

On the Mittag-Leffler Function connection to Spiral like functions

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Abstract

In this study, we evoke the connection between a Mittag-Leffler function with a subclass of spiral like functions. Hence, we derive several results and conclusions.

INTRODUCTION

We consider here the Mittag- Leffler function

$$ML_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta}(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\theta)_n}{\Gamma(\alpha n + \beta)} \cdot \frac{z^n}{n!}, \quad z, \beta, \theta \in \mathbb{C}; \operatorname{Re} \alpha > 0.$$

Let \mathcal{A} refers to the group of operations whose members fall under a given type

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

$$EL_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta}(z) := z\Gamma(\beta)E_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta}(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(\beta) (\theta)_n}{n! \Gamma(\alpha(n-1) + \beta)} z^n,$$

$$(f * g)(z) := z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n b_n z^n, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right) > \gamma, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) > \gamma, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}$$

A function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ is said to be spiral-like if

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(e^{-i\xi} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right) > 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

Definition 1.

$$\mathcal{S}(\xi, \gamma, \rho) := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{A} : \operatorname{Re} \left(e^{i\xi} \frac{zf'(z)}{(1-\rho)f(z) + \rho zf'(z)} \right) > \gamma \cos \xi, z \in \mathbb{D} \right\}$$

Definition 2.

$$\mathcal{K}(\xi, \gamma, \rho): = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{A}: \operatorname{Re} \left(e^{i\xi} \frac{zf''(z) + f'(z)}{f'(z) + \rho zf''(z)} \right) > \gamma \cos \xi, z \in \mathbb{D} \right\}$$

Definition 3.

$$\left| \frac{(1-\vartheta) \frac{f(z)}{z} + \vartheta f'(z) - 1}{2\tau(1-\delta) + (1-\vartheta) \frac{f(z)}{z} + \vartheta f'(z) - 1} \right| < 1, z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

$$\Lambda_{\beta}^{\alpha} f(z) := f(z) * \mathbb{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\theta}(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\theta)_n \Gamma(\beta)}{n! \Gamma(\alpha(n-1) + \beta)} a_n z^n, z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

Remark

$$ML\mathbb{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\theta}(1) - 1 = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\theta)_n \Gamma(\beta)}{n! \Gamma(\alpha(n-1) + \beta)}$$

$$ML(\mathbb{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\theta})'(1) - 1 = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\theta)_n \Gamma(\beta)}{(n-1)! \Gamma(\alpha(n-1) + \beta)},$$

$$ML(\mathbb{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\theta})''(1) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\theta)_n \Gamma(\beta)}{(n-2)! \Gamma(\alpha(n-1) + \beta)}.$$

Theorem 1

$$[(1-\rho)\sec \xi + \rho(1-\gamma)](\mathbb{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\theta})'(1) + (1-\rho)(1-\gamma - \sec \xi)\mathbb{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\theta}(1) \leq 2(1-\gamma),$$

then $\mathbb{E}ML_{\alpha, \beta}^{\theta} \in \mathcal{S}(\xi, \gamma, \rho)$.

Theorem 2. If

$$[(1-\rho)\sec \xi + \rho(1-\gamma)](\mathbb{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\theta})''(1) + (1-\gamma)(\mathbb{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\theta})'(1) \leq 2(1-\gamma),$$

then $ML\mathbb{E}_{\alpha, \beta}^{\theta} \in \mathcal{K}(\xi, \gamma, \rho)$.

Theorem 3.

For $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}$. If

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2|\tau|(1-\delta)}{\vartheta} [(1-\rho) \sec \xi + \rho(1-\gamma)] [\mathbb{E}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta}(1) - 1] \\ & + (1-\rho)(1-\gamma - \sec \xi) \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\mathbb{E}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta}(t)}{t} - 1 \right) dt \leq 1-\gamma \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\Lambda_{\beta}^{\alpha}(\mathcal{R}^{\tau}(\vartheta, \delta)) \subset \mathcal{S}(\xi, \gamma, \rho).$$

Theorem 4. For $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}$. If

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2|\tau|(1-\delta)}{\vartheta} \left\{ [(1-\rho) \sec \xi + \rho(1-\gamma)] (\mathbb{E}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta})'(1) \right. \\ & \left. + (1-\rho)(1-\gamma - \sec \xi) \mathbb{E}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta}(1) - (1-\gamma) \right\} \leq 1-\gamma \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5. If

$$[(1-\rho) \sec \xi + \rho(1-\gamma)] (\mathbb{E}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta})'(1) + (1-\rho)(1-\gamma - \sec \xi) \mathbb{E}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta}(1) \leq 2(1-\gamma),$$

then $\Psi_{\beta}^{\alpha} \in \mathcal{K}(\xi, \gamma, \rho)$.

Theorem 7. If

$$\begin{aligned} & [(1-\rho) \sec \xi + \rho(1-\gamma)] (\mathbb{E}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta}(1) - 1) \\ & + (1-\rho)(1-\gamma - \sec \xi) \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\mathbb{E}_{\alpha,\beta}^{\theta}(t)}{t} - 1 \right) dt \leq 1-\gamma, \end{aligned}$$

then $\Psi_{\beta}^{\alpha} \in \mathcal{S}(\xi, \gamma, \rho)$.

Theorem 7. If

$$\begin{aligned} & [(1-\rho) \sec \xi + \rho(1-\gamma)] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} + (1-\rho)(1-\gamma - \sec \xi) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} \\ & < 2(1-\gamma) \end{aligned}$$

then $j \in \mathcal{S}(\xi, \gamma, \rho)$.

Theorem 8.. If

$$[(1-\rho)\sec \xi + \rho(1-\gamma)] \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} + (1-\gamma) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} \leq 2(1-\gamma),$$

then $j \in \mathcal{K}(\xi, \gamma, \rho)$.

Theorem 9.. If

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2|\tau|(1-\delta)}{\vartheta} [(1-\rho)\sec \xi + \rho(1-\gamma)] \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} \\ & + (1-\rho)(1-\gamma - \sec \xi) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} \leq 1-\gamma, \end{aligned}$$

then

$$h(\mathcal{R}^{\tau}(\vartheta, \delta)) \subset \mathcal{S}(\xi, \gamma, \rho),$$

Theorem 10. If

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2|\tau|(1-\delta)}{\vartheta} \left\{ [(1-\rho)\sec \xi + \rho(1-\gamma)] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} \right. \\ & \left. + (1-\rho)(1-\gamma - \sec \xi) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)} - (1-\gamma) \right\} \leq 1-\gamma \end{aligned}$$

then

$$h(\mathcal{R}^{\tau}(\vartheta, \delta)) \subset \mathcal{K}(\xi, \gamma, \rho)$$

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