

# ON CERTAIN ANALYTIC (NEVANLINNA) FUNCTIONS

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**1. Introduction.** We study the classes  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  of all analytic functions having the representations

$$(1) \quad f(z) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d\mu(t)}{z-t} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(z) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{zd\mu(t)}{1-tz},$$

where  $\mu$  is a probability measure. These classes have been the subject of some interesting research during the recent past. Thale [5] showed that the maximal domain of univalence of  $N_1(N_2)$  is the open set  $|z| > 1 (|z| < 1)$ . In two recent notes ([3], [4]) we found the radii of starlikeness and convexity, of order alpha, of  $N_1$  and  $N_2$ . We also proved that for each  $\phi \in N_2$ ,  $\phi(z)$  and  $z\phi'(z)$  are typically-real for  $|z| < 1$ . On the other hand, Goluzin [2] found sharp bounds on the modulus and on the argument of the set TR of all functions  $g(z) = z + \dots$  that are typically-real for  $|z| < 1$ . But Goluzin's extremal functions do *not* belong to our class  $N_2$ . Hence it is reasonable for us to try to obtain sharp bounds on Goluzin's functionals  $|\phi(z)|$ ,  $\arg \phi(z)$  for  $\phi \in N_2$ . We do just that plus more. We also find sharp bounds on  $|\operatorname{Im} \phi(z)|$ ,  $|\phi'(z)|$  and  $\arg \phi'(z)$ , for  $\phi \in N_2$ ,  $0 \leq |z| < 1$ .

**2. Bounds on  $|\phi(z)|$  and  $|\phi'(z)|$ .** The kernels

$$(2) \quad l(z, t) \equiv \frac{z}{1-tz}, \quad k(z, t) \equiv \frac{1}{z-t}$$

play a leading role, as we shall see.

**THEOREM 1.** *For each  $z$ ,  $|z| < 1$ , and for each  $\phi \in N_2$ , the following inequalities hold:*

$$(3) \quad |\phi(z)| \leq \left| \frac{z}{1 \pm z} \right|, \quad |z \pm \frac{1}{2}| \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

$$(4) \quad |\phi(z)| \leq \frac{1}{|\operatorname{Im}(1/z)|}, \quad |z \pm \frac{1}{2}| \geq \frac{1}{2},$$

where for  $z \neq 0$ , equality in (3) holds only for the appropriate function  $\phi(z) \equiv l(z, \pm 1)$  and equality in (4) holds only for  $\phi(z) \equiv l(z, t)$ , with  $t = \operatorname{Re}(1/z)$ .

*Proof.* We suppose  $z \neq 0$ . The integral (1) yields

$$|\phi(z)| \leq \int_{-1}^1 |l(z, t)| d\mu(t).$$

Hence we study  $|l(z, t)|$ ,  $-1 \leq t \leq 1$ . Let

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