Research Article

Univalent Functions by Means of Chebyshev Polynomials

Sh. Najafzadeh 1 and Z. Salleh 2

1Department of Mathematics, Payame Noor University, Post Office Box: 19395-3697, Tehran, Iran
2Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Ocean, Engineering Technology and Informatics, University Malaysia Terengganu, 21030 Kuala Nerus, Terengganu, Malaysia

Correspondence should be addressed to Z. Salleh; zabidin@umt.edu.my

Received 26 April 2021; Accepted 1 February 2022; Published 16 March 2022

Academic Editor: Wilfredo Urbina

Copyright © 2022 Sh. Najafzadeh and Z. Salleh. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

The primary motivation of the paper is to define a new class $\mathcal{C}_{\beta}(\alpha, \beta, c)$ which consists of univalent functions associated with Chebyshev polynomials. For this class, we determine the coefficient bound and convolution preserving property. Furthermore, by using subordination structure, two new subclasses of $\mathcal{C}_{\beta}(\alpha, \beta, c)$ are introduced and denoted by $M(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s)$ and $N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s)$, respectively. For these subclasses, we obtain coefficient estimate, extreme points, integral representation, convexity, geometric interpretation, and inclusion results. Moreover, we prove that, under some restrictions on parameters, $\mathcal{C}_{\beta}(\alpha, \beta, c) \subset N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s)$.

1. Introduction

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be the class of analytic univalent functions in the open unit disk:

$$\mathbb{D} = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1 \},$$

with Taylor expansion series of the form

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k.$$ (2)

Also, denote by $\mathcal{S}$ the class of univalent functions which are normalized by $f(0) = f'(0) - 1 = 0$, see [1, 2]. Furthermore, suppose that $\mathcal{N}$ be the subclass of $\mathcal{A}$ consisting of functions with negative coefficients of the type:

$$f(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k, \quad a_k \geq 0.$$ (3)

The significance of Chebyshev polynomials in numerical analysis is very important in both practical and theoretical points of view. There are four kinds of such polynomials. Many researchers consider orthogonal polynomials of Chebyshev and obtain many interest results.

The Chebyshev polynomials of the first and second kinds are well known and introduced by

$$T_n(t) = \cos \theta \quad \text{and} \quad U_n(t) = \frac{\sin(n+1)\theta}{\sin \theta}, \quad (-1 < t < 1),$$ (4)

where $t = \cos \theta$ and $n$ is the degree of polynomial. For more details, one may refer to [1–6]. The polynomials in (4) are connected by the following relations:

$$\frac{dT_n(t)}{dt} = nU_{n-1}(t),$$ (5)

$$T_n(t) = U_n(t) - tU_{n-1}(t),$$

$$2T_n(t) = U_n(t) - U_{n-2}(t).$$ (6)

We note that if $t = \cos \theta$, where $\theta \in (-\pi/3, \pi/3)$, then

$$H(z, t) = \frac{1}{1 - 2 \cos \theta z + z^2} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \sin(k+1)\theta \frac{z^k}{\sin \theta}, \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).$$ (7)

Also, we can write
where
\[ H(z, t) = 1 + U_1(t)z + U_2(t)z^2 + \cdots, \]
\[ (z \in \mathbb{D}, \ -1 < t < 1), \]
(8)

where
\[ U_{n-1}(t) = \frac{\sin(n \arccos t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}, \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}), \]
are the Chebyshev polynomials of the second kind, see [7–9].

The Hadamard product (convolution) for functions
defined as follows:
\[ f(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k, \]
\[ g(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} b_k z^k, \]
is denoted by \( f \ast g \) and defined as:
\[ (f \ast g)(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k b_k z^k = (g \ast f)(z), \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}). \]
(10)

The generating function of the first kind of Chebyshev polynomial \( T_n(t), t \in [-1, 1] \) is given by
\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_n(t)z^n = \frac{1 - t z}{1 - 2 t z + z^2}, \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}), \]
see [10].

Now, we consider the functions:
\[ H_1(z) = 1 + (2 \cos \theta + 1)z - H(z, t), \]
\[ H_2(z) = 1 + (1 + \cos \theta)z - \frac{1 - t z}{1 - 2 t z + z^2}, \]
\[ V(z) = (H_1 \ast H_1) \ast \left( H_2 \ast H_2 \right) \ast f(z), \]
where \( f(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k \in \mathcal{N} \) and \( \ast \) denotes
the convolution. By a simple calculation, we conclude that
\[ V(z) \in \mathcal{N} \] and in the form
\[ V(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} T_k(t) \frac{\sin^2(k+1)\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} a_k z^k, \]
(15)

where \( \theta \in (-\pi/3, \pi/3) \) and \( t = \cos \theta \).

Let \( \mathcal{C}_h(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \) denote the subclass of \( \mathcal{N} \) consisting of functions of form (15) satisfying the condition:
\[ \frac{V'(z) + zV''(z) - 1}{2yV'(z) - \alpha(1 + \beta)\gamma} < \delta, \]
where \( 0 < \alpha \leq 1, \ 0 < \beta \leq 1, \ 0 \leq \gamma \leq 1, \ 0 \leq \delta < 1, \) and \( V(z) \) is
given by (15), see [11].

\section{Main Results}

In this section, we introduce a sharp coefficient bound for
\( V(z) \in \mathcal{C}_h(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \). Also, convolution preserving property
under parameters \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) is proved.

\textbf{Theorem 1.} \( V(z) \in \mathcal{C}_h(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \) if and only if
\[ \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(k+2\beta)T_k(t)\sin^2(k+1)\theta a_k \leq \delta y(2 - \alpha(1 + \beta)). \]
(17)

\textbf{Proof.} Let inequality (17) hold true, and suppose
\( z \in \partial \mathbb{D} = \{ z \in \mathbb{D}: |z| = 1 \} \). Then, we obtain
\[ \frac{V'(z) + zV''(z) - 1}{2yV'(z) - \alpha(1 + \beta)\gamma} < \delta. \]

Hence, by maximum modulus theorem, we conclude
that \( V(z) \in \mathcal{C}_h(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \).

Conversely, let \( V(z) \), defined by (15), be in the class
\( \mathcal{C}_h(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \), so condition (16) yields

\[ \frac{V'(z) + zV''(z) - 1}{2yV'(z) - \alpha(1 + \beta)\gamma} < \delta. \]
(19)

Since, for any \( z, |\text{Re}z| < |z| \), then

\[ \text{Re}\left\{ \frac{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{T_k(t)}{\sin^2 \theta} a_k z^{k-1}}{y(2 - \alpha(1 + \beta)) - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{T_k(t)}{\sin^2 \theta} [2yk] a_k z^{k-1}} \right\} < \delta. \]
(20)

By letting \( z \to 1 \) through real values, we obtain
and this completes the proof.

Remark 1. We note that the function,
\[
W(z) = z - \frac{\sin^2(\alpha + 1)\theta}{4(1 + \gamma \delta)\cos^22\theta \sin^23\theta} z^2,
\]
shows that inequality (17) is sharp.

\begin{align*}
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{T_k^2(t)\sin^2(k+1)\theta}{\sin^2\theta} [k^2]a_k &\leq \delta y(2 - \alpha(1 + \beta)) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{T_k^2(t)\sin^2(k+1)\theta}{\sin^2\theta} [\gamma \delta k]a_k, \\
\beta^* &\leq \frac{2}{\alpha} \left(1 + \frac{\sin(\theta(2 - \alpha(1 + \beta))}{T_k(t)\sin(k+1)\theta} \frac{\gamma \delta}{k(2+\gamma \delta)(1+\beta)} \right).
\end{align*}

\textbf{Theorem 2.} If \( f(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_kz^k + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} b_kz^k \) and \( g(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} c_kz^k \) are in the class \( Ch_\beta(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \), then
\begin{enumerate}
  \item \( f * g(z) \) belongs to \( Ch_\beta(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)[\alpha^*] \), where
  \[
  a^* \leq \frac{2}{1 + \beta} \left(\frac{\sin(\theta(2 - \alpha(1 + \beta))}{T_k(t)\sin(k+1)\theta} \frac{\gamma \delta}{k(2+\gamma \delta)(1+\beta)} \right).
  \]

  \item \( f * g(z) \) belongs to \( Ch_\beta(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)[\alpha^*] \), where
  \[
  a^* \leq \frac{2}{1 + \beta} \left(\frac{\sin(\theta(2 - \alpha(1 + \beta))}{T_k(t)\sin(k+1)\theta} \frac{\gamma \delta}{k(2+\gamma \delta)(1+\beta)} \right).
  \]
\end{enumerate}

\begin{align*}
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k(k+2\gamma \delta)\sin^2(k+1)\theta}{\sin^2\theta} \theta \gamma \delta (2 - \alpha^*(1 + \beta))^2 a_k b_k &\leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k(k+2\gamma \delta)\sin^2(k+1)\theta}{\sin^2\theta} \theta \gamma \delta (2 - \alpha(1 + \beta))^2 \sqrt{a_k b_k} \leq 1.
\end{align*}

This inequality holds if
\[
\frac{\sin^2\theta \gamma \delta (2 - \alpha(1 + \beta))}{k(2+\gamma \delta)(1+\beta)} \leq \frac{2}{1 + \beta} \left(\frac{\sin(\theta(2 - \alpha(1 + \beta))}{T_k(t)\sin(k+1)\theta} \frac{\gamma \delta}{k(2+\gamma \delta)(1+\beta)} \right).
\]

or equivalently
\[
a^* \leq \frac{2}{1 + \beta} \left(\frac{\sin(\theta(2 - \alpha(1 + \beta))}{T_k(t)\sin(k+1)\theta} \frac{\gamma \delta}{k(2+\gamma \delta)(1+\beta)} \right).
\]

(ii) By using the same techniques as in the part (i), we can easily prove the part (ii), so the proof is complete.

3. Subclass of \( Ch_\beta(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \) and Their Geometric Properties

In this section, we introduce two new subclasses of \( Ch_\beta(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \) and conclude their geometric properties.

For analytic functions \( f(z) \) and \( F(z) \) in \( \mathbb{D} \), we say \( f(z) \) is subordinate to \( F(z) \), written \( f \prec F \), if there exists a function \( w \) analytic in \( \mathbb{D} \), with \( w(0) = 0 \) and \( |w(z)| < 1 \), such that
\[
f(z) = F(w(z)), \quad [3, 12].
\]

If \( F \) is univalent, then
\[
f(z) = F(w(z)), \quad [3, 12].
\]

Proof. Let \( V(z) \) be \( N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \), then, by (16), (31), and (32), we have
\[
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(k-1)(\lambda_2 + 1)(\frac{T_k(t)\sin(k+1)\theta}{\sin \theta})^2}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1 - s)} a_k < 1.
\]
\[
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} T_k^2(t) \sin^2 (k+1) \theta / \sin^2 \theta (k-1) a_k z^k \left( \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 \right) (1-s) - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} T_k^2(t) \sin^2 (k+1) \theta / \sin^2 \theta \left[ \lambda_2 (k-1) + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s) \right] a_k z^k \right] < 1,
\]

which implies that

\[
\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} T_k^2(t) \sin^2 (k+1) \theta / \sin^2 \theta a_k z^k}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s) - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} T_k^2(t) \sin^2 (k+1) \theta / \sin^2 \theta \left[ \lambda_2 (k-1) + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s) \right] a_k z^k} \right\} < 1.
\]

Now, we choose the values of \( z \) on the real axis, and letting \( z \to 1^- \), we get the required result.

Conversely, assume that condition (33) holds true. We must show that \( V(z) \notin N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \) or equivalently

\[
|Y| = \left| \frac{V(z) - zV'(z)}{\lambda_2 zV'(z) - (\lambda_2 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s))V(z)} \right| < 1.
\]

However, we have

\[
|Y| = \left| \frac{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} T_k^2(t) \sin^2 (k+1) \theta / \sin^2 \theta a_k}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s) - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} T_k^2(t) \sin^2 (k+1) \theta / \sin^2 \theta \left[ \lambda_2 (k-1) + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s) \right] a_k z^k} \right|.
\]

By using (33), we get \( |Y| < 1 \), so the proof is complete. \( \square \)

**Corollary 1.** Let \( V \in N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \); then,

\[
a_k \leq \frac{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s) (T_k (k+1) \theta / \sin \theta)^2}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s) + (\lambda_2 + 1)(k-1)}.
\]

**Theorem 4.** Let \( \lambda_2 \neq 1 \), \( V(z) \in N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \), and

\[
z V'(z) = a + ib = X.
\]

After a simple calculation, we obtain

\[
(a + ib) \left( 1 + \lambda_2 W(z) \right) = 1 + (\lambda_2 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s)) W(z)
\]

or

\[
a - 1 + ib = [\lambda_2 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s) - a \lambda_2 - ib \lambda_2] W(z).
\]

**Theorem 5.** If

\[
\frac{\lambda_2 + 1}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (1-s)} \leq \frac{k^2 + 2 \gamma \delta (k - 1) + \gamma \alpha \delta (1 + \beta)}{2 \gamma (2-a (1+\beta))}, \quad \lambda_2 + 1
\]

then \( C_{\delta_9}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \).

**Proof.** By equation (32), we have

\[
N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \subseteq C_{\delta_9}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma).
\]

Now, assume that \( V \in C_{\delta_9}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \); then, by Theorem 1, we have...
\[
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k (k + 2\gamma\delta) \left( \frac{T_k(t) \sin(k + 1)\theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 a_k \leq \delta \gamma (2 - \alpha (1 + \beta)).
\] (45)

By Theorem 3, it is enough to show that (33) holds true, which is possible when
\[
1 + \frac{(k - 1)(\lambda_2 + 1)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1 - s)} \leq \frac{k(k + 2\gamma\delta)}{\delta \gamma (2 - \alpha (1 + \beta))}.
\] (46)

or equivalently
\[
\frac{(k - 1)(\lambda_2 + 1)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1 - s)} \leq \frac{k^2 + 2\gamma\delta(k - 1) + \delta \gamma (2 - \alpha (1 + \beta))}{\delta \gamma (2 - \alpha (1 + \beta))}.
\] (47)

Since \( k \) starts from 2, then \( k - 1 \geq 1 \), and hence, from the last inequality, we obtain the required result. \( \square \)

In the next theorems, we prove the inclusion property and convex combination concept. Also, extreme points and integral representation are introduced.

**Theorem 6.** Let \( 0 \leq s_2 < s_1 < 1 \); then,
\[
N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s)[s_1] \subset N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s)[s_2].
\] (48)

**Proof.** Suppose \( f \in N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s)[s_1] \); then, by Theorem 3, we have
\[
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{(k - 1)(\lambda_2 + 1)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1 - s)} \right) \left( \frac{T_k(t) \sin(k + 1)\theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 a_k \leq \delta \gamma (2 - \alpha (1 + \beta)).
\] (49)

We have to prove
\[
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{(k - 1)(\lambda_2 + 1)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1 - s)} \right) \left( \frac{T_k(t) \sin(k + 1)\theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 a_k \leq \delta \gamma (2 - \alpha (1 + \beta)).
\] (50)

However, the last inequality holds true if
\[
1 + \frac{(k - 1)(\lambda_2 + 1)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1 - s)} \leq 1 + \frac{(k - 1)(\lambda_2 + 1)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1 - s)}
\] (51)

and this inequality by hypothesis \( (s_2 < s_1) \) definitely holds true, so the proof is complete. \( \square \)

**Theorem 7.** \( N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \) is a convex set.

**Proof.** We have to prove that if
\[
V_j(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{T_k(t) \sin(k + 1)\theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 a_{k,j} z^k, \quad (j = 1, 2, \ldots, m),
\] (52)

is in the class \( N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \), then the function,
\[
L(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_j V_j(z),
\] (53)

is also in \( N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \), where \( \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_j = 1 \). However, we have
\[
L(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_j a_{k,j} \right) z^k.
\] (54)

Since, by Theorem 3,
\[
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{(\lambda_2 + 1)(k - 1)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right) \left( \frac{T_k(t) \sin(k + 1)\theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_j a_{k,j} \right)
\]
\[
= \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{(\lambda_2 + 1)(k - 1)}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \right) \left( \frac{T_k(t) \sin(k + 1)\theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 a_{k,j} d_j
\]
\[
< \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_j = 1
\] (56)

so \( L \in N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \) and the proof is complete. \( \square \)

**Theorem 8.** The function \( V_1(z) = z \) and
$$V_k(z) = z - \left(\frac{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1-s)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1-s) + (\lambda_2 + 1)(k-1)} \right) \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{T_k(t)\sin(k+1)\theta}\right)^2 a_k z^k, \quad (k \geq 2), \quad (57)$$

are the extreme points of $N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s)$.

**Proof.** We have to prove that $L \in N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s)$ if and only if

$$L(z) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1] d_k V_k(z), \quad (58)$$

where $d_k \geq 0 \ (k \geq 1)$ and $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1] d_k = 1$. \quad \Box

Proof. Let $L \in N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s)$. If we set

$$d_k = \frac{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1-s) + (\lambda_2 + 1)(k-1)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1-s)} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{T_k(t)\sin(k+1)\theta}\right)^2 a_k, \quad (k \geq 2), \quad (59)$$

we get $d_k \geq 0$, and if we put $d_1 = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} d_k$, then we obtain

$$L(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} d_k V_k(z)$$

$$= z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} d_k (z - V_k(z)) \quad (60)$$

Conversely, suppose

$$L(z) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1] d_k V_k(z). \quad (61)$$

Then, we have

$$L(z) = d_1 V_1(z) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} d_k V_k(z)$$

$$= d_1 z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[ z - \frac{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1-s)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1-s) + (\lambda_2 + 1)(k-1)} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{T_k(t)\sin(k+1)\theta}\right)^2 d_k z^k \right]$$

$$= z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1-s)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1-s) + (\lambda_2 + 1)(k-1)} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{T_k(t)\sin(k+1)\theta}\right)^2 d_k z^k. \quad (62)$$
Since

\[
\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} d_k \left( 1 + \frac{(\lambda_2 + 1)(k-1)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1-s)} \right) \left( \frac{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(1-s)}{(\lambda_2 + 1)(1-s) + (\lambda_2 + 1)(k-1)} \right) \times \\
\times \left( \frac{\sin \theta}{T_k(t) \sin(k+1)\theta} \right)^2 \left( \frac{T_k(t) \sin(k+1)\theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2
\]

\[
= \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} d_k = 1 - d_1 < 1,
\]

therefore, by Theorem 3, we conclude the result. \(\square\)

**Theorem 9.** Let \( f \in N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \); then,

\[
V(z) = \exp \left( \int_0^z 1 - \frac{(\lambda_2 + 1)(1-s)W(t)}{1 - \lambda_2 W(t)} \, dt \right),
\]

where \( |W(z)| < 1 \).

**Proof.** By letting \( U(z) = zV'/V \), since \( f \in N(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, s) \), so

\[
U(z) < \frac{1 + (\lambda_2 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(1-s))z}{1 + \lambda_2 z},
\]

or equivalently

\[
\left| \frac{U(z) - 1}{U(z)(\lambda_2 - (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(1-s))} \right| < 1.
\]

Therefore,

\[
\frac{U(z) - 1}{U(z)(\lambda_2 - (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(1-s))} = W(z), \quad (|w(z)| < 1).
\]

Hence, we can write

\[
V'(z) = \frac{1 - (\lambda_2 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(1-s))W(z)}{z(1 - \lambda_2 W(z))}
\]

After integration, we get the required result. \(\square\)

**4. Conclusion**

Univalent functions have always been the main interests of many researchers in geometric function theory. Many studies recently related to Chebyshev polynomials revolved around classes of analytic normalized univalent functions. In this particular work, the geometric properties are obtained for functions in more general class denoted by \( Ch_{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)} \) using the Chebyshev polynomials associated with the convolution structure. Some other geometric results are introduced for the subclasses of \( Ch_{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)} \).

**Data Availability**

The data used to support the findings of this study are included within the article.

**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

**Acknowledgments**

The authors gratefully acknowledge the Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia, and Universiti Malaysia Terengganu that this research was partially supported under the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) Project CODE FRGS/1/2021/STG06/UMT/02/1 and Vote no. 59659.

**References**

[1] M. G. Khan, B. Ahmad, W. K. Mashwani, T. G. Shaba, and M. Arif, “Third hankel determinant problem for certain subclasses of analytic functions associated with nephroid domain,” *Earthline Journal of Mathematical Sciences*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 293–308, 2021.

[2] B. Ahmad, M. G. Khan, M. Darus, M. Arif, and W. K. Mashwani, “Applications of some generalized Janowski meromorphic multivalent functions,” *Journal of Mathematics*, vol. 2021, Article ID 6622748, 13 pages, 2021.

[3] B. Ahmad, M. Ghaffar Khan, M. K. Aouf, W. K. Mashwani, Z. Salleh, and H. Tang, “Applications of new Q-difference operator in Janowski type meromorphic convex functions,” *Journal of Function Spaces*, vol. 2021, Article ID 5394357, 10 pages, 2021.

[4] Ş. Altinkaya and S. Yalçın, “On the Chebyshev coefficients for a general subclass of univalent functions,” *Turkish Journal of Mathematics*, vol. 42, no. 6, pp. 2885–2890, 2018.

[5] Ş. Altinkaya and S. Yalçın, “Chebyshev polynomial bounds for a certain subclass of univalent functions defined by Komatu integral operator,” *Afrika Matematika*, vol. 30, no. 3-4, pp. 563–570, 2019.

[6] S. Bulut and N. Magesh, “On the sharp bounds for a comprehensive class of analytic and univalent functions by means of Chebyshev polynomials,” *Khayyam Journal of Mathematics*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 194–200, 2016.

[7] Ş. Altinkaya and S. Yalçın, “On the Chebyshev polynomial bounds for classes of univalent functions,” *Khayyam Journal of Mathematics*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–5, 2016.
[8] E. Doha, “The first and second kind Chebyshev coefficients of the moments for the general order derivative on an infinitely differentiable function,” *International Journal of Computer Mathematics*, vol. 51, no. 1-2, pp. 21–35, 1994.

[9] A. R. S. Juma, N. S. Al-khafaji, and O. Engel, “Chebyshev polynomials for certain subclass of Bazilevic functions associated with Ruscheweyh derivative,” *Kragujevac Journal of Mathematics*, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 173–180, 2021.

[10] J. Dziok, R. K. Raina, and J. Sokół, “Application of Chebyshev polynomials to classes of analytic functions,” *Comptes Rendus Mathematique*, vol. 353, no. 5, pp. 433–438, 2015.

[11] P. L. Duren, *Univalent functions*, Grundlehren der mathematischen Wissenschaften 259, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany, 1983.

[12] S. S. Miller and P. T. Mocanu, *Differential Subordinations: Theory and Applications*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, USA, 2000.