

On Sufficient Conditions for Starlikeness

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AMS Mathematics Subject Classification (2000): 30C45

Abstract. In this paper, we give some sufficient conditions for analytic functions defined on $|z| < 1$ to have positive real part and in general to satisfy the subordination $p(z) \prec q(z)$. Also some applications of these results are discussed.

Keywords: Starlikeness; Caratheodory function; Differential subordination.

1. Introduction

Let \mathcal{A}_0 be the class of all functions $f(z) = z + a_2z^2 + a_3z^3 + \dots$ which are analytic in $\Delta = \{z; |z| < 1\}$. Let \mathcal{A} be the class of all functions $p(z) = 1 + p_1z + p_2z^2 + \dots$ which are analytic in Δ . The class \mathcal{P} of Caratheodory functions consists of functions $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ having positive real part. Recently Nunokawa *et. al.* [2] gave some sufficient conditions for analytic functions in Δ to have positive real part. In this paper, we generalized the results by finding some conditions on $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ and $w(z)$ such that each of the following differential subordination implies $p(z) \in \mathcal{P}$:

- $\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{p(z)} + \delta zp'(z) \prec w(z)$,
- $\alpha p(z)^2 + \delta zp(z)p'(z) \prec w(z)$,
- $\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{p(z)} + \delta \frac{zp'(z)}{p(z)} \prec w(z)$,
- $\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{p(z)} + \delta \frac{zp'(z)}{p^2(z)} \prec w(z)$.

Note that the conclusion $p(z) \in \mathcal{P}$ can be written as $p(z) \prec (1+z)/(1-z)$. In this paper, we find sufficient conditions for the subordination $p(z) \prec q(z)$ to hold.

Received March 17, 2003, Accepted November 4, 2004.

Our results include the results obtained by Nunokawa et. al.[2]. We also give some application of our results to obtain sufficient conditions for starlikeness. We need the following result of Miller and Mocanu[1] to prove our main result:

Theorem A. Let $q(z)$ be univalent in the unit disk Δ and θ and ϕ be analytic in a domain D containing $q(\Delta)$ with $\phi(w) \neq 0$ when $w \in q(\Delta)$. Set $Q(z) = zq'(z)\phi(q(z))$, $h(z) = \theta(q(z)) + Q(z)$. Suppose that

(1) $Q(z)$ is starlike univalent in Δ , and

(2) $\operatorname{Re} \frac{zh'(z)}{Q(z)} > 0$ for $z \in \Delta$.

If $q(z)$ is analytic in Δ with $p(0) = q(0)$, $p(D) \in D$ and $\theta(p(z)) + zp'(z)\phi(p(z)) \prec \theta(q(z)) + zq'(z)\phi(q(z))$, then $p(z) \prec q(z)$ and $q(z)$ is the best dominant.

2. Caratheodory Functions

We begin with the following:

Theorem 2.1. Let α, β, γ and δ be complex numbers, $\delta \neq 0$. Let $0 \neq q(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ be univalent in Δ and satisfy the following conditions for $z \in \Delta$:

(1) $zq'(z)$ is starlike,

(2) $\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\delta} + \frac{2\beta}{\delta}q(z) - \frac{\gamma}{\delta q(z)^2} + \left(1 + \frac{zq''(z)}{q'(z)}\right) \right\} > 0$.

If $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies

$$\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{p(z)} + \delta zp'(z) \prec \alpha q(z) + \beta q(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{q(z)} + \delta zq'(z),$$

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

Proof. Let $\theta(w) = \alpha w + \beta w^2 + \frac{\gamma}{w}$ and $\phi(w) = \delta$. Then $\phi(w) \neq 0$ and $\theta(w), \phi(w)$ are analytic in $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$. Let the function $Q(z)$ and $h(z)$ be defined by

$$Q(z) = zq'(z)\phi(q(z)) = \delta zq'(z),$$

$$h(z) = \theta(q(z)) + Q(z) = \alpha q(z) + \beta q(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{q(z)} + \delta zq'(z).$$

Clearly $Q(z)$ is starlike and

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{zh'(z)}{Q(z)} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\delta} + \frac{2\beta}{\delta}q(z) - \frac{\gamma}{\delta q(z)^2} + \left(1 + \frac{zq''(z)}{q'(z)}\right) \right\} > 0.$$

The differential subordination

$$\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{p(z)} + \delta zp'(z) \prec \alpha q(z) + \beta q(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{q(z)} + \delta zq'(z)$$

becomes

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

The result follows by an application of Theorem A. ■

By taking α, β, γ and δ to be real, we have the following result:

Corollary 2.2. *Let α, γ and δ be positive numbers. If $0 \neq p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ and*

$$\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{q(z)} + \delta zp'(z) \prec \alpha \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^2 + \gamma \left(\frac{1-z}{1+z} \right) + \frac{2\delta z}{(1-z)^2},$$

then $\operatorname{Re} p(z) > 0$.

Proof. This result follows from Theorem 2.1 by taking $q(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$. Then the function $Q(z) = 2\delta z/(1-z)^2$ is clearly starlike. Since

$$\frac{\alpha}{\delta} + \frac{2\beta}{\delta}q(z) - \frac{\gamma}{\delta q(z)^2} + \frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{\alpha}{\delta} + \frac{2\beta}{\delta} \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right) - \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \left(\frac{1-z}{1+z} \right)^2 + \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

we have, with $z = e^{i\theta}$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\delta} + \frac{2\beta}{\delta}q(z) - \frac{\gamma}{\delta q(z)^2} + \frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} \right\} = \frac{\alpha}{\delta} + \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \geq 0.$$

■

Let $\gamma = 0$ and $q(z)$ be the function defined by

$$q(z) = \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz}, \quad -1 < B < A \leq 1.$$

Then we have

$$zq'(z) = \frac{(A - B)z}{(1 + Bz)^2}$$

Let $g(z) = zq'(z)$. Then

$$\frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{1 - Bz}{1 + Bz}.$$

If $z = re^{i\theta}$, we have

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{1 - B^2r^2}{1 + B^2r^2 + 2Br \cos \theta} \geq 0.$$

Hence $zq'(z)$ is starlike in Δ . Also it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\alpha}{\delta} + \frac{2\beta}{\delta}q(z) + \left(1 + \frac{zq''(z)}{q'(z)} \right) &= \frac{[1 + (\alpha + 2\beta)/\delta] + [2\beta A/\delta - (1 - \alpha/\delta)B]z}{1 + Bz} \\ &= \frac{u + vz}{1 + Bz}, \end{aligned}$$

where $u = 1 + (\alpha + 2\beta)/\delta$ and $v = 2\beta A/\delta - (1 - \alpha/\delta)B$. The function $w(z) = \frac{u+ vz}{1+Bz}$ maps Δ into the disk

$$\left| w - \frac{\bar{u} - B\bar{v}}{1 - B^2} \right| \leq \frac{|v - B\bar{u}|}{1 - B^2}.$$

Therefore

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\delta} + \frac{2\beta}{\delta} q(z) + \left(1 + \frac{z q''(z)}{q'(z)} \right) \right\} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\bar{u} - B\bar{v}) - |v - B\bar{u}|}{1 - B^2} \geq 0$$

provided

$$\operatorname{Re}(\bar{u} - B\bar{v}) \geq |v - B\bar{u}|$$

or

$$\operatorname{Re}(u - Bv) \geq |v - B\bar{u}|.$$

Hence we have the following result:

Corollary 2.3. *Let $-1 < B < A \leq 1$. Let α, β and δ satisfy $\operatorname{Re}(u - Bv) \geq |v - B\bar{u}|$ where $u = 1 + (\alpha + 2\beta)/\delta$ and $v = 2\beta A/\delta - (1 - \alpha/\delta)B$. If $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ and*

$$\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \delta z p'(z) \prec \alpha \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right)^2 + \delta \frac{(A - B)z}{(1 + Bz)^2},$$

then $p(z) \prec \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz}$.

By taking $\alpha = 0, A = 1, B = -1$ and β and δ to be real, then we have the following result of Nunokawa *et. al.*[2]:

Corollary 2.4. *Let $1 + 2\beta/\delta > 0$. If $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ and*

$$\beta p(z)^2 + \delta z p'(z) \prec \beta \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right)^2 + \frac{2\delta z}{(1 - z)^2},$$

then $\operatorname{Re} p(z) > 0$.

If $q(z)$ is a convex function that maps Δ onto a region in the right half plane, then the conditions of Theorem 2.1 are satisfied by $q(z)$ whenever $\alpha\delta > 0$, $\beta\delta > 0$, and $\gamma = 0$. By taking

$$q(z) = \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right)^\lambda, \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1,$$

we have the following:

Corollary 2.5. *Let $\alpha\delta, \beta\delta > 0$. If $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ and*

$$\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \delta z p'(z) \prec \alpha \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right)^\lambda + \beta \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right)^{2\lambda} + \frac{2\delta\lambda z}{1 - z^2} \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right)^\lambda,$$

then $|\text{Arg } p(z)| \leq \lambda\pi/2$.

Theorem 2.6. Let α and δ be complex numbers, $\delta \neq 0$. Let $q(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ be univalent in Δ and satisfy the following conditions for $z \in \Delta$:

- (1) Let $Q(z) = \delta zq(z)q'(z)$ be starlike,
- (2) $\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{2\alpha}{\delta} + zQ'(z)/Q(z) \right\} > 0$.

If $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies

$$\alpha p(z)^2 + \delta zp(z)p'(z) \prec \alpha q(z)^2 + \delta zq(z)q'(z),$$

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

The proof of this theorem is similar to that of Theorem 2.1 and therefore omitted.

Let $q(z)$ be the function

$$q(z) = \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad -1 < B < A \leq 1, \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1.$$

Then we have

$$zq(z)q'(z) = \frac{(A - B)z}{2(1 + Bz)^2}.$$

Let $Q(z) = zq(z)q'(z)$. Then

$$\frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{1 - Bz}{1 + Bz}.$$

If $z = re^{i\theta}$, we have

$$\text{Re} \frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{1 - B^2r^2}{1 + B^2r^2 + 2Br \cos \theta} \geq 0.$$

Hence $zq(z)q'(z)$ is starlike in Δ . Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2\alpha}{\delta} + \frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} &= \frac{(2\alpha/\delta + 1) + (2\alpha/\delta - 1)Bz}{1 + Bz} \\ &= \frac{u + vz}{1 + Bz}, \end{aligned}$$

where $u = (2\alpha/\delta + 1)$ and $v = (2\alpha/\delta - 1)B$. The function $w(z) = \frac{u+vz}{1+Bz}$ maps Δ into the disk

$$\left| w - \frac{\bar{u} - B\bar{v}}{1 - B^2} \right| \leq \frac{|v - B\bar{u}|}{1 - B^2}.$$

Therefore

$$\text{Re} \left[\frac{2\alpha}{\delta} + \frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} \right] = \frac{\text{Re}(\bar{u} - B\bar{v}) - |v - B\bar{u}|}{1 - B^2} \geq 0$$

provided that

$$\operatorname{Re}(\bar{u} - B\bar{v}) \geq |v - B\bar{u}|$$

or

$$\operatorname{Re}(u - Bv) \geq |v - B\bar{u}|.$$

Therefore we have the following result:

Corollary 2.7. Let $-1 < B < A \leq 1$. Let α, β and δ satisfy $\operatorname{Re}(u - Bv) \geq |v - B\bar{u}|$ where $u = (2\alpha/\delta + 1)$ and $v = (2\alpha/\delta - 1)B$. If $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ and

$$\alpha p(z)^2 + \delta z p(z) p'(z) \prec \alpha \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right) + \frac{\delta (A - B)z}{2(1 + Bz)^2},$$

then $p(z) \prec \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

By taking $A = 1, B = -1$ and α, β, δ to be real, we have the following result:

Corollary 2.8. If $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ and

$$\alpha p(z)^2 + \delta z p(z) p'(z) \prec \alpha \frac{1 + z}{1 - z} + \frac{\delta z}{(1 - z)^2},$$

then $p(z) \prec \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Theorem 2.9. Let α, β, γ and δ be complex numbers, $\delta \neq 0$. Let $0 \neq q(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ be univalent in Δ and satisfy the following conditions for $z \in \Delta$:

- (1) Let $Q(z) = \delta z q'(z)/q(z)$ be starlike,
- (2) $\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\delta} q(z) + \frac{2\beta}{\delta} q^2(z) - \frac{\gamma}{\delta q(z)} + zQ'(z)/Q(z) \right\} > 0$.

If $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies

$$\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{p(z)} + \delta \frac{z p'(z)}{p(z)} \prec \alpha q(z) + \beta q(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{q(z)} + \delta \frac{z q'(z)}{q(z)},$$

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

Proof. Let $\theta(w) = \alpha w + \beta w^2 + \frac{\gamma}{w}$ and $\phi(w) = \delta/w$. Then $\phi(w) \neq 0$ and $\theta(w), \phi(w)$ are analytic in $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$ which contains $q(\Delta)$. Let the function $Q(z)$ and $h(z)$ be defined by

$$Q(z) = z q'(z) \phi(q(z)) = \delta \frac{z q'(z)}{q(z)},$$

$$h(z) = \theta(q(z)) + Q(z) = \alpha q(z) + \beta q(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{q(z)} + \delta \frac{z q'(z)}{q(z)}.$$

Clearly $Q(z)$ is starlike and

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{zh'(z)}{Q(z)} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\delta}q(z) + \frac{2\beta}{\delta}q^2(z) - \frac{\gamma}{\delta q(z)} + \frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} \right\} > 0.$$

The differential subordination

$$\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{p(z)} + \delta \frac{zp'(z)}{p(z)} \prec \alpha q(z) + \beta q(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{q(z)} + \delta \frac{zq'(z)}{q(z)}$$

becomes

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

and the result follows, by using Theorem A. ■

Corollary 2.10. *Let β and δ be positive numbers. If $0 \neq p(z) \in \chi$ satisfies*

$$\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{p(z)} - \delta \frac{zp'(z)}{p(z)} \prec \alpha \frac{1+z}{1-z} + \beta \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^2 + \gamma \frac{1-z}{1+z} - \frac{2\delta z}{1-z^2}$$

then $\operatorname{Re} p(z) > 0$.

Proof. The result follows from Theorem 2.9 by taking $q(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$ and replacing δ by $-\delta$. Then the function $Q(z) = -2\delta z/1 - z^2$ is clearly starlike. Since

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\alpha}{\delta}q(z) - \frac{2\beta}{\delta}q^2(z) + \frac{\gamma}{\delta q(z)} + \frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} \\ &= -\frac{\alpha}{\delta} \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right) - \frac{2\beta}{\delta} \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \left(\frac{1-z}{1+z} \right) + \frac{1+z^2}{1-z^2}, \end{aligned}$$

we have, with $z = e^{i\theta}$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ -\frac{\alpha}{\delta}q(z) - \frac{2\beta}{\delta}q^2(z) + \frac{\gamma}{\delta q(z)} + zQ'(z)/Q(z) \right\} = \frac{2\beta}{\delta} \cot^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \geq 0. \quad \blacksquare$$

By taking $\alpha = 1, \beta = \gamma = 0$ and $\delta = -1$, then we have the following result of Nunokawa *et. al.*[2]:

Corollary 2.11. *If $0 \neq p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ and*

$$p(z) + \frac{zp'(z)}{p(z)} \prec \frac{1+4z+z^2}{1-z^2},$$

then $\operatorname{Re} p(z) > 0$.

Theorem 2.12. *Let α, β and δ be complex numbers, $\delta \neq 0$. Let $0 \neq q(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ be univalent in Δ and satisfy the following conditions for $z \in \Delta$:*

- (1) Let $Q(z) = \delta zq'(z)/q^2(z)$ be starlike,
 (2) $\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\delta} q^2(z) + \frac{2\beta}{\delta} q^3(z) - \frac{\gamma}{\delta} + zQ'(z)/Q(z) \right\} > 0$.

If $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies

$$\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{p(z)} + \delta \frac{zp'(z)}{p^2(z)} \prec \alpha q(z) + \beta q(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{q(z)} + \delta \frac{zq'(z)}{q^2(z)},$$

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

The proof of this theorem is similar to that of Theorem 2.9 and therefore it is omitted.

Corollary 2.13. Let α, γ and δ be positive numbers. If $0 \neq p(z) \in \chi$ satisfies

$$\alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \frac{\gamma}{p(z)} - \delta \frac{zp'(z)}{p^2(z)} \prec \alpha \frac{1+z}{1-z} + \beta \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^2 + \gamma \frac{1-z}{1+z} - \frac{2\delta z}{(1+z)^2},$$

then $\operatorname{Re} p(z) > 0$.

Proof. The result follows from the Theorem 2.12 by taking $q(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$ and replacing δ by $-\delta$. Then the function $Q(z) = -2\delta z/(1+z)^2$ is clearly starlike. Since

$$-\frac{\alpha}{\delta} q^2(z) - \frac{2\beta}{\delta} q^3(z) + \frac{\gamma}{\delta} + \frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} = -\frac{\alpha}{\delta} \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^2 - \frac{2\beta}{\delta} \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^3 + \frac{\gamma}{\delta} + \frac{1-z}{1+z}$$

we have, with $z = e^{i\theta}$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ -\frac{\alpha}{\delta} q^2(z) - \frac{2\beta}{\delta} q^3(z) + \frac{\gamma}{\delta} + \frac{zQ'(z)}{Q(z)} \right\} = \frac{\alpha}{\delta} \cot^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\gamma}{\delta} \geq 0.$$

■

By taking $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0$ in Theorem 2.12, we have the following:

Corollary 2.14. Let $q(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ be univalent in Δ , $q(z) \neq 0$. Let $zq'(z)/q(z)^2$ be starlike. If $p(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies

$$\frac{zp'(z)}{p(z)^2} \prec \frac{zq'(z)}{q(z)^2},$$

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

3. Starlikeness Criteria

In this section, we give application of our results for getting sufficient conditions for starlikeness. Let $-1 < B < A \leq 1$. The class $S^*[A, B]$ consists of functions $f \in \mathcal{A}_0$ satisfying

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz}, \quad z \in \Delta.$$

In particular $S^*[1, -1] = S^*$, the class of starlike functions. For the class $S^*[A, B]$, we have the following:

Theorem 3.1. *Let $-1 < B < A \leq 1$. Let α, β and δ satisfy $\operatorname{Re}(u - Bv) \geq |v - B\bar{u}|$ where $u = 1 + \alpha + 2\beta/\delta$ and $v = 2\beta A/\delta - (1 - \alpha)B$. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_0$ and*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left[\alpha + (\beta - \delta) \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \delta \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) \right] \\ & \prec \alpha \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right)^2 + \delta \frac{(A - B)z}{(1 + Bz)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

then $f(z) \in S^*[A, B]$.

Proof. Let $p(z) = \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$. Then a computation shows that

$$\frac{zp'(z)}{p(z)} + p(z) = 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}.$$

Therefore, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left[\alpha + (\beta - \delta) \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \delta \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) \right] \\ & = p(z) \left[\alpha + (\beta - \delta)p(z) + \delta \left(\frac{zp'(z)}{p(z)} + p(z) \right) \right] \\ & = \alpha p(z) + \beta p(z)^2 + \delta zp'(z) \\ & \prec \alpha \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right)^2 + \delta \frac{(A - B)z}{(1 + Bz)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Using Corollary 2.3, we have the result. ■

As a special case, we have the following:

Corollary 3.2. *Let $1 + 2\beta/\delta > 0$. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_0$ and*

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left[(\beta - \delta) \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \delta \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) \right] \prec \beta \left(\frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right)^2 + \frac{2\delta z}{(1 - z)^2},$$

then $f(z) \in S^*$.

The class $SS^*(\lambda)$ of strongly starlike functions of order λ consists of functions $f \in \mathcal{A}_0$ satisfying

$$\left| \operatorname{Arg} \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right) \right| \leq \frac{\lambda\pi}{2}.$$

Which is equivalent to the following:

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^\lambda, \quad z \in \Delta.$$

For this class, we have the following :

Theorem 3.3. Let $-1 < B < A \leq 1$. Let α, β and δ satisfy $\operatorname{Re}(u - Bv) \geq |v - B\bar{u}|$ where $u = (2\alpha/\delta + 1)$ and $v = (2\alpha/\delta - 1)B$. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_0$ and

$$\alpha \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right)^2 + \frac{\delta z}{2} \left[\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right)^2 \right]' \prec \alpha \frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} + \frac{\delta (A - B)z}{2(1 + Bz)^2},$$

then $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec \left(\frac{1 + Az}{1 + Bz} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

The result can be obtained by using Corollary 2.7, with

$$p(z) = zf'(z)/f(z).$$

As a special case, we have

Corollary 3.4. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_0$ and

$$\alpha \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right)^2 + \frac{\delta z}{2} \left[\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right)^2 \right]' \prec \alpha \frac{1+z}{1-z} + \frac{\delta z}{(1-z)^2},$$

then $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or equivalently $f(z)$ is strongly starlike of order $1/2$.

Using Corollary 2.10, with $p(z) = zf'(z)/f(z)$, we have the following result:

Theorem 3.5. Let β and δ be positive numbers. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_0$ satisfies

$$(\alpha + \delta) \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \beta \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right)^2 + \frac{\gamma f(z)}{zf'(z)} - \delta \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) \prec \alpha \frac{1+z}{1-z} + \beta \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^2 + \gamma \frac{1-z}{1+z} - \frac{2\delta z}{1-z^2},$$

then $f(z) \in S^*$.

Using Corollary 2.13, with $p(z) = zf'(z)/f(z)$, we have the following result:

Theorem 3.6. *Let α, γ and δ be positive numbers. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_0$ satisfies*

$$\alpha \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \beta \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right)^2 + \gamma \frac{f(z)}{zf'(z)} - \delta \frac{1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}}{\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}} < \alpha \frac{1+z}{1-z} + \beta \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right)^2 + \gamma \frac{1-z}{1+z} - \frac{2\delta z}{(1+z)^2} - \delta,$$

then $f(z) \in S^*$.

By taking $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 0$, we have the following result of Obradović and Tuneski[3]:

Corollary 3.7. *If $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_0$ satisfies*

$$\frac{1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}}{\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}} < 1 + \frac{2z}{(1+z)^2},$$

then $f(z) \in S^*$.

Using Corollary 2.2 , with $\alpha = \beta = 0$ and $p(z) = zf'(z)/f(z)$, we have the following result:

Theorem 3.8. *Let γ and δ be positive numbers. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}_0$ satisfies*

$$\frac{\gamma f(z)}{zf'(z)} + \frac{\delta zf'(z)}{f(z)} \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right) < \gamma \frac{1-z}{1+z} + \frac{2\delta z}{(1-z)^2},$$

then $f(z) \in S^*$.

References

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