





... T ... T ... A

...  $\rho \equiv$  ... **f** ...





**Definition 2.1**

Let  $\Omega$  and  $D$  be convex domains in  $\mathbb{C}$ . A function  $f \in \Omega \rightarrow D$  is called a convex function if  $f(z)$  maps  $\Omega$  into  $D$ .

**Definition 2.2**

Let  $\Omega$  and  $D$  be convex domains in  $\mathbb{C}$ . A function  $f \in \Omega \rightarrow D$  is called a normalized convex function if  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f'(0) = 1$ .

**Theorem**

Let  $f$  be a normalized convex function in  $\Omega$ . Then  $f(z)$  is starlike in  $\Omega$  if and only if  $\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > 0$  in  $\Omega$ .

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**Definition 2.3**

Let  $\rho$  and  $\theta$  be real numbers such that  $0 < \rho \leq \pi$  and  $0 < \theta \leq \pi$ .

$$\int_0^\pi \rho^{-\theta} \dots$$

Let  $\theta \leq \pi - \theta$  and  $\theta \leq \pi - \theta$ .

**Theorem**

Let  $f$  be a normalized convex function in  $\Omega$ .

**Theorem 2.1**

Let  $\rho^{-\theta}$  and  $\rho^{-\theta}$  be real numbers.

Let  $D$  be a convex domain in  $\mathbb{C}$ .



**Definition 2.4**

Let  $f$  be a function analytic in a domain  $D$ . Let  $\gamma$  be a closed curve in  $D$  which does not pass through any zero of  $f$ . Then the **winding number** of  $\gamma$  about  $f$  is defined to be

**Theorem 2.3**

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**Example 2.1 The Circle Family**

Let  $f(z) = z^2 - 1$ . The zeros of  $f$  are  $z = 1$  and  $z = -1$ .

Let  $\gamma$  be the unit circle  $|z| = 1$ . Then  $\gamma$  does not pass through any zero of  $f$ . The winding number of  $\gamma$  about  $f$  is

$$N(\gamma, f) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{2z}{z^2 - 1} dz$$

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...  $\mathbf{f}_i$  ...  $\square$

T ...  $\mathbf{f}_i$  ...

...  $\rho^\theta$  ...

$$-\{ \dots \} - \theta \geq$$

$$e \left\{ \frac{1}{\dots} \right\} \geq \dots \in \mathbb{D}$$

T ...  $\mathbb{D}$  ...  $\mathbb{D}$  ...  $\mathbb{D}$  ...

$$\int \frac{\xi}{\xi} \xi$$

T ...

$$* \dots \alpha, \beta \alpha \beta \leq \alpha \beta \leq$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{i=1}^{\infty}$$

$$*, \dots \sum_{i=1}^{\infty}$$

$$* \dots \mathbf{f}_i \dots \otimes, \dots \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \dots$$

\*

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{z} \alpha$$

$\alpha$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \alpha$$

T  $\alpha$

D

$$\left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{z} \alpha \right)$$

$\alpha$

T

D

$$\leq \frac{\pi^2 - \pi^2}{\pi^2} \approx$$

radius of starlikeness

$\in T$

T

T

$\in$

D

convexity  $\leq \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \approx$  radius of

T T

f T

T

**Theorem 3.1**

A  $\rho \theta \leq \pi \rho \in \pi \leq \infty T$

$$\leq \leq \infty - \theta - \infty \rho \pi \rho \theta \pi \theta \pi \rho \theta \rho$$

$\leq \infty$

$$\rho \in \mathbb{R}$$

Let  $\rho = \rho(x)$  and  $\theta = \theta(x)$  be functions satisfying

$$\rho(x) \geq 0, \quad \theta(x) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \rho(x) + \theta(x) = \sqrt{1 - \pi(x)} \quad \text{for } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

and

$$\rho(x) \geq 0, \quad \theta(x) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \rho(x) + \theta(x) = -\infty \quad \text{for } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

Then

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \theta(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{1 - \pi(x)} dx$$

**Lemma 3.1**

Let  $\rho \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  and  $\theta \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$  be functions satisfying

$$\rho(x) \geq 0, \quad \theta(x) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \rho(x) + \theta(x) = \sqrt{1 - \pi(x)} \quad \text{for } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

**Proof**

Let  $\epsilon > 0$  be arbitrary. Then

$$\int_{-\pi\epsilon}^{\pi\epsilon} \rho(x) dx \leq \int_{-\pi\epsilon}^{\pi\epsilon} \theta(x) dx + \int_{-\pi\epsilon}^{\pi\epsilon} \sqrt{1 - \pi(x)} dx$$

$$\int_{-\pi\epsilon}^{\pi\epsilon} \rho(x) dx \leq \int_{-\pi\epsilon}^{\pi\epsilon} \theta(x) dx + \int_{-\pi\epsilon}^{\pi\epsilon} \sqrt{1 - \pi(x)} dx$$

T ▲

Let  $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$  and  $T \rightarrow T$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\kappa^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\pi^2}}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\kappa^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\pi^2}} \right) \geq$$

T  $\kappa$

$$-\theta \quad \theta' \geq$$

$\infty$  T  $\square$

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