

基于 Salagean-q 微分算子 关于对称共轭点的倒单叶调和函数类

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摘要:基于 Salagean 微分算子与 q -微分理论,构建了复平面单位圆盘内的一类关于对称共轭点的新型倒结构单叶调和函数类,得到了该类函数的单叶保形条件及精确的系数估计,并推导出偏差定理与覆盖定理,进一步,给出了极值函数.研究证明,当参数取特定值时,所得结果可退化为经典的对称共轭点星象调和函数类的结论,推广了已有研究成果.该研究为调和映射的算子理论与对称共轭点的问题提供了新的研究思路.

关键词:对称共轭点;Salagean; q 微分算子;调和函数

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On reciprocal univalent harmonic functions with symmetric conjugate points based on Salagean- q differential operators

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Abstract: Based on the Salagean differential operator and q -differential theory, this paper constructed a new class of reciprocal univalent harmonic functions associated with symmetric conjugate points within the unit disk of the complex plane. The univalent conformal condition and precise coefficient estimates for this class of functions were obtained. Furthermore, distortion theorems and covering theorems were derived, the extremal function was provided. The research demonstrated that when the parameters took specific values, the results could be reduced to the conclusions of the classic class of starlike harmonic functions concerning symmetric conjugate points, thereby generalizing existing research findings. This study offered new research ideas for the operator theory of harmonic mappings concerning symmetric conjugate points.

Keywords: symmetric conjugate pointed; Salagean; q differential operator; harmonic function

1 引言

令 \mathbb{C} 表示复平面, A 表示在单位圆盘 $\mathbb{U} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$ 内解析的函数 h 的全体,且 h 具有形式为

$$h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k, \quad (1)$$

其中 a_n 为实数^[1].

1959年, Sakaguchi^[2]引入了关于对称点的星象函数类 S_s^* . 函数 $h \in S_s^*$ 当且仅当

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$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{zh'(z)}{h(z) - h(-z)} > 0, \quad h \in A.$$

1987 年,El-Ashwa 和 Thomas^[3]引入了关于共轭点的星象函数类 S_c^* 和关于对称共轭点的星象函数类 S_{cs}^* 如下:

$$h \in S_c^* \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re} \frac{zh'(z)}{h(z) + \overline{h(\bar{z})}} > 0 \text{ 及 } h \in S_{sc}^* \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re} \frac{zh'(z)}{h(z) - \overline{h(-\bar{z})}} > 0.$$

1908 年,Jackson^[4]定义了具有形式(1)的解析函数 h 的 q -微分算子如下(可详见文献[5-8]),

$$D_q h(z) = \begin{cases} \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{h(z) - h(qz)}{(1-q)z} & q \neq 1, z \neq 0, \\ h'(z), & q = 1, z \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中

$$D_q h(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [k]_q a_k z^{k-1}, \quad (3)$$

且

$$[k]_q = \frac{1 - q^k}{1 - q} = \begin{cases} \sum_{\ell=1}^k q^{k-\ell}, & q \neq 1, \\ k, & q = 1. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

由式(2),得

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} D_q h(z) = 1, \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} D_q h(z) = f'(z).$$

定义 S_H 为单位圆盘内满足条件 $f(0) = f_z(0) - 1 = 0$ 的调和单叶函数的全体. S_H 中的每个函数 f 都可表示为如下形式:

$$f(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)} \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}), \quad (5)$$

其中

$$h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k, g(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k z^k, |b_1| \in [0, 1), \quad (6)$$

在单位圆盘内解析.

函数 $f = h + \overline{g}$ 在单位圆盘 \mathbb{U} 内局部单叶及保形当且仅当 $|h'(z)| > |g'(z)| (z \in \mathbb{U})$.

1984 年,Clunie 和 Sheil-Small^[9]将解析函数的经典理论和思想应用于调和映射,引起了学术界对它的浓厚兴趣,取得许多重要成果^[10].

1983 年 Salagean^[11]引入微分算子 J^m . 2002 年 Jahangiri 等^[12]对于(5)给出的 $f = h + \overline{g}$,定义了 f 的修正 Salagean 算子如下

$$J^m f(z) = J^m h(z) + (-1)^m \overline{J^m g(z)},$$

其中

$$J^m h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k^m a_k z^k, J^m g(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^m b_k z^k.$$

将引入一类 Salagean- q 微分算子 $J_q^{\lambda, n}$ 定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} J_q^{\lambda, 0} h(z) &= h(z), \\ J_q^{\lambda, 1} h(z) &= \lambda z D_q h(z) + (1 - \lambda) zh'(z), \\ J_q^{\lambda, n} h(z) &= J_q^{\lambda, 1} (J_q^{\lambda, n-1} h(z)). \end{aligned}$$

若 $h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k$, 则 $J_q^{\lambda, n} h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^n a_k z^k$.

综上, 本文将进一步研究一类调和函数 $f = h + \bar{g}$ 的 Salagean- q 微分算子 $J_q^{\lambda, n}$ 如下:

$$J_q^{\lambda, n} f(z) = J_q^{\lambda, n} h(z) + (-1)^n \overline{J_q^{\lambda, n} g(z)}, \quad (7)$$

其中

$$J_q^{\lambda, n} h(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^n a_k z^k, J_q^{\lambda, n} g(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^n b_k z^k. \quad (8)$$

近年来, 作者和所在复分析研究团队对关于对称共轭点的星象函数类进行了研究. 受以上启发, 引入单叶调和函数类 S_H 的子类如下:

定义 1 设函数 $f = h + \bar{g} \in S_H$ 具有式(5)形式, 调和函数 f 属于单叶调和倒结构函数类 $HRQ_{sc}^{n, q}(\lambda, \alpha)$ 当且仅当

$$Re \frac{J_q^{\lambda, n}(f(z)) - \overline{f(-\bar{z})}}{J_q^{\lambda, n+1}(f(z))} > \alpha \quad (0 \leq \alpha < 1). \quad (9)$$

特别地, 当 $n = 0, \lambda = 1$ 时, $HRQ_{sc}^{n, q}(\lambda, \alpha) = HRQ_{sc}^{0, q}(1, \alpha)$ 是关于对称共轭点的倒星象函数类^[13-14].

研究该函数类的单叶保形条件, 系数条件, 偏差定理, 覆盖定理及极值函数, 所得结果推广文献[13]和文献[14]中的相关结论.

2 主要结果

首先, 得到了本文中定义的函数类 $HRQ_{sc}^{n, q}(\lambda, \alpha)$ 的系数估计.

定理 1 令 $f = h + \bar{g}$, 其中 h 和 g 具有式(6)形式. 如果满足

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)n + 1 (|a_k| + |b_k|) \leq (2 - \alpha), \quad (10)$$

其中 $a_1 = 1, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, 且 $0 \leq \alpha < 1$, 则调和函数 f 在单位圆盘 \mathbb{U} 内保形单叶且 $f \in HRQ_{sc}^{n, q}(\lambda, \alpha)$.

证明: 如果 $z_1 \neq z_2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{f(z_1) - f(z_2)}{h(z_1) - h(z_2)} \right| &\geq 1 - \left| \frac{g(z_1) - g(z_2)}{h(z_1) - h(z_2)} \right| = 1 - \left| \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k (z_1^k - z_2^k)}{(z_1 - z_2) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k (z_1^k - z_2^k)} \right| > \\ &1 - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k |b_k|}{1 - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k |a_k|} \geq 1 - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} |b_k|}{2 - \alpha - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} |a_k|} = \\ &\frac{2 - \alpha - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} |a_k| - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} |b_k|}{2 - \alpha - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} |a_k|} \geq 0. \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

从而得证调和函数 f 是单叶的. 同时 f 在 \mathbb{U} 中是保形的, 这是因为

$$\begin{aligned} |h'(z)| &\geq 1 - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k |a_k| |z|^{k-1} > 1 - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k |a_k| \geq \left(1 - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)n + 1}{2 - \alpha} |a_k|\right) \geq \\ &\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)n + 1}{2 - \alpha} |b_k|\right) \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k |b_k| |z|^{k-1} \geq |g'(z)|. \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

由定义 1,

$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{J_q^{\lambda,n}(f(z) - \bar{f}(-\bar{z}))}{J_q^{\lambda,n+1}(f(z))}\right\} = \operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{J_q^{\lambda,n}(h(z) - \bar{h}(-\bar{z})) + (-1)^n \overline{J_q^{\lambda,n}(g(z) - \bar{g}(-\bar{z}))}}{J_q^{\lambda,n+1}h(z) + (-1)^{n+1} \overline{J_q^{\lambda,n+1}g(z)}}\right\} > \alpha. \quad (13)$$

利用 $\operatorname{Re}(w) > \alpha$ 当且仅当 $|1 - \alpha + w| \geq |1 + \alpha - w|$ 这个事实,只需证明

$$\left|1 - \alpha + \frac{J_q^{\lambda,n}(f(z) - \bar{f}(-\bar{z}))}{2J_q^{\lambda,n+1}(f(z))}\right| - \left|1 + \alpha - \frac{J_q^{\lambda,n}(f(z) - \bar{f}(-\bar{z}))}{2J_q^{\lambda,n+1}(f(z))}\right| \geq 0, \quad (14)$$

即

$$|2(1 - \alpha)J_q^{\lambda,n+1}(f(z)) + J_q^{\lambda,n}(f(z) - \bar{f}(-\bar{z}))| - |2(1 + \alpha)J_q^{\lambda,n+1}(f(z)) - J_q^{\lambda,n}(f(z) - \bar{f}(-\bar{z}))| \geq 0. \quad (15)$$

代入(15)式中的 $D_q^{n+1}(f(z)), D_q^n(f(z) - \bar{f}(-\bar{z}))$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| (1 - \alpha)(J_q^{\lambda,n+1}h(z) + \overline{J_q^{\lambda,n+1}g(z)}) + \left[J_q^{\lambda,n}\left(\frac{h(z) - \bar{h}(-\bar{z})}{2}\right) + J_q^{\lambda,n}\left(\frac{g(z) - \bar{g}(-\bar{z})}{2}\right) \right] \right| - \\ & \left| (1 + \alpha)(J_q^{\lambda,n+1}h(z) + \overline{J_q^{\lambda,n+1}g(z)}) - \left[J_q^{\lambda,n}\left(\frac{h(z) - \bar{h}(-\bar{z})}{2}\right) + J_q^{\lambda,n}\left(\frac{g(z) - \bar{g}(-\bar{z})}{2}\right) \right] \right| = \\ & \left| (2 - \alpha)z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[(1 - \alpha)M_q^\lambda + \frac{1 + (-1)^{k+1}}{2} \right] M_q^{\lambda,n} a_k z^k + (-1)^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[(1 - \alpha)M_q^\lambda - \frac{1 + (-1)^k + 1}{2} \right] M_q^{\lambda,n} b_k z^k \right| - \\ & \left| \alpha z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[(1 + \alpha)M_q^\lambda - \frac{1 + (-1)^{k+1}}{2} \right] M_q^{\lambda,n} a_k z^k + (-1)^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[(1 + \alpha)M_q^\lambda + \frac{1 + (-1)^{k+1}}{2} \right] M_q^{\lambda,n} b_k z^k \right| \geq \\ & (2 - \alpha)|z| - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[(1 - \alpha)M_q^\lambda + \frac{1 + (-1)^{k+1}}{2} \right] M_q^{\lambda,n} |a_k| |z|^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[(1 - \alpha)M_q^\lambda - \frac{1 + (-1)^k + 1}{2} \right] M_q^{\lambda,n} |b_k| |z|^k - \\ & \alpha|z| - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[(1 + \alpha)M_q^\lambda - \frac{1 + (-1)^{k+1}}{2} \right] M_q^{\lambda,n} |a_k| |z|^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[(1 + \alpha)M_q^\lambda + \frac{1 + (-1)^{k+1}}{2} \right] M_q^{\lambda,n} |b_k| |z|^k = \\ & (2 - \alpha)|z| - \alpha|z| - 2 \left[\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} M_q^{\lambda,n+1} |a_k| |z|^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} M_q^{\lambda,n+1} |b_k| |z|^k \right] = \\ & 2(2 - \alpha)|z| - 2 \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} M_q^{\lambda,n+1} (|a_k| + |b_k|) |z|^k \right] > \\ & 2(2 - \alpha)|z| \left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{M_q^{\lambda,n+1}}{(2 - \alpha)} (|a_k| + |b_k|) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中 $M_q^{\lambda,n} = (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^n$, 特别地, $M_q^\lambda = M_q^{\lambda,1} = \lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k$.

由条件(10)可知,最后一个表达式是非负的,从而定理 1 得证.

令调和函数

$$f_n(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}} x_k z^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}} y_k \bar{z}^k, \quad (17)$$

其中 $n \in \mathbb{N}_0, 0 \leq \alpha < 1$, 且 $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |x_k| + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |y_k| = \frac{1 - \alpha}{2 - \alpha}$, 则表明式(10)给出的系数界是精确的. 因为具有形式

(17)的函数满足

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}}{2 - \alpha} |a_k| + \frac{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}}{2 - \alpha} |b_k| \right] = \frac{1}{2 - \alpha} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |x_k| + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |y_k| = 1. \quad (18)$$

下面的定理给出了 $HRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$ 中函数的偏差估计,从而进一步得到了该函数类的覆盖结果.

定理 2 令 $f = h + \bar{g}$, 其中 h 和 g 具有式(6)形式. 若 $f \in HRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$, 对于 $|z| = r < 1$, 有

$$(1 - |b_1|)r - (1 - \alpha - |b_1|)r^2 \leq |J_q^{n+1,\lambda} f(z)| \leq (1 + |b_1|)r + (1 - \alpha - |b_1|)r^2. \tag{19}$$

证明: 若 $f \in HRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$ 且 $|z| = r < 1$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} |J_q^{\lambda, n+1} f(z)| &= \left| z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} a_k z^k + (-1)^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} b_k \bar{z}^k \right| \leq \\ &(1 + |b_1|)r + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} (|a_k| + |b_k|) r^k \leq \\ &(1 + |b_1|)r + r^2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} (|a_k| + |b_k|) \leq \\ &(1 + |b_1|)r + (1 - \alpha - |b_1|)r^2. \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} |J_q^{\lambda, n+1} f(z)| &= \left| z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} a_k z^k + (-1)^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} b_k \bar{z}^k \right| \geq \\ &(1 - |b_1|)r - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} (|a_k| + |b_k|) r^k \geq \\ &(1 - |b_1|)r - r^2 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1} (|a_k| + |b_k|) \geq \\ &(1 - |b_1|)r - (1 - \alpha - |b_1|)r^2. \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

令

$$f(z) = z + \frac{1 - \alpha}{(2 - (1 - q)\lambda)^{n+1}} z^2 - \overline{\left(-|b_1|z + \frac{|b_1|}{(2 - (1 - q)\lambda)^{n+1}} z^2 \right)} \tag{22}$$

或

$$f(z) = z + \frac{1 - \alpha}{(2 - (1 - q)\lambda)^{n+1}} z^2 - \left(|b_1|z - \frac{|b_1|}{(2 - (1 - q)\lambda)^{n+1}} z^2 \right), \tag{23}$$

则定理 2 给出的界是精确的.

定理 3 令 $f \in HRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$, 则对于 $|z| = r < 1$ 有

$$(1 - |b_1|)r - \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(2 - \lambda(1 - q))^{n+1}} \left(1 - \frac{1 + |b_1|}{2 - \alpha} \right) r^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq (1 + |b_1|)r + \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(2 - \lambda(1 - q))^{n+1}} \left(1 - \frac{1 + |b_1|}{2 - \alpha} \right) r^2. \tag{24}$$

证明: 令 $f \in HRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$, 则根据定理 1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)| &\leq (1 + |b_1|)r + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (|a_k| + |b_k|) r^k \leq (1 + |b_1|)r + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (|a_k| + |b_k|) r^2 \leq \\ &(1 + |b_1|)r + \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(2 - \lambda(1 - q))^{n+1}} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}}{(2 - \alpha)} (|a_k| + |b_k|) r^2 \leq \\ &(1 + |b_1|)r + \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(2 - \lambda(1 - q))^{n+1}} \left(1 - \frac{1 + |b_1|}{2 - \alpha} \right) r^2. \end{aligned}$$

只证明了右边不等式. 左边不等式的证明与此类似, 从而此处省略.

下面的覆盖结果是由定理 3 中的右边不等式推导出来的.

推论 1 令 $f = h + \bar{g}$, 其中 h 和 g 具有式(6)形式. 若 $f \in HRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$, 有

$$f(U) \subset \left\{ w: |w| < (1 + |b_1|) + \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(2 - \lambda(1 - q))^{n+1}} \left(1 - \frac{1 + |b_1|}{2 - \alpha} \right) \right\}. \tag{25}$$

注 1 当 $n = 0, \lambda = 1$ 时,得到文献[13-14]中调和函数类 $HRQ_{sc}^{0,q}(1, \alpha)$ 的覆盖定理.

下面将获得函数类 $HRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$ 的极值点.令 $HRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$ 的极值点闭合凸集合用 $clcoHRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$ 表示,则有如下结论.

定理 4 令 $f = h + \bar{g}$, h 和 g 由式(6)给出. $f \in HRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$ 当且仅当

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (X_k h_k(z) + Y_k g_{n_k}(z)), \tag{26}$$

其中

$$h_1(z) = z, h_k(z) = z^\beta - \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}} z^k (k = 2, 3, \dots), \tag{27}$$

$$g_{n_k}(z) = z + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}} \bar{z}^k (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots), \tag{28}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (X_k + Y_k) = 1, X_k \geq 0, Y_k \geq 0. \tag{29}$$

特别地, $\{h_k\}$ 和 $\{g_{n_k}\}$ 为函数类 $HRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$ 的极值函数.

证明:对于函数 $f = h + \bar{g}$, h 和 g 由式(6)给出,有

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (X_k h_k(z) + Y_k g_{n_k}(z)) = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (X_k + Y_k)z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}} X_k z^k + (-1)^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2 - \alpha)}{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}} Y_k \bar{z}^k. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}}{(2 - \alpha)} |a_k| + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}}{(2 - \alpha)} |b_k| = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} X_k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} Y_k = 1 - X_1 \leq 1. \tag{30}$$

因此函数 f 属于 $clcoHRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$.

反过来,假设 f 属于 $clcoHRQ_{sc}^{n,q}(\lambda, \alpha)$. 设

$$\begin{aligned} X_k &= \frac{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}}{(2 - \alpha)} |a_k|, \quad 0 \leq X_k \leq 1 \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots), \\ Y_k &= \frac{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}}{(2 - \alpha)} |b_k|, \quad 0 \leq Y_k \leq 1 \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

及 $X_1 = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} X_k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} Y_k$.

因此,函数 f 可以表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |a_k| z^k + (-1)^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k| \bar{z}^k = \\ &= z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(2 - \alpha) X_k}{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}} z^k + (-1)^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2 - \alpha) Y_k}{(\lambda [k]_q + (1 - \lambda)k)^{n+1}} \bar{z}^k = \\ &= z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (h_k(z) - z) X_k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (g_{n_k}(z) - z) Y_k = \\ &= \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} h_k(z) X_k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g_{n_k}(z) Y_k + z(1 - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} X_k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} Y_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (h_k(z) X_k + g_{n_k}(z) Y_k). \end{aligned}$$

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