

## 17. New Criteria for Multivalent Meromorphic Starlike Functions of Order Alpha

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**Abstract:** Let  $M_{n+p-1}(\alpha)$  ( $p \in N = \{1, 2, \dots\}$ ,  $n > -p$ ,  $0 \leq \alpha < p$ ) denote the class of functions of the form

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^p} + \frac{a_0}{z^{p-1}} + \frac{a_1}{z^{p-2}} + \dots$$

which are regular and  $p$ -valent in the punctured disc  $U^* = \{z : 0 < |z| < 1\}$  and satisfy the condition

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{D^{n+p} f(z)}{D^{n+p-1} f(z)} - (p+1) \right\} < -\frac{p(n+p-1)+\alpha}{n+p}, \quad |z| < 1,$$

$0 \leq \alpha < p$ , where

$$D^{n+p-1} f(z) = \frac{1}{z^p (1-z)^{n+p}} * f(z) \quad (n > -p).$$

It is proved that  $M_{n+p}(\alpha) \subset M_{n+p-1}(\alpha)$  ( $0 \leq \alpha < p$ ,  $n > -p$ ). Since  $M_0(\alpha)$  is the class of  $p$ -valent meromorphically starlike functions of order  $\alpha$  ( $0 \leq \alpha < p$ ), all functions in  $M_{n+p-1}(\alpha)$  are  $p$ -valent meromorphically starlike functions of order  $\alpha$ . Further we consider the integrals of functions in  $M_{n+p-1}(\alpha)$ .

**1. Introduction.** Let  $\Sigma_p$  denote the class of functions of the form

$$(1.1) \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{z^p} + \frac{a_0}{z^{p-1}} + \frac{a_1}{z^{p-2}} + \dots \quad (p \in N = \{1, 2, \dots\})$$

which are regular and  $p$ -valent in the punctured disc  $U^* = \{z : 0 < |z| < 1\}$  and let  $n$  be any integer greater than  $-p$ . A function  $f(z)$  in  $\Sigma_p$  is said to be  $p$ -valent meromorphically starlike of order  $\alpha$  ( $0 \leq \alpha < p$ ) if and only if

$$(1.2) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} < -\alpha \quad \text{for } |z| < 1.$$

The Hadamard product or convolution of two functions  $f, g$  in  $\Sigma_p$  will be denoted by  $f * g$ . Let

$$(1.3) \quad D^{n+p-1} f(z) = \frac{1}{z^p (1-z)^{n+p}} * f(z) \quad (n > -p)$$

$$(1.4) \quad = \frac{1}{z^p} \left[ \frac{z^{n+2p-1} f(z)}{(n+p-1)!} \right]^{(n+p-1)}$$

$$(1.5) \quad = \frac{1}{z^p} + \frac{n+p}{z^{p-1}} a_0 + \frac{(n+p)(n+p+1)}{2! z^{p-2}} a_1 + \dots$$