A subclass of univalent functions associated with $q$-analogue of Choi-Saigo-Srivastava operator

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Abstract

The main objective of the present paper is to define a subclass $Q_q(\lambda, \mu, A, B)$ of analytic functions by using subordination along with the newly defined $q$-analogue of Choi-Saigo-Srivastava operator. Such results as coefficient estimates, integral representation, linear combination, weighted and arithmetic means, and radius of starlikeness for this class are derived.

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1. Introduction

Let $\mathbb{E} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$ be the open unit disk and $\mathcal{A}$ be the class of all functions $f$ which are analytic in $\mathbb{E}$ and normalized by $f(0) = 0$ and $f'(0) = 1$. Thus, each $f \in \mathcal{A}$ has the Maclaurin’s series expansion of the form:

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n. \quad (1.1)$$

For two functions $f$ and $g$ analytic in $\mathbb{E}$, we say that $f$ is subordinate to $g$, written by $f(z) \prec g(z)$, if there exists an analytic function $\omega(z)$ with $\omega(0) = 0$ and $|\omega(z)| < 1$ such that $f(z) = g(\omega(z))$. In particular, if $g$ is univalent in $\mathbb{E}$, then $f(0) = g(0)$ and $f(\mathbb{E}) \subset g(\mathbb{E})$. For two functions $f$ of the form (1.1) and $g$ of the form

$$g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n$$

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that are analytic in \( \mathbb{E} \), we define the convolution of these functions by

\[
(f \ast g)(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_n b_n z^n.
\]

Many differential and integral operators can be written in terms of convolution; we refer to [2,4,6,10,19]. It is worth mentioning that the technique of convolution helps researchers in further investigation of geometric properties of analytic functions.

Let \( S \subset \mathcal{A} \) be the class of functions which are univalent in \( \mathbb{E} \). A function \( f \in \mathcal{A} \) is in the class \( S^\gamma (\gamma) \) of starlike function of order \( \gamma \), if

\[
\Re \left( \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right) > \gamma \quad (0 \leq \gamma < 1).
\]

We note that \( S^0 (0) = S^\gamma \), the familiar class of starlike functions. An analytic function \( h \) with \( h(0) = 1 \) is said to be in the Janowski class \( \mathcal{P}[A,B] \), if and only if

\[
h(z) \prec \frac{1 + A z}{1 + B z} \quad (-1 \leq B < A \leq 1).
\]

The class \( \mathcal{P}[A,B] \) of Janowski functions was introduced by Janowski [16,24].

Recently, the study of \( q \)-analysis (\( q \)-calculus) has inspired the researchers due to its applications in mathematics and other related areas. Jackson [14,15] had defined the \( q \)-analogue of derivative and integral operator as well as provided some of their applications. Later, Aral and Gupta [8,9] introduced the \( q \)-Baskakov-Durrmeyer operator by using \( q \)-beta function, while the authors of [5,7] studied the \( q \)-generalization of complex operators known as \( q \)-Picard and \( q \)-Gauss-Weierstrass singular integral operators. Recently, Kanas and Raducanu [13] introduced the \( q \)-analogue of Ruscheweyh differential operator by using the concept of convolution and studied some of its properties. Aldweby and Darus [1], Mahmood and Sokol [18] studied some classes of analytic functions defined by means of \( q \)-analogue of Ruscheweyh differential operator. Many \( q \)-differential and \( q \)-integral operators can be written in terms of convolution, for details see [11,12,22,23,25].

The current paper aims to express a \( q \)-analogue of Choï-Saigo-Srivastava operator involving convolution concepts. Besides, it also aims to give some interesting applications of this operator.

Here we will present the basic concept of \( q \)-calculus which was initiated by Jackson [15] will help us in further study. Furthermore, such approach can be generalized to domains in higher dimensions.

For \( 0 < q < 1 \), the \( q \)-derivative of a function \( f \) is defined by

\[
\partial_q f(z) = \frac{f(qz) - f(z)}{z (q - 1)}.
\]

It can easily be seen that for \( n \in \mathbb{N} := \{1,2,\cdots\} \) and \( z \in \mathbb{E} \),

\[
\partial_q \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [n,q] a_n z^{n-1},
\]

where

\[
[n,q] = \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} q^i, \quad [0,q] = 0.
\]

For any non-negative integer \( n \), the \( q \)-number shift factorial is defined by

\[
[n,q]! = \begin{cases} 1 & (n = 0), \\ [1,q][2,q][3,q] \cdots [n,q] & (n \in \mathbb{N}). \end{cases}
\]

Also the \( q \)-generalized Pochhammer symbol for \( x > 0 \) is given by

\[
[x,q]_n = \begin{cases} 1 & (n = 0), \\ [x,q][x+1,q] \cdots [x+n-1,q] & (n \in \mathbb{N}), \end{cases}
\]
and for $x > 0$, let $q$-gamma function be defined by

$$
\Gamma_q(x + 1) = [x, q] \Gamma_q(t) \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_q(1) = 1.
$$

Using the definition of $q$-derivative along with the idea of convolution, we now define the $q$-Choi-Saigo-Srivastava operator as:

$$
I_{\lambda, \mu}^q f(z) = f(z) * F_{q, \lambda+1, \mu}(z) \quad (z \in \mathbb{E}; \; \lambda > -1; \; \mu > 0; \; f \in \mathcal{A}),
$$

where

$$
F_{q, \lambda+1, \mu}(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma_q(\mu + n - 1)\Gamma_q(1 + \lambda)}{\Gamma_q(\mu)\Gamma_q(n + \lambda)} z^n = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{[\mu, q]_n - 1}{[1 + \lambda, q]_n - 1} z^n.
$$

(1.4)

Thus, we see that

$$
I_{\lambda, \mu}^q f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{[\mu, q]_n - 1}{[1 + \lambda, q]_n - 1} a_n z^n.
$$

(1.5)

Clearly,

$$
I_{0, 2}^q f(z) = z \partial_q f(z) \quad \text{and} \quad I_{1, 2}^q f(z) = f(z).
$$

From (1.5), we can easily get the identities

$$
[\lambda + 1, q]I_{\lambda, \mu}^q f(z) = q^\lambda z \partial_q \left( I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z) \right) + [\lambda, q]I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z),
$$

(1.6)

and

$$
q^\lambda z \partial_q \left( I_{\lambda, \mu}^q f(z) \right) = [\mu, q]I_{\lambda, \mu+1}^q f(z) - ([\mu - 1, q]) I_{\lambda, \mu}^q f(z).
$$

(1.7)

If $q \to 1$, the relationships (1.6) and (1.7) imply that

$$
z \left( I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z) \right)' = (1 + \lambda) I_{\lambda, \mu} f(z) - \lambda I_{\lambda+1, \mu} f(z),
$$

and

$$
z \left( I_{\lambda, \mu} f(z) \right)' = \mu I_{\lambda, \mu+1} f(z) - (\mu - 1) I_{\lambda+1, \mu} f(z),
$$

which are the well-known identities associated with Choi-Saigo-Srivastava operator. By taking specific values of parameters, we obtain various known operators studied earlier in the literature.

1. For $\mu = 2$, we obtain $q$-analogue of Noor integral operator studied in [27], which is defined as:

$$
I_{0, 2}^q f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{[n, q]_n}{[1 + \lambda, q]_n - 1} a_n z^n.
$$

(2) For $\mu = 2$ and $q \to 1$, we get the differential operator studied in [20, 21], which is defined as:

$$
I^n f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(1 + \lambda)_{n-1}} a_n z^n.
$$

(3) For $\mu = 2$, $\lambda = 1 - \alpha$, and $q \to 1$, we obtain Owa-Srivastava operator studied in [26], which is defined as:

$$
I_{1-\alpha, 2} f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n + 1)\Gamma(2 - \alpha)}{\Gamma(n + 1 - \alpha)} a_n z^n.
$$

In this paper, we aim to investigate the following subclass of analytic functions associated with the operator $I_{\lambda, \mu}^q$. 
Definition 1.1. Let $-1 \leq B < A \leq 1$ and $0 < q < 1$. The function $f \in A$ is in the class $Q_q ( \lambda, \mu, A, B )$ if it satisfies

$$z \partial_q \left( \frac{I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z)}{I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z)} \right) \leq \frac{1 + A z}{1 + B z}.$$  

Equivalently, a function $f \in Q_q ( \lambda, \mu, A, B )$ if and only if

$$\left| \frac{z \partial_q \left( I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z) \right) - 1}{A - B \left( \frac{z \partial_q \left( I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z) \right)}{I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z)} \right)} \right| < 1. \quad (1.8)$$

We need the following lemma to prove one of our result.

Lemma 1.2. [17] Let $-1 \leq B_2 \leq B_1 < A_1 \leq A_2 \leq 1$. Then

$$1 + A_1 z \quad \frac{1 + A_2 z}{1 + B_1 z}.$$  

Throughout this paper, we assume that $\lambda > -1$, $\mu > 0$, $0 < q < 1$ and $-1 \leq B < A \leq 1$, unless otherwise stated. We also suppose that all coefficients $a_n$ of $f$ are real positive numbers.

2. Main Results

Theorem 2.1. Let $f \in A$ and be of the form (1.1). Then $f \in Q_q ( \lambda, \mu, A, B )$ if and only if

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ [n, q](1 - B) - 1 + A \right\} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} a_n < A - B. \quad (2.1)$$

Proof. Assume that (2.1) holds. To show that $f \in Q_q ( \lambda, \mu, A, B )$, we only need to prove the inequality (1.8). For this, we consider

$$\left| \frac{z \partial_q \left( I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z) \right) - 1}{A - B \left( \frac{z \partial_q \left( I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z) \right)}{I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z)} \right)} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ [n, q] - 1 \right\} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} a_n z^n \right| \quad (A - B) z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ A - B \right\} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} a_n z^n$$

where we have used (1.2), (1.5), and (2.1) and this completes the direct part.

Conversely, let $f \in Q_q ( \lambda, \mu, A, B )$ be of the form (1.1), then from (1.8) along with (1.5), we have

$$\left| \frac{z \partial_q \left( I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z) \right) - 1}{A - B \left( \frac{z \partial_q \left( I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z) \right)}{I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z)} \right)} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ [n, q] - 1 \right\} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} a_n z^n \right| \quad (A - B) z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ A - B \right\} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} a_n z^n$$

Since $|\Re(z)| \leq |z|$, we get

$$\Re \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ [n, q] - 1 \right\} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} a_n z^n \right) < 1. \quad (2.2)$$

Now, we choose values of $z$ on the real axis such that $\frac{z \partial_q \left( I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z) \right)}{I^q_{\lambda, \mu} f(z)}$ is real. Upon clearing the denominator in (2.2) and letting $z \to 1^-$ through real values, we obtain the required inequality (2.1).
Theorem 2.2. Let \( f \in Q_q (\lambda, \mu, A, B) \). Then
\[
I_{\lambda, \mu}^q f(z) = \exp \left( \int_0^z \frac{1}{t} \left( \frac{1 - A\phi(t)}{1 - B\phi(t)} \right) \, dt \right),
\]
where \( |\phi(z)| < 1 \).

Proof. Let \( f \in Q_q (\lambda, \mu, A, B) \) and setting
\[
z \partial_q I_{\lambda, \mu}^q f(z) = h(z)
\]
with
\[
h(z) < \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz},
\]
equivalently, we can write
\[
\left| \frac{h(z) - 1}{A - Bh(z)} \right| < 1,
\]
then we have
\[
\frac{h(z) - 1}{A - Bh(z)} = \phi(z),
\]
where \( |\phi(z)| < 1 \). Thus, we can rewrite
\[
\partial_q \left( I_{\lambda, \mu}^q f(z) \right) \frac{1}{I_{\lambda, \mu}^q f(z)} = \frac{1}{z} \left( \frac{1 - A\phi(t)}{1 - B\phi(t)} \right).
\]
By simple computation along with integration, we obtain the required result. \( \square \)

Theorem 2.3. Let \( f_j \in Q_q (\lambda, \mu, A, B) \) and have the form
\[
f_j(z) = z + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{k,j} z^k \quad (j = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, l).
\]
Then \( F \in Q_q (\lambda, \mu, A, B) \), where
\[
F(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{l} c_j f_j(z) \quad \text{with} \quad \sum_{j=1}^{l} c_j = 1.
\]

Proof. By the virtue of Theorem 2.1, one can write
\[
\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\left\{ [n, q] \left( 1 - B \right) - 1 + A \right\}}{A - B} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} a_{n,j} < 1.
\]
Therefore, we obtain
\[
F(z) = \sum_{j=2}^{l} c_j \left( z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n,j} z^n \right) = z + \sum_{j=2}^{l} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_j a_{n,j} z^n = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{j=2}^{l} c_j a_{n,j} \right) z^n.
\]
However,
\[
\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\left\{ [n, q] \left( 1 - B \right) - 1 + A \right\}}{A - B} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} \left( \sum_{j=2}^{l} c_j a_{n,j} \right) = \sum_{j=2}^{l} \left\{ \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\left\{ [n, q] \left( 1 - B \right) - 1 + A \right\}}{A - B} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} a_{n,j} \right\} c_j \leq 1,
\]
then \( F \in Q_q (\lambda, \mu, A, B) \). Hence the proof is completed. \( \square \)
Theorem 2.4. If \( f \) and \( g \) belong to \( Q_q(\lambda, \mu, A, B) \), then their weighted mean \( h_j \) \((j \in \mathbb{N})\) is also in \( Q_q(\lambda, \mu, A, B) \), where \( h_j \) is defined by
\[
h_j(z) = \frac{(1 - j)f(z) + (1 + j)g(z)}{2}. \tag{2.3}
\]

**Proof.** From (2.3), we can write
\[
h_j(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1 - j)a_n + (1 + j)b_n \right] \right\} z^n.
\]
To prove \( h_j(z) \in Q_q(\lambda, \mu, A, B) \), we need to show that
\[
\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{[n, q](1 - B) - 1 + A}{A - B} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1 - j)a_n + (1 + j)b_n \right] \right\} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} \right\} < 1.
\]
For this, consider
\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} & \left\{ \frac{[n, q](1 - B) - 1 + A}{A - B} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1 - j)a_n + (1 + j)b_n \right] \right\} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} \right\} \\
= & \frac{1 - j}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{[n, q](1 - B) - 1 + A}{A - B} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} a_n \\
+ & \frac{1 + j}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{[n, q](1 - B) - 1 + A}{A - B} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} b_n \\
< & \frac{1 - j}{2} + \frac{1 + j}{2} = 1,
\end{align*}
\]
where we have used the inequality (2.1). Hence the result follows.

Theorem 2.5. Let \( f_j \) with \( j = 1, 2, \ldots, \alpha \) \((\alpha \in \mathbb{N})\) belong to the class \( Q_q(\lambda, \mu, A, B) \). Then the arithmetic mean \( h \) of \( f_j \) given by
\[
h(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} f_j(z) \tag{2.4}
\]
also belongs to the class \( Q_q(\lambda, \mu, A, B) \).

**Proof.** From (2.4), we can write
\[
h(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} \left( z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n,j} z^n \right) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} a_{n,j} \right) z^n. \tag{2.5}
\]
Since \( f_j \in Q_q(\lambda, \mu, A, B) \), for every \( j = 1, 2, \ldots, \alpha \), by means of (2.5) and (2.1), we have
\[
\begin{align*}
\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} & \left\{ \frac{[n, q](1 - B) - 1 + A}{A - B} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} a_{n,j} \right) \right\} \\
= & \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} \left\{ \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{[n, q](1 - B) - 1 + A}{A - B} \frac{[\mu, q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda, q]_{n-1}} a_{n,j} \right\} \\
\leq & \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} (A - B) = A - B,
\end{align*}
\]
and this completes the proof.
Theorem 2.6. Let \( f \in Q_q(\lambda, \mu, A, B) \). Then \( f \in S^*(\gamma) \), for \( |z| < r_1 \), where
\[
r_1 = \left( \frac{(1 - \gamma) \{[n, q] (1 - B) - 1 + A\} \frac{[\mu q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda q]_{n-1}}}{(n - \gamma) (A - B)} \right)^{1/n-1}.
\]

Proof. Let \( f \in Q_q(\lambda, \mu, A, B) \). To prove \( f \in S^*(\gamma) \), we only need to show that
\[
\left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right| < 1.
\]
By using (1.1) along with some simple computations we have
\[
\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n - \gamma}{1 - \gamma} \right) |a_n| |z|^{n-1} < 1.
\]
(2.6)

Since \( f \in Q_q(\lambda, \mu, A, B) \), from (2.1), we can easily obtain
\[
\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\{[n, q] (1 - B) - 1 + A\} \frac{[\mu q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda q]_{n-1}} |a_n|}{A - B} < 1.
\]
(2.7)

Now, the inequality (2.6) is true, if the following inequality
\[
\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n - \gamma}{1 - \gamma} \right) |a_n| |z|^{n-1} < \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\{[n, q] (1 - B) - 1 + A\} \frac{[\mu q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda q]_{n-1}} |a_n|}{A - B}
\]
holds, which implies that
\[
|z|^{n-1} < \frac{(1 - \gamma) \{[n, q] (1 - B) - 1 + A\} \frac{[\mu q]_{n-1}}{[1 + \lambda q]_{n-1}}}{(A - B) (n - \gamma)},
\]
and thus we get the required result. \( \square \)

Theorem 2.7. Let \(-1 \leq B_2 \leq B_1 < A_1 \leq A_2 \leq 1 \) and \( I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z) \neq 0 \) in \( E \). If
\[
\frac{([\lambda + 1, q]) I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z)}{q^\lambda I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z)} - \frac{[\lambda, q]}{q^\lambda} < \frac{1 + A_1 z}{1 + B_1 z}.
\]
Then \( f \in Q_q(\lambda + 1, \mu, A_2, B_2) \).

Proof. Since \( I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z) \neq 0 \) in \( E \), we define the function \( p(z) \) by
\[
z \partial_q \left( \frac{I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z)}{I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z)} \right) = p(z).
\]
(2.8)

By virtue of (1.6), we obtain
\[
\frac{([\lambda + 1, q]) I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z)}{q^\lambda I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z)} - \frac{[\lambda, q]}{q^\lambda} = p(z).
\]
Therefore, from (2.8), we have
\[
z \partial_q \left( \frac{I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z)}{I_{\lambda+1, \mu}^q f(z)} \right) = p(z) \times \frac{1 + A_1 z}{1 + B_1 z},
\]
by Lemma 1.2, we deduce that \( f \in Q_q(\lambda + 1, \mu, A_2, B_2) \). \( \square \)

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