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Properties of λ -Pseudo-Starlike Functions of Complex Order Defined by Subordination

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Abstract: In this paper, we defined a new class of λ -pseudo-Bazilevič functions of complex order using subordination. Various classes of analytic functions that map unit discs onto a conic domain and some classes of special functions were studied in dual. Some subordination results, inequalities for the initial Taylor–Maclaurin coefficients and the unified solution of the Fekete–Szegő problem for subclasses of analytic functions related to various conic regions, are our main results. Our main results have many applications which are presented in the form of corollaries.

Keywords: analytic functions; Bazilevič functions; Jackson’s q -derivative operator; starlike and convex functions; subordination; Fekete–Szegő problem; coefficient inequalities; q -calculus; error function

MSC: 30C45; 30C80



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1. Introduction

Bazilevič [1] introduced the class $\mathcal{B}(t, \zeta, g)$ of functions which is defined by the integral:

$$f(z) = \left\{ \frac{t}{1 + \zeta^2} \int_0^z (p(\eta) - i\zeta) \eta^{-\left(1 + \frac{i\zeta}{1 + \zeta^2}\right)} \eta^{\frac{t}{1 + \zeta^2}} [g(\eta)]^{\frac{t}{1 + \zeta^2}} d\eta \right\}^{\frac{1 + i\zeta}{t}},$$

where $p \in \mathcal{P}$, and \mathcal{P} is the class of analytic function with a positive real part, and $g \in \mathcal{S}^*$, where \mathcal{S}^* is the well-known class of starlike function in the open unit disk $\mathbb{U} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$. The numbers $t \geq 0$ and ζ are real and all powers are chosen so that the function remains single valued.

Other than the fact that $\mathcal{B}(t, \zeta, g)$ is univalent, we have little or no information on this family of functions. However, for some special cases, for example, if $\zeta = 0$ and $g(z) = z$, we obtain the well-known class $\mathcal{B}(t)$ which satisfies the condition $\operatorname{Re} \frac{z^{1-t} f'(z)}{(f(z))^{1-t}} > 0$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, where $f \in \mathcal{A}$, and \mathcal{A} is the class of analytic functions in \mathbb{U} having a Taylor series expansion of the form:

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}. \quad (1)$$

For $0 \leq \eta < 1$, let $\mathcal{S}^*(\eta)$ and $\mathcal{C}(\eta)$ denote the classes of *starlike functions of order η* and *convex functions of order η* , respectively. Babalola [2] introduced the class of functions $\mathcal{L}_\lambda(\eta)$,

the so-called λ -pseudo-starlike functions of order η as follows: a function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is said to be in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda(\eta)$, with $0 \leq \eta < 1$, $\lambda \geq 1$, if and only if it satisfies the inequality:

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{z(f'(z))^\lambda}{f(z)} > \eta, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}.$$

If η and ϑ are real numbers such that $0 \leq \eta < 1 < \vartheta$, let $\mathcal{S}(\eta, \vartheta)$ denote the class of functions $f \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfying the inequality:

$$\eta < \operatorname{Re} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} < \vartheta, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}. \quad (2)$$

The class $\mathcal{S}(\eta, \vartheta)$ was introduced and first studied by Kuroki and Owa [3].

For $f \in \mathcal{A}$ given by (1) and $0 < q < 1$, the Jackson's q -derivative operator or q -difference operator for a function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is defined by (see [4,5]):

$$\mathfrak{D}_q f(z) := \begin{cases} f'(0), & \text{if } z = 0, \\ \frac{f(z) - f(qz)}{(1-q)z}, & \text{if } z \neq 0. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

From the (3), if f has the power series expansion (1), we can easily see that $\mathfrak{D}_q f(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [k]_q a_k z^{k-1}$, for $z \neq 0$, where the q -integer number $[k]_q$ is defined by

$$[k]_q := \frac{1 - q^k}{1 - q},$$

and note that $\lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \mathfrak{D}_q f(z) = f'(z)$. Throughout this paper, we let denote:

$$([k]_q)_n := [k]_q [k+1]_q [k+2]_q \dots [k+n-1]_q.$$

For the function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ given by (1) and $h \in \mathcal{A}$ of the form $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \Theta_k z^k$, the Hadamard product (or convolution) of these two functions is defined by

$$H(z) := (f * h)(z) := z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k \Theta_k z^k, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}. \quad (4)$$

Throughout our present discussion, to avoid repetition, we will assume that $-1 \leq B < A \leq 1$, and $\Theta_k \neq 0$ may be real or complex numbers.

For the functions f and g that are analytic in \mathbb{U} , we say that the function f is subordinate to g if there exists a function w , analytic in \mathbb{U} with $w(0) = 0$ and $|w(z)| < 1$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$ such that $f = g \circ w$. We denote this subordination by $f \prec g$ or $f(z) \prec g(z)$. In particular, if the function g is univalent in \mathbb{U} , the above subordination is equivalent to (see [6,7]) $f(0) = g(0)$ and $f(\mathbb{U}) \subset g(\mathbb{U})$.

Ma-Minda [8] considered that a given function ψ is an analytic function such that:

- (i) $\operatorname{Re} \psi > 0$, \mathbb{U} ;
- (ii) $\psi(0) = 1$, $\psi'(0) > 0$;
- (iii) ψ maps the open unit disc \mathbb{U} onto a starlike region with respect to 1 and symmetric with respect to the real axis.

They also assumed that $\psi(z) = 1 + L_1 z + L_2 z^2 + \dots$, with $L_1 > 0$, and introduced and studied the following subclasses:

$$\mathcal{S}^*(\psi) := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{A} : \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec \psi(z) \right\}$$

and:

$$\mathcal{C}(\psi) := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{A} : 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \prec \psi(z) \right\}.$$

By choosing ψ to map the unit disc onto some specific regions like parabolas, cardioid, lemniscate of Bernoulli, Booth lemniscate in the right-half of the complex plane, various interesting subclasses of starlike and convex functions can be obtained. For $-1 \leq B < A \leq 1$, we denote by $\mathcal{S}^*(A, B)$ and by $\mathcal{C}(A, B)$ the class of Janowski starlike functions and Janowski convex functions, defined by

$$\mathcal{S}^*(A, B) := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{A} : \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz}, -1 \leq B < A \leq 1 \right\},$$

and:

$$\mathcal{C}(A, B) := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{A} : 1 + \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz}, -1 \leq B < A \leq 1 \right\},$$

respectively.

Motivated by the definition of λ -pseudo-starlike functions and unified subordination condition, we now introduce the following the class of functions:

Definition 1. For $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\lambda \geq 1$, $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$, $t \geq 0$, $\gamma \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ and $H = f * h$ defined as in (4), we say that the function f belongs to the class $\mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$ if it satisfies the subordination condition:

$$1 + \frac{1 + i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1 - \beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] \prec \frac{(A + 1)\psi(z) - (A - 1)}{(B + 1)\psi(z) - (B - 1)}, \quad (5)$$

where " \prec " denotes subordination, $\psi \in \mathcal{P}$, and $\psi(\mathbb{U})$ is the convex domain, while ψ which has a power series expansion of the form:

$$\psi(z) = 1 + L_1 z + L_2 z^2 + L_3 z^3 + \dots, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \quad L_1 \neq 0, \quad (6)$$

with $|\psi(z)| < \left| \frac{B - 1}{B + 1} \right|$ for all $z \in \mathbb{U}$.

Remark 1. Since $|\psi(z)| < \left| \frac{B - 1}{B + 1} \right|$ for all $z \in \mathbb{U}$, we note that the function $P(z) := \frac{(A + 1)\psi(z) - (A - 1)}{(B + 1)\psi(z) - (B - 1)}$ is analytic in \mathbb{U} and can be expressed in power series in \mathbb{U} . In the above definition, the function ψ is assumed to be convex since most of our main results require that the superordinate function P should be convex. However, we showed some applications where this condition could be relaxed.

Definition 2. For $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\lambda \geq 1$, $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$, $t \geq 0$, $\gamma \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ and $H = f * h$ defined as in (4), we say that the function f belongs to the class $\mathcal{S}_\lambda^q(t; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; h, A, B)$ if it satisfies the subordination condition:

$$1 + \frac{1 + i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t} [\mathfrak{D}_q H(z)]^\lambda}{[(1 - \beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] \prec \frac{(A + 1)\hat{p}(z) - (A - 1)}{(B + 1)\hat{p}(z) - (B - 1)}, \quad (7)$$

where $\hat{p}(z) = \frac{1 + z}{1 - qz}$, $q \in (0, 1)$, satisfies the condition $|\hat{p}(z)| < \left| \frac{B - 1}{B + 1} \right|$ for all $z \in \mathbb{U}$.

Remark 2. Since $\hat{p}(-1) = 0$, $\hat{p}(1) = \frac{2}{1-q} > 1$, and $\hat{p}(\bar{z}) = \overline{\hat{p}(z)}$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, it follows that the circular transform \hat{p} maps the unit disc \mathbb{U} onto the disc with diameter $\left[0; \frac{2}{1-q}\right]$ and symmetric with respect to the real axes. Therefore, the above assumption $|\hat{p}(z)| < \left|\frac{B-1}{B+1}\right|$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, holds if and only if:

$$\frac{2}{1-q} \leq \left|\frac{B-1}{B+1}\right|.$$

We also note that under this assumption, the function $\Omega(z) := \frac{(A+1)\hat{p}(z) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\hat{p}(z) - (B-1)}$ is analytic in \mathbb{U} hence it can be expressed in power series in \mathbb{U} .

Remark 3. Several well-known classes can be seen as special cases of the class $\mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$ defined above (see also [9–11]). Now, we highlight only the recent works which are associated with a conic region:

- (i) If $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(2)_{k-1}}{(1)_{k-1}} z^k$, $\alpha = \beta = t = 0$, $\gamma = 1 + 0i$, $\lambda = 1$ and choosing $\psi(z) = 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \log \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{1 - \sqrt{z}} \right)^2$, the class $\mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$ reduces to the class $UP[A, B]$ introduced and studied by Malik et al. [12].
- (ii) It can be easily seen that with the choice of $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_{k-1}}{(c)_{k-1}} z^k$, we get:

$$\left[\mathcal{PS}_1^0(0, \beta; 1; \psi; 1, -1) \right]_{\psi(z)=z+\sqrt{1+z^2}} =: \mathcal{ML}_b^c(\beta; \psi),$$

where $\mathcal{ML}_b^c(\beta; \psi)$ is the class recently introduced and studied in [13]. Note that the function $\psi(z) = z + \sqrt{1+z^2}$ is starlike but not convex in \mathbb{U} .

Remark that, by the definition of the subordination, a function $H \in \mathcal{A}$ is said to be in $\mathcal{S}_\lambda^q(t; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; h, A, B)$ if and only if there exists a function w analytic in \mathbb{U} , with $w(0) = 0$, and $|w(z)| < 1$ for all $z \in \mathbb{U}$, such that:

$$1 + \frac{1 + i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t} [\mathfrak{D}_q H(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] = \frac{(A+1)w(z) + 2 + (A-1)qw(z)}{(B+1)w(z) + 2 + (B-1)qw(z)}, \quad (8)$$

where $q \in (0, 1)$.

2. Preliminaries

In this section, we state the results that would be used to establish our main results which can be found in the standard text on univalent functions theory.

Lemma 1 ([14] (p. 56)). If the function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ given by (1) and g given by

$$g(w) = w + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} b_k w^k \quad (9)$$

are inverse functions, then the coefficients b_k , for $k \geq 2$, are given by

$$b_k = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k!} \begin{vmatrix} ka_2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 2ka_3 & (k+1)a_2 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ 3ka_4 & (2k+1)a_3 & (k+2)a_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & (k-2) \\ (k-1)ka_k & [k(k-2)+1]a_{k-1} & [k(k-3)+2]a_{k-2} & \dots & (2k-2)a_2 \end{vmatrix}. \quad (10)$$

Remark 4. The elements of the above determinant (10) are given by

$$\Lambda_{ij} = \begin{cases} [(i-j+1)k+j-1]a_{i-j+2}, & \text{if } i+1 \geq j, \\ 0, & \text{if } i+1 < j. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 2 ([7] (p. 41)). If $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k z^k \in \mathcal{P}$, then $|p_k| \leq 2$ for all $k \geq 1$, and the inequality is sharp for $p_{\lambda}(z) = \frac{1+\lambda z}{1-\lambda z}$, $|\lambda| \leq 1$.

Lemma 3 ([8]). If $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k z^k \in \mathcal{P}$, and v is a complex number, then:

$$|p_2 - v p_1^2| \leq 2 \max\{1; |2v - 1|\},$$

and the result is sharp for the functions:

$$p_1(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z} \quad \text{and} \quad p_2(z) = \frac{1+z^2}{1-z^2}.$$

Lemma 4 ([15] (Theorem VII)). Let $f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k z^k$ be analytic in \mathbb{U} and $g(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k z^k$ be analytic and convex in \mathbb{U} . If $f(z) \prec g(z)$, then $|a_k| \leq |b_k|$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots$.

Lemma 5 ([6] (Theorem 3.6.1)). Let the function q be univalent in the open unit disc \mathbb{U} and θ and ϕ be analytic in a domain D containing $q(\mathbb{U})$ with $\phi(w) \neq 0$ when $w \in q(\mathbb{U})$. Set $Q(z) = zq'(z)\phi(q(z))$, $k(z) = \theta(q(z)) + Q(z)$. Suppose that:

1. Q is starlike univalent in \mathbb{U} , and

2. $\operatorname{Re} \frac{zk'(z)}{Q(z)} > 0$, for $z \in \mathbb{U}$.

If:

$$\theta(p(z)) + zp'(z)\phi(p(z)) \prec \theta(q(z)) + zq'(z)\phi(q(z)),$$

then $p(z) \prec q(z)$ and q is the best dominant.

3. Conditions for Starlikeness Using Subordination

In [6], the author presented new results in the theory of differential subordination with detailed proof. Motivated by the results presented in Chapter 4 of [6], we obtained the following result:

Theorem 1. Let the function $\psi \in \mathcal{A}$ be chosen such that the function:

$$g(z) := \frac{(A+1)\psi(z) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\psi(z) - (B-1)}$$

is convex univalent in \mathbb{U} , with:

$$\operatorname{Re} g(z) > 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}. \quad (11)$$

If the function $H = f * h \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies the conditions:

$$H'(z) \neq 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{H(z)}{z} \neq -\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \quad (13)$$

then:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1+i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] \times \\ & \left\{ 2 + \frac{1+i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] \right. \\ & + (t-1) \frac{(1-\beta)zH'(z)+\beta z}{(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z} + \frac{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda [(1-t)+\lambda[H'(z)]^{-1}zH''(z)]}{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda - [(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z]^{1-t}} \\ & \left. - \frac{(1-t)[(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z]^{-t}[(1-\beta)zH'(z)+\beta z]}{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda - [(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z]^{1-t}} \right\} + 1 \prec k(z), \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where $k(z) := g^2(z) + zg'(z)$, implies $f \in \mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$. Moreover, the function g is the best dominant of the left-hand side of (5).

Proof. If we define the function p by

$$p(z) := 1 + \frac{1+i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right], \quad z \in \mathbb{U},$$

then we form the assumptions (12) and (13), from which it follows that p is analytic in \mathbb{U} . By a straight forward computation, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} zp'(z) &= [p(z) - 1] \left[(t-1) \frac{(1-\beta)zH'(z)+\beta z}{(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z} \right. \\ &+ \frac{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda [(1-t)+\lambda[H'(z)]^{-1}zH''(z)]}{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda - [(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z]^{1-t}} \\ &\left. - \frac{(1-t)[(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z]^{-t}[(1-\beta)zH'(z)+\beta z]}{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda - [(1-\beta)H(z)+\beta z]^{1-t}} \right], \end{aligned}$$

and thus, the subordination (14) is equivalent to:

$$p^2(z) + zp'(z) \prec k(z). \quad (15)$$

Setting:

$$\theta(w) := w^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(w) := 1,$$

then θ and ϕ are analytic functions in \mathbb{C} , with $\phi(0) \neq 0$. Therefore:

$$Q(z) = zg'(z)\phi(g(z)) = zg'(z)$$

and:

$$k(z) = \theta(g(z)) + Q(z) = g^2(z) + zg'(z),$$

and using the fact that g is a convex univalent function in \mathbb{U} , it follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} &= \operatorname{Re} \left(1 + \frac{zg''(z)}{g'(z)} \right) > 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \\ Q'(0) &= g'(0) \neq 0, \end{aligned}$$

hence, Q is a starlike univalent function in \mathbb{U} . Furthermore, the convexity of g together with the assumption (11) implies:

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{zk'(z)}{Q(z)} = \operatorname{Re} \left(2g(z) + 1 + \frac{zg''(z)}{g'(z)} \right) > 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{U},$$

Since both of the conditions of Lemma 5 are satisfied, it follows that (15) implies $p(z) \prec g(z)$, and g is the best dominant of p , which prove our conclusions. \square

Similar subordination conditions can be established for the class $\mathcal{S}_\lambda^q(t; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; h, A, B)$, and here we choose to omit the details of the proof.

Theorem 2. Let the function $\hat{p}(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-qz}$, $q \in (0, 1)$, be chosen such that the function:

$$g(z) := \frac{(A+1)\hat{p}(z) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\hat{p}(z) - (B-1)}$$

is convex univalent in \mathbb{U} , with:

$$\operatorname{Re} g(z) > 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}.$$

If the function $H = f * h \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies the conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{D}_q H(z) &\neq 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \\ \frac{H(z)}{z} &\neq -\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \end{aligned}$$

then:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1+i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t} [\mathfrak{D}_q H(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] \left\{ 2 + \frac{1+i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t} [\mathfrak{D}_q H(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] \right. \\ &+ (t-1) \left(\frac{(1-\beta)zH'(z) + \beta z}{(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z} \right) + \frac{z^{1-t} [\mathfrak{D}_q H(z)]^\lambda [(1-t) + \lambda [\mathfrak{D}_q H(z)]^{-1} z (\mathfrak{D}_q H(z))']}{z^{1-t} [\mathfrak{D}_q H(z)]^\lambda - [(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} \\ &\left. - \frac{(1-t)[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{-t} [(1-\beta)zH'(z) + \beta z]}{z^{1-t} [\mathfrak{D}_q H(z)]^\lambda - [(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} \right\} + 1 \prec k(z), \end{aligned}$$

where $k(z) := g^2(z) + zg'(z)$, implies $f \in \mathcal{S}_\lambda^q(t; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; h, A, B)$. Moreover, the function g is the best dominant of the left-hand side of (7).

Theorem 3. If the function $H = f * h \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies the conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} H'(z) &\neq 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \\ \frac{H(z)}{z} &\neq -\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \end{aligned}$$

then:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} \left[\frac{\lambda z H''(z)}{H'(z)} + (1-t) \left(1 - \frac{(1-\beta)zH'(z) + \beta z}{(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z} \right) \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} \right] \prec k(z), \end{aligned}$$

where:

$$k(z) = \frac{A^2 z^2 + (3A - B)z + 1}{(1 + Bz)^2}, \quad -1 \leq B < A \leq 1,$$

implies:

$$\frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} \prec \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz},$$

and this result is sharp.

Proof. If we define the functions:

$$g(z) = \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \quad \text{and} \quad p(z) = \frac{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}},$$

then p is analytic in \mathbb{U} , and g is a convex univalent function in \mathbb{U} with $\operatorname{Re} g(z) > 0$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$. Proceeding as in the proof of Theorem 1, we can establish the assertion of the Theorem 3. \square

If we let $\beta = t = 0$, $\lambda = 1$ and $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} z^k$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, in the Theorem 3, we obtain the next result:

Corollary 1 ([16] (Theorem 1)). *If the function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies the condition $\frac{f(z)}{z} \neq 0$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, then*

$$\frac{z^2 f''(z)}{f(z)} + \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec k(z),$$

where:

$$k(z) = \frac{A^2 z^2 + (3A - B)z + 1}{(1 + Bz)^2}, \quad -1 \leq B < A \leq 1,$$

implies $f \in \mathcal{S}^*(A, B)$.

For $A = 1$ and $B = -1$, the function k of Corollary 1 becomes $k(z) = \frac{z^2 + 4z + 1}{(1 - z)^2} = 1 + \frac{6z}{(1 - z)^2}$. If $z = e^{i\theta}$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, we get:

$$k(z) = 1 - \frac{3}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}, \quad \theta \in (0, 2\pi) \setminus \{\pi\},$$

thus, it follows that:

$$k(\mathbb{U}) = \hat{D} := \mathbb{C} \setminus \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z \leq -\frac{1}{2}, \operatorname{Im} z = 0 \right\}.$$

According to the result of Corollary 1, in this present case, it follows that $f \in \mathcal{S}^*(1, -1) = \mathcal{S}^*$. On summarizing, we obtain the following sufficient condition for starlikeness obtained by Mocanu and Oros in [17]:

Example 1. *If the function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies the condition $\frac{f(z)}{z} \neq 0$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, and:*

$$\hat{D} := \mathbb{C} \setminus \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z \leq -\frac{1}{2}, \operatorname{Im} z = 0 \right\},$$

then:

$$\frac{z^2 f''(z)}{f(z)} + \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \in \hat{D} \Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{S}^*.$$

For $A = 0$ and $B = -1$, the function k of Corollary 1 becomes $k(z) = \frac{1+z}{(1-z)^2}$. If $z = e^{i\theta}$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, we get:

$$k(z) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \left[\cos \left(\pi - \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + i \sin \left(\pi - \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right] = -\frac{1}{2 \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} + \frac{i}{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \setminus \{\pi\}.$$

Denoting:

$$\begin{cases} u = -\frac{1}{2t^2}, \\ v = \frac{1}{2t}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \end{cases}$$

and using the fact that $k(0) = 1$ it follows that:

$$k(\mathbb{U}) = \left\{ w = u + iv \in \mathbb{C} : u > -2v^2 \right\} =: \tilde{D}.$$

That is, $k(\mathbb{U})$ is the domain of \mathbb{C} bounded by the parabola $u = -2v^2$ that contains the point $z_0 = 1$.

Therefore, according to the result of Corollary 1, we have the following result:

Example 2 ([17]). If the function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies the condition $\frac{f(z)}{z} \neq 0$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, and:

$$\tilde{D} := \left\{ w = u + iv \in \mathbb{C} : u > -2v^2 \right\},$$

then:

$$\frac{z^2 f''(z)}{f(z)} + \frac{z f'(z)}{f(z)} \in \tilde{D} \Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{S}^*(1/2).$$

Corollary 2. If the function $H = f * h \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies the conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} H'(z) &\neq 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \\ \frac{H(z)}{z} &\neq -\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \end{aligned}$$

then:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} &\left[\frac{\lambda z H''(z)}{H'(z)} + (1-t) \left(1 - \frac{(1-\beta)z H'(z) + \beta z}{(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z} \right) \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} \right] \prec 1 + \delta z, \end{aligned}$$

where $\delta := \delta(\mu) := \mu(3-\mu)$ and $0 < \mu \leq 1$ implies:

$$\frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} \prec 1 + \mu z.$$

Proof. If we let $A = \mu$ and $B = 0$, with $0 < \mu \leq 1$, in Theorem 3, then $k(z) = \mu^2 z^2 + 3\mu z + 1$. For $|z| = 1$, we get:

$$|k(z) - 1| = \mu|3 + \mu z| \geq \mu(3 - \mu) =: \delta.$$

Since $k(0) = 1$, from the above inequality, it follows that $1 + \delta z \prec k(z)$ and the result follows from the Theorem 3. \square

Letting $\beta = t = 0$, $\lambda = 1$ and $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} z^k$ in Corollary 2, we have the next special case:

Example 3. (see Corollary 4.3.2. in [6]) If the function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies the condition $\frac{f(z)}{z} \neq 0$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, then:

$$\frac{zf''(z)}{f(z)} + \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec 1 + \delta z,$$

where $\delta := \delta(\mu) := \mu(3 - \mu)$ and $0 < \mu \leq 1$, implies:

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec 1 + \mu z.$$

For $\mu = 1$, the Example 3 reduces to the following result:

Example 4 ([6] (Example 4.3.1)). If $f \in \mathcal{A}$, then:

$$\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left(1 + \frac{f''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) - 1 \right| < 2, \quad z \in \mathbb{U} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right| < 1, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}.$$

4. Coefficients Estimates For the Functions of $\mathcal{PS}_{\lambda}^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$ and $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda}^q(t; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; h; A, B)$

The class of all the functions of the class $\mathcal{PS}_{\lambda}^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$ are not univalent, so the inverse is not guaranteed. However, since $f'(0) = 1 \neq 0$ for all $f \in \mathcal{PS}_{\lambda}^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$ and $f(0) = 0$, there exists an inverse function in some small disk with a center at $w = 0$ depending on the parameters involved.

Hereafter, unless otherwise mentioned $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$, $t \geq 0$ and $q \in (0, 1)$. Additionally, let $g := f^{-1}$ defined by $f^{-1}(f(z)) = z$, $f(f^{-1}(z)) = w$ be the inverse of f and:

$$g(w) = f^{-1}(w) = w + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} b_k w^k, \quad |w| < r_0, \quad r_0 > \frac{1}{4}.$$

Furthermore, let Θ_k be the respective coefficients of z^k in the power series expansion of h , as it appeared in the definition formula (4).

Theorem 4. If the function f given by (1) and g given by (9) are inverse functions and if $f \in \mathcal{PS}_{\lambda}^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$, then for the coefficients of $g = f^{-1}$, we have:

$$|b_2| \leq \frac{|\gamma|(A - B)|L_1|}{2|\Theta_2|[2\lambda + (t - 1)(1 - \beta)] \sec \alpha}, \quad (16)$$

and:

$$|b_3| \leq \frac{|L_1\gamma|(A - B)}{2[3\lambda + (t - 1)(1 - \beta)]|\Theta_3| \sec \alpha} \max\{1; |2\nu - 1|\}, \quad (17)$$

with:

$$\nu := \frac{1}{4} \left[(B + 1)L_1 + 2 \left(1 - \frac{L_2}{L_1} \right) + \frac{2\gamma L_1(A - B)[3\lambda + (t - 1)(1 - \beta)]\Theta_3}{\Theta_2^2(1 + i \tan \alpha)[2\lambda + (t - 1)(1 - \beta)]^2} + \frac{\gamma L_1(A - B)\{4\lambda[\lambda - 1 + (t - 1)(1 - \beta)] + (t - 1)(t - 2)(1 - \beta)^2\}}{2(1 + i \tan \alpha)[2\lambda + (t - 1)(1 - \beta)]^2} \right]. \quad (18)$$

Proof. If $f \in \mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$, then by the definition of subordination, there exists a function w analytic in \mathbb{U} , with $w(0) = 0$ and $|w(z)| < 1, z \in \mathbb{U}$, such that:

$$1 + \frac{1 + i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] = \frac{(A+1)\psi(w(z)) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\psi(w(z)) - (B-1)}, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}.$$

Thus, let $\ell \in \mathcal{P}$ be of the form: $\ell(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k z^k$ and defined by

$$\ell(z) := \frac{1 + w(z)}{1 - w(z)}, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}.$$

A simple computation shows that:

$$\begin{aligned} w(z) &= \frac{\ell(z) - 1}{\ell(z) + 1} = \frac{p_1 z + p_2 z^2 + p_3 z^3 + \dots}{2 + p_1 z + p_2 z^2 + p_3 z^3 + \dots} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} p_1 z + \frac{1}{2} \left(p_2 - \frac{1}{2} p_1^2 \right) z^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(p_3 - p_1 p_2 + \frac{1}{4} p_1^3 \right) z^3 + \dots, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \end{aligned}$$

and considering:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{(A+1)\psi(w(z)) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\psi(w(z)) - (B-1)} \\ &= 1 + \frac{L_1 p_1 (A-B)}{4} z + \frac{(A-B)L_1}{4} \left[p_2 - p_1^2 \left(\frac{(B+1)L_1 + 2 \left(1 - \frac{L_2}{L_1} \right)}{4} \right) \right] z^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

we have:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} = 1 + \frac{\gamma}{1 + i \tan \alpha} \left\{ \frac{L_1 p_1 (A-B)}{4} z \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{(A-B)L_1}{4} \left[p_2 - p_1^2 \left(\frac{(B+1)L_1 + 2 \left(1 - \frac{L_2}{L_1} \right)}{4} \right) \right] z^2 + \dots \right\}, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

The left hand side of (19) will be of the form:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} = 1 + [2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)] \Theta_2 a_2 z \\ &\quad + \left\{ [3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)] \Theta_3 a_3 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[2\lambda[\lambda - 1 + (t-1)(1-\beta)] + \frac{(t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2}{2} \right] \Theta_2^2 a_2^2 \right\} z^2 + \dots, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

where Θ_k are the corresponding coefficients from the power series expansion of h , which may be real or complex.

From (19) and (20), we obtain:

$$a_2 = \frac{\gamma L_1 p_1 (A-B)}{4 \Theta_2 (1 + i \tan \alpha) [2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]}, \quad (21)$$

and:

$$a_3 = \frac{L_1(A-B)\gamma}{4(1+i\tan\alpha)[3\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3} \left[p_2 - \frac{1}{4} \left((B+1)L_1 + 2 \left(1 - \frac{L_2}{L_1} \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\gamma L_1(A-B)(4\lambda[\lambda-1+(t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2)}{2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right) p_1^2 \right]. \quad (22)$$

From (10), we see that $b_2 = -a_2$, and applying Lemma 2 for (21), we obtain the inequality (16).

In addition, from (10), we have:

$$b_3 = \frac{(-1)^4}{3!} \left| \frac{3a_2}{6a_3} \frac{1}{4a_2} \right| = 2a_2^2 - a_3 = \frac{\gamma^2 L_1^2 p_1^2 (A-B)^2}{8\Theta_2^2(1+i\tan\alpha)^2[2\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \\ - \frac{L_1(A-B)\gamma}{4(1+i\tan\alpha)[3\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3} \left[p_2 - \frac{1}{4} \left((B+1)L_1 + 2 \left(1 - \frac{L_2}{L_1} \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\gamma L_1(A-B)\{4\lambda[\lambda-1+(t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2\}}{2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right) p_1^2 \right] \\ = \frac{-L_1(A-B)\gamma}{4(1+i\tan\alpha)[3\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3} \left[p_2 - \frac{1}{4} \left((B+1)L_1 + 2 \left(1 - \frac{L_2}{L_1} \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\gamma L_1(A-B)\{4\lambda[\lambda-1+(t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2\}}{2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2\gamma L_1(A-B)[3\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3}{\Theta_2^2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} p_1^2 \right],$$

and using Lemma 2, we get (17), with ν given by (18). \square

Using a similar proof, we established the corresponding result for the class $S_\lambda^q(t; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; h, A, B)$:

Theorem 5. If the function f given by (1) and g given by (9) are inverse functions and if $f \in S_\lambda^q(t; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; h, A, B)$, then for the coefficients of $g = f^{-1}$ we have:

$$|b_2| \leq \frac{|\gamma|(A-B)(q+1)}{2|\Theta_2|\{[2]_q\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)\}\sec\alpha},$$

and:

$$|b_3| \leq \frac{(q+1)|\gamma|(A-B)}{2\{[3]_q\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)\}|\Theta_3|\sec\alpha} \max\{1; |2\nu-1|\},$$

with:

$$\nu := \frac{1}{4} \left[B(1+q) + (3-q) + \frac{2\gamma(1+q)(A-B)\{[3]_q\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)\}\Theta_3}{\Theta_2^2(1+i\tan\alpha)([2]_q\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta))^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\gamma(1+q)(A-B)\{(1+q)\lambda[(1+q)(\lambda-1)+2(t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2\}}{2(1+i\tan\alpha)\{[2]_q\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)\}^2} \right].$$

Theorem 6. If the function f given by (1) and g given by (9) are inverse functions, and we let $H = f * h \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfy the inequality:

$$\eta < \operatorname{Re} \frac{(B-1)\mathcal{L}(z) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\mathcal{L}(z) - (A+1)} < \vartheta, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \quad 0 \leq \eta < 1 < \vartheta, \quad (23)$$

where:

$$\mathcal{L}(z) := 1 + \frac{1 + i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t} [H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right].$$

Then for the coefficients of the inverse function $g = f^{-1}$, where f satisfies the assumption (23), we have:

$$|b_2| \leq \frac{|\gamma|(A-B)(\eta-\vartheta)}{\pi|\Theta_2|[2\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]\sec\alpha} \sin \frac{\pi(1-\eta)}{\eta-\vartheta},$$

and:

$$|b_3| \leq \frac{(A-B)(\eta-\vartheta) \sin \frac{\pi(1-\eta)}{\eta-\vartheta}}{\pi[3\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]|\Theta_3|\sec\alpha} \max \left\{ 1; \frac{\eta-\vartheta}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi(1-\eta)}{\eta-\vartheta} \right. \\ \left| B+1 - \frac{2\pi i}{\eta-\vartheta} \cot \frac{\pi(1-\eta)}{\eta-\vartheta} + \frac{2\gamma(A-B)[3\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3}{\Theta_2^2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\gamma(A-B)\{4\lambda[\lambda-1+(t-1)(1-\beta)]+(t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2\}}{2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda+(t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right\}.$$

Proof. From the equivalent subordination condition proved by Kuroki and Owa in [3], we may rewrite the conditions (23) in the following form:

$$\frac{(B-1)\mathcal{L}(z) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\mathcal{L}(z) - (A+1)} \prec 1 + \frac{\eta-\vartheta}{\pi} i \log \left(\frac{1 - e^{2\pi i((1-\eta)/(\eta-\vartheta))} z}{1-z} \right) =: \mathcal{T}(z),$$

that is equivalent to:

$$\mathcal{L}(z) \prec \frac{(A+1)\mathcal{T}(z) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\mathcal{T}(z) - (B-1)},$$

i.e., $f \in \mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \mathcal{T}; h; A, B)$. Furthermore, we note that the function \mathcal{T} given by

$$\mathcal{T}(z) = 1 + \frac{\eta-\vartheta}{\pi} i \log \left(\frac{1 - e^{2\pi i((1-\eta)/(\eta-\vartheta))} z}{1-z} \right) \quad (24)$$

maps the open unit disk \mathbb{U} onto a convex domain and is of the form:

$$\mathcal{T}(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} L_k z^k, \quad z \in \mathbb{U},$$

where $L_k = \frac{\eta-\vartheta}{k\pi} i \left(1 - e^{2k\pi i((1-\eta)/(\eta-\vartheta))} \right)$, $k \geq 1$. Substituting the values of L_1 and L_2 in Theorem 4, we obtain the assertion of our theorem. \square

If we let $\alpha = \beta = t = 0$, $\lambda = \gamma = A = 1$, $B = -1$ and $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} z^k$ in Theorem 6, we obtain the result obtained by Sim and Kwon [18]:

Corollary 3 ([18] (Corollary 1)). *If the function f given by (1) and g given by (9) are inverse functions and if $f \in \mathcal{S}(\eta, \vartheta)$, with $0 \leq \eta < 1 < \vartheta$, is defined by (2), then:*

$$|b_2| \leq \frac{2(\eta-\vartheta)}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi(1-\eta)}{\eta-\vartheta},$$

and:

$$|b_3| \leq \frac{\eta-\vartheta}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi(1-\eta)}{\eta-\vartheta} \max \left\{ 1; \left| \frac{1}{2} - 3 \frac{\eta-\vartheta}{\pi} i + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 3 \frac{\eta-\vartheta}{\pi} i \right) e^{2\pi i \frac{1-\eta}{\eta-\vartheta}} \right| \right\}.$$

The impact of the well-known Janowski function:

$$\mathcal{J}(z) := 1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{1 - \sqrt{z}} \right)^2, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}, \quad (25)$$

was recently studied by Malik et al. [12]. Following the same steps as in Theorem 1 of [19], we obtain:

$$\mathcal{J}(z) = 1 + \frac{8}{\pi^2} z + \frac{16}{3\pi^2} z^2 + \dots, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}. \quad (26)$$

Replacing the values of L_1 , L_2 and L_3 of Theorem 4 with the corresponding coefficients of the power series (26), we obtain the next result:

Theorem 7. *If the function f given by (1) and g given by (9) are inverse functions and if $f \in \mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \mathcal{J}; h; A, B)$, with \mathcal{J} defined as in (25), then for the coefficients of $g = f^{-1}$, we have:*

$$|b_2| \leq \frac{4|\gamma|(A-B)}{\pi^2|\Theta_2|[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)] \sec \alpha'},$$

and:

$$|b_3| \leq \frac{4|\gamma|(A-B)}{\pi^2[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]|\Theta_3| \sec \alpha} \max \left\{ 1; \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left| \left(B + 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) + \frac{\gamma(A-B)\{4\lambda[\lambda-1 + (t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2\}}{2(1+i \tan \alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} + \frac{2\gamma(A-B)[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3}{\Theta_2^2(1+i \tan \alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right| \right\}.$$

If we let $\alpha = \beta = t = 0$, $\lambda = \gamma = 1$ and $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(2)_{k-1}}{(1)_{k-1}} z^k$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, in Theorem 7, we obtain the following result:

Corollary 4 ([12] (Theorem 4)). *If the function f given by (1) and g given by (9) are inverse functions and if $f \in \mathcal{PS}_1^0(0, 0; 1; \mathcal{J}; A, B)$, with \mathcal{J} defined as in (25), then for the coefficients of $g = f^{-1}$, we have:*

$$|b_k| \leq \frac{4(A-B)}{k(k-1)\pi^2}, \quad k = 2, 3.$$

We need the following result to establish the coefficient estimate $|a_k|$ of the classes $\mathcal{PS}_1^0(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$ and $\mathcal{S}_1^q(0; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; A, B)$.

Lemma 6. *Let the function $P(z) := \frac{(A+1)\psi(z) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\psi(z) - (B-1)}$ be convex in \mathbb{U} where the function ψ is defined as in (6). If $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k z^k$ is analytic in \mathbb{U} and satisfies the subordination condition:*

$$p(z) \prec \frac{(A+1)\psi(z) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\psi(z) - (B-1)}, \quad (27)$$

then:

$$|p_k| \leq \frac{|L_1|(A-B)}{2}, \quad k \geq 1. \quad (28)$$

Proof. If the function ψ has the power series expansion (6), then:

$$P(z) = 1 + P'(0)z + \dots = 1 + \frac{(A-B)L_1}{2}z + \dots, \quad z \in \mathbb{U}.$$

Since the subordination relation is invariant regarding a translation, the assumption (27) is equivalent to:

$$p(z) - 1 \prec P(z) - 1.$$

In addition, because the convexity of P implies the convexity of $P - 1$, from Lemma 4, it follows the conclusion (28): \square

Theorem 8. Let $f \in \mathcal{PS}_1^0(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$. Then:

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{|\gamma|(A-B)|L_1|}{2(\beta+1)|\Theta_2| \sec \alpha} =: s_2,$$

and:

$$|a_k| |\Theta_k| \leq \frac{|\gamma|(A-B)|L_1|}{2(\beta-1+k) \sec \alpha} \left[1 + (1-\beta) \sum_{j=2}^{k-1} s_j \right] =: s_k,$$

for $k \geq 3$.

Proof. By the definition of $\mathcal{PS}_1^0(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$, we have:

$$1 + \frac{1+i \tan \alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{zH'(z)}{(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z} - 1 \right] =: p(z), \quad (29)$$

where $p(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k z^k$ is analytic in \mathbb{U} and satisfies the subordination condition:

$$p(z) \prec \frac{(A+1)\psi(z) - (A-1)}{(B+1)\psi(z) - (B-1)}. \text{ The relation (29) can be rewritten as}$$

$$(1+i \tan \alpha) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [(\beta-1)+k] \Theta_k a_k z^k = \gamma \left[z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (1-\beta) \Theta_k a_k z^k \right] \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k z^k \right), \quad z \in \mathbb{U},$$

and equating the coefficient of z^k , we get:

$$\begin{aligned} & (1+i \tan \alpha) [(\beta-1)+k] \Theta_k a_k \\ & = \gamma [p_{k-1} + p_{k-2}(1-\beta) \Theta_2 a_2 + \cdots + p_1(1-\beta) \Theta_{k-1} a_{k-1}] \end{aligned}$$

for $k \geq 3$, and for $k = 2$ we have:

$$(1+i \tan \alpha) (\beta+1) \Theta_2 a_2 = \gamma p_1.$$

It follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} |a_k| |\Theta_k| & \leq \frac{|\gamma|}{[(\beta-1)+k] \sec \alpha} \left[|p_{k-1}| + \sum_{j=1}^{k-2} (1-\beta) |\Theta_{k-j}| |a_{k-j}| |p_j| \right], \quad k \geq 3, \\ |a_2| |\Theta_2| & = \frac{|\gamma| |p_1|}{(\beta+1) \sec \alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

and using (28) in the above inequality, it follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} |a_k| |\Theta_k| & \leq \frac{|\gamma|(A-B)L_1|}{2[(\beta-1)+k] \sec \alpha} \left[1 + (1-\beta) \sum_{j=1}^{k-2} |\Theta_{k-j}| |a_{k-j}| \right] \\ & = \frac{|\gamma|(A-B)L_1|}{2[(\beta-1)+k] \sec \alpha} \left[1 + (1-\beta) \sum_{j=2}^{k-1} |\Theta_j| |a_j| \right] =: s_k, \quad k \geq 3, \\ |a_2| |\Theta_2| & \leq \frac{|\gamma|(A-B)L_1|}{2(\beta+1) \sec \alpha} =: s_2, \end{aligned}$$

which proves our conclusions. \square

For the proof of the next result, we will use the well-known *Parseval's identity* (see also [20] (Theorem 15, p. 505)): if F and G are two square-integrable complex functions on the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$, with Fourier series $F(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n e^{inx}$ and $G(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n e^{inx}$, then:

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n \bar{b}_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \overline{G(x)} dx.$$

Theorem 9. Let $f \in \mathcal{S}_1^q(0; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; A, B)$, that is the class $\mathcal{S}_\lambda^q(t; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; h, A, B)$ given by Definition 2 for $\lambda = 1$ and $t = 0$, then:

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{|\gamma|(A-B)(1+q)}{2(\beta-1+[2]_q)|\Theta_2| \sec \alpha},$$

and for $j \geq 3$ we have:

$$|a_j| \leq \frac{|\gamma|(A-B)(1+q)}{2(\beta+1) \sec \alpha |\Theta_j|} \cdot \prod_{k=1}^{j-2} \frac{|(A-B)(1+q)\gamma(1-\beta) - (1+i \tan \alpha)(\beta+[k-1]_q+1)[B(1+q)+(1-q)]|}{2(\beta+[k]_q+1) \sec \alpha}. \quad (30)$$

Proof. From (8), we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(1+i \tan \alpha) \left\{ z \mathfrak{D}_q H(z) - [(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z] \right\} = \\ & \left\{ (A-B)\gamma(1+q)[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z] \right. \\ & \left. - [B(1+q) + (1-q)](1+i \tan \alpha) [z \mathfrak{D}_q H(z) - [(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]] \right\} w(z), \end{aligned}$$

hence:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} 2(1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) a_k \Theta_k z^k \\ & = \left\{ (A-B)\gamma(1+q)z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[(1-\beta)(A-B)(1+q)\gamma \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - [B(1+q) + (1-q)](1+i \tan \alpha)([k]_q + \beta - 1) \right] \Theta_k a_k z^k \right\} w(z). \end{aligned}$$

We will use the technique employed by Clunie which consists of breaking the summation on the right side into two parts which are $\sum_{k=2}^{j-1}$ and $\sum_{k=j}^{\infty}$, and to observe that the

multiplication by $w(z) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \omega_k z^k$, $|w(z)| < 1$, $|z| < 1$, of the second sum gives terms with exponents that exceeds j .

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=2}^j 2(1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) a_k \Theta_k z^k + \sum_{k=j+1}^{\infty} 2(1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) a_k \Theta_k z^k \\ &= \left\{ (A-B) \gamma (1+q) z + \sum_{k=2}^{j-1} \left[(1-\beta)(A-B)(1+q) \gamma \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - [B(1+q) + (1-q)] (1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) \right] \Theta_k a_k z^k \right\} w(z) \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=j}^{\infty} \left[(1-\beta)(A-B)(1+q) \gamma \right. \\ & \quad \left. - [B(1+q) + (1-q)] (1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) \right] \Theta_k a_k z^k w(z). \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging the last summation, we can write:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=2}^j 2(1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) a_k \Theta_k z^k + \sum_{k=j+1}^{\infty} d_k z^k \\ &= \left\{ (A-B) \gamma (1+q) z + \sum_{k=2}^{j-1} \left[(1-\beta)(A-B)(1+q) \gamma \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - [B(1+q) + (1-q)] (1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) \right] \Theta_k a_k z^k \right\} w(z), \end{aligned}$$

therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{k=2}^j 2(1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) a_k \Theta_k z^k + \sum_{k=j+1}^{\infty} d_k z^k \right| = \\ & \left| \gamma (A-B)(1+q) z + \sum_{k=2}^{j-1} \left\{ (1-\beta)(A-B)(1+q) \gamma \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - [B(1+q) + (1-q)] (1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) \right\} \Theta_k a_k z^k \right| |w(z)|. \end{aligned}$$

The second series on the left hand side of the above equation is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=j+1}^{\infty} d_k z^k &= \sum_{k=j+1}^{\infty} 2(1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) a_k \Theta_k z^k - \left(\sum_{k=j}^{\infty} \left\{ (1-\beta)(A-B)(1+q) \gamma \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - [B(1+q) + (1-q)] (1+i \tan \alpha) ([k]_q + \beta - 1) \right\} \Theta_k a_k z^k \right) w(z) \end{aligned}$$

which is obviously convergent in \mathbb{U} . If we let $z = re^{i\theta}$, $r < 1$, since $|w(z)| < 1$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, and applying Parseval's formula on the both sides of the above relation, then by letting $r \rightarrow 1^-$ we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & 4 \sec^2 \alpha ([j]_q + \beta - 1)^2 |\Theta_j|^2 |a_j|^2 \leq (A-B)^2 (1+q)^2 |\gamma|^2 \\ & + \sum_{k=2}^{j-1} \left\{ \left| (1-\beta)(A-B)(1+q) \gamma + (1+i \tan \alpha) \cdot [B(1+q) + (1-q)] ([k]_q + \beta - 1) \right|^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. - 4 \sec^2 \alpha ([k]_q + \beta - 1)^2 \right\} |\Theta_k|^2 |a_k|^2, \quad j \geq 2. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

For $j = 2$, from (31) it follows that:

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{|\gamma|(A-B)(1+q)}{2 \sec \alpha (\beta - 1 + [2]_q) |\Theta_2|}. \quad (32)$$

For $j = 3$, from (31) we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \sec^2 \alpha ([3]_q + \beta - 1)^2 |\Theta_3|^2 |a_3|^2 &\leq (A-B)^2 (1+q)^2 |\gamma|^2 \\ &+ \left\{ |(1-\beta)(A-B)(1+q)\gamma + (1+i \tan \alpha) \cdot [B(1+q) + (1-q)]([2]_q + \beta - 1)|^2 \right. \\ &\left. - 4 \sec^2 \alpha ([2]_q + \beta - 1)^2 \right\} |\Theta_2|^2 |a_2|^2, \quad j \geq 2. \end{aligned}$$

Now, substituting in the right hand side of the above relation, the value of $|a_2|^2$ with its majorant given by (32), we have:

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \sec^2 \alpha ([3]_q + \beta - 1)^2 |\Theta_3|^2 |a_3|^2 &\leq \left[(A-B)^2 (1+q)^2 |\gamma|^2 \right. \\ &+ \left\{ |(1-\beta)(A-B)(1+q)\gamma + (1+i \tan \alpha) [B(1+q) + (1-q)]([2]_q + \beta - 1)|^2 \right. \\ &\left. - 4 \sec^2 \alpha ([2]_q + \beta - 1)^2 \right\} |\Theta_2|^2 \frac{|\gamma|^2 (A-B)^2 (1+q)^2}{4 \sec^2 \alpha (\beta - 1 + [2]_q)^2 |\Theta_2|^2} \Big], \end{aligned}$$

that implies:

$$\begin{aligned} |a_3|^2 &\leq \frac{(A-B)^2 (1+q)^2 |\gamma|^2}{4 \sec^2 \alpha ([3]_q + \beta - 1)^2 |\Theta_3|^2} \left[1 + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{|(1-\beta)(A-B)(1+q)\gamma + (1+i \tan \alpha) \cdot [B(1+q) + (1-q)]([2]_q + \beta - 1)|^2}{4 \sec^2 \alpha (\beta - 1 + [2]_q)^2} - 1 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, (30) is true for $j = 3$. Following the same steps as in [21], we can prove the assertion (30) of our theorem: \square

If we take $\lambda = 1 = \gamma$, $t = \beta = 0$, $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} z^k$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, and $q \rightarrow 1^-$ in Theorem 9, we obtain the following result:

Corollary 5 ([22] (Theorem 1)). *If $f \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies the subordination:*

$$(1 + i \tan \alpha) \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - i \tan \alpha \prec \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz},$$

then:

$$|a_j| \leq \prod_{k=0}^{j-2} \frac{|(A-B)e^{-i\alpha} \cos \alpha - kB|}{(k+1)}, \quad j \geq 2,$$

where $|\alpha| < \pi/2$.

For $A = 1 - 2\eta$, $0 \leq \eta < 1$, $B = -1$ and $q \rightarrow 1^-$ Corollary 5 reduces to the next special case:

Example 5 ([23] (Theorem 1)). *If $f \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfy the inequality:*

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ e^{i\alpha} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > \eta \cos \alpha, \quad z \in \mathbb{U},$$

with $|\alpha| < \pi/2$, then:

$$|a_j| \leq \prod_{k=0}^{j-2} \frac{|2(1-\eta)e^{-i\alpha} \cos \alpha + k|}{k+1}, \quad j \geq 2. \quad (33)$$

The coefficient estimates of (33) are sharp.

Remark 5. Several well-known results can be obtained as the special case of Theorems 8 and 9, and we refer to the papers [21,24] in addition to the references provided therein.

5. Solution to Fekete–Szegő Problem for the Functions of $\mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$ and $\mathcal{S}_\lambda^q(t; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; h, A, B)$

We will give the solution of the Fekete–Szegő problem for the functions that belong to the classes we defined in the first section.

Theorem 10. If $f(z) = z + a_2z^2 + a_3z^3 + \dots \in \mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$, then for all $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, we have:

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{|L_1|(A-B)|\gamma|}{2[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]|\Theta_3| \sec \alpha} \max\{1; |2\rho - 1|\},$$

where ρ is given by

$$\rho := \frac{1}{4} \left[(B+1)L_1 + 2 \left(1 - \frac{L_2}{L_1} \right) + \frac{\mu \gamma L_1 (A-B)[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3}{\Theta_2^2(1+i \tan \alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\gamma L_1 (A-B) \{ 4\lambda[\lambda - 1 + (t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2 \}}{2(1+i \tan \alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right].$$

The inequality is sharp for each $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$.

Proof. If $f \in \mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$, in view of the relations (21) and (22), for $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} |a_3 - \mu a_2^2| &= \left| \frac{L_1(A-B)\gamma}{4(1+i \tan \alpha)[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3} \left[p_2 - \frac{1}{4} \left((B+1)L_1 + 2 \left(1 - \frac{L_2}{L_1} \right) \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{\gamma L_1 (A-B) \{ 4\lambda[\lambda - 1 + (t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2 \}}{2(1+i \tan \alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right) p_1^2 \right] \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\mu \gamma^2 L_1^2 p_1^2 (A-B)^2}{16\Theta_2^2(1+i \tan \alpha)^2[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{L_1(A-B)\gamma}{4(1+i \tan \alpha)[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3} \left[p_2 - \frac{p_1^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} p_1^2 \left(\frac{2L_2}{L_1} - (B+1)L_1 \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{\gamma L_1 (A-B) \{ 4\lambda[\lambda - 1 + (t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2 \}}{2(1+i \tan \alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{\mu \gamma L_1 (A-B)[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3}{\Theta_2^2(1+i \tan \alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right) \right] \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|L_1|(A-B)|\gamma|}{4 \sec \alpha [3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]|\Theta_3|} \left[2 + \frac{1}{4} |p_1|^2 \left(\left| \frac{2L_2}{L_1} - (B+1)L_1 \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{\gamma L_1 (A-B) \{ 4\lambda[\lambda - 1 + (t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2 \}}{2(1+i \tan \alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. - \frac{\mu\gamma L_1(A-B)[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3}{\Theta_2^2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right| - 2 \Bigg]. \quad (34)$$

Denoting:

$$Y := \left| \frac{2L_2}{L_1} - (B+1)L_1 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\gamma L_1(A-B)\{4\lambda[\lambda-1 + (t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2\}}{2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\mu\gamma L_1(A-B)[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3}{\Theta_2^2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right|,$$

if $Y \leq 2$, from (34) we obtain:

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{|L_1|(A-B)|\gamma|}{2[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]|\Theta_3| \sec\alpha}. \quad (35)$$

Further, if $Y \geq 2$, from (34) we deduce:

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{|L_1|(A-B)|\gamma|}{2[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]|\Theta_3| \sec\alpha} \left(\left| \frac{2L_2}{L_1} - (B+1)L_1 \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{\gamma L_1(A-B)\{4\lambda[\lambda-1 + (t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2\}}{2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{\mu\gamma L_1(A-B)[3\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]\Theta_3}{\Theta_2^2(1+i\tan\alpha)[2\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)]^2} \right| \right). \quad (36)$$

An examination of the proof shows that the equality for (35) holds that if $p_1 = 0$, then $p_2 = 2$. Equivalently, by Lemma 3, we have $p(z^2) = p_2(z) = \frac{1+z^2}{1-z^2}$. Therefore, the extremal function of the class $\mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$ is given by

$$1 + \frac{1+i\tan\alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] = \frac{(A+1)p(z^2) - (A-1)}{(B+1)p(z^2) - (B-1)}.$$

Similarly, the equality for (36) holds that $p_2 = 2$. Equivalently, by Lemma 3, we have $p(z) = p_1(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$. Therefore, the extremal function in $\mathcal{PS}_\lambda^t(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; \psi; h; A, B)$ is given by

$$1 + \frac{1+i\tan\alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t}[H'(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] = \frac{(A+1)p_1(z) - (A-1)}{(B+1)p_1(z) - (B-1)},$$

and the proof of the theorem is complete. \square

Theorem 11. If $f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots \in \mathcal{S}_\lambda^q(t; \alpha, \beta; \gamma; h, A, B)$, then for all $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, we have:

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{(A-B)(1+q)|\gamma|}{2\{[3]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}|\Theta_3| \sec\alpha} \max\{1, |2\rho - 1|\},$$

where ρ is given by

$$\rho := \frac{1}{4} \left[B(1+q) + (3-q) + \frac{\mu\gamma(A-B)(1+q)\{[3]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}\Theta_3}{(1+i\tan\alpha)\{[2]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}^2\Theta_2^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\gamma(1+q)(A-B)\{(1+q)\lambda[(1+q)(\lambda-1) + 2(t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2\}}{2(1+i\tan\alpha)\{[2]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}^2} \right].$$

Proof. Using the definition of the quantum derivative, we can establish that:

$$\frac{1+i\tan\alpha}{\gamma} \left[\frac{z^{1-t}[\mathfrak{D}_q H(z)]^\lambda}{[(1-\beta)H(z) + \beta z]^{1-t}} - 1 \right] = \frac{1+i\tan\alpha}{\gamma} \left[\{[2]_q\lambda + (1-t)(1-\beta)\}\Theta_2 a_2 z \right. \\ \left. + \left\{ \{[3]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}\Theta_3 a_3 + \frac{1}{2} \left[(1+q)\lambda[(1+q)(\lambda-1) + 2(t-1)(1-\beta)] \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2 \right] \Theta_2^2 a_2^2 \right\} z^2 + \dots \right]. \quad (37)$$

Following the similar steps as in the proof of Theorem 4, we obtain:

$$\frac{(A+1)w(z) + 2 + (A-1)qw(z)}{(B+1)w(z) + 2 + (B-1)qw(z)} - 1 = \frac{(1+q)p_1(A-B)}{4} z \\ + \frac{(A-B)(1+q)}{4} \left[p_2 - \frac{p_1^2}{4} \{B(1+q) + (3-q)\} \right] z^2 + \dots, \quad (38)$$

and using (37) and (38) in (8), we obtain:

$$a_2 = \frac{\gamma(1+q)p_1(A-B)}{4(1+i\tan\alpha)\{[2]_q\lambda + (1-t)(1-\beta)\}\Theta_2}, \quad (39)$$

and:

$$a_3 = \frac{(1+q)(A-B)\gamma}{4(1+i\tan\alpha)\{[3]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}\Theta_3} \left[p_2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(B(1+q) + (3-q) \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\gamma(1+q)(A-B)\{(1+q)\lambda[(1+q)(\lambda-1) + 2(t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2\}}{2(1+i\tan\alpha)\{[2]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}^2} \right] p_1^2. \quad (40)$$

From (39) and (40), we deduce that:

$$\left| a_3 - \mu a_2^2 \right| = \left| \frac{(1+q)(A-B)\gamma}{4(1+i\tan\alpha)\{[3]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}\Theta_3} \left[p_2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(B(1+q) + (3-q) \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\mu\gamma(A-B)(1+q)\{[3]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}\Theta_3}{(1+i\tan\alpha)\{[2]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}^2\Theta_2^2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\gamma(1+q)(A-B)\{(1+q)\lambda[(1+q)(\lambda-1) + 2(t-1)(1-\beta)] + (t-1)(t-2)(1-\beta)^2\}}{2(1+i\tan\alpha)\{[2]_q\lambda + (t-1)(1-\beta)\}^2} \right] p_1^2 \right|.$$

Now, following the steps as in the proof of Theorem 10, we can establish the assertion of the theorem. \square

Corollary 6 ([25] (Theorem 2.1)). If $f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots \in \mathcal{PS}_1^0(\alpha, 0; \gamma; \psi; \mathfrak{h}; 1, -1)$, where $\mathfrak{h}(z) := \frac{\sqrt{\pi z}}{2} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{z})$ and “erf” is the error function $\operatorname{erf}(z) := \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z \exp(-t^2) dt$, then for all $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$ we have:

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{10|\gamma|L_1}{q(1+q)} \max \left\{ 1; \left| \frac{L_2}{L_1} - \frac{9\mu(q+1)+10}{10q(1+i \tan \alpha)} \gamma L_1 \right| \right\}.$$

Proof. In Theorem 10 fixing $\beta = t = 0$, $\lambda = A = 1$, $B = -1$, and letting:

$$H(z) = f(z) * \frac{\sqrt{\pi z}}{2} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{z}) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k-1)(k-1)!} a_k z^k, \quad z \in \mathbb{U},$$

where “erf” is the error function given in the assumption (see [25]) and we obtain our result. \square

Letting $A = 1$, $B = -1$, $t = \alpha = 0$, $\lambda = 1$, $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_{k-1}}{(c)_{k-1}} z^k$, $z \in \mathbb{U}$, $\gamma = 1 + 0i$ and $\psi(z) = z + \sqrt{1+z^2}$ in Theorem 10 we obtain the following special case:

Corollary 7 ([13] (Theorem 2)). If $f \in \mathcal{ML}_b^c(\beta; z + \sqrt{1+z^2})$ (see Remark 3 (ii)) is of the form (1), then for all $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, we have:

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \left| \frac{(c)_2}{(b)_2} \right| \frac{1}{2+\beta} \max \left\{ 1; \frac{|(\beta-3)(1+\beta)b(c+1) + 2\mu(2+\beta)c(b+1)|}{2(1+\beta)^2|b(c+1)|} \right\}.$$

The inequality is sharp for each $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$.

For $b = c$, the above Corollary reduces to the next special case:

Example 6 ([13] (Corollary 1)). If $f \in \mathcal{ML}(\beta; z + \sqrt{1+z^2}) := \mathcal{ML}_b^b(\beta; z + \sqrt{1+z^2})$ is of the form (1), then for all $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$ we have:

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{1}{2+\beta} \max \left\{ 1; \frac{|(\beta-3)(1+\beta) + 2\mu(2+\beta)|}{2(1+\beta)^2} \right\}.$$

The inequality is sharp for each $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$.

For $\psi = \mathcal{T}$, where the function \mathcal{T} is given by (24), we have $\Theta_k = \lambda = \gamma = 1$. For $\alpha = \beta = t = 0$ and $A = 1$, $B = -1$, Theorem 10 reduces to the next result:

Corollary 8 ([18] (Theorem 5)). Let $0 \leq \eta < 1 < \vartheta$ and let the function $f \in \mathcal{S}(\eta, \vartheta)$. Then, for all $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, we have

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{\vartheta - \eta}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi(1-\eta)}{\vartheta - \eta} \cdot \max \left\{ 1; \left| \frac{1}{2} + (1-2\mu) \frac{\vartheta - \eta}{\pi} i + \left(\frac{1}{2} - (1-2\mu) \frac{\vartheta - \eta}{\pi} i \right) e^{2\pi i \frac{1-\eta}{\vartheta - \eta}} \right| \right\}.$$

Corollary 9 ([26] (Theorem 3.1)). If $f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots \in \mathcal{S}^*(\psi)$ and $\psi(z) = 1 + L_1 z + L_2 z^2 + \dots$, with $L_1, L_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, $L_1 > 0$, then for all $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$ we have:

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \frac{L_1}{2} \max \left\{ 1; \left| L_1 + \frac{L_2}{L_1} - 2\mu L_1 \right| \right\}.$$

The inequality is sharp for the function f_* given by

$$f_*(z) = \begin{cases} z \exp \int_0^z \frac{\psi(t) - 1}{t} dt, & \text{if } \left| L_1 + \frac{L_2}{L_1} - 2\mu L_1 \right| \geq 1, \\ z \exp \int_0^z \frac{\psi(t^2) - 1}{t} dt, & \text{if } \left| L_1 + \frac{L_2}{L_1} - 2\mu L_1 \right| \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

Proof. In Theorem 10, taking $A = 1$, $B = -1$, $\Theta_k = \lambda = \gamma = 1$ and $\alpha = \beta = t = 0$ we obtain the inequality:

$$\left| a_3 - \mu a_2^2 \right| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{L_1}{2}, & \text{if } \left| L_1 + \frac{L_2}{L_1} - 2\mu L_1 \right| \leq 1, \\ \frac{L_1}{2} \left| L_1 + \frac{L_2}{L_1} - 2\mu L_1 \right|, & \text{if } \left| L_1 + \frac{L_2}{L_1} - 2\mu L_1 \right| \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

Examining the last part in the proof of the Theorem 10, it follows that the first equality holds if $p_1 = 0$, $p_2 = 2$. Equivalently, by Lemma 3, we have $p(z) = p_2(z) = \frac{1+z^2}{1-z^2}$. Therefore, the extremal function of $S^*(\psi)$ is given by

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = \psi \left(\frac{p_2(z) - 1}{p_2(z) + 1} \right) = \psi(z^2). \quad (42)$$

Similarly, the second equality holds if $p_1 = 2$. Equivalently, by Lemma 3, we have $p(z) = p_1(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$. Therefore, the extremal function of $S^*(\psi)$ is defined by

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = \psi \left(\frac{p_1(z) - 1}{p_1(z) + 1} \right) = \psi(z). \quad (43)$$

Finally, following a similar technique to that for the sharpness of Theorem 3.1 of [26], from the relations (42) and (43), we obtain (41). \square

6. Conclusions

By defining λ -pseudo-Bazilevič functions of complex order using subordination and Hadamard product, we were able to unify and extend the various classes of analytic function, and new extensions were discussed in detail. Furthermore, by replacing the ordinary differentiation with quantum differentiation, we attempted the discretization of some well-known results. Our main results have many applications, which here we only pointed out a few.

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