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DIFFERENTIAL INEQUALITIES AND CRITERIA FOR STARLIKE AND UNIVALENT FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. The main aim of this paper is to use the method of differential subordination to obtain a number of sufficient conditions for a normalized analytic function to be univalent or starlike in the unit disc. In particular, we find a condition on β so that each normalized analytic function f satisfying the condition

$$\left|1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{2f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right| < \beta, \quad z \in \Delta$$

implies that f is univalent or starlike in the unit disc.

1. Introduction. Throughout the text, $\Delta = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ denotes the unit disc and \mathcal{H} denotes the class of all analytic functions in Δ . A function $f \in \mathcal{H}$ is said to be convex if $f(\Delta)$ is a convex domain. It is well known that f is convex if and only if $f'(0) \neq 0$ and Re (zf''(z)/f'(z)+1) > 0 for $z \in \Delta$. A function $f \in \mathcal{H}$ is said to be starlike if f is univalent and $f(\Delta)$ is a starlike domain, with respect to z = 0. It is well known that f is starlike if and only if f(0) = 0, $f'(0) \neq 0$ and Re (zf'(z)/f(z)) > 0 for $z \in \Delta$. Let \mathcal{A} be the class of all functions $f \in \mathcal{H}$ such that f(0) = f'(0) - 1 = 0. The subclass of \mathcal{A} consisting of univalent functions is denoted by \mathcal{S} . In the following, we denote by \mathcal{K} and \mathcal{S}^* the normalized subclasses of functions in \mathcal{S} for which $f(\Delta)$ is convex and starlike, respectively. We denote by $\mathcal{S}^*(\beta)$, the class of all starlike functions f of order β , $\beta < 1$, if and only if $f \in \mathcal{A}$ and Re $(zf'(z)/f(z)) > \beta$ for $z \in \Delta$. Similarly, f is said to belong to $\mathcal{K}(\beta)$, the class of all convex functions of order β , if and only if $zf'(z) \in \mathcal{S}^*(\beta)$. Note that $\mathcal{S}^*(0) = \mathcal{S}^*$, and $\mathcal{K}(0) = \mathcal{K}$. Define

$$\mathcal{R} = \{ f \in \mathcal{A} : \operatorname{Re} f'(z) > 0, \ z \in \Delta \}.$$

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