## A Note on "On Multivalent Functions with Negative and Missing Coefficients"\*

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In this note we shall use the same notations and terms as ones in [1,3].

Very recently, Sarangi and Patil [1] considered the subclass  $P_k(p, A, B)$  of analytic p-valent functions with negative and missing coefficients and proved seven theorems concerning the class  $P_k(p, A, B)$ . Theorems 1,2,3,5, 6 and 7 of [1] generalize the corresponding results obtained by Goel and Sohi [2] from k = 1 to  $k \ge 2$ . However, it is easy to see that such a generalization is trivial and simple.

In 1988, the author [3] introduced and studied the subclass  $K_{n,p,k}^*(A,B)$  of analytic p-valent functions with negative and missing coefficients by using the (n+p-1)th order Ruscheweyh derivative  $D^{n+p-1}$ . We point out that all the results, except that of Theorem 1, of [1] can be obtained as special cases of our results in [3]. In fact, since  $D^{n+p-1}f(z) = f(z)$  and  $D^{n+p}f(z) = (1-p)f(z) + zf'(z)$  for n=-p+1, if we let  $k \geq 2$ , n=-p+1 and  $B + \frac{A'-B}{2p} = A$ , then  $K_{-p+1,p,k}^*(A',B) = P_k(p,A,B)$ . Thus Theorem 2, part (i) of Theorem 8, part (iv) of Corollary 5 (with  $\beta = 0$ ), Theorem 5 and Theorem 6 in [3] reduce to Theorems 2,4,5,6, and 7, respectively. Also, Theorem 4 and the first part of Corollary 4 in [3] yield the distortion and covering theorems for the class  $P_k(p,A,B)$  as follows: Theorem If  $f(z) \in P_k(p,A,B)$  then we have

(i)  $|z|^p - \frac{p(A-B)}{k(1-B)+p(A-B)}|z|^{p+k} \le |f(z)| \le |z|^p + \frac{p(A-B)}{k(1-B)+p(A-B)}|z|^{p+k}$  and  $p|z|^{p-1} - \frac{p(p+k)(A-B)}{k(1-B)+p(A-B)}|z|^{p+k-1} \le |f'(z)| \le p|z|^{p-1} + \frac{p(p+k)(A-B)}{k(1-B)+p(A-B)}|z|^{p+k-1}$ ; (ii) The unit disc E is mapped by f(z) onto a domain that contains the disc  $|w| < \frac{p(A-B)}{k(1-B)+p(A-B)}|z|^{p+k-1}$ 

(ii) The unit disc E is mapped by f(z) onto a domain that contains the disc  $|w| < \frac{k(1-B)}{k(1-B)+p(A-B)}$ . The results are sharp with the extremal function  $f(z) = z^p - \frac{p(A-B)}{k(1-B)+p(A-B)} \cdot z^{p+k}$ .

The above theorem corrects an error in [1].

## References

- [1] Sarangi, S. M. and Patil, V. J., On multivalent functions with negative and missing coefficients, J. Math. Res. Exposition 10(1990), No. 3, 341-348.
- [2] Goel, R. M. and Sohi, N. S., Multivalent functions with negative coefficients, Indian J. Pure Appl. Math. 12(1981), No. 7, 844-853.
- [3] Yang Dinggong, A class of p-valent functions with negative coefficients, J. Suzhou Univ. 4(1988), No. 1, 13-25 (in Chinese).

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