphi}$, $0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq \varphi_2 \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq r < 1$, φ 为实数. 由于 $g_j(z) \in SB_{\gamma_j}(\beta_j, \sigma_j)$, 从引理3可得

$$\begin{aligned} -m\bar{\beta}\pi + \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j \sigma_j (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) &< b \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^m \left[1 + \frac{zg_j'(z)}{g_j(z)} + (\gamma_j - 1) \frac{zg_j'(z)}{g_j(z)} \right] \right\} d\varphi \\ &< m\bar{\beta}\pi + 2\pi \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j (1 - \sigma_j) + \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j \sigma_j (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1). \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

又 $f_i(z) \in CS^*(\alpha_i, \rho_i)$, 用引理2可得

$$\begin{aligned} -n\bar{\alpha}\pi + n\bar{\rho}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) &< \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{zf_i(z)}{f_i(z)} \right\} d\varphi \\ &< n\bar{\alpha}\pi + 2n\pi(1 - \bar{\rho}) + n\bar{\rho}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1). \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

以下分三种情况讨论:

(1) 当 $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$ 时, 利用(3.4)式和(3.5)式的左侧不等式, 由(3.3)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zG''(z)}{G'(z)} \right\} d\varphi &> a[-n\bar{\alpha}\pi + n\bar{\rho}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)] \\ &+ b[-m\bar{\beta}\pi + \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j \sigma_j (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)] + (1 - na - mb\bar{\gamma})(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1). \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zG''(z)}{G'(z)} \right\} d\varphi &> -(an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta})\pi \\ &+ [1 - na(1 - \bar{\rho}) - b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j (1 - \sigma_j)](\varphi_2 - \varphi_1). \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

令(3.6)式右端为 $L(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$, L 显然为 $\varphi_2 - \varphi_1$ 的线性函数, 其最小值必在区间 $[0, 2\pi]$ 的端点处取得. 由条件 $\frac{1}{2}(an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta}) + an(1 - \bar{\rho}) + b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j (1 - \sigma_j) \leq \frac{3}{2}$ 可得 $L(2\pi) \geq -\pi$, 而由条件 $(an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta}) \leq 1$ 可得 $L(0) = -\pi$. 这样, 我们有 $\min\{L(0), L(2\pi)\} \geq -\pi$, 即对满足 $0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq \varphi_2 \leq 2\pi$ 的任意实数 φ_1 和 φ_2 , 总有 $L(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \geq -\pi$, 这意味着 $\int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zG''(z)}{G'(z)} \right\} d\varphi > -\pi$, 从而 $G(z) \in \mathcal{C}$.

(2) 当 $a \leq 0, b \leq 0$ 时, 利用(3.5)式和(3.4)式的右侧不等式, 由(3.3)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zG''(z)}{G'(z)} \right\} d\varphi &> a[n\bar{\alpha}\pi + 2n\pi(1 - \bar{\rho}) + n\bar{\rho}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)] \\ &+ b[m\bar{\beta}\pi + 2\pi \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j (1 - \sigma_j) + \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j \sigma_j (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)] \end{aligned}$$

$$+ (1 - na - mb\bar{\gamma})(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = L(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1).$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} L(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) &= (an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta})\pi + [an(1 - \bar{\rho}) + b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1 - \sigma_j)]2\pi \\ &\quad + [1 - an(1 - \bar{\rho}) - b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1 - \sigma_j)](\varphi_2 - \varphi_1). \end{aligned}$$

此时 L 是单调增加的线性函数, 由条件

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}(an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta}) + an(1 - \bar{\rho}) + b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1 - \sigma_j)$$

可得 $L(0) \geq -\pi$, 因而 $L(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \geq L(0) \geq -\pi$, 这也就证明了 $G(z) \in C$.

(3) 当 $a \geq 0, b \leq 0$ 时, 利用 (3.4) 式的左侧和 (3.5) 式的右侧不等式, 从 (3.3) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zG''(z)}{G'(z)} \right\} d\varphi &> a[-n\bar{\alpha}\pi + n\bar{\rho}(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)] \\ &\quad + b[m\bar{\beta}\pi + 2\pi \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1 - \sigma_j) + \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j \sigma_j(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)] \\ &\quad + (1 - na - mb\bar{\gamma})(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = L(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1). \end{aligned}$$

此时, 只要 $\frac{1}{2}(an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta}) + an(1 - \bar{\rho}) \leq \frac{3}{2}$ 和 $-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}(-an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta}) + b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1 - \sigma_j)$ 同时成立, 便有 $L(0) \geq -\pi, L(2\pi) \geq -\pi$, 其余部分与 (1) 类似. 至于 $a \leq 0, b \geq 0$ 的情况, 证明过程与 $a \geq 0, b \leq 0$ 的情况完全类似, 省略.

综上三部分讨论, 我们证明了定理的前半部分, 后半部分的证明仍需分三种情况讨论, 我们不妨以情况 (1) 为例, 即考虑 $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$ 的情况. 此时, 取

$$f_i(z) = \frac{z}{(1-z)^{2(1-\rho_i)+\alpha_i}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$g_j(z)^{\gamma_j} = \gamma_j \int_0^z \frac{t^{\gamma_j-1} dt}{(1-t)^{2\gamma_j(1-\sigma_j)+\beta_j}}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

其中幂函数均取主值. 易证这些函数满足条件 $f_i(z) \in CS^*(\alpha_i, \rho_i), g_j(z) \in SB_{\gamma_j}(\beta_j, \sigma_j)$, 并且有

$$G_1(z) = \int_0^z \frac{dt}{(1-t)^{n[2(1-\bar{\rho})+\bar{\alpha}]+[2 \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1-\sigma_j)+n\bar{\beta}]}.$$

由 Royster^[5] 的结果知, $G_1(z) \in S$ 的充分必要条件是

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{n\bar{\alpha}}{2}[2(1 - \bar{\rho}) + \bar{\alpha}] + \frac{b}{2}[2 \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1 - \sigma_j) + m\bar{\beta}] \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} &na[2(1 - \bar{\rho}) + \bar{\alpha}] + b[2 \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1 - \sigma_j) + m\bar{\beta}] \\ &= an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta} + 2[na(1 - \bar{\rho}) + b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1 - \sigma_j)] \\ &= 2[\frac{1}{2}(an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta}) + na(1 - \bar{\rho}) + b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1 - \sigma_j)]. \end{aligned}$$

这样, 如果 $\frac{1}{2}(an\bar{\alpha} + bm\bar{\beta}) + na(1 - \bar{\rho}) + b \sum_{j=1}^m \gamma_j(1 - \sigma_j) > \frac{3}{2}$, 我们便得到相应的 $G_1(z)$, 使得

$G_1(z) \in S$, 当然, $G_1(z) \in C$. 这表明右端点 $\frac{3}{2}$ 不能再大. 类似地, 从其余两种情况可以看出, 左端点 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 不能再小. 至此, 完成了定理的证明.

值得一提的是, 文献[3]中的定理 3.2 有误, 在证明该定理的过程中, 在讨论 $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$ 的情况, 该文作者指出, 只要 $\frac{1}{2}(an\bar{a} + bm\bar{\beta}) + an(1 - \bar{\rho}) + bm(1 - \bar{\sigma}) \leq \frac{3}{2}$, 便有

$$-(an\bar{a} + bm\bar{\beta})\pi + [1 - an(1 - \bar{\rho}) - bm(1 - \bar{\sigma})](\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) \geq -\pi. \quad (3.7)$$

其实不然, 记(3.7)式左端为 $L(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$. 事实上, 只要取 $a=b=m=n=1$, $\bar{a}=\bar{\beta}=\bar{\rho}=\bar{\sigma}=\frac{2}{3}$. 此时 $\frac{1}{2}(an\bar{a} + bm\bar{\beta}) + an(1 - \bar{\rho}) + bm(1 - \bar{\sigma}) = \frac{4}{3} < \frac{3}{2}$, 但是 $L(0) = -(an\bar{a} + bm\bar{\beta})\pi = -\frac{4}{3}\pi < -\pi$. 所以在该定理的 $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$ 的情况中, 应附加条件 $an\bar{a} + bm\bar{\beta} \leq 1$. 这样, 本文完善和推广了[3]中的定理 3.2. 事实上, 在本文的主要定理中令 $\gamma_j = 1, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$. 便得到[3]的定理 3.2.

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Close-to-Convexity of Certian Integral Operators

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Abstract

Let $CS^*(\alpha, \rho)$ and $SB_\gamma(\beta, \sigma)$ be the subclasses of close-to-starlike functions and Bazilevic functions class respectively. It is proved that the integral operators

$$\int_0^z \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{f_i(t)}{t} \right]^a \prod_{j=1}^m \left[\left(\frac{g_j(t)}{t} \right)^{\gamma_j-1} g'_j(t) \right]^b \right\} dt$$

is close-to-convex function under the same conditions, where $f_i \in CS^*(\alpha_i, \rho_i)$ and $g_j \in SB_{\gamma_j}(\beta_j, \sigma_j)$. In addition, we correct a mistake in [3].