Filomat 29:2 (2015), 351–360
DOI 10.2298/FIL1502351S

Published by Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics,
University of Niš, Serbia
Available at: `http://www.pmf.ni.ac.rs/filomat`

Coefficient Estimates for Certain Subclasses of Analytic and Bi-univalent Functions

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Abstract. For $\lambda \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \alpha < 1 < \beta$, we denote by $\mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$ the class of normalized analytic functions satisfying the two sided-inequality

$$\alpha < \Re\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \lambda\frac{z^2 f''(z)}{f(z)}\right) < \beta \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}),$$

where $\mathbb{U}$ is the open unit disk. Let $\mathcal{K}_\Sigma(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$ be the class of bi-univalent functions such that f and its inverse f^{-1} both belong to the class $\mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$. In this paper, we establish bounds for the coefficients, and solve the Fekete-Szegő problem, for the class $\mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$. Furthermore, we obtain upper bounds for the first two Taylor-Maclaurin coefficients of the functions in the class $\mathcal{K}_\Sigma(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$.

1. Introduction

Let $\mathcal{A}$ denote the class of the functions of the form:

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

which are analytic in the open unit disk $\mathbb{U} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$, and let $\mathcal{S}$ be the class of functions in $\mathcal{A}$ which are univalent in $\mathbb{U}$.

It is well known that every function $f \in \mathcal{S}$ of the form (1.1) has an inverse f^{-1}, defined by

$$f^{-1}\big(f(z)\big) = z \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}),$$

and

$$f\big(f^{-1}(w)\big) = w \qquad \left(|w| < r;\ r \geq \frac{1}{4}\right),$$

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 30C45; Secondary 30C50.
Keywords. Univalent analytic function; Bi-univalent function; Coefficient bound.
Received: 20 October 2014; Accepted: 19 January 2015
Communicated by Miodrag Mateljević
Research supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 11371126) and Academy of Finland and National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 269260).

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where

$$f^{-1}(w) = w - a_2w^2 + \left(2a_2^2 - a_3\right)w^3 - \left(5a_2^2 - 5a_2a_3 + a_4\right)w^4 + \cdots . \tag{1.2}$$

A function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is bi-univalent in $\mathbb{U}$ if both f and f^{-1} are univalent in $\mathbb{U}$. Let Σ denote the class of bi-univalent functions defined in the open unit disk $\mathbb{U}$. Recently, the bounds of coefficients of analytic and bi-univalent functions have been studied by many authors. We refer the reader to [2, 3, 5, 12, 14–17, 19, 20] for recent investigations in this topic.

For two analytic functions f and g in $\mathbb{U}$, we say that f is subordinate to g in $\mathbb{U}$, and write $f \prec g$ $(z \in \mathbb{U})$, if

$$f(z) = g\big(\omega(z)\big) \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U})$$

for some analytic function $\omega(z)$ such that

$$\omega(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad |\omega(z)| < 1 \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

If g is univalent in $\mathbb{U}$, then the subordination $f \prec g$ is equivalent to

$$f(0) = g(0) \quad \text{and} \quad f(\mathbb{U}) \subset g(\mathbb{U}).$$

A function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is said to be starlike of order α $(0 \le \alpha < 1)$, if it satisfies the condition

$$\Re\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right) > \alpha \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

We denote $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha)$ by the class of starlike functions of order α. Also, we denote $\mathcal{M}(\beta)$ be the subclass of $\mathcal{A}$ consisting of functions $f(z)$ which satisfy the inequality

$$\Re\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right) < \beta \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}),$$

for some $\beta > 1$. Moreover, the subclass $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha, \beta) \subset \mathcal{A}$ consists of functions, which satisfy the following inequality

$$\alpha < \Re\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right) < \beta \qquad \big(0 \le \alpha < 1 < \beta;\ z \in \mathbb{U}\big).$$

We remark that the functions classes $\mathcal{M}(\beta)$ and $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha, \beta)$ were first investigated by Uralegaddi *et al.* [18] and Kuroki and Owa [11], respectively.

Next we consider the following two new subclasses of $\mathcal{A}$.

Definition 1.1. Let λ, α and β be real numbers such that $\lambda \ge 0$ and $0 \le \alpha < 1 < \beta$. A function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ belongs to the class $\mathcal{K}(\lambda; \alpha, \beta)$ if f satisfies the inequality:

$$\alpha < \Re\left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \lambda\frac{z^2f''(z)}{f(z)}\right) < \beta \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

Remark 1.2. If we set $\lambda = 0$ in Definition 1.1, then it reduces to the class $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha, \beta)$. It is clear that $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha, \beta) \subset \mathcal{S}^*(\alpha)$ and $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha, \beta) \subset \mathcal{M}(\beta)$.

Definition 1.3. Let $\lambda \ge 0$ and $0 \le \alpha < 1 < \beta$, we denote by $\mathcal{K}_\Sigma(\lambda; \alpha, \beta)$ the class of bi-univalent functions consisting of the functions in $\mathcal{A}$ such that

$$f \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda; \alpha, \beta) \qquad \text{and} \qquad f^{-1} \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda; \alpha, \beta),$$

where f^{-1} is the inverse function of f.

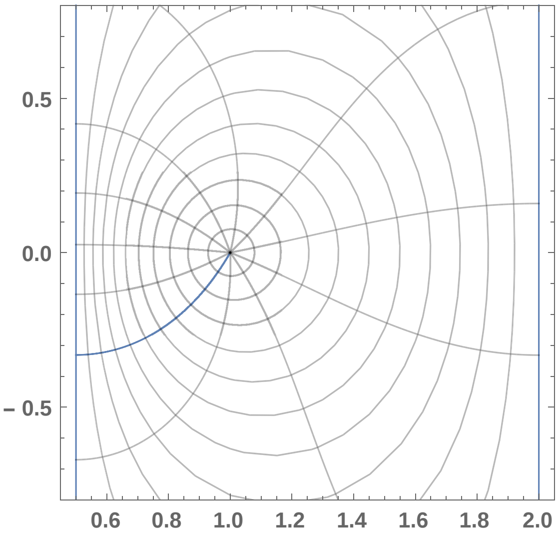

Figure 1: The image of $\mathbb{D}$ under the function $p(z)$ for $\alpha = 1/2$ and $\beta = 2$.

Remark 1.4. If $\lambda = 0$ in Definition 1.3, for simplicity, we write $\mathcal{S}^*_\Sigma(\alpha,\beta)$ instead of $\mathcal{K}_\Sigma(0;\alpha,\beta)$.

A classical theorem of Fekete and Szegő [7] states that for $f \in \mathcal{S}$ of the form (1.1), the functional $\left|a_3 - \lambda a_2^2\right|$ satisfies the inequality

$$\left|a_3 - \lambda a_2^2\right| \le \begin{cases} 3-4\lambda, & \lambda \le 0, \\ 1+2e^{-(2\lambda)/(1-\lambda)}, & 0 \le \lambda \le 1, \\ 4\lambda - 3, & \lambda \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

This inequality is sharp in the sense that for each real λ there exists a function in $\mathcal{S}$ such that equality holds (see [1, 9]). Thus the determination of sharp upper bounds for the nonlinear functional $\left|a_3 - \lambda a_2^2\right|$ for any compact family $\mathcal{F}$ of functions in $\mathcal{A}$ is often called the Fekete-Szegő problem for $\mathcal{F}$.

This paper is organized as follows. We start with coefficient estimates for functions of the classes $\mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$ and $\mathcal{K}_\Sigma(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$. The first of our main results, Theorem 3.1, gives bounds of coefficients for the the functions of the class $\mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$. The second of our main results, Theorem 3.4, solves the Fekete-Szegő problem for the class $\mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$. Finally, in Theorem 3.6, we estimate the upper bounds of initial coefficients of inverse functions and bi-univalent functions of the class $\mathcal{K}_\Sigma(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$.

2. Preliminary Results

In [11], Kuroki and Owa defined an analytic function $p\colon \mathbb{U} \to \mathbb{C}$ by

$$p(z) = 1 + \frac{(\beta-\alpha)i}{\pi}\log\left(\frac{1-ze^{2\pi(1-\alpha)i/(\beta-\alpha)}}{1-z}\right) \qquad (0 \le \alpha < 1 < \beta;\ z \in \mathbb{U}), \tag{2.1}$$

and they proved that p maps $\mathbb{U}$ onto the convex domain (see Figure 1)

$$\Omega = \left\{\omega :\ \alpha < \Re(\omega) < \beta\right\}.$$

We observe that the function p, defined by (2.1), has the representation

$$p(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n z^n \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}), \tag{2.2}$$

where

$$B_n = \frac{(\beta-\alpha)i}{n\pi}\left(1 - e^{2n\pi(1-\alpha)i/(\beta-\alpha)}\right) \qquad (n \in \mathbb{N}). \tag{2.3}$$

In order to prove our main results, we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 2.1. ([8]) *Let $p(z) = 1 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + \cdots$ be a function with positive real part in $\mathbb{U}$. Then, for any complex number ν,*

$$\left|c_2 - \nu c_1^2\right| \leq 2\max\{1, |1-2\nu|\}.$$

The proof of the next lemma is similar to that of Lemma 1.3 in [11], and we omit the details.

Lemma 2.2. *Let $f \in \mathcal{A}$ and $0 \leq \alpha < 1 < \beta$. Then $f \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$ if and only if*

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \lambda\frac{z^2 f''(z)}{f(z)} \prec p(z) \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}), \tag{2.4}$$

where $p(z)$ is given by (2.1).

Lemma 2.3. ([13]) *Let $p(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n z^n$ be analytic and univalent in $\mathbb{U}$ and suppose that $p(z)$ maps $\mathbb{U}$ onto a convex domain. If $q(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n z^n$ is analytic in $\mathbb{U}$ and satisfies the subordination:*

$$q(z) \prec p(z) \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}),$$

then

$$|A_n| \leq |C_1| \qquad (n = 1, 2, \ldots).$$

3. Main Results

We begin by presenting some coefficient problems involving functions of the class $\mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$.

Theorem 3.1. *If $f \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$, then*

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{|B_1|}{2\lambda+1} \quad \text{and} \quad |a_n| \leq \frac{|B_1|}{(n-1)(n\lambda+1)}\prod_{k=2}^{n-1}\left(1 + \frac{|B_1|}{(k-1)(k\lambda+1)}\right) \qquad (n = 3, 4, 5, \ldots), \tag{3.1}$$

where $|B_1|$ is given by

$$|B_1| = \frac{2(\beta-\alpha)}{\pi}\sin\frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{\beta-\alpha}. \tag{3.2}$$

Proof. Let us define

$$q(z) = \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \lambda\frac{z^2 f''(z)}{f(z)} \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}), \tag{3.3}$$

and let the function p be given by (2.1). Then, the subordination (2.4) can be written as follows:

$$q(z) \prec p(z) \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}). \tag{3.4}$$

Note that the function p defined by (2.1) is convex in $\mathbb{U}$ and has the form

$$p(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n z^n \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}),$$

where B_n is given by (2.3). If we let

$$q(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n z^n \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}),$$

then from Lemma 2.3 we see that the subordination (3.4) implies

$$|A_n| \le |B_1| \qquad (n = 1, 2, \ldots), \tag{3.5}$$

where $|B_1|$ is given by (3.2).

Now, (3.3) implies that

$$zf'(z) + \lambda z^2 f''(z) = q(z) f(z) \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

Then, by comparing the coefficients of z^n on the both sides, we see that

$$a_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)(n\lambda + 1)} \times \left(A_{n-1} + a_2 A_{n-2} + a_3 A_{n-3} + \cdots + a_{n-1} A_1\right).$$

A simple calculation together with the inequality (3.5) yields that

$$\begin{aligned} |a_n| &= \frac{1}{(n-1)(n\lambda + 1)} \times \left|A_{n-1} + a_2 A_{n-2} + a_3 A_{n-3} + \cdots + a_{n-1} A_1\right| \\ &\le \frac{1}{(n-1)(n\lambda + 1)} \times \left(|A_{n-1}| + |a_2||A_{n-2}| + |a_3||A_{n-3}| + \cdots + |a_{n-1}||A_1|\right) \\ &\le \frac{|B_1|}{(n-1)(n\lambda + 1)} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} |a_k|, \end{aligned}$$

where $|B_1|$ is given by (3.2) and $|a_1| = 1$. Hence, we have $|a_2| \le |B_1| / (2\lambda + 1)$. To prove the remaining part of the theorem, we need to show that

$$\frac{|B_1|}{(n-1)(n\lambda + 1)} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} |a_k| \le \frac{|B_1|}{(n-1)(n\lambda + 1)} \prod_{k=2}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{|B_1|}{(k-1)(k\lambda + 1)}\right), \tag{3.6}$$

for $n = 3, 4, 5, \ldots$. We use induction to prove (3.6). The case $n = 3$ is clear. Next, assume that the inequality (3.6) holds for $n = m$. Then, a straightforward calculation gives

$$\begin{aligned} |a_{m+1}| &\le \frac{|B_1|}{m[(m+1)\lambda + 1]} \sum_{k=1}^{m} |a_k| = \frac{|B_1|}{m[(m+1)\lambda + 1]} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} |a_k| + |a_m|\right) \\ &\le \frac{|B_1|}{m[(m+1)\lambda + 1]} \prod_{k=2}^{m-1} \left(1 + \frac{|B_1|}{(k-1)(k\lambda + 1)}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{|B_1|}{m[(m+1)\lambda + 1]} \times \frac{|B_1|}{(m-1)(m\lambda + 1)} \prod_{k=2}^{m-1} \left(1 + \frac{|B_1|}{(k-1)(k\lambda + 1)}\right) \\ &= \frac{|B_1|}{m[(m+1)\lambda + 1]} \prod_{k=2}^{m} \left(1 + \frac{|B_1|}{(k-1)(k\lambda + 1)}\right), \end{aligned}$$

which implies that the inequality (3.6) holds for $n = m + 1$. Hence, the desired estimate for $|a_n|$ $(n = 3, 4, 5, \ldots)$ follows, as asserted in (3.1). This completes the proof of Theorem 3.1. □

Taking $\lambda = 0$ in Theorem 3.1, and using the identity

$$\frac{|B_1|}{n-1}\prod_{k=2}^{n-1}\left(1+\frac{|B_1|}{k-1}\right)=\prod_{k=2}^{n}\left(\frac{k-2+|B_1|}{k-1}\right) \qquad (n = 3,4,5,\ldots),$$

we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 3.2. *If $f \in \mathcal{S}^*(\alpha,\beta)$, then*

$$|a_n| \leq \prod_{k=2}^{n}\left(\frac{k-2+|B_1|}{k-1}\right) \qquad (n = 2,3,4,\ldots),$$

where $|B_1|$ is given by (3.2).

Remark 3.3. For $0 \leq \alpha < 1 < \beta$, we have

$$|B_1| = \frac{2(\beta-\alpha)}{\pi}\sin\frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{\beta-\alpha} \leq \frac{2(\beta-\alpha)}{\pi}\times\frac{\pi(1-\alpha)}{\beta-\alpha} = 2(1-\alpha) \leq 2,$$

thus, we obtain

$$|a_n| \leq \prod_{k=2}^{n}\left(\frac{k-2+|B_1|}{k-1}\right) \leq \prod_{k=2}^{n}\left(\frac{k}{k-1}\right) = n \qquad (n = 2,3,4,\ldots),$$

shows how that the coefficient bounds in Corollary 3.2 are related to the well-known Bieberbach conjecture [4] proved by de Branges in 1985 [6] (cf. [10]).

Next, we will solve the Fekete-Szegő problem for functions $f \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$.

Theorem 3.4. *Let $f \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$. Then, for a complex number μ,*

$$\left|a_3-\mu a_2^2\right| \leq \frac{|B_1|}{2(3\lambda+1)}\max\left\{1,\left|\frac{B_2}{B_1}-\frac{2(3\lambda+1)\mu-(2\lambda+1)}{(2\lambda+1)^2}B_1\right|\right\}, \tag{3.7}$$

where B_1 and B_2 are given by (2.3). *The result is sharp.*

Proof. Let us consider the functions p and q were given by (2.1) and (3.3), respectively. Then, since $f \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$, in view of Lemma 2.2, we have

$$q(z) \prec p(z) = 1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}B_n z^n \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}),$$

where B_n is given by (2.3). Let

$$h(z) = \frac{1+p^{-1}\big(q(z)\big)}{1-p^{-1}\big(q(z)\big)} = 1+h_1z+h_2z^2+\cdots \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}). \tag{3.8}$$

Then h is analytic, and it has positive real part in $\mathbb{U}$. We obtain

$$q(z) = p\left(\frac{h(z)-1}{h(z)+1}\right) \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}). \tag{3.9}$$

We find from (3.8) and (3.9) that

$$(2\lambda+1)a_2 = \frac{1}{2}B_1h_1 \qquad \text{and} \qquad 2(3\lambda+1)a_3 - (2\lambda+1)a_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}B_1h_2 + \frac{1}{4}(B_2 - B_1)h_1^2.$$

Therefore, we have

$$a_2 = \frac{B_1h_1}{2(2\lambda+1)} \qquad \text{and} \qquad a_3 = \frac{2(2\lambda+1)B_1h_2 + \left[B_1^2 + (2\lambda+1)(B_2 - B_1)\right]h_1^2}{8(2\lambda+1)(3\lambda+1)},$$

which imply that

$$a_3 - \mu a_2^2 = \frac{B_1}{4(3\lambda+1)}(h_2 - \nu h_1^2),$$

where

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{B_2}{B_1} + \frac{2(3\lambda+1)\mu - (2\lambda+1)}{(2\lambda+1)^2}B_1\right).$$

By applying Lemma 2.1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\left|a_3 - \mu a_2^2\right| &= \frac{|B_1|}{4(3\lambda+1)}\left|h_2 - \nu h_1^2\right| \leq \frac{|B_1|}{2(3\lambda+1)}\max\{1; |1-2\nu|\} \\ &= \frac{|B_1|}{2(3\lambda+1)}\max\left\{1; \left|\frac{B_2}{B_1} - \frac{2(3\lambda+1)\mu - (2\lambda+1)}{(2\lambda+1)^2}B_1\right|\right\},\end{aligned}$$

where B_1 and B_2 are given by (2.3). This implies the desired estimate of (3.7).

The estimate is sharp for the function $f\colon \mathbb{U} \to \mathbb{C}$ defined by

$$f(z) = \int_0^z \left\{\exp\left(\int_0^\zeta \frac{p(\xi) - 1}{\xi}d\xi\right)\right\}d\zeta, \tag{3.10}$$

where the function p is given by (2.1) (see Figure 2). Hence the proof of Theorem 3.4 is completed. □

Using Theorem 3.4, we can easily get the following result.

Corollary 3.5. *Let $f \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda; \alpha, \beta)$, and let f^{-1} be the inverse function of f. If*

$$f^{-1}(w) = w + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n w^n \qquad \left(|w| < r;\ r \geq \frac{1}{4}\right), \tag{3.11}$$

then

$$|b_2| \leq \frac{|B_1|}{2\lambda+1} \qquad \text{and} \qquad |b_3| \leq \frac{|B_1|}{2(3\lambda+1)}\max\left\{1, \left|\frac{B_2}{B_1} - \frac{10\lambda+3}{(2\lambda+1)^2}B_1\right|\right\},$$

where B_1 and B_2 are given by (2.3).

Proof. The relations (1.2) and (3.11) yield

$$b_2 = -a_2 \qquad \text{and} \qquad b_3 = 2a_2^2 - a_3.$$

Thus, in view of (3.1) and the identity $|b_2| = |a_2|$, the estimate for $|b_2|$ follows immediately. Furthermore, applying Theorem 3.4 with $\mu = 2$ gives the estimate for $|b_3|$. □

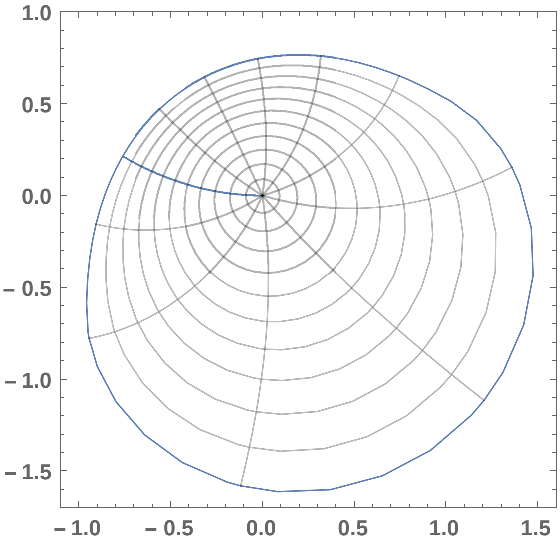

Figure 2: The image of $\mathbb{D}$ under the function $f(z)$, defined by (3.10), for $\alpha = 1/2$ and $\beta = 2$.

Finally, we will estimate some initial coefficients for the bi-univalent functions $f \in \mathcal{K}_\Sigma(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$.

Theorem 3.6. *Let $f \in \mathcal{K}_\Sigma(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$. Then*

$$|a_2| \leq \frac{|B_1|\sqrt{|B_1|}}{\sqrt{\left|(4\lambda+1)B_1^2 + (2\lambda+1)^2(B_1 - B_2)\right|}} \qquad \text{and} \qquad |a_3| \leq \frac{|B_1| + |B_1 - B_2|}{4\lambda + 1}, \tag{3.12}$$

where B_1 and B_2 are given by (2.3).

Proof. If $f \in \mathcal{K}_\Sigma(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$, then $f \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$ and $g = f^{-1} \in \mathcal{K}(\lambda;\alpha,\beta)$. Hence

$$M(z) := \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} + \lambda\frac{z^2f''(z)}{f(z)} \prec p(z) \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}),$$

$$L(z) := \frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)} + \lambda\frac{z^2g''(z)}{g(z)} \prec p(z) \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}),$$

where the function p is given by (2.1). Let

$$t(z) = \frac{1 + p^{-1}\big(M(z)\big)}{1 - p^{-1}\big(M(z)\big)} = 1 + t_1z + t_2z^2 + \cdots \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}),$$

and

$$k(z) = \frac{1 + p^{-1}\big(L(z)\big)}{1 - p^{-1}\big(L(z)\big)} = 1 + k_1z + k_2z^2 + \cdots \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

Then t and k are analytic and have positive real part in $\mathbb{U}$, and satisfy the well-known estimates

$$|t_n| \leq 2 \quad \text{and} \quad |k_n| \leq 2 \qquad (n \in \mathbb{N}). \tag{3.13}$$

Therefore, we have

$$M(z) = p\left(\frac{t(z) - 1}{t(z) + 1}\right) \qquad \text{and} \qquad L(z) = p\left(\frac{k(z) - 1}{k(z) + 1}\right) \qquad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

By comparing the coefficients, we get

$$(2\lambda+1)a_2 = \frac{1}{2}B_1t_1, \tag{3.14}$$

$$2(3\lambda+1)a_3 - (2\lambda+1)a_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}B_1t_2 + \frac{1}{4}(B_2-B_1)t_1^2, \tag{3.15}$$

$$-(2\lambda+1)a_2 = \frac{1}{2}B_1k_1, \tag{3.16}$$

and

$$-2(3\lambda+1)a_3 + (10\lambda+3)a_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}B_1k_2 + \frac{1}{4}(B_2-B_1)k_1^2, \tag{3.17}$$

where B_1 and B_2 are given by (2.3). From (3.14) and (3.16), we obtain

$$t_1 = -k_1. \tag{3.18}$$

Also, from (3.15), (3.16), (3.17) and (3.18), we see that

$$a_2^2 = \frac{B_1^3(t_2+k_2)}{4[(4\lambda+1)B_1^2 + (2\lambda+1)^2(B_1-B_2)]}$$

and

$$a_3 = \frac{B_1[(10\lambda+3)t_2 + (2\lambda+1)k_2] + 2(3\lambda+1)(B_2-B_1)t_1^2}{8(3\lambda+1)(4\lambda+1)}.$$

These equations, together with (3.13), give the bounds on $|a_2|$ and $|a_3|$ as asserted in (3.12). This completes the proof of Theorem 3.6. □

By setting $\lambda = 0$ in Theorem 3.6, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 3.7. *Let $f \in \mathcal{S}_\Sigma^*(\alpha,\beta)$. Then*

$$|a_2| \le \frac{|B_1|\,\sqrt{|B_1|}}{\sqrt{\left|B_1^2 + B_1 - B_2\right|}} \qquad \text{and} \qquad |a_3| \le |B_1| + |B_1 - B_2|,$$

where B_1 and B_2 are given by (2.3).

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the referee for the helpful comments and suggestions.

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