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AN EXACT ESTIMATE OF THE THIRD HANKEL DETERMINANTS FOR FUNCTIONS INVERSE TO CONVEX FUNCTIONS


Investigation of bounds for Hankel determinant of analytic univalent functions is prominent interest of many researcher from early twentieth century to study geometric properties. Many authors obtained non sharp upper bound of third Hankel determinant for different subclasses of analytic univalent functions until Kwon et al. [5] obtained exact estimation of the fourth coefficient of Carathéodory class. Recently authors made use of an exact estimation of the fourth coefficient, well known second and third coefficient of Carathéodory class obtained sharp bound for the third Hankel determinant associated with subclasses of analytic univalent functions.

Let \( w = f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + \cdots \) be analytic in the unit disk \( D = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1 \} \), and \( S \) be the subclass of normalized univalent functions with \( f(0) = 0 \), and \( f'(0) = 1 \). Let \( z = f^{-1} \) be the inverse function of \( f \), given by \( f^{-1}(w) = w + t_2 w^2 + \cdots \) for some \( |w| < r_o(f) \). Let \( S^c \subset S \) be the set of convex functions in \( D \). In this paper, we estimate the best possible upper bound for the third Hankel determinant for the inverse function \( z = f^{-1} \) when \( f \in S^c \).

Let \( S^c \) be the class of convex functions. We prove the following statements (Theorem): If \( f \in S^c \), then

\[
|H_{3,1}(f^{-1})| \leq \frac{1}{36}
\]

and the inequality is attained for \( p_0(z) = (1 + z^3)/(1 - z^3) \).

1. Introduction. Let us denote by \( \mathcal{H} \) the family all analytic functions in the unit disk \( D = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1 \} \) and by \( \mathcal{A} \) the subfamily of functions \( f \) normilized by the conditions \( f(0) = f'(0) = 1 = 0 \), i.e. of the form

\[
f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad a_1 := 1.
\]  

Let \( S \) be the subfamily of \( \mathcal{A} \), possessing univalent (schlicht) mappings. For \( f \in S \), the inverse \( f^{-1} \) is given by

\[
f^{-1}(w) = w + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} t_n w^n, \quad |w| < r_o(f); \quad \left( r_o(f) \geq \frac{1}{4} \right).
\]  

A typical problem in geometric function theory is to study some functionals. Each time the appearance of such functionals is dictated by the need to study the geometric properties of conformal mappings. Estimates of such functionals are obtained by expressing them explicitly.

2020 Mathematics Subject Classification: 30C45, 30C50.

Keywords: holomorphic function; univalent function; Hankel determinant; Carathéodory function.

doi:10.30970/ms.60.1.34-39

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or implicitly through Taylor coefficients. Hankel determinants are one of such functionals. For the positive integers \( r, n \), Pommerenke \[10\] characterized the \( r^{th} \)-Hankel determinant of \( n^{th} \)-order for \( f \) given in (1) defined as follows

\[
H_{r,n}(f) = \begin{vmatrix}
      a_n & a_{n+1} & \cdots & a_{n+r-1} \\
      a_{n+1} & a_{n+2} & \cdots & a_{n+r} \\
      \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
      a_{n+r-1} & a_{n+r} & \cdots & a_{n+2r-2}
\end{vmatrix}.
\] (3)

The problem of finding sharp estimates of the third Hankel determinant (at \( r = 3 \) and \( n = 1 \) in (3)), is technically much tough than at \( r = n = 2 \).

In recent years, many authors are working on obtaining the sharp upper bound to \( |H_{3,1}(f)| \) for certain subclasses of analytic functions (see [2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 14]).

Ali [1] estimated sharp bounds for the first four coefficients and the Fekete-Szegő coefficient functional of the inverse functions which belong to the class of strongly starlike functions \( |\arg(zf'(z)/f(z))| < \pi \alpha / 2 \), \( 0 < \alpha \leq 1 \). Sim et al. [13] investigated a sharp bound of \( |H_{2,2}(f^{-1})| \) for the class of strongly Ozaki functions \( \mathcal{F}_\omega(\lambda) \) defined as \( \text{Re} \{1 + (zf''(z)/f'(z))\} < (1 - 2\lambda) / 2 \), \( (1/2 \leq \lambda \leq 1) \).

Recently Lecko et al. [3] obtained the sharp bound for the class of convex function \( \mathcal{S}^c \), defined by

\[
\text{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right\} > 0.
\] (4)

Motivated by these results, in this paper we obtain the sharp estimate for \( H_{3,1}(f^{-1}) \) when \( f \in \mathcal{S}^c \) as \( 1/36 \).

Let \( \mathcal{P} \) be the class of all functions \( p \) having a positive real part in \( \mathbb{D} \),

\[
p(z) = 1 + \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} c_t z^t,
\] (5)

Every such a function is called a Carathéodory function. In view of (4) and (5), the coefficients of the functions in \( \mathcal{S}^c \) can be expressed in terms of coefficients of functions in \( \mathcal{P} \). We then obtain the upper bound of \( |H_{3,1}(f^{-1})| \), building our analysis on the familiar formulas for coefficients \( c_2 \) (see, [9, p. 166]), \( c_3 \) (see [7, 8]) and \( c_4 \) (can be found in [11]).

The foundation for proofs of our main results is the following lemma and we adopt the procedure framed through Libera and Zlotkiewicz [8].

**Lemma 1** ([11]). If \( p \in \mathcal{P} \) is of the form (5) with \( c_1 \geq 0 \) such that \( c_1 \in [0, 2] \) then

\[
2c_2 = c_1^2 + \nu \mu, \quad 4c_3 = c_1^3 + 2c_1 \nu \mu - c_1 \nu \mu^2 + 2 \nu \left(1 - |\mu|^2\right) \rho,
\]

\[
8c_4 = c_1^4 + 3c_1^2 \nu \mu + (4 - 3c_1^2) \nu \mu^2 + c_1^2 \nu \mu^3 + 4 \nu \left(1 - |\mu|^2\right) \left(1 - |\rho|^2\right) \psi + 4 \nu \left(1 - |\mu|^2\right) \left(c_1 \rho - c_\mu \rho - \mu \rho^2\right),
\]

where \( \nu := 4 - c_1^2 \) for some \( \mu, \rho \) and \( \psi \) such that \( |\mu| \leq 1, |\rho| \leq 1 \) and \( |\psi| \leq 1 \).

2. Main result. We now prove the main theorem of this paper.

**Theorem 1.** If \( f \in \mathcal{S}^c \), then

\[
|H_{3,1}(f^{-1})| \leq \frac{1}{36},
\]

and the inequality is attained for \( p_0(z) = (1 + z^2)/(1 - z^3) \).
Proof. For \( f \in S^c \), there exists a holomorphic function \( p \in \mathcal{P} \) such that

\[
\left\{ \frac{z f''(z)}{f'(z)} \right\} = p(z) \Leftrightarrow \{ f'(z) + z f''(z) \} = p(z) f'(z).
\] (6)

Using the series representation for \( f \) and \( p \) in (6), a simple calculation gives

\[
a_2 = \frac{c_1}{2}, \quad a_3 = \frac{c_1^2 + c_2}{6}, \quad a_4 = \frac{1}{12} \left[ \frac{1}{2} c_1^3 + 3 c_1 c_2 + c_3 \right],
\]
\[
a_5 = \frac{1}{20} \left[ \frac{1}{6} c_1^4 + \frac{c_2^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} c_2^2 + \frac{4}{3} c_1 c_3 + c_4 \right].
\] (7)

Now from the definition (2), we have

\[
w = f(f^{-1}) = \sum_{n=2}^\infty a_n(f^{-1}(w))^n.
\] (8)

Further, we have

\[
w = f(f^{-1}) = w + \sum_{n=2}^\infty t_n w^n + \sum_{n=2}^\infty a_n \left( w + \sum_{n=2}^\infty t_n w^n \right)^n.
\] (9)

Upon simplification, we obtain

\[
(t_2 + a_2)w^2 + (t_3 + 2a_2t_2 + a_3)w^3 + (t_4 + 2a_2t_3 + a_2t_2^2 + 3a_3t_2 + a_4)w^4 + \]
\[
+ (t_5 + 2a_2t_4 + 2a_2t_2t_3 + 3a_3t_3 + 3a_3t_2^2 + 4a_4t_2 + a_5)w^5 + \ldots = 0.
\] (10)

Equating the coefficients of like power in (10), upon simplification, we obtain

\[
t_2 = -a_2; \quad t_3 = \{-a_3 + 2a_2^2\}; \quad t_4 = \{-a_4 + 5a_2a_3 - 5a_2^3\};
\]
\[
t_5 = \{-a_5 + 6a_2a_4 - 21a_2^2a_3 + 3a_3^2 + 14a_4^2\}.
\] (11)

Using the values of \( a_n(n = 2, 3, 4, 5) \) from (7) in (11), upon simplification, we obtain

\[
t_2 = -\frac{c_1}{2}, \quad t_3 = \frac{1}{6} \left( 2c_1^2 - c_2 \right), \quad t_4 = \frac{1}{24} \left( -6c_1^3 + 7c_1c_2 - 2c_3 \right),
\]
\[
t_5 = \frac{1}{120} \left( -6c_4 + 22c_1c_3 - 46c_1^2c_2 + 7c_2^2 + 24c_4^2 \right).
\] (12)

Now,

\[
H_{3,1}(f^{-1}) = \begin{vmatrix}
1 & t_2 & t_3 \\
t_2 & t_3 & t_4 \\
t_3 & t_4 & t_5
\end{vmatrix}.
\] (13)

Using the values of \( t_j \), \( (j = 2, 3, 4, 5) \) from (12) in (13), it simplifies to give

\[
H_{3,1}(f^{-1}) = \frac{1}{8640} \left[ 4c_1^6 - 24c_1^4c_2 + 12c_1^3c_3 + 39c_1^2c_2^2 - 44c_2^3 + 36c_1c_2c_3 - 
- 36c_1^2c_4 - 60c_3^2 + 72c_2c_4 \right].
\] (14)
In view of (14), using the values of \( c_2, c_3 \) and \( c_4 \) from Lemma 1 we obtain

\[
24c_1^2c_2 = 12 \left[ c_1^6 + c_1^4 \nu \mu \right];
\]

\[
12c_1^3c_3 = 3 \left[ c_1^6 + 2c_1^2 \nu \mu - c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^2 + 2c_1 \nu (1 - |\mu|^2) \rho \right];
\]

\[
4c_3^2 = \frac{11}{2} \left[ c_1^6 + 3c_1^2 \nu \mu + 3c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^2 + \nu^3 \mu^3 \right];
\]

\[
39c_2^2c_2 = \frac{39}{4} \left[ c_1^6 + 2c_1^4 \nu \mu + c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^2 \right];
\]

\[
36c_1c_2c_3 = \frac{9}{2} \left[ c_1^6 + 3c_1^4 \nu \mu + 2c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^2 - c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^2 - 2c_1 \nu (c_1 + c_1 \nu \mu) (1 - |\mu|^2) \rho \right];
\]

\[
60c_3^2 = \frac{15}{4} \left[ c_1^6 + 4c_1^4 \nu \mu + 4c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^2 - 2c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^2 - 4c_1^2 \nu \rho - 4c_1 \nu \mu + 4c_1 \nu^2 \mu^2 + 4 \nu (c_1^3 + 2c_1 \nu \mu - c_1 \nu^2 \mu^2) (1 - |\mu|^2) \rho + 4\nu^2 (1 - |\mu|^2) \rho^2 \right] + 4\nu^2 c_1 \mu (1 - \mu) (1 - |\mu|^2) \rho - 4\nu^2 (1 - |\mu|^2) |\mu|^2 \rho^2 + 4\nu^2 (1 - |\mu|^2) (1 - |\rho|^2) \mu \psi].
\]

Inputting the values from (15) in the expression (14), after simplifying, we get

\[
H_{3,1}(f^{-1}) = \frac{1}{8640} \left[ \frac{3}{4} c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^2 - 3c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^3 + \frac{3}{4} c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^4 \frac{11}{2} - \nu^3 \mu^3 + 18\nu^2 \mu^3 - (3c_1^4 \nu \mu + 3c_1^2 \nu^2 \mu^2 + (4 - 3c_1^2) \nu^2 \mu^3 + c_1 \nu^2 \mu^3 + 2c_1 \nu (c_1 + c_1 \nu \mu) (1 - |\mu|^2) \rho - 3\nu^2 (5 + |\mu|^2) (1 - |\mu|^2) \rho^2 + 18\nu^2 \mu (1 - |\mu|^2) (1 - |\mu|^2) \rho^2 \right].
\]

Putting \( c := c_1 \) and taking \( \nu = \nu \) in (16), we obtain

\[
H_{3,1}(f^{-1}) = \frac{(4 - c^2)^2}{8640} \left[ \frac{3}{4} c^2 \nu^2 \mu^2 + \frac{3}{2} c^2 \nu^2 \mu^3 + \frac{3}{4} c^2 \nu^2 \mu^4 - (4 - c^2) \mu^3 - 3c \mu (1 + \mu)(1 - |\mu|^2) \rho - 3(5 + |\mu|^2)(1 - |\mu|^2) \rho^2 + 18\mu (1 - |\mu|^2)(1 - |\rho|^2) \psi \right].
\]

Taking modulus on both sides of (17), using \( |\mu| = x \in [0, 1], |\rho| = y \in [0, 1], c_1 = c \in [0, 2] \) and \( |\psi| \leq 1 \), we obtain

\[
\left| H_{3,1}(f^{-1}) \right| \leq \frac{\vartheta(c, x, y)}{8640},
\]

where \( \vartheta: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R} \) is defined as

\[
\vartheta(c, x, y) = (4 - c^2)^2 \left[ \frac{3}{4} c^2 x^2 + \frac{3}{2} c^2 x^3 + \frac{3}{4} c^2 x^4 + (4 - c^2) x^3 + 18x (1 - x^2) + 3cx (1 + x) (1 - x^2)^2 + 3(5 - x) (1 - x) (1 - x^2) y^2 \right].
\]

We can easily observe that \( \vartheta(c, x, y) \) is an increasing function of \( y \), since \( 3cx (1 + x) \times (1 - x^2) > 0 \) and \( 3(5 - x) (1 - x) \times (1 - x^2) > 0 \) for \( (c, x) \in [0, 2] \times [0, 1] \).

Hence,

\[
\vartheta(c, x, y) \leq \vartheta(c, x, 1) = (4 - c^2)^2 \left[ \frac{3c^2 x^4}{4} + \frac{3c^2 x^3}{2} + (4 - c^2) x^3 + \frac{3c^2 x^2}{4} + 3c (1 + x) (1 - x^2) x + 3(1 - x^2) (x^2 + 5) \right] =
\]
\[(4 - c^2)^2 \left[ 15 + 3cx + \left( -12 + 3c + \frac{3c^2}{4} \right) x^2 + \left( 4 - 3c + \frac{c^2}{2} \right) x^3 + \left( -3 - 3c + \frac{3c^2}{4} \right) x^4 \right] \leq \\
\leq (4 - c^2)^2 \left[ 15 + 3cx + \left( -12 + 3c + \frac{3c^2}{4} \right) x^2 + \left( 4 - 3c + \frac{c^2}{2} \right) x^2 \right] = \\
= (4 - c^2)^2 \left[ 15 + 3cx + \left( -8 + \frac{5c^2}{4} \right) x^2 \right] := \Psi(c, x), \ (c, x) \in [0, 2] \times [0, 1]. \tag{20} \]

For \( c = 0 \) and \( c = 2 \), we obtain

\[ \Psi(0, x) = 16(15 - 8x^2) \leq 240 \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(2, x) = 0, \quad \text{for} \ x \in [0, 1]. \tag{21} \]

For \( x = 0 \) and \( x = 1 \), we have

\[ \Psi(c, 0) = 15(4 - c^2)^2 \leq 240 \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(c, 1) = (4 - c^2)^2 \left( 7 + 3c + \frac{5c^2}{4} \right) \leq 125, \quad \text{for} \ c \in [0, 2]. \tag{22} \]

Now, it remains to show that \( \Psi(c, x) \leq 240 \) on \( (c, x) \in (0, 2) \times (0, 1) \). We have \( \partial \Psi/\partial x = 0 \) if and only if

\[ x = \frac{-6c^5 + 48c^3 - 96c}{5c^6 - 72c^4 + 336c^2 - 512} := x_0 \in (0, 1), \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2}(c, x_0) = 2(4 - c^2)^2 \left( -8 + \frac{5c^2}{4} \right) < 0. \]

Therefore \( \Psi(c, x) \) attains maximum at \( (c, x_0) \). Hence

\[ \Psi(c, x) \leq \Psi(c, x_0) = \frac{6(-4 + c^2)^2(-80 + 11c^2)}{-32 + 5c^2} < 240. \tag{23} \]

In view of equations (20), (21), (22) and (23) we obtain

\[ \max \left\{ \vartheta(c, x, y) : c \in [0, 2], \ x \in [0, 1], \ y \in [0, 1] \right\} = 240. \tag{24} \]

From expression (18) and (24), we get \(|H_{3,1}(f^{-1})| \leq \frac{1}{36} \).

For \( p_0 \in \mathcal{P} \), we obtain \( t_2 = t_3 = t_5 = 0, \ t_4 = 1/6 \), which implies the result. \( \square \)

**Acknowledgement.** The authors are highly grateful to the esteemed Referee(s) for a comprehensive reading of the manuscript and making valuable suggestion, leading to a better paper presentation.

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Received 11.04.2023
Revised 04.08.2023