Konuralp Journal of Mathematics
Volume 2 No. 2 pp. 102–108 (2014) ©KJM

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NEIGHBOURHOODS OF A SUBCLASS OF UNIFORMLY CONVEX FUNCTIONS

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Abstract. In this paper, we investigate the properties of neighbourhoods of functions for the classes $UCV(\alpha)$ and $Sp(\alpha)$. First we established an inclusion relationship between them and proved a necessary and sufficient condition interms of convolutions for a function f to be in $Sp(\alpha)$. Next we show that the class $Sp(\alpha)$ is closed under convolution with functions f(z) which are convex univalent. The results obtained in this which generalizes the results of Padmanabhan [8] and Ronning [9].

1. Introduction:

Let A denote the class of functions of the form

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

which are analytic in the unit disk $E = \{z\colon |z| < 1\}$. Further, let S be the subclass of A consisting of those functions that are univalent in E. Let CV and ST denote the subclasses of S consisting of convex and starlike functions respectively.

If $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ and $g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n$ then the convolution or Hadamard product of $f(z)$ and $g(z)$ denoted by $f * g$ is defined by
$(f * g)(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n b_n z^n$. Clearly
$f(z) * \frac{z}{(1-z)^2} = zf'(z)$ and $f(z) * \frac{z}{(1-z)} = f(z)$

Goodman[3,4] defined the following subclasses of CV and ST.

Definition A: A function f is uniformly convex (Starlike) in E if f is in CV (ST) and has the property that for every circular arc γ contained in E with centre ξ also in E, the arc $f(\gamma)$ is convex (Starlike w.r.t $f(\xi)$.

Goodman [3,4] then gave the following two variable analytic characterizations of these classes, denoted by UCV and UST.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 30C45.
Key words and phrases. Neighbourhood, Subordination, Hadamard Product.

Theorem A: A function f of the form (1.1) is in UCV if and only if

$$Re\left\{1+(z-\xi)\frac{f''(z)}{f'}\right\}\geq 0,\ (z,\ \xi)\in EXE \tag{1.2}$$

and is in UST if any only if

$$Re\left\{\frac{f(z)-f(\xi)}{(z-\xi)f'(z)}\right\}\geq 0,\ (z,\ \xi)\in EXE \tag{1.3}$$

The classical Alexander result that $f\in CV$ if and only if $zf\prime\in ST$ does not hold between the classes UCV and UST. Ronning [7] defined a subclass of starlike functions Sp with the property that a function $f\in UCV$ if and only if $zf\prime\in Sp$.
Definition B: Let $Sp=\{F\in ST/F(z)=zf'(z),f\in UCV\}$

Ma and Minda [6] and Ronning [10] independently found a more applicable one variable characterization for UCV.
Theorem B: A function f is in UCV if and only if

$$Re\left\{1+\frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}\right\}\geq\left|\frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}\right|,\quad z\in E. \tag{1.4}$$

Ronning [10] proved a one variable characterization for Sp as follows:
Theorem C: A function f is in Sp if and only if

$$\left|\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}-1\right|\leq Re\left\{\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right\},\ z\in E. \tag{1.5}$$

A function $f\in A$ is uniformly convex of order α for -1$\leq\alpha<1$ if and only if $1+\frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}$ lies in the parabolic region
(**??**) Re $\{\omega-\alpha\}>|\omega-1|$

In otherwords, the function f is uniformly convex of order α if

$$1+\frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)}\prec 1+\frac{2(1-\alpha)}{\pi^2}\left[\log\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{z}}{1-\sqrt{z}}\right)\right]^2,\ z\in E \tag{1.6}$$

where the symbol $\prec$ denotes subordination. This class was introduced by Ronning [9] and it is denoted by $UCV(\alpha)$. The class of all analytic functions $f(z)\in A$ for which $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$ lies in the parabolic region is denoted by $Sp(\alpha)$ and defined as follows.
Definition C: A function $f(z)$ is said to be in the class $Sp(\alpha)$ if for all $z\in E$,

$$\left|\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}-1\right|\leq Re\left\{\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}\right\}-\alpha,\ \text{for}\ -1<\alpha<1. \tag{1.7}$$

This implies $f\in Sp(\alpha)$ for $z\in E$ if and only if $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$ lies in the region $\Omega\alpha$ bounded by a parabola with vertex at $\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2},\ 0\right)$ and parameterized by $\frac{t^2+1-\alpha^2+2it(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)}$ for any real t.

It is known [9] that the function

$$P_\alpha(z)=1+\frac{2(1-\alpha)}{\pi^2}\left[\log\frac{1+\sqrt{z}}{1-\sqrt{z}}\right]^2 \tag{1.8}$$

maps the unit disk E on to the parabolic region $\Omega\alpha$ (The branch $\sqrt{z}$ is choosen in such a way that Im $\sqrt{z} \geq 0$). Then from the above definition $f \in A$ is in the class $Sp(\alpha)$ if and only if $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec P_\alpha(z)$.

The notion of δ - neghbourhood was first introduced by St. Ruscheweyh [11].

Definition D: For $\delta \geq 0$, the δ - neighbourhood of f(z) $= z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in A$ is defined by

$$(1.9) \qquad N_\delta(f) = \left\{ g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n : \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n - b_n| \leq \delta \right\}.$$

Recently Padmanabhan [8] has introduced the neighbourhoods of functions in the calss Sp and studied various properties.

In this paper we studied some related work on the neighbourhood problems for k-uniformly convex functions of Kanas[5].The work of Ma and Minda [7] generalize many studies on subclasses of starlike and convex functions. we introduce a new class of functions and study the properties of neighbourhoods, of functions in this class which generalizes the recent results of Padmanabhan [8] and Ronning [9].

First let us state lammas which are needed to establish our results in the sequel.

Lemma A [2]: Let $\beta, \gamma \in C$, let $h(z)$ be analytic, univalent and convex in E with $h(0) = 1$ and Re $(\beta\ h\ (z) + \gamma) > 0$, $z \in E$ and let $p(z) = 1 + p1\ z + \ldots.\ z \in E$, then

$$(1.10) \qquad p(z) + \frac{z\,p'(z)}{\beta\,p(z) + \gamma} \prec h(z) \Rightarrow p(z) \prec h(z).$$

Lemma B [12]: Let f(z) $= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ and $g(z) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ be in $ST\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2}\right)$ denote by $f * g$ the Hadamard product $(f * g)(z) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n\ b_n\ z^n$. Then for any function $F(z)$ analytic in E, we have for $z \in E$ that

$$\frac{f(z) * g(z)\ F(z)}{f(z) * g(z)} \subset \overline{Co}\ (F(E))$$

$\overline{Co}$ denotes the closed convex hull.

2. Main Results

First let us establish an inclusion relation.

Theorem 2.1: Let $f \in UCV\ (\alpha)$. Then $f \in Sp(\alpha)$.

Proof: Let $p(z) = \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$. Then since $f \in UCV(\alpha)$

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

Since $\Omega\alpha$ is a convex damain, an application of Lemma A gives $\frac{zp'(z)}{p(z)} = p(z) \subset \Omega_\alpha,\ z \in\ E$ which implies that $f \in Sp(\alpha)$.

Now we give a characterization of the class $Sp(\alpha)$ in terms of convolution.

Definition 2.1: Let $S'_p(\alpha)$ be the class of all functions $h\alpha(z)$ in A of the form

(1.11)

$$h_\alpha(z) = \frac{2(1-\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)^2 - t^2 - 2it(1-\alpha)} \left[\frac{2}{(1-z)^2} - \frac{t^2 + 1 - \alpha^2 + 2it(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)} \frac{z}{(1-z)} \right]$$

for -1 $\leq \alpha < 1$ and for all real t.

Theorem 2.2: A function f(z) in A is in $Sp(\alpha)$ if and only if for all z in E ($z \neq 0$) there exists a function $h\alpha(z)$ in $S_p'(\alpha)$ such that $\frac{(f * h_\alpha)(z)}{z} \neq 0$.

Proof: Let us assume that $\frac{(f * h_\alpha)(z)}{z} \neq 0$, then for all $h\alpha(z) \in S_p'(\alpha)$ and for $z \in E$ ($z \neq 0$). From the definition of $h\alpha(z)$ it follows that

$$\frac{f(z) * h_\alpha(z)}{z} = \frac{2(1-\alpha)}{z\left[(1-\alpha)^2 - t^2 - 2it(1-\alpha)\right]}\left[f(z) * \frac{z}{(1-z)^2} - \frac{t^2+1-\alpha^2+2it(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)} f * \frac{z}{1-z}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2(1-\alpha)}{z\left[(1-\alpha)^2 - t^2 - 2it(1-\alpha)\right]}\left[zf'(z) - \frac{t^2+1-\alpha^2+2it(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)} f(z)\right]$$

$$\neq 0.$$

Equivalently $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \neq \frac{t^2+1-\alpha^2+2it(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)}, t \in R$. This means that $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$ lies completely either inside $\Omega\alpha$ or complement of $\Omega\alpha$ for all z in E. At $z = 0$, $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = 1 \in \Omega\alpha$, so $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \subset \Omega\alpha$ which means $f \in Sp(\alpha)$.

Conversely let $f \in Sp(\alpha)$. Hence $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$ lies with in the parabola with vertex at the point $\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2}, 0\right)$ and the boundary of this is given by $\frac{t^2+1-\alpha^2+2it(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)}$ for $t \in R$. So $f \in Sp(\alpha)$ only when

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \neq \frac{t^2+1-\alpha^2+2it(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)}$$

Equivalently
$f(z) * \left[\frac{z}{(1-z)^2} - \frac{t^2+1-\alpha^2+2it(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)}\frac{z}{(1-z)}\right] \neq 0$ for $z \neq 0$.

Normalizing the function within the brackets we get $\frac{(f * h_\alpha)(z)}{z} \neq 0$ in E where $h\alpha(z)$ is the function defined in (1.11).

To investigate the δ neighbourhoods of functions belonging to the class $Sp(\alpha)$, we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 2.1: Let $h_\alpha(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} c_k z^k \in S_p'(\alpha)$. Then

$$|c_k| \leq \frac{2k-(1+\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)}, \quad k = 2, 3 \ldots.$$

Proof: Let $h_\alpha(z) \in S_p'(\alpha)$. Then for $t \in R$

$$h_\alpha(z) = \frac{2(1-\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)^2 - t^2 - 2it(1-\alpha)}\left[\frac{z}{(1-z)^2} - \frac{t^2+1-\alpha^2+2it(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)}\frac{z}{(1-z)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2(1-\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)^2 - t^2 - 2it(1-\alpha)}\left[\left(z+2z^2+\ldots\ldots\right) - \frac{t^2+1-\alpha^2+2it(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)}\left(z + z^2 + \ldots..\right)\right]$$

$= z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} c_k z^k$

Now comparing the coefficients on either side we get

$$c_k \;=\; \frac{2k\,(1-\alpha)\;-\;t^2\;-\;1\;+\;\alpha^2\;-\;2it\;\,(1-\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)^2\;-\;t^2-2it\,(1-\alpha)}$$

After simplication we get

$$|c_k|\;\leq\;T_k\;=\;\frac{2k-(1+\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)},\;\;\text{for } k\;=\;2,\;3\;...$$

Lemma 2.2: For $f\in A$ and or every $\epsilon\in C$ such that $|\epsilon|<\delta$ if $F\epsilon(z)=\frac{f(z)\,+\,\varepsilon\,z}{1+\varepsilon}\in Sp(\alpha)$ then for every $h\alpha(z)\in S'_p\,(\alpha)$.

$$\left|\frac{(f\;*\;h_\alpha)\;(z)}{z}\right|\;\geq\delta,\;\;z\;\in\;E.$$

Proof: Let $F\epsilon(z)\in Sp(\alpha)$. Then by Theorem 2.2, $\frac{F_\varepsilon(z)*h_\alpha(\alpha)}{z}\;\neq\;0$, for all $h\alpha(z)$ $\in S'_p\,(\alpha)$ and $z\in E$.
Equivalently

$$\frac{(f\;*\;h_\alpha)\;(z)\;+\;\varepsilon\;z}{(1+\varepsilon)\,z}\;\neq\;0\;\;or\;\frac{(f\;*\;h_\alpha)\,(z)}{z}\;\neq\;-\,\varepsilon,$$

that is

$$\left|\frac{(f\;*\;h_\alpha)\,(z)}{z}\right|\;\geq\;\delta.$$

Theorem 2.3: Let $f\in A$, $\epsilon\in C$ and for $|\epsilon|<\delta<1$, if $F\epsilon(\mathrm{z})\in Sp(\alpha)$. Then $N\delta(f)\subset Sp(\alpha)$
for the sequence

$$T\;=\;T_k\;=\;\frac{2k\;-\;(1+\alpha)}{(1+\alpha)}$$

Proof: Let $h\alpha(z)\in S'_p\,(\alpha)$ and $g(z)=z+\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}b_k\,z^k$ is in $N\delta(f)$
Then

$$\left|\frac{(g\;*\;h_\alpha)\;(z)}{z}\right|\;=\;\left|\frac{(f\;*\;h_\alpha)\;(z)}{z}\;+\;\frac{(\,(g\;\;-\;f)\;*\;h_\alpha)\;(z)}{z}\right|$$
$$\geq\;\left|\frac{(f\;*\;h_\alpha)\;(z)}{z}\;-\;\frac{(g\;\;-\;f)\;(z)\;*\;h_\alpha\,(z)}{z}\right|$$

$\geq\;\delta-\left|\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}\frac{(b_k\;-\;a_k)\;c_k\;z^k}{z}\right|$, by lemma 2.2.
We have

$$\left|\frac{(g\;*\;h_\alpha)\,(z)}{z}\right|\;\geq\;\delta\;-\;|z|\;\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}|c_k|\;\;|b_k\;-\;a_k|$$

$>\;\delta\;-\;\sum_{k=2}^{\infty}T_k\;\;|b_k\;-\;a_k|$, by lemma 2.1
$>\delta$ - $\delta=0$.
Thus $\left|\frac{(g\,*\,h_\alpha)(z)}{z}\right|\;\neq 0$ in E for all $h\alpha\in S'_p\,(\alpha)$ and then by Theorem 2.2, we have $g\in Sp(\alpha)$. Hence we have $N\delta\;(f)\subset Sp(\alpha)$.

Next we show that the class $Sp(\alpha)$ is closed under convolution with functions f which are convex univalent in E.

Theorem 2.4: Let $f \in CV$ the class of convex functions and $g(z) \in Sp(\alpha)$. Then $(f * g)\ (z) \in Sp(\alpha)$.
Proof: The proof of Theorem is similer result of T.N.Shanmugan [13], hence we omitted.
Theorem 2.5: Let $f \in ST\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right)$, $g \in Sp(\alpha)$. Then $(f * g)\ (z) \in Sp(\alpha)$.
Proof: Let $g \in Sp(\alpha)$. Assume $f \in ST\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right)$ and $\frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)}$ play in the role of F in Lemma B, and let $\Omega\alpha = \{|\omega\text{-}1|\text{Re }(\omega\text{-}\alpha)\}$. Using the Lemma B, we get for $z \in E$ that
$\frac{z(f\ * g)'(z)}{(f\ * g)(z)} = \frac{f(z) * zg'(z)}{(f * g)(z)} = \frac{f(z)\ * g(z)\ \frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)}}{(f\ * g)(z)} \subset \overline{Co}\ \frac{zg'(z)}{g(z)} \subset \Omega_\alpha$. Since $\Omega\alpha$ is convex and $g \in Sp(\alpha)$. This proves that $(f * g)\ (z) \in Sp(\alpha)$.

Setting $\alpha = 0$, the following result of Ronning [9] follows.
Corollary 2.1: Let $f \in ST\ (1/2)$, $g \in Sp(0) = Sp$, then $(f * g)\ (z) \in Sp$.
Theorem 2.6: Let $g\in UCV\ (\alpha)$ and $h(z) \in ST\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right)$. Then $(g * h)\ (z) \in UCV(\alpha)$.
Proof: If $g \in UCV(\alpha)$, then $z\ g\prime(z) \in Sp(\alpha)$. By Theorem 2.4 it follows that $h * zg\prime \in Sp(\alpha)$. So

$z(h * g)\prime\ (z) = h(z) * zg\prime\ (z) \in Sp(\alpha)$.

This proves that $(h * g)\ (z) \in UCV\ (\alpha)$.

Setting $\alpha = 0$, the following result of Padmanabhan [8] follows.
Corollary 2.2: Let $g \in UCV$ and $h(z) \in ST\ (1/2)$. Then $(g * h)\ (z) \in$ *UCV(α).*
Theorem 2.7 : Let $f \in UCV(\alpha)$. Then $\frac{f(z)\ +\ \varepsilon\ z}{1\ +\ \varepsilon} \in S_p\,(\alpha)$ for $|\varepsilon|<$.
Proof: Let $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ then

$$\frac{f\,(z)\ +\ \varepsilon\ z}{1+\ \varepsilon} = \frac{z\,(1+\varepsilon)\ + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n}{1+\varepsilon} = \frac{f\,(z)\ *\ [z\,(1+\varepsilon)\ + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} z^n]}{1+\varepsilon}$$

$$= f\,(z)\ *\ \frac{\left(z - \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon}\ z^2\right)}{(1-z)} = f\,(z)\ *\ h\,(z)$$

where $h\,(z) = \frac{\left[z - \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon}\ z^2\right]}{(1-z)}$
Now

$$\frac{zh'\,(z)}{h\,(z)} = \frac{\left[z - \frac{2\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} z^2\right]}{\left[z - \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} z^2\right]} + \frac{z}{1-z} = \frac{-\rho\ z}{1-\rho\ z} + \frac{1}{1-z}$$

where $\rho = \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon}$. Hence $|\rho| < \frac{\varepsilon}{1-|\varepsilon|} < 1/3$ gives $|\varepsilon|< 1/4$
Thus

$$Re\left\{\frac{zh'\,(z)}{h\,(z)}\right\} \geq \frac{1-2\,|\rho|\ |z|\ -\ |\rho|\ |z|^2}{(1-|\rho|\ |z|)\ (1\ +\ |z|)} >\ 0$$

if $|\rho|(|z|2 + 2\ |z|)$ -1 < 0. This inequality holds for all $\rho < 1/3$ and $|z|< 1$, which is true for $|\varepsilon|< 1/4$. Therefore $h(z)$ is starlike in the unit disk and so $\int_0^z \frac{h(t)}{t}\ dt$ is convex.

But $h(z) * \log\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right) = \int_0^z \frac{h(t)}{t}\ dt$ and so $h(z) * \log\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)$ is convex in E and
$(f * h)\ (z) = (h * f)\ (z) = h(z) * \left[zf'\,(z)\ *\ \log\ \left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)\right]$

$= zf\prime(z) * \left[h\,(z)\ *\ \log\ \left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)\right]$

$f(z)\in UCV(\alpha)$ implies $zf\prime\ (z)\in Sp(\alpha)$ and $h(z) * \log\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)\ \in CV$. Now by Theorem 2.4 $h(z) * \left[zf'\,(z)\ *\ \log\ \left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)\right]$ is in $Sp(\alpha)$. Thus $(f*h)\ \ (z) = \frac{f(z)\,+\,\varepsilon\, z}{1+\varepsilon}\ \in\ S_p\,(\alpha)$ for $|\varepsilon|< 1/4$.

Corollary 2. 3: If $f\in UCV(\alpha)$, then $f\in Sp(\alpha)$.

Proof: Choosing $\varepsilon = 0$ in the Theorem 2.7 we get the result.

Corollary 2. 4: If $f\in UCV(\alpha)$ then $\int_0^z \frac{f(t)}{t}\,dt\ \in\ UCV\,(\alpha)$.

Proof: $f\in UCV\ (\alpha)$ implies $f\in Sp(\alpha)$ by corollary2.3,so we can write $f(z) = zg\prime(z)$ for some $g\in UCV(\alpha)$ and $g\prime\ (z) = \frac{f(z)}{z}$ gives $g\,(z)\ =\ \int_0^z \frac{f(t)}{t}dt\in UCV(\alpha)$.

Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank the referee of the paper for his helpful comments.

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