

# BOUNDED J-FRACTIONS AND UNIVALENCE

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## INTRODUCTION

Some attention has recently been given, by Scott, Thale, and Perron, to the problem of finding the domain of univalence of certain well-known classes of continued fractions. In particular, Thale [4] obtained a circular domain of univalence for the class of bounded S-fractions, and one for the class of bounded J-fractions. Perron [3] has established the fact that the result of Thale on bounded S-fractions is sharp. In this paper it is shown that Thale's circular domain of univalence for the class of bounded J-fractions cannot be enlarged. Moreover, some properties related to univalence are obtained for the latter class of continued fractions.

## 1. THE RADIUS OF UNIVALENCE

Let  $M \geq 0$  and  $N > 0$  be real numbers. Consider the class  $J(M, N)$  of functions of the form

$$(1.1) \quad \frac{1}{z + b_1} - \frac{a_1^2}{z + b_2} - \cdots - \frac{a_n^2}{z + b_{n+1}} - \cdots,$$

where  $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  and  $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  are sequences of complex numbers such that

$$(1.2) \quad |a_n| \leq N/3, \quad |b_n| \leq M/3 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

It is known [5, p. 112] that every function in the class  $J(M, N)$  is regular for  $|z| > (2N + M)/3$ .

Thale [4] has shown that each function of  $J(M, N)$  is univalent for

$$|z| > (3\sqrt{2}N + 2M)/6.$$

The function

$$\frac{1}{z + z - M/3} - \frac{N^2/9}{z - M/3} - \cdots - \frac{N^2/9}{z - M/3} - \cdots = \frac{6}{9z - M - \sqrt{(3z - M)^2 - 4N^2}},$$

whose derivative is zero at  $z = (3\sqrt{2}N + 2M)/6$ , shows that *there is no larger circular domain of univalence for the class  $J(M, N)$* . By an equivalence transformation, the function  $e^{i\theta}f(e^{i\theta}z)$  for fixed  $\theta$  ( $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ ) is in the class  $J(M, N)$  whenever  $f(z)$  is in the class. Thus there does not exist a domain of univalence for the class  $J(M, N)$  which properly contains the disk  $|z| > (3\sqrt{2}N + 2M)/6$ .

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