

A Class of Univalent Biharmonic Mappings*

Jinjing Qiao¹, Chao Wang²

¹College of Mathematics and Computer Science, Hebei University, Baoding

²The Teacher Training School of Baoding, Baoding

Email: mathqiao@126.com, 3487170@qq.com

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Abstract: The main aim of this paper is to discuss univalent sense-preserving biharmonic mappings in the unit disk. As a generalization of starlike biharmonic mappings and convex biharmonic mappings, a family of univalent sense-preserving biharmonic mappings $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$ is given, and it is also given a sufficient condition for a biharmonic mapping in $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$ by using a coefficients inequality. Moreover, it is proved that this coefficients inequality is a characterization of biharmonic mappings in the subclass of $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$ that with negative coefficients.

Keywords: Univalent Biharmonic Mapping; Starlikeness; Convexity

单叶双调和映射类*

乔金静¹, 王超²

¹河北大学数学与计算机学院, 保定

²保定市教师进修学校, 保定

Email: mathqiao@126.com, 3487170@qq.com

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摘要: 本文主要研究单位圆盘上单叶保向的双调和映射。作为星形双调和映射和凸双调和映射的推广, 给出了一个单叶保向的双调和映射类 $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$, 利用系数不等式给出了双调和映射属于 $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$ 的一个充分条件, 且进一步证得此系数不等式是 $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$ 的具有负系数的子类的特征。

关键词: 单叶双调和映射; 星形性; 凸性

1. 引言

复平面内区域 D 上的四次连续可微函数 $F = u + iv$ 是双调和的当且仅当 ΔF 是调和的, 即 $\Delta(\Delta F) = 0$ 。单连通区域 D 上的双调和映射具有表达式

$$F = |z|^2 G + H,$$

其中 G 和 H 是 D 上的复值调和映射, 参考[1,2]。而且, G 和 H 可以表示为

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$$G = h_1 + \overline{g_1}, \quad H = h_2 + \overline{g_2},$$

这里, g_1, g_2, h_1 和 h_2 在 D 上解析, 参考[3,4]。如果对于 $z \in D \setminus \{0\}$, 有

$$J_F(z) = |F_z(z)|^2 - |\overline{F_z}(z)|^2 > 0$$

就称双调和映射 F 是保向的。在许多物理问题特别是在流体动力学和弹性问题中提出了双调和映射, 且它在工程学和生物学中有许多重要的应用, 参考[5-7]。这篇文章我们考虑单位圆盘 $U = \{z: |z| < 1\}$ 上的双调和映射。

对于解析函数, Goodman 首次考虑一致凸函数, 参考[8]。作为一直凸函数的推广, k_0 一致凸函数类由 Kanas 和 Wisniowska 给出定义(9)。随后, 他们讨论了 k_0 一致星形函数。在文[10]中, 作者给出了 β 阶 k_0 一致凸函数和 β 阶 k_0 一致星形函数。最近, 作者讨论了 k_0 一致凸函数的一个具有非负函数的子类 $\check{U}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$, 推广了一致凸函数的相关结果, 参考[11]。本文的主要目的是介绍双调和映射的一个子类 $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$, 把文[11]的结果推广到双调和映射的情形。

下面, 给出一些概念。

在文[2]中, 作者研究了线性复算子 $L(f)(z) = zf_z(z) - \overline{zf_z}(z)$ 的性质, 这里 $f \in C^1$ 。算子 L 保持调和性和双调和性, 且在星形性和凸性的定义中得到应用。

定义 1: 设 f 是单叶保向的调和映射, 满足 $f(0) = f_z(0) - 1 = 0$ 。如果对于 $z \neq 0$,

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{L(f)(z)}{f(z)} > \beta \quad (0 \leq \beta < 1),$$

那么就称 f 是 β 阶星形的, 记作 $f \in S_H(\beta)$ 。

定义 2: 设 f 是单叶保向的调和映射, 满足 $f(0) = f_z(0) - 1 = 0$, 且 $z \neq 0$ 时, $L(f)(z) \neq 0$ 。如果对于 $z \neq 0$,

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{L(f)(z)}{f(z)} > \beta \quad (0 \leq \beta < 1)$$

那么就称 f 是 β 阶凸的, 记作 $f \in K_H(\beta)$ 。

β 阶星形和 β 阶凸的调和映射的性质参见[12-14]。当 $\beta = 0$ 时, 我们得到了星形调和映射和凸调和映射。

定义 3: 设 F 是单叶保向的双调和映射, 满足 $F(0) = F_z(0) - 1 = 0$ 。如果对于 $z \neq 0$,

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{L(F)(z)}{F(z)} > k_0 \left| \frac{L(F)(z)}{F(z)} - 1 \right| + \beta, \quad k_0 \geq 0, 0 \leq \beta < 1 \quad (1)$$

那么就称 F 是 β 阶 k_0 一致星形的双调和映射。

在不等式(1)中, 令 $k_0 = 0$, 得到 β 阶星形双调和映射的定义式, 记这类双调和映射为 $S_{BH}(\beta)$ 。在定义 3 中, 当 F 是调和映射时, 得到 β 阶 k_0 一致星形调和映射, 此类映射记为 $S_H D(k_0, \beta)$ 。

定义 4: 设 F 是单叶保向的双调和映射, 满足 $F(0) = F_z(0) - 1 = 0$, 且 $z \neq 0$ 时, $L(F)(z) \neq 0$ 。如果对于 $z \neq 0$

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{L(L(F))(z)}{L(F)(z)} > k_0 \left| \frac{L(L(F))(z)}{L(F)(z)} - 1 \right| + \beta, \quad k_0 \geq 0, 0 \leq \beta < 1$$

那么就称 F 是 β 阶 k_0 一致凸的双调和映射。

设 $K_H D(k_0, \beta)$ 为 β 阶 k_0 一致凸的调和映射类。定义 3 和定义 4 是[15]中相应定义的推广。

下面我们给出一个双调和映射类, 从而把[11]中的解析函数类推广到双调和映射情形。

定义 5: 设

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= |z|^2 G(z) + H(z) = |z|^2 (h_1(z) + \overline{g_1(z)}) + (h_2(z) + \overline{g_2(z)}) \\ &= |z|^2 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{d_n} \overline{z}^n \right) + z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{b_n} \overline{z}^n \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

是单叶保向的双调和映射, 且设

$$\hat{F}(z) = \lambda\alpha L(L(F))(z) + (\lambda - \alpha - \lambda\alpha)L(F)(z) + (1 - \lambda + \alpha)F(z),$$

这里 $0 \leq \alpha \leq \lambda \leq 1$, $0 \leq \beta < 1$, $k_0 \geq 0$ 。如果 $z \neq 0$ 时, $\hat{F}(z) \neq 0$, 且有

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{L(\hat{F})(z)}{\hat{F}(z)} > k_0 \left| \frac{L(\hat{F})(z)}{\hat{F}(z)} - 1 \right| + \beta,$$

就称 F 属于双调和映射类 $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$ 。

直接计算得到

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}(z) &= |z|^2 \left(\lambda\alpha z^2 h_1''(z) + (\lambda - \alpha)zh_1'(z) + (1 - \lambda + \alpha)h_1(z) \right) \\ &\quad + |z|^2 \left(\frac{\lambda\alpha z^2 g_1''(z) - (\lambda - \alpha - 2\lambda\alpha)zg_1'(z)}{+(1 - \lambda + \alpha)g_1(z)} \right) \\ &\quad + \left(\lambda\alpha z^2 h_2''(z) + (\lambda - \alpha)zh_2'(z) + (1 - \lambda + \alpha)h_2(z) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda\alpha z^2 g_2''(z) - (\lambda - \alpha - 2\lambda\alpha)zg_2'(z) + (1 - \lambda + \alpha)g_2(z)}{+} \\ &= |z|^2 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1)c_n z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1)\overline{d_n} \overline{z}^n \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1)a_n z^n \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1)\overline{b_n} \overline{z}^n \end{aligned}$$

设 T_2 为单叶双调和映射的子类, T_2 中的元素

$$F(z) = |z|^2 G(z) + H(z) = |z|^2 (h_1(z) + \overline{g_1(z)}) + (h_2(z) + \overline{g_2(z)}) = z - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \overline{z}^n - |z|^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n z^n + |z|^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \overline{z}^n$$

满足 $a_n \geq 0, b_n \geq 0, c_n \geq 0, d_n \geq 0$ ($n \geq 2$), 且 $b_1 \geq 0, c_1 \geq 0, d_1 \geq 0$ 。 T_2 的子类

$$T_2^0 = \{F \in T_2 : c_1 = 0\}$$

设 S 是单叶函数类, S 中的元素具有形式 $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ 。 S 的子类

$$T_0 = \left\{ f \in S : f(z) = z - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n, a_n \geq 0 \right\}$$

2. 主要结果

这节我们给出双调和映射属于 $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$ 的充分条件及其子类 $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0) \cap T_2$ 的特征。

定理 1: 形如(2)的单叶保向的双调和映射 F 属于类 $U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$ 的充分条件是

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0 + 1) - (k_0 + \beta))((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1)|c_n| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0 + 1) + (k_0 + \beta))((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1)|d_n| \\ &+ \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n(k_0 + 1) - (k_0 + \beta))((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1)|a_n| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0 + 1) + (k_0 + \beta))((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1)|b_n| \leq 1 - \beta \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

反之, 如果 $F \in U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0) \cap T_2$, 其中 $\max \left\{ 0, \frac{\lambda - 1/2}{\lambda + 1} \right\} \leq \alpha \leq \lambda$, 那么(3)式成立。

证明: 设单叶保向的双调和映射 F 满足(3)。因为对于 $z \neq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| z \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) - (k_0+\beta))((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) |c_n| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) + (k_0+\beta))((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |d_n| \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) - (k_0+\beta))((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) |a_n| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) + (k_0+\beta))((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |b_n| \right] \right| \\ & \leq (1-\beta) |z| - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-\beta) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) |c_n| |z|^{n+2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-\beta) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |d_n| |z|^{n+2} \\ & \quad - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (1-\beta) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) |a_n| |z|^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-\beta) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |b_n| |z|^n \\ & \leq (1-\beta) \hat{F}(z) \end{aligned}$$

故 $z \neq 0$ 时, $\hat{F}(z) \neq 0$ 。

下面要证, 对于 $z \neq 0$,

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{L(\hat{F})(z)}{\hat{F}(z)} > k_0 \left| \frac{L(\hat{F})(z)}{\hat{F}(z)} - 1 \right| + \beta。$$

上述不等式等价于

$$\operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{L(\hat{F})(z)}{\hat{F}(z)} (1 + k_0 e^{i\theta}) - k_0 e^{i\theta} \right] > \beta \tag{4}$$

对于每个 $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ 都成立。

设 $\hat{G}(z) = L(\hat{F})(z)(1 + k_0 e^{i\theta}) - k_0 e^{i\theta} \hat{F}(z)$ 。从而(4)等价于

$$\left| \hat{G}(z) + (1-\beta)\hat{F}(z) \right| > \left| \hat{G}(z) - (1+\beta)\hat{F}(z) \right|。$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \hat{G}(z) + (1-\beta)\hat{F}(z) \right| = \left| L(\hat{F})(z) + k_0 e^{i\theta} (L(\hat{F})(z) - \hat{F}(z)) + (1-\beta)\hat{F}(z) \right| \\ & = \left| |z|^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1-\beta) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) c_n z^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-1+\beta) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) \bar{d}_n \bar{z}^n \right] \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+1-\beta) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) a_n z^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-1+\beta) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) \bar{b}_n \bar{z}^n \right. \\ & \quad \left. + |z|^2 k_0 e^{i\theta} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-1) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) c_n z^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) \bar{d}_n \bar{z}^n \right] \right. \\ & \quad \left. + k_0 e^{i\theta} \left[\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) a_n z^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) \bar{b}_n \bar{z}^n \right] \right| \\ & \geq (2-\beta) |z| - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) - (k_0+\beta) + 1) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) |c_n| |z|^{n+2} \\ & \quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) + (k_0+\beta) - 1) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |d_n| |z|^{n+2} \\ & \quad - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) - (k_0+\beta) + 1) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) |a_n| |z|^n \\ & \quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) + (k_0+\beta) - 1) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |b_n| |z|^n \end{aligned}$$

且有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \hat{G}(z) + (1-\beta)\hat{F}(z) \right| \\
 &= \left| L(\hat{F})(z) + k_0 e^{i\theta} (L(\hat{F})(z) - \hat{F}(z)) - (1+\beta)\hat{F}(z) \right| \\
 &= \left| z \right|^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-1-\beta)((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) c_n z^n \right. \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1+\beta)((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) \bar{d}_n \bar{z}^n \left. \right] + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1-\beta)((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) a_n z^n \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1+\beta)((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) \bar{b}_n \bar{z}^n + |z|^2 k_0 e^{i\theta} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-1)((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) c_n z^n \right. \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) \bar{d}_n \bar{z}^n \left. \right] + k_0 e^{i\theta} \left[\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1)((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) a_n z^n \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) \bar{b}_n \bar{z}^n \right] \\
 &\leq \beta |z| + \beta |c_1| |z|^3 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) - (k_0+\beta) - 1)((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) |c_n| |z|^{n+2} \\
 &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) + (k_0+\beta) + 1)((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |d_n| |z|^{n+2} \\
 &\quad + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) - (k_0+\beta) - 1)((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) |a_n| |z|^n \\
 &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0+1) + (k_0+\beta) + 1)((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |b_n| |z|^n
 \end{aligned}$$

利用(3), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \hat{G}(z) + (1-\beta)\hat{F}(z) \right| - \left| \hat{G}(z) - (1+\beta)\hat{F}(z) \right| \\
 &\geq (2-2\beta) |z| - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(n(k_0+1) - (k_0+\beta))((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) |c_n| |z|^{n+2} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(n(k_0+1) + (k_0+\beta))((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |d_n| |z|^{n+2} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2(n(k_0+1) - (k_0+\beta))((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) |a_n| |z|^n \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(n(k_0+1) + (k_0+\beta))((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |b_n| |z|^n \\
 &> 0
 \end{aligned}$$

这等价于

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{L(\hat{F})(z)}{\hat{F}(z)} > k_0 \left| \frac{L(\hat{F})(z)}{\hat{F}(z)} - 1 \right| + \beta$$

反之, 假设 $F \in U_{BH}(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0) \cap T_2$, 其中 $\max\left\{0, \frac{\lambda-1/2}{\lambda+1}\right\} \leq \alpha \leq \lambda$. 令 $z = r (r \in (0,1))$. 那么由(4)可得

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{L(\hat{F})(r) - \beta \hat{F}(r) + k_0 e^{i\theta} (L(\hat{F})(r) - \beta \hat{F}(r))}{\hat{F}(r)} = \frac{\operatorname{Re} A(r)}{C(r)} > 0 \tag{5}$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(r) &= 1 - \beta - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n-\beta) + k_0 e^{i\theta} (n-1)) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) c_n r^{n+1} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+\beta) + k_0 e^{i\theta} (n+1)) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) d_n r^{n+1} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} ((n-\beta) + k_0 e^{i\theta} (n-1)) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) a_n r^{n-1} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+\beta) + k_0 e^{i\theta} (n+1)) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) b_n r^{n-1} \\
 C(r) &= 1 - \beta - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) c_n r^{n+1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) d_n r^{n+1} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) a_n r^{n-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) b_n r^{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\operatorname{Re}(-e^{i\theta}) \geq -|e^{i\theta}| = -1$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{Re} A(r) \leq B(r) &= 1 - \beta - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n-\beta) - k_0 (n-1)) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) c_n r^{n+1} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+\beta) - k_0 (n+1)) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |d_n r^{n+1}| \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} ((n-\beta) - k_0 (n-1)) ((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1) a_n r^{n-1} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+\beta) - k_0 (n+1)) ((n+1)(\lambda\alpha n - \lambda + \alpha) + 1) |b_n r^{n-1}|
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由(5)可得

$$\frac{B(r)}{C(r)} > 0 \tag{6}$$

若(3)式不成立, 那么当 r 充分接近于 1 时, (6)式的分子 $B(r)$ 是负的. 从而存在 $z_0 = r_0 \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $\frac{B(r_0)}{C(r_0)} < 0$, 这与(6)式矛盾. 故不等式(3)成立. 定理证毕.

在定理 1 中取 $\lambda = 0, \alpha = 0$, 则对于调和映射 f , 有如下推论.

推论 1: 设 $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{b_n} \overline{z}^n$ 是单叶保向的调和映射, 且满足

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n(k_0 + 1) - (k_0 + \beta)) |a_n| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n(k_0 + 1) - (k_0 + \beta)) |b_n| < 1 - \beta, \tag{7}$$

则 $f \in S_H D(k_0, \beta)$.

反之, 如果 $f \in S_H D(k_0, \beta) \cap T_0$, 那么不等式(7)成立.

注 1: 在推论 1 中, 若 $f \in S$, 即 $b_n = 0 (n \geq 1)$, 可得[15, 定理 2.1]; 若令 $k_0 = 0$, 得到了 $S_H(\beta) \cap T_1$ 中元素的特征, 参考[12].

推论 2: 设 $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \overline{b_n} \overline{z}^n$ 是单叶保向的调和映射. 若 f 满足

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n(k_0 + 1) - (k_0 + \beta)) |a_n| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n(k_0 + 1) - (k_0 + \beta)) |b_n| < 1 - \beta \tag{8}$$

则 $f \in K_H D(k_0, \beta)$.

反之, 如果 $f \in K_H D(k_0, \beta) \cap T_0$, 那么(8)式成立.

注 2: 在推论 2 中, 设 $f \in S$, 则可得[15, 定理 2.2]。

推论 3: ([11, 定理 1]) 设 $f(z) = z - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in T_0$ 。如果

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n(k_0 + 1) - (k_0 + \beta))((n-1)(\lambda\alpha n + \lambda - \alpha) + 1)a_n \leq 1 - \beta$$

那么 $f \in U(\lambda, \alpha, \beta, k_0)$ 。

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