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LE MATEMATICHE
Vol. LXX (2015) – Fasc. II, pp. 109–122
doi: 10.4418/2015.70.2.7

AN UPPER BOUND TO THE SECOND HANKEL DETERMINANT FOR PRE-STARLIKE FUNCTIONS OF ORDER α

D. VAMSHEE KRISHNA - T. RAM REDDY

The objective of this paper is to obtain an upper bound to the second Hankel determinant $H_2(2)$ for functions f and its inverse f^{-1} when f belongs to the well known class of pre-starlike functions of order α $(0 \leq \alpha \leq 1)$, using Toeplitz determinants.

1. Introduction

Let A denote the class of analytic functions f of the form

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \tag{1}$$

in the open unit disc $E = \{z : |z| < 1\}$. Let S be the subclass of A consisting of univalent functions. For any two analytic functions g and h respectively with their expansions as $g(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$ and $h(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k z^k$, the Hadamard product or convolution of $g(z)$ and $h(z)$ is defined as the power series

$$(g * h)(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k b_k z^k \tag{2}$$

Entrato in redazione: 12 giugno 2014
AMS 2010 Subject Classification: 30C45, 30C50.
Keywords: Analytic function, pre-starlike function, starlike function, convex function, upper bound, second Hankel functional, positive real function, convolution, Toeplitz determinants.

The Hankel determinant of f for $q \geq 1$ and $n \geq 1$ was defined by Pommerenke [13] as

$$H_q(n) = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & a_{n+1} & \cdots & a_{n+q-1} \\ a_{n+1} & a_{n+2} & \cdots & a_{n+q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n+q-1} & a_{n+q} & \cdots & a_{n+2q-2} \end{vmatrix}. \tag{3}$$

This determinant has been considered by several authors in the literature. One can easily observe that the Fekete-Szegö functional is $H_2(1)$. Fekete-Szegö then further generalized the estimate $|a_3 - \mu a_2^2|$ with μ real and $f \in S$. Ali [2] found sharp bounds to the first four coefficients and sharp estimate for the Fekete-Szegö functional $|\gamma_3 - t\gamma_2^2|$, where t is real, for the inverse function of f defined as $f^{-1}(w) = w + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \gamma_n w^n$ when it belongs to the class of strongly starlike functions of order α $(0 < \alpha \leq 1)$ denoted by $\widetilde{ST}(\alpha)$. In this paper, we consider the Hankel determinant in the case of $q = 2$ and $n = 2$, known as the second Hankel determinant, given by

$$H_2(2) = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = a_2 a_4 - a_3^2. \tag{4}$$

Janteng, Halim and Darus [8] have considered the functional $|a_2 a_4 - a_3^2|$ and found a sharp upper bound for the familiar subclasses of S, namely, starlike and convex functions denoted by ST and CV and have shown that $|a_2 a_4 - a_3^2| \leq 1$ and $|a_2 a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{1}{8}$ respectively. Similarly, the same coefficient inequality was calculated for certain subclasses of analytic functions by many authors [1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 15, 18].

Motivated by the above mentioned results obtained by different authors in this direction, in this paper, using convolution technique, we seek an upper bound to the non-linear functional $|a_2 a_4 - a_3^2|$ for the functions f and its inverse f^{-1} when f belongs to the class of pre-starlike functions of order α $(0 \leq \alpha < 1)$, defined as follows.

Definition 1.1. A function $f(z) \in A$ is said to be starlike function of order α $(0 \leq \alpha \leq 1)$, denoted by $f \in ST(\alpha)$, if and only if

$$Re\left\{\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right\} > \alpha, \qquad \forall z \in E. \tag{5}$$

It is observed that for $\alpha = 0$, we get $ST(0) = ST$. It follows that $ST(\alpha) \subset ST$, for $(0 \leq \alpha < 1)$, ST(1)= {z} and $ST(\alpha) \subseteq ST(\beta)$, for $\alpha \geq \beta$.

Definition 1.2. A function $f(z) \in A$ is said to be convex function of order α $(0 \leq \alpha \leq 1)$, denoted by $f \in CV(\alpha)$, if and only if

$$Re\left\{1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}\right\} > \alpha, \qquad \forall z \in E. \tag{6}$$

It can be noted that for $\alpha = 0$, we get $CV(0) = CV$. It follows that $CV(\alpha) \subset CV$, for $(0 \le \alpha < 1)$ and $CV(1) = \{z\}$.

Definition 1.3. A function $f \in A$ is said to be in the class of pre-starlike functions of order α $(0 \le \alpha < 1)$, denoted by R_α, if and only if

$$f(z) * s_\alpha(z) \in ST(\alpha), \qquad \forall z \in E, \tag{7}$$

where $*$ denotes the convolution of two analytic functions and $s_\alpha(z) = \frac{z}{(1-z)^{2(1-\alpha)}}$ is the extremal function for the class $ST(\alpha)$.

The class R_α was introduced and studied by Ruscheweyh [14]. Let

$$c(\alpha, n) = \frac{\prod_{k=2}^{n}(k-2\alpha)}{(n-1)!} \quad \text{for} \quad n = 2, 3, \ldots \tag{8}$$

so that $s_\alpha(z)$ can be written in the form

$$s_\alpha(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c(\alpha, n) z^n, \tag{9}$$

note that $c(\alpha, n)$ is a decreasing function of α with

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} c(\alpha, n) = \begin{cases} \infty, & \text{if } \alpha < \frac{1}{2}, \\ 1, & \text{if } \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \\ 0, & \text{if } \alpha > \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

Ruscheweyh (see [17]) also showed that a necessary and sufficient condition for f to be in R_α is that the functional

$$G(\alpha, z) = \frac{f(z) * \frac{s_\alpha(z)}{(1-z)}}{f(z) * s_\alpha(z)},$$

satisfy $Re\, G(\alpha, z) > \frac{1}{2}$, $\forall z \in E$. Since $s_1(z) = z$, we say that f is pre-starlike function of order 1, if and only if

$$Re \frac{f(z)}{z} > \frac{1}{2}, \qquad \forall z \in E. \tag{10}$$

Note that $R_0 = CV(0)$ and $R_{\frac{1}{2}} = ST(\frac{1}{2})$.
It was shown that $R_\alpha \subset R_\beta$, for $0 \le \alpha < \beta \le 1$, which generalizes the well-known result that $CV(0) \subset ST(\frac{1}{2})$.
Some preliminary Lemmas required for proving our results are in the following section.

2. Preliminary Results

Let $\mathscr{P}$ denote the class of functions consisting of p, such that

$$p(z) = 1 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + c_3 z^3 + \cdots = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n z^n, \tag{11}$$

which are regular in the open unit disc E and satisfy $Re\, p(z) > 0$ for any $z \in E$. Here $p(z)$ is called Carathéodory function [5].

Lemma 2.1 ([12, 16]). *If $p \in \mathscr{P}$, then $|c_k| \leq 2$, for each $k \geq 1$ and the inequality is sharp for the function $\frac{1+z}{1-z}$.*

Lemma 2.2 ([6]). *The power series for p given in (11) converges in the open unit disc E to a function in $\mathscr{P}$ if and only if the Toeplitz determinants*

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & c_1 & c_2 & \cdots & c_n \\ c_{-1} & 2 & c_1 & \cdots & c_{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_{-n} & c_{-n+1} & c_{-n+2} & \cdots & 2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3 \ldots$$

and $c_{-k} = \bar{c}_k$, are all non-negative. They are strictly positive except for $p(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \rho_k p_0(\exp(it_k)z)$, $\rho_k > 0$, t_k real and $t_k \neq t_j$, for $k \neq j$, where $p_0(z) = \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right)$; in this case $D_n > 0$ for $n < (m-1)$ and $D_n \doteq 0$ for $n \geq m$.

This necessary and sufficient condition found in [6] is due to Carathéodory and Toeplitz. We may assume without restriction that $c_1 > 0$. On using Lemma 2.2, for $n = 2$ and $n = 3$ respectively, we obtain

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & c_1 & c_2 \\ \bar{c}_1 & 2 & c_1 \\ \bar{c}_2 & \bar{c}_1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = [8 + 2Re\{c_1^2 c_2\} - 2|c_2|^2 - 4|c_1|^2] \geq 0,$$

it is equivalent to

$$2c_2 = \{c_1^2 + x(4 - c_1^2)\}, \text{ for some } x, |x| \leq 1; \tag{12}$$

$$\text{and } D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ \bar{c}_1 & 2 & c_1 & c_2 \\ \bar{c}_2 & \bar{c}_1 & 2 & c_1 \\ \bar{c}_3 & \bar{c}_2 & \bar{c}_1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Then $D_3 \geq 0$ is equivalent to

$$|(4c_3 - 4c_1 c_2 + c_1^3)(4 - c_1^2) + c_1(2c_2 - c_1^2)^2| \leq 2(4 - c_1^2)^2 - 2|(2c_2 - c_1^2)|^2. \tag{13}$$

Simplifying the relations (12) and (13), we get

$$4c_3=\{c_1^3+2c_1(4-c_1^2)x-c_1(4-c_1^2)x^2+2(4-c_1^2)(1-|x|^2)z\},\ \text{with } |z|\leq 1. \tag{14}$$

To obtain our results, we refer to the classical method devised by Libera and Zlotkiewicz [9].

3. Main Results

Theorem 3.1. *If* $f(z)=z+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}a_nz^n\in R_\alpha$ *then*

$$|a_2a_4-a_3^2|\leq\frac{1}{8(1-\alpha)},\ \textit{for}\quad \left(0\leq\alpha<\frac{1}{2}\right).$$

Proof. Let $f(z)=z+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}a_nz^n\in R_\alpha$, from Definition 1.3, we have

$$f(z)*s_\alpha(z)\in ST(\alpha),\qquad \forall z\in E. \tag{15}$$

By the convolution, we have

$$g(z)=f(z)*s_\alpha(z)=\left\{z+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}a_nz^n\right\}*\left\{z+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}c(\alpha,n)z^n\right\}$$
$$=z+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}c(\alpha,n)a_nz^n. \tag{16}$$

Since $g(z)\in ST(\alpha)$, from Definition 1.1, there exists an analytic function $p\in\mathscr{P}$ in the open unit disc E with $p(0)=1$ and $Re\,p(z)>0$ such that

$$\frac{zg'(z)-\alpha g(z)}{(1-\alpha)g(z)}=p(z)\Leftrightarrow zg'(z)-\alpha g(z)=(1-\alpha)g(z)p(z). \tag{17}$$

Replacing the values of $g(z)$, $g'(z)$ from (16) and $p(z)$ with their equivalent series expressions in (17), we have

$$z\left\{1+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}c(\alpha,n)na_nz^{n-1}\right\}-\alpha\left\{z+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}c(\alpha,n)a_nz^n\right\}$$
$$=(1-\alpha)\left\{z+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}c(\alpha,n)a_nz^n\right\}\left\{1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}c_nz^n\right\}.$$

Upon simplification, we obtain

$$c(2,\alpha)a_2+2c(3,\alpha)a_3z+3c(4,\alpha)a_4z^2+\ldots=(1-\alpha)\times$$
$$\left[c_1+\{c_2+c(2,\alpha)c_1a_2\}z+\{c_3+c(2,\alpha)c_2a_2+c(3,\alpha)c_1a_3\}z^3+\ldots\right]. \quad (18)$$

Equating the coefficients of like powers of z^0, z and z^2 respectively on both sides of (18), after simplifying, we get

$$a_2=\frac{c_1}{2};\ \ a_3=\frac{1}{2(3-2\alpha)}\left\{c_2+(1-\alpha)c_1^2\right\};$$
$$a_4=\frac{1}{4(2-\alpha)(3-2\alpha)}\left\{2c_3+3(1-\alpha)c_1c_2+(1-\alpha)^2c_1^3\right\}. \quad (19)$$

Considering, second Hankel functional $|a_2a_4-a_3^2|$ for the function $f\in R_\alpha$ and substituting the values of a_2,a_3 and a_4 from (19), we have

$$|a_2a_4-a_3^2|=\left|\frac{c_1}{2}\frac{1}{4(2-\alpha)(3-2\alpha)}\left\{2c_3+3(1-\alpha)c_1c_2+(1-\alpha)^2c_1^3\right\}\right.$$
$$\left.-\frac{1}{4(3-2\alpha)^2}\left\{c_2+(1-\alpha)c_1^2\right\}^2\right|.$$

Upon simplification, we obtain

$$|a_2a_4-a_3^2|=\frac{1}{8(2-\alpha)(3-2\alpha)^2}|2(3-2\alpha)c_1c_3+(1-\alpha)(1-2\alpha)c_1^2c_2$$
$$-2(2-\alpha)c_2^2-(1-\alpha)^2c_1^4|.$$

The above expression is equivalent to

$$|a_2a_4-a_3^2|=\frac{1}{8(2-\alpha)(3-2\alpha)^2}\times|d_1c_1c_3+d_2c_1^2c_2+d_3c_2^2+d_4c_1^4|, \quad (20)$$

where $d_1=2(3-2\alpha);d_2=(1-\alpha)(1-2\alpha);d_3=-2(2-\alpha);d_4=-(1-\alpha)^2.$ (21)

Substituting the values of c_2 and c_3 from (12) and (14) respectively from Lemma 2.2 on the right-hand side of (20), we have

$$|d_1c_1c_3+d_2c_1^2c_2+d_3c_2^2+d_4c_1^4|$$
$$=|d_1c_1\times\frac{1}{4}\{c_1^3+2c_1(4-c_1^2)x-c_1(4-c_1^2)x^2+2(4-c_1^2)(1-|x|^2)z\}+$$
$$d_2c_1^2\times\frac{1}{2}\{c_1^2+x(4-c_1^2)\}+d_3\times\frac{1}{4}\{c_1^2+x(4-c_1^2)\}^2+d_4c_1^4|. \quad (22)$$

Using the facts that $|z| < 1$ and $|xa + yb| \leq |x||a| + |y||b|$, where x, y, a and b are real numbers, on the right-hand side of the above expression, after simplifying, we get

$$4|d_1c_1c_3 + d_2c_1^2c_2 + d_3c_2^2 + d_4c_1^4| \leq |(d_1 + 2d_2 + d_3 + 4d_4)c_1^4 + 2d_1c_1(4 - c_1^2) + 2(d_1 + d_2 + d_3)c_1^2(4 - c_1^2)|x| - \left\{(d_1 + d_3)c_1^2 + 2d_1c_1 - 4d_3\right\}(4 - c_1^2)|x|^2|. \quad (23)$$

Using the values of d_1, d_2, d_3 and d_4 from the relation (21), upon simplification, we obtain

$$d_1 + 2d_2 + d_3 + 4d_4 = 0; \;\; d_1 = 2(3 - 2\alpha); \;\; d_1 + d_2 + d_3 = 2\alpha^2 - 5\alpha + 3. \quad (24)$$

$$(d_1 + d_3)c_1^2 + 2d_1c_1 - 4d_3 = (2 - 2\alpha)c_1^2 + 4(3 - 2\alpha)c_1 + 8(2 - \alpha). \quad (25)$$

Consider

$$(2 - 2\alpha)c_1^2 + 4(3 - 2\alpha)c_1 + 8(2 - \alpha) = (2 - 2\alpha)\left\{c_1^2 + \frac{4(3 - 2\alpha)}{(2 - 2\alpha)}c_1 + \frac{8(2 - \alpha)}{(2 - 2\alpha)}\right\} \quad (26)$$

After simplifying, the expression (26) is equivalent to

$$(2 - 2\alpha)c_1^2 + 4(3 - 2\alpha)c_1 + 8(2 - \alpha) = (2 - 2\alpha) \cdot \left[c_1 + \left\{\frac{2(3 - 2\alpha)}{(2 - 2\alpha)} + \frac{2}{(2 - 2\alpha)}\right\}\right]\left[c_1 + \left\{\frac{2(3 - 2\alpha)}{(2 - 2\alpha)} - \frac{2}{(2 - 2\alpha)}\right\}\right]. \quad (27)$$

Since $c_1 \in [0, 2]$, noting that $(c_1 + a)(c_1 + b) \geq (c_1 - a)(c_1 - b)$, where $a, b \geq 0$ on the right-hand side of (27), which simplifies to

$$\left\{(2 - 2\alpha)c_1^2 + 4(3 - 2\alpha)c_1 + 8(2 - \alpha)\right\} \geq \left\{(2 - 2\alpha)c_1^2 - 4(3 - 2\alpha)c_1 + 8(2 - \alpha)\right\}. \quad (28)$$

From the relations (25) and (28), we get

$$-\left\{(d_1 + d_3)c_1^2 + 2d_1c_1 - 4d_3\right\} \leq -\left\{(2 - 2\alpha)c_1^2 - 4(3 - 2\alpha)c_1 + 8(2 - \alpha)\right\}. \quad (29)$$

Substituting the calculated values from (24) and (29) on the right-hand side of (23), we have

$$4|d_1c_1c_3 + d_2c_1^2c_2 + d_3c_2^2 + d_4c_1^4| \leq |4(3 - 2\alpha)c_1(4 - c_1^2) + 2(2\alpha^2 - 5\alpha + 3)c_1^2(4 - c_1^2)|x| - \left\{(2 - 2\alpha)c_1^2 - 4(3 - 2\alpha)c_1 + 8(2 - \alpha)\right\}(4 - c_1^2)|x|^2|.$$

Choosing $c_1 = c \in [0,2]$, applying triangle inequality and replacing $|x|$ by μ on the right hand side of the above inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 4|d_1c_1c_3 + d_2c_1^2c_2 + d_3c_2^2 + d_4c_1^4| \leq [4(3-2\alpha)c(4-c^2)+ \\ 2(2\alpha^2-5\alpha+3)c^2(4-c^2)\mu \\ +\left\{(2-2\alpha)c^2-4(3-2\alpha)c+8(2-\alpha)\right\}(4-c^2)\mu^2] \\ = F(c,\mu), \text{ for } 0 \leq \mu = |x| \leq 1, \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

where $F(c,\mu) = [4(3-2\alpha)c + 2(2\alpha^2-5\alpha+3)c^2\mu$
$$+\left\{(2-2\alpha)c^2-4(3-2\alpha)c+8(2-\alpha)\right\}\mu^2] \times (4-c^2). \quad (31)$$

Further, we maximize the function $F(c,\mu)$ in the closed region $[0,1]\times[0,2]$. Differentiating $F(c,\mu)$ given in (31) partially with respect to μ, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu} = [2(2\alpha^2-5\alpha+3)c^2 + 2\left\{(2-2\alpha)c^2-4(3-2\alpha)c+8(2-\alpha)\right\}\mu] \times (4-c^2). \quad (32)$$

For $0 < \mu < 1$, for fixed c with $0 < c < 2$ and $0 \leq \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$, from (32), we observe that $\frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu} > 0$, which implies that $F(c,\mu)$ is an increasing function of μ and hence, there exists no point of maximum in the interior of the closed region $[0,1]\times[0,2]$. Moreover, for fixed $c \in [0,2]$, we have

$$\max_{0\leq\mu\leq 1} F(c,\mu) = F(c,1) = G(c). \quad (33)$$

Therefore, replacing μ by 1 in (31), upon simplification, we obtain

$$G(c) = -4(2-\alpha)\left\{(1-\alpha)c^4 - 2(1-2\alpha)c^2 - 8\right\}, \quad (34)$$

$$G'(c) = -16(2-\alpha)\left\{(1-\alpha)c^3 - (1-2\alpha)c\right\}, \quad (35)$$

$$G''(c) = -16(2-\alpha)\left\{3(1-\alpha)c^2 - (1-2\alpha)\right\}. \quad (36)$$

For optimum value of $G(c)$, consider $G'(c) = 0$. From (35), we get

$$-16(2-\alpha)c\left\{(1-\alpha)c^2 - (1-2\alpha)\right\} = 0. \quad (37)$$

We now discuss the following cases.
Case 1: If $c = 0$, then, from (36), we obtain

$$G''(c) = 16(2-\alpha)(1-2\alpha) > 0, \text{ for } 0 \leq \alpha < \frac{1}{2}.$$

From the second derivative test, $G(c)$ has minimum value at $c = 0$.
Case 2: If $c \neq 0$, then, from (37), we get

$$c^2 = \frac{(1-2\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)} = 2 - \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)}. \tag{38}$$

Substituting the value of c^2 from (38) in (36), which simplifies to

$$G''(c) = -32(2-\alpha)(1-2\alpha) < 0, \text{ for } 0 \leq \alpha < \frac{1}{2}.$$

By the second derivative test, $G(c)$ has maximum value at c, where c^2 given by (38). Substituting the value of c^2 in (34), which simplifies to

$$\max_{0 \leq c \leq 2} G(c) = \frac{4(2-\alpha)(3-2\alpha)^2}{(1-\alpha)}. \tag{39}$$

Considering, the maximum value of $G(c)$ only at c^2, from (30) and (39), upon simplification, we obtain

$$|d_1c_1c_3 + d_2c_1^2c_2 + d_3c_2^2 + d_4c_1^4| \leq \frac{(2-\alpha)(3-2\alpha)^2}{(1-\alpha)}. \tag{40}$$

Simplifying the expressions (20) and (40), we obtain

$$|a_2a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{1}{8(1-\alpha)}. \tag{41}$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 3.1. □

Remark 3.2. For the choice of $\alpha = 0$, from (41), we obtain $|a_2a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{1}{8}$. This inequality is sharp and this result coincides with that of Janteng , Halim and Darus [8].

Theorem 3.3. *If* $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in R_\alpha$ $(0 \leq \alpha < 1)$ *and* $f^{-1}(w) = w + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} t_n w^n$ *near* $w = 0$*, is the inverse function of* f*, then*

$$|t_2t_4 - t_3^2| \leq \frac{1}{(2-\alpha)(4-3\alpha)}.$$

Proof. Let $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in R_\alpha$, from the Definition of inverse function of f, we have

$$w = f\left\{f^{-1}(w)\right\}. \tag{42}$$

Using the expression for $f(z)$, the relation (42) is equivalent to

$$w = f\left\{f^{-1}(w)\right\} = f^{-1}(w) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n \left\{f^{-1}(w)\right\}^n$$
$$= \left\{f^{-1}(w)\right\} + a_2\left\{f^{-1}(w)\right\}^2 + a_3\left\{f^{-1}(w)\right\}^3 + \ldots \quad (43)$$

Using the expression for $f^{-1}(w)$ in (43), we have

$$w = (w + t_2w^2 + t_3w^3 + \ldots) + a_2(w + t_2w^2 + t_3w^3 + \ldots)^2 +$$
$$a_3(w + t_2w^2 + t_3w^3 + \ldots)^3 + a_4(w + t_2w^2 + t_3w^3 + \ldots)^4 + \ldots$$

Upon simplification, we obtain

$$(t_2 + a_2)w^2 + (t_3 + 2a_2t_2 + a_3)w^3 +$$
$$(t_4 + 2a_2t_3 + a_2t_2^2 + 3a_3t_2 + a_4)w^4 + \ldots = 0. \quad (44)$$

Equating the coefficients of like powers of w^2, w^3 and w^4 on both sides of (44) respectively, further simplification gives

$$t_2 = -a_2;\ t_3 = -a_3 + 2a_2^2;\ t_4 = -a_4 + 5a_2a_3 - 5a_2^3. \quad (45)$$

Using the values of a_2, a_3 and a_4 from (19) along with (45), upon simplification, we obtain

$$t_2 = -\frac{c_1}{2};\ \ t_3 = -\frac{1}{2(3-2\alpha)}\left\{c_2 - (2-\alpha)c_1^2\right\};$$
$$t_4 = -\frac{1}{8(2-\alpha)(3-2\alpha)}\left\{4c_3 - 2(7-2\alpha)c_1c_2 + (2\alpha^2 - 9\alpha + 12)c_1^3\right\}. \quad (46)$$

Substituting the values of t_2, t_3 and t_4 from (46) in the second Hankel functional $|t_2t_4 - t_3^2|$ for the inverse function of $f \in R_\alpha$, after simplifying, we get

$$|t_2t_4 - t_3^2| = \frac{1}{16(2-\alpha)(3-2\alpha)^2} \times$$
$$|4(3-2\alpha)c_1c_3 + (8\alpha - 10)c_1^2c_2 - 4(2-\alpha)c_2^2 + (4-3\alpha)c_1^4|.$$

The above expression is equivalent to

$$|t_2t_4 - t_3^2| = \frac{1}{16(2-\alpha)(3-2\alpha)^2}|d_1c_1c_3 + d_2c_1^2c_2 + d_3c_2^2 + d_4c_1^4|, \quad (47)$$

where $d_1 = 4(3-2\alpha);\ d_2 = (8\alpha - 10);\ d_3 = -4(2-\alpha);\ d_4 = (4-3\alpha)$. (48)

Substituting the values of c_2 and c_3 from (12) and (14) respectively from Lemma 2.2 on the right-hand side of (47), applying the same procedure as described in Theorem 3.1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}4|d_1c_1c_3+d_2c_1^2c_2+d_3c_2^2+d_4c_1^4| \le |(d_1+2d_2+d_3+4d_4)c_1^4+2d_1c_1(4-c_1^2)\\ +2(d_1+d_2+d_3)c_1^2(4-c_1^2)|x|\\ -\left\{(d_1+d_3)c_1^2+2d_1c_1-4d_3\right\}(4-c_1^2)|x|^2|. \quad (49)\end{aligned}$$

Using the values of $d_1,\ d_2,\ d_3$ and d_4 from the relation (48), upon simplification, we obtain

$$d_1+2d_2+d_3+4d_4=0;\ d_1=4(3-2\alpha);\ d_1+d_2+d_3=2(2\alpha-3). \quad (50)$$

$$(d_1+d_3)c_1^2+2d_1c_1-4d_3=4\left\{(1-\alpha)c_1^2+2(3-2\alpha)c_1+4(2-\alpha)\right\}. \quad (51)$$

Since $c_1 \in [0,2]$, using the same procedure as described in Theorem 3.1, we get

$$\begin{aligned}-\left\{(d_1+d_3)c_1^2+2d_1c_1-4d_3\right\}\\ \le -4\left\{(1-\alpha)c_1^2-2(3-2\alpha)c_1+4(2-\alpha)\right\}. \quad (52)\end{aligned}$$

Substituting the calculated values from (50) and (52) on the right-hand side of (49), we have

$$\begin{aligned}4|d_1c_1c_3+d_2c_1^2c_2+d_3c_2^2+d_4c_1^4| \le |8(3-2\alpha)c_1(4-c_1^2)+\\ 4(2\alpha-3)c_1^2(4-c_1^2)|x|\\ -4\left\{(1-\alpha)c_1^2-2(3-2\alpha)c_1+4(2-\alpha)\right\}(4-c_1^2)|x|^2|.\end{aligned}$$

Choosing $c_1 = c \in [0,2]$, applying triangle inequality and replacing $|x|$ by μ on the right-hand side of the above inequality, which semplifies to

$$\begin{aligned}|d_1c_1c_3+d_2c_1^2c_2+d_3c_2^2+d_4c_1^4| \le [2(3-2\alpha)c(4-c^2)+\\ (3-2\alpha)c^2(4-c^2)\mu+\left\{(1-\alpha)c^2-2(3-2\alpha)c+4(2-\alpha)\right\}(4-c^2)\mu^2]\\ =F(c,\mu),\ \text{ for }\ 0\le\mu=|x|\le 1, \quad (53)\end{aligned}$$

where $F(c,\mu)=[2(3-2\alpha)c+(3-2\alpha)c^2\mu$

$$+\left\{(1-\alpha)c^2-2(3-2\alpha)c+4(2-\alpha)\right\}\mu^2](4-c^2). \quad (54)$$

We next maximize the function $F(c,\mu)$ on the closed region $[0,2]\times[0,1]$. Differentiating $F(c,\mu)$ in (54) partially with respect to μ, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu}=[(3-2\alpha)c^2+2\left\{(1-\alpha)c^2-2(3-2\alpha)c+4(2-\alpha)\right\}\mu](4-c^2). \quad (55)$$

For $0<\mu<1$, for fixed c with $0<c<2$ and $0\le\alpha<1$, from (55), we observe that $\frac{\partial F}{\partial\mu}>0$. Therefore, $F(c,\mu)$ is an increasing function of μ and and hence it cannot have a maximum value at any point in the interior of the closed region $[0,2]\times[0,1]$. Further, for fixed $c\in[0,2]$, we have

$$\max_{0\le\mu\le1}F(c,\mu)=F(c,1)=G(c). \tag{56}$$

Therefore, from (54) and (56), upon simplification, we obtain

$$G(c)=-(4-3\alpha)c^4+8(1-\alpha)c^2+16(2-\alpha), \tag{57}$$

$$G'(c)=-4(4-3\alpha)c^3+16(1-\alpha)c, \tag{58}$$

$$G''(c)=-12(4-3\alpha)c^2+16(1-\alpha). \tag{59}$$

For extreme values of $G(c)$, consider $G'(c)=0$. From (58), we have

$$-4c\left\{(4-3\alpha)c^2-4(1-\alpha)\right\}=0. \tag{60}$$

We now discuss the following cases.
Case 1: If $c=0$, then, from (59), we obtain

$$G''(c)=16(1-\alpha)>0,\ \text{ for }\ 0\le\alpha<1.$$

From the second derivative test, $G(c)$ has minimum value at $c=0$.
Case 2: If $c\neq0$, then, from (60), we get

$$c^2=\frac{4(1-\alpha)}{4-3\alpha}=\frac{4}{3}\left\{1-\frac{1}{(4-3\alpha)}\right\}>0,\ \text{ for }\ 0\le\alpha<1. \tag{61}$$

Substituting the value of c^2 in (59), which simplifies to

$$G''(c)=-32(1-\alpha)<0,\text{ for } 0\le\alpha<1.$$

By the second derivative test, $G(c)$ has maximum value at c, where c^2 is given in (61). Using the value of c^2 in (57), after simplifying, we get

$$\max_{0\le c\le2}G(c)=\frac{16(2\alpha-3)^2}{(4-3\alpha)}. \tag{62}$$

Considering, the maximum value of $G(c)$ only at c^2, from (53) and (62), we obtain

$$|d_1c_1c_3+d_2c_1^2c_2+d_3c_2^2+d_4c_1^4|\le\frac{16(2\alpha-3)^2}{(4-3\alpha)}. \tag{63}$$

Simplifying the relations (47) and (63), we get

$$|t_2t_4-t_3^2|\le\frac{1}{(2-\alpha)(4-3\alpha)}. \tag{64}$$

This completes the proof of our Theorem 3.3. □

Remark 3.4. Choosing $\alpha = 0$, we have $R_0 = CV$, for which, from (64), we obtain $|t_2t_4 - t_3^2| \leq \frac{1}{8}$.

Special Remark. For $\alpha = 0$, we have $R_0 = CV$, from Theorems 3.1 and 3.3 we observe that $|a_2a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{1}{8}$ and $|t_2t_4 - t_3^2| \leq \frac{1}{8}$. From this, we conclude that the upper bound to the second Hankel functional for the function f and its inverse is the same, provided $f \in CV$.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their sincere thanks to the esteemed Referee(s) for their careful readings, valuable suggestions and comments, which helped to improve the presentation of the paper.

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D. VAMSHEE KRISHNA
Department of Mathematics
GIT, GITAM University
Visakhapatnam- 530 045, A.P., India.
e-mail: vamsheekrishna1972@gmail.com

T. RAM REDDY
Department of Mathematics
Kakatiya University
Warangal- 506 009, T.S., India.
e-mail: reddytr2@gmail.com