A CLASS OF STARLIKE FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. We study the class of functions f which are analytic and univalent in the unit disk U, which map U onto a starlike domain and are normalized by f(0)=1 and f(p)=0, 0 . We obtain sharp bounds on the integral means of <math>f and its derivatives centered at zero and p. These lead to sharp bounds on $|f^{(n)}(z)|$ for $n=0,1,2,\ldots$.

- 1. Introduction. The class of functions which are meromorphic and univalent in $U = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ with a simple pole at z = p, 0 , and which map <math>U onto the complement of a starlike domain has been studied in a series of papers [1, 5, 6 and 7]. The reciprocals of these functions are a subclass of weakly starlike 1-valent functions, which were studied by Hummel [3, 4] in a more general setting. The functions in this subclass have the property that they map U onto a starlike domain and are normalized by f(0) = 1 and f(p) = 0. (Hummel did not require f(0) = 1). We will consider several extremal problems in this class. We obtain sharp bounds on the integral means of a function and its derivatives and also sharp bounds on the coefficients of the power series expansions about z = 0 and z = p.
- **2.** The class $S^*(p)$. We denote by $S^*(p)$ the class of functions f which are analytic and univalent in U with f(0) = 1 and f(p) = 0, 0 , and which map <math>U onto a starlike domain. (A starlike domain will always mean a domain starlike with respect to the origin.)

Theorem 1. A function f with f(0) = 1, f(p) = 0, $0 , is in <math>S^*(p)$ if and only if for z in U,

(2.1)
$$\operatorname{Re}\left[\frac{(z-p)(1-pz)f'(z)}{f(z)}\right] > 0.$$

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