



BASIC AND FRACTIONAL q -CALCULUS AND ASSOCIATED FEKETE-SZEGŐ PROBLEM FOR p -VALENTLY q -STARLIKE FUNCTIONS AND p -VALENTLY q -CONVEX FUNCTIONS OF COMPLEX ORDER

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Abstract. In this paper, we introduce and study some subclasses of p -valently analytic functions in the open unit disk \mathbb{U} by applying the q -derivative operator and the fractional q -derivative operator in conjunction with the principle of subordination between analytic functions. For the Taylor-Maclaurin coefficients $\{a_k\}_{k=p+1}^{\infty}$ of each of these subclasses of p -valently analytic functions, we derive sharp bounds for the Fekete-Szegő functional given by

$$\left| a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2 \right|.$$

Relevant connections of the results presented in this paper with those derived in earlier works are also considered.

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1. INTRODUCTION, DEFINITIONS AND PRELIMINARIES

The theory of the basic and the fractional quantum calculus (that is, the basic q -calculus and the fractional q -calculus) plays important roles in many diverse areas of the mathematical, physical and engineering sciences (see, for example, [5, 9, 16] and [21]). Our main objective in this paper is to introduce and study some subclasses of p -valently analytic functions in the open unit disk \mathbb{U} by applying the q -derivative operator and the fractional q -derivative operator in conjunction with the principle of subordination between analytic functions (see, for details, [12]).

We begin by denoting by $\mathcal{A}(p)$ the class of functions $f(z)$ of the form:

$$f(z) = z^p + \sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} a_k z^k \quad (p \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}), \quad (1.1)$$

which are analytic and p -valent in the open unit disk

$$\mathbb{U} = \{z : z \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{and} \quad |z| < 1\}.$$

In particular, we write

$$\mathcal{A}(1) = \mathcal{A}.$$

A function $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(p)$ is said to be in the class $\mathcal{S}_p^*(\alpha)$ of p -valently starlike of order α in \mathbb{U} if and only if

$$\Re \left(\frac{z f'(z)}{f(z)} \right) > \alpha \quad (0 \leq \alpha < p; z \in \mathbb{U}). \quad (1.2)$$

A function $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(p)$ is said to be in the class $\mathcal{C}_p(\alpha)$ of p -valently convex of order α in \mathbb{U} if and only if

$$\Re \left(1 + \frac{z f''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) > \alpha \quad (0 \leq \alpha < p; z \in \mathbb{U}). \quad (1.3)$$

The p -valent function classes $\mathcal{S}_p^*(\alpha)$ and $\mathcal{C}_p(\alpha)$ were studied by Owa [13]. From (1.2) and (1.3), it follows that

$$f(z) \in \mathcal{C}_p(\alpha) \iff \frac{z f'(z)}{p} \in \mathcal{S}_p^*(\alpha). \quad (1.4)$$

We now recall some basic definitions and concept details of the q -calculus which are used in this paper (see, for details, [7] and [8]; see also [5] and [21]).

Definition 1. Let $q \in (0, 1)$ and define the q -number $[\lambda]_q$ and the q -factorial $[n]_q!$ by

$$[\lambda]_q = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - q^\lambda}{1 - q} & (\lambda \in \mathbb{C}) \\ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} q^k = 1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^{n-1} & (\lambda = n \in \mathbb{N}) \end{cases} \quad (1.5)$$

and

$$[n]_q! = \begin{cases} 1 & (n = 0) \\ \prod_{k=1}^n [k]_q & (n \in \mathbb{N}), \end{cases} \quad (1.6)$$

respectively.

Definition 2. The q -derivative (or the q -difference) $D_q f(z)$ of a function $f(z)$ is defined in a given subset of \mathbb{C} by

$$D_q f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(z) - f(qz)}{(1-q)z} & (z \neq 0) \\ f'(0) & (z = 0), \end{cases} \tag{1.7}$$

provided that $f'(0)$ exists.

We note from Definition 2 that

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} D_q f(z) = \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(z) - f(qz)}{(1-q)z} = f'(z) \tag{1.8}$$

for a function f which is differentiable in a given subset of \mathbb{C} . It is readily deduced from (1.1) and (1.7) that

$$D_q f(z) = [p]_q z^{p-1} + \sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} [k]_q a_k z^{k-1} \quad (z \neq 0), \tag{1.9}$$

where $[\lambda]_q$ is given by (1.5) and the function $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(p)$ is given by (1.1).

Making use of the q -derivative operator D_q given by (1.7), we introduce the subclass $\mathcal{S}_q^*(p, \alpha)$ of p -valently q -starlike functions of order α in \mathbb{U} and the subclass $\mathcal{C}_q(p, \alpha)$ of p -valently q -convex functions of order α in \mathbb{U} as follows:

$$f(z) \in \mathcal{S}_q^*(p, \alpha) \iff \Re \left(\frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{z D_q f(z)}{f(z)} \right) > \alpha \tag{1.10}$$

($0 < q < 1; 0 \leq \alpha < 1; z \in \mathbb{U}$)

and

$$f(z) \in \mathcal{C}_q(p, \alpha) \iff \Re \left(\frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{D_q(z D_q f(z))}{D_q f(z)} \right) > \alpha \tag{1.11}$$

($0 < q < 1; 0 \leq \alpha < 1; z \in \mathbb{U}$),

respectively. From (1.10) and (1.11), it follows that

$$f(z) \in \mathcal{C}_q(p, \alpha) \iff \frac{z D_q f(z)}{[p]_q} \in \mathcal{S}_q^*(p, \alpha). \tag{1.12}$$

We note also that

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \mathcal{S}_q^*(p, \alpha) = \mathcal{S}_p^*(\alpha) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \mathcal{C}_q(p, \alpha) = \mathcal{C}_p(\alpha).$$

We next introduce the familiar principle of subordination between analytic functions. Indeed, for two given functions $f(z)$ and $g(z)$ which are analytic in \mathbb{U} , we say that the function $f(z)$ is subordinate to the function $g(z)$ and write

$$f(z) \prec g(z),$$

if there exists a Schwarz function $w(z)$, which is analytic in \mathbb{U} with

$$w(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad |w(z)| < 1$$

such that

$$f(z) = g(w(z)).$$

Furthermore, if the function g is univalent in \mathbb{U} , then it follows that

$$f(z) \prec g(z) \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}) \iff f(0) = g(0) \quad \text{and} \quad f(\mathbb{U}) \subset g(\mathbb{U}).$$

Throughout our present investigation, let the function $\varphi(z)$ be analytic with positive real part in \mathbb{U} and satisfy the following conditions:

$$\varphi(0) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi'(0) > 0,$$

which maps \mathbb{U} onto a region which is starlike with respect to 1 and symmetric with respect to the real axis. Suppose now that $\mathcal{S}_{b,p}^*(\varphi)$ denotes the class of functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(p)$ for which

$$1 + \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{p} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right) \prec \varphi(z) \quad (b \in \mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}; z \in \mathbb{U}). \quad (1.13)$$

Also let $\mathcal{C}_{b,p}(\varphi)$ be the class of functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(p)$ for which

$$1 - \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{bp} \left(1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right) \prec \varphi(z) \quad (b \in \mathbb{C}^*; z \in \mathbb{U}). \quad (1.14)$$

The p -valent function classes $\mathcal{S}_{b,p}^*(\varphi)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{b,p}(\varphi)$ were introduced and studied by Ali *et al.* [2]. We note that each of the following function classes:

$$\mathcal{S}_{1,1}^*(\varphi) =: \mathcal{S}^*(\varphi) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C}_{1,1}(\varphi) =: \mathcal{C}(\varphi)$$

was introduced and studied by Ma and Minda [11]. In fact, the widely-investigated function classes $\mathcal{S}^*(\alpha)$ and $\mathcal{C}(\alpha)$ are the special cases of $\mathcal{S}^*(\varphi)$ and $\mathcal{C}(\varphi)$, respectively, when

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{1 + (1 - 2\alpha)z}{1 - z} \quad (0 \leq \alpha < 1; z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

Finally, for $b \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $0 < q < 1$, $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and $p \in \mathbb{N}$, we define the subclass $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda,q,b}(p, \varphi)$ of the p -valently analytic function class $\mathcal{A}(p)$ consisting of functions $f(z)$ of the form (1.1) and satisfying the following subordination condition:

$$1 + \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{zD_q f(z) + \lambda q z^2 D_q(D_q f(z))}{(1 - \lambda)f(z) + \lambda z D_q f(z)} - 1 \right) \prec \varphi(z), \quad (1.15)$$

where D_q denotes the q -derivative operator given by Definition 2.

The following function classes are included in the class $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda,q,b}(p, \varphi)$ of p -valently q -starlike functions of complex order b in \mathbb{U} (see also [1]):

(i) $\lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \mathfrak{S}_{0,q,b}(p, \varphi) =: \mathfrak{S}_{b,p}^*(\varphi)$ and $\lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \mathfrak{S}_{1,q,b}(p, \varphi) =: \mathfrak{C}_{b,p}(\varphi)$
 (see Ali *et al.* [2]);

(ii) $\lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \mathfrak{S}_{\lambda,q,b}(p, \varphi) =: \mathfrak{S}_{\lambda,b,p}(\varphi)$
 (see Aouf *et al.* [3]) with

$$g(z) = \frac{z^p}{1-z};$$

(iii) $\mathfrak{S}_{0,q,b}(1, \varphi) =: \mathfrak{S}_{q,b}(\varphi)$ and $\mathfrak{S}_{1,q,b}(1, \varphi) =: \mathfrak{C}_{q,b}(\varphi)$
 (see Seoudy and Aouf [19]);

(iv) $\lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \mathfrak{S}_{0,q,b}(1, \varphi) =: \mathfrak{S}_b^*(\varphi)$ and $\lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \mathfrak{S}_{1,q,b}(1, \varphi) =: \mathfrak{C}_b(\varphi)$
 (see Ravichandran *et al.* [17]).

We also note here that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad & \mathfrak{S}_{\lambda,q,(1-\frac{\gamma}{[p]_q})e^{-i\alpha \cos \alpha}}(p, \varphi) = \mathfrak{S}_{q,p,\lambda}^{\alpha,\gamma}(\varphi) \\ & = \left\{ f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(p) : \frac{e^{i\alpha} \left(\frac{zD_q f(z) + \lambda q z^2 D_q(D_q f(z))}{(1-\lambda)f(z) + \lambda z D_q f(z)} \right) - \gamma \cos \alpha - i [p]_q \sin \alpha}{([p]_q - \gamma) \cos \alpha} \prec \varphi(z) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left(|\alpha| < \frac{\pi}{2}; 0 \leq \gamma < [p]_q; 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1 \right) \right\}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad & \mathfrak{S}_{0,q,(1-\frac{\gamma}{[p]_q})e^{-i\alpha \cos \alpha}}(p, \varphi) = \mathfrak{S}_{q,p,\gamma}^{\alpha}(\varphi) \\ & = \left\{ f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(p) : \frac{e^{i\alpha} \left(\frac{zD_q f(z)}{f(z)} \right) - \gamma \cos \alpha - i [p]_q \sin \alpha}{([p]_q - \gamma) \cos \alpha} \prec \varphi(z) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left(|\alpha| < \frac{\pi}{2}; 0 \leq \gamma < [p]_q \right) \right\}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \quad & \mathfrak{S}_{0,q,(1-\frac{\gamma}{[p]_q})e^{-i\alpha \cos \alpha}}(p, \varphi) = \mathfrak{C}_{q,p,\gamma}^{\alpha}(\varphi) \\ & = \left\{ f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(p) : \frac{e^{i\alpha} \left(\frac{D_q(zD_q f(z))}{D_q f(z)} \right) - \gamma \cos \alpha - i [p]_q \sin \alpha}{([p]_q - \gamma) \cos \alpha} \prec \varphi(z) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left(|\alpha| < \frac{\pi}{2}; 0 \leq \gamma < [p]_q \right) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

In Geometric Function Theory, various subclasses of the normalized analytic function class \mathcal{A} as well as the normalized p -valently analytic function class $\mathcal{A}(p)$ have been studied from different viewpoints. The above-defined q -calculus provides important tools that have been used in order to investigate various subclasses of \mathcal{A} and $\mathcal{A}(p)$. Historically speaking, even though the q -derivative operator D_q was first applied by Ismail *et al.* [6] to study a q -extension of the class \mathcal{S}^* of starlike functions in \mathbb{U} , a firm footing of the usage of the q -calculus in the context of Geometric Function Theory was actually provided and the basic (or q -) hypergeometric functions were first used in Geometric Function Theory in a book chapter by Srivastava (see, for details, [20, pp. 347 *et seq.*]).

2. FEKETE-SZEGŐ PROBLEM FOR THE FUNCTION CLASS $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda,q,b}(p,\varphi)$

Let Ω be the class of functions $w(z)$ of the form:

$$w(z) = w_1z + w_2z^2 + w_3z^3 + \cdots \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}), \quad (2.1)$$

which satisfy the following inequality:

$$|w(z)| < 1 \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

Each of the following lemmas will be needed in our present investigation of the Fekete-Szegő problem for the function class $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda,q,b}(p,\varphi)$ which we have introduced by using the subordination condition (1.15) (see, for example, [4]; see also [22] and [24]).

Lemma 1 ([10]). *Let the function $w(z) \in \Omega$ be given by (2.1). Then*

$$|w_2 - \tau w_1^2| \leq \max\{1, |\tau|\} \quad (\tau \in \mathbb{C}).$$

The result is sharp for the function given by

$$w(z) = z \quad \text{or} \quad w(z) = z^2 \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

Lemma 2 ([2], [11]). *Let the function $w(z) \in \Omega$ be given by (2.1). Then*

$$|w_2 - \kappa w_1^2| \leq \begin{cases} -\kappa & (\kappa \leq -1) \\ 1 & (-1 \leq \kappa \leq 1) \\ \kappa & (\kappa \geq 1). \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

For $\kappa < -1$ or $\kappa > 1$, the equality holds true in (2.2) if and only if $w(z) = z$ or one of its rotations. If $-1 < \kappa < 1$, then the equality holds true in (2.2) if and only if $w(z) = z^2$ or one of its rotations. If $\kappa = -1$, then the equality holds true in (2.2) if and only if

$$w(z) = \frac{z(z + \eta)}{1 + \eta z} \quad (0 \leq \eta \leq 1)$$

or one of its rotations. If $\kappa = 1$, then the equality holds true in (2.2) if and only if

$$w(z) = -\frac{z(z + \eta)}{1 + \eta z} \quad (0 \leq \eta \leq 1)$$

or one of its rotations. The upper bound in (2.2) is sharp and it can be improved as follows when $-1 < \kappa < 1$:

$$|w_2 - \kappa w_1^2| + (\kappa + 1)|w_1|^2 \leq 1 \quad (-1 < \kappa \leq 0)$$

and

$$|w_2 - \kappa w_1^2| + (1 - \kappa)|w_1|^2 \leq 1 \quad (0 < \kappa < 1).$$

Lemma 3 ([14]). *Let the function $w(z) \in \Omega$ be given by (2.1). Then, for any real numbers q_1 and q_2 , the following sharp estimates hold true:*

$$|w_3 + q_1 w_1 w_2 + q_2 w_1^3| \leq H(q_1, q_2), \tag{2.3}$$

where

$$H(q_1, q_2) = \begin{cases} 1 & ((q_1, q_2) \in D_1 \cup D_2) \\ |q_2| & ((q_1, q_2) \in \bigcup_{k=3}^7 D_k) \\ \frac{2}{3}(|q_1| + 1) \left(\frac{|q_1| + 1}{3(|q_1| + 1 + q_2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} & ((q_1, q_2) \in D_8 \cup D_9) \\ \frac{q_2}{3} \left(\frac{q_1^2 - 4}{q_1^2 - 4q_2} \right) \left(\frac{q_1^2 - 4}{3(q_2 - 1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} & ((q_1, q_2) \in D_{10} \cup D_{11} \setminus \{\pm 2, 1\}) \\ \frac{2}{3}(|q_1| - 1) \left(\frac{|q_1| - 1}{3(|q_1| - 1 - q_2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} & ((q_1, q_2) \in D_{12}). \end{cases}$$

The extremal functions, up to rotations, are of the form given by

$$w(z) = z^3, \quad w(z) = z, \quad w(z) = w_0(z) = \frac{z[(1 - \lambda)\varepsilon_2 + \lambda\varepsilon_1]z - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2z}{1 - [(1 - \lambda)\varepsilon_1 + \lambda\varepsilon_2]z},$$

$$w(z) = w_1(z) = \frac{z(t_1 - z)}{1 - t_1z}, \quad w(z) = w_2(z) = \frac{z(t_2 + z)}{1 + t_2z}, \quad |\varepsilon_1| = |\varepsilon_2| = 1,$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = t_0 - e^{-i\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)} (a \mp b), \quad \varepsilon_2 = -e^{-i\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)} (ia \pm b),$$

$$a = t_0 \cos\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right), \quad b = \sqrt{1 - t_0^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right)}, \quad \lambda = \frac{b \pm a}{2b},$$

$$t_0 = \left(\frac{2q_2(q_1^2 + 2) - 3q_1^2}{3(q_2 - 1)(q_1^2 - 4q_2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad t_1 = \left(\frac{|q_1| + 1}{3(|q_1| + 1 + q_2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$t_2 = \left(\frac{|q_1| - 1}{3(|q_1| - 1 - q_2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos\left(\frac{\theta_0}{2}\right) = \frac{q_1}{2} \left(\frac{q_2(q_1^2 + 8) - 2(q_1^2 + 2)}{2q_2(q_1^2 + 2) - 3q_1^2} \right).$$

The sets D_k ($k = 1, \dots, 12$) are defined as follows:

$$D_1 := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : |q_1| \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } |q_2| \leq 1 \right\},$$

$$D_2 := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : \frac{1}{2} \leq |q_1| \leq 2 \text{ and } \frac{4}{27}(|q_1| + 1)^3 - (|q_1| + 1) \leq q_2 \leq 1 \right\},$$

$$D_3 := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : |q_1| \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } q_2 \leq -1 \right\},$$

$$D_4 := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : |q_1| \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } q_2 \leq -\frac{2}{3}(|q_1| + 1) \right\},$$

$$D_5 := \{(q_1, q_2) : |q_1| \leq 2 \text{ and } q_2 \geq 1\},$$

$$D_6 := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : 2 \leq |q_1| \leq 4 \text{ and } q_2 \geq \frac{1}{12}(q_1^2 + 8) \right\},$$

$$D_7 := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : |q_1| \geq 4 \text{ and } q_2 \geq \frac{2}{3}(|q_1| - 1) \right\},$$

$$D_8 := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : \frac{1}{2} \leq |q_1| \leq 2 \text{ and} \right. \\ \left. -\frac{2}{3}(|q_1| + 1) \leq q_2 \leq \frac{4}{27}(|q_1| + 1)^3 - (|q_1| + 1) \right\},$$

$$D_9 := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : |q_1| \geq 2 \text{ and } -\frac{2}{3}(|q_1| + 1) \leq q_2 \leq \frac{2|q_1|(|q_1| + 1)}{q_1^2 + 2|q_1| + 4} \right\},$$

$$D_{10} := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : 2 \leq |q_1| \leq 4 \text{ and } \frac{2|q_1|(|q_1| + 1)}{q_1^2 + 2|q_1| + 4} \leq q_2 \leq \frac{1}{12}(q_1^2 + 8) \right\},$$

$$D_{11} := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : |q_1| \geq 4 \text{ and } \frac{2|q_1|(|q_1| + 1)}{q_1^2 + 2|q_1| + 4} \leq q_2 \leq \frac{2|q_1|(|q_1| - 1)}{q_1^2 - 2|q_1| + 4} \right\}$$

and

$$D_{12} := \left\{ (q_1, q_2) : |q_1| \geq 4 \text{ and } \frac{2|q_1|(|q_1|-1)}{q_1^2-2|q_1|+4} \leq q_2 \leq \frac{2}{3}(|q_1|-1) \right\}.$$

Remark 1. Unless otherwise mentioned, we assume throughout this paper that

$$b \in \mathbb{C}^*, \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, \quad 0 < q < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad p \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Theorem 1. Let the function $\varphi(z)$ be given by

$$\varphi(z) = 1 + B_1z + B_2z^2 + \dots (B_1 > 0).$$

If the function $f(z)$ given by (1.1) belongs to the class $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda,q,b}(p, \varphi)$ and $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| &\leq \frac{[p]_q B_1 |b|}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)} \right) \\ &\cdot \max \left\{ 1, \left| \frac{B_2}{B_1} + \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \right| \right. \\ &\cdot \left. \left(1 - \mu \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \frac{[1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)]}{[1 + \lambda([p+1]_q - 1)]^2} \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

and

$$|a_{p+3}| \leq \frac{[p]_q B_1 |b|}{[p+3]_q - [p]_q} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda([p+3]_q - 1)} \right) H(q_1, q_2), \tag{2.5}$$

where

$$q_1 = \frac{2B_2}{B_1} - \frac{[p]_q (2[p]_q - [p+1]_q - [p+2]_q) B_1 b}{([p+1]_q - [p]_q) ([p+2]_q - [p]_q)} \tag{2.6}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} q_2 &= \frac{B_3}{B_1} - \left(\frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \right)^2 - \frac{[p]_q (2[p]_q - [p+1]_q - [p+2]_q) B_1 b}{([p+1]_q - [p]_q) ([p+2]_q - [p]_q)} \\ &\cdot \left(\frac{B_2}{B_1} + \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

The result is sharp.

Proof. If $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}_{\lambda,q,b}(p, \varphi)$, then there is a Schwarz function $w(z) \in \Omega$ given by

$$w(z) = w_1z + w_2z^2 + w_3z^3 + \dots$$

such that

$$1 + \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{z D_q f(z) + \lambda q z^2 D_q(D_q f(z))}{(1-\lambda)f(z) + \lambda z D_q f(z)} - 1 \right) = \varphi(w(z)).$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{z D_q f(z) + \lambda q z^2 D_q(D_q f(z))}{(1-\lambda)f(z) + \lambda z D_q f(z)} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)} \left(\frac{[p+1]_q}{[p]_q} - 1 \right) a_{p+1} z \\ &+ \left[\frac{1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)} \left(\frac{[p+2]_q}{[p]_q} - 1 \right) a_{p+2} - \left(\frac{1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\cdot \left. \left(\frac{[p+1]_q}{[p]_q} - 1 \right) a_{p+1}^2 \right] z^2 + \left[\frac{1 + \lambda ([p+3]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)} \left(\frac{[p+3]_q}{[p]_q} - 1 \right) a_{p+3} \right. \\ &+ \left. \left(\frac{1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)} \right)^3 \left(\frac{[p+1]_q}{[p]_q} - 1 \right) a_{p+1}^3 + \frac{1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)} \right. \\ &\cdot \left. \frac{1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)} \left(2 - \frac{[p+1]_q}{[p]_q} - \frac{[p+2]_q}{[p]_q} \right) a_{p+1} a_{p+2} \right] z^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\varphi(w(z)) = 1 + w_1 B_1 z + (w_1^2 B_2 + w_2 B_1) z^2 + (w_3 B_1 + w_1^3 B_3 + 2w_1 w_2 B_2) z^3 + \dots,$$

we observe that

$$a_{p+1} = \frac{[p]_q B_1 b w_1}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)} \right), \quad (2.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{p+2} &= \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)} \right) \\ &\cdot \left[w_2 + w_1^2 \left(\frac{B_2}{B_1} + \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

and

$$a_{p+3} = \frac{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p+3]_q - 1)} \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+3]_q - [p]_q} \left\{ w_3 + \left[\frac{2B_2}{B_1} \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \frac{[p]_q (2[p]_q - [p+1]_q - [p+2]_q) B_1 b}{([p+1]_q - [p]_q) ([p+2]_q - [p]_q)} w_1 w_2 + \left[\frac{B_3}{B_1} - \left(\frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \right)^2 \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{[p]_q (2[p]_q - [p+1]_q - [p+2]_q) B_1 b}{([p+1]_q - [p]_q) ([p+2]_q - [p]_q)} \left(\frac{B_2}{B_1} + \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \right) \right] w_1^3 \Big\}. \quad (2.10)
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2 = \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \frac{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)} [w_2 - v w_1^2],$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 v = & \frac{[p]_q B_1 |b|}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \\
 & \cdot \left(\mu \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \frac{[1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)]}{[1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)]^2} - 1 \right) - \frac{B_2}{B_1}. \quad (2.11)
 \end{aligned}$$

The result (2.4) follows by an application of Lemma 1 and the result (2.5) follows by an application of Lemma 3. These results are sharp for the functions given by

$$1 + \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{z D_q f(z) + \lambda q z^2 D_q(D_q f(z))}{(1 - \lambda) f(z) + \lambda z D_q f(z)} - 1 \right) = \varphi(z^2)$$

and

$$1 + \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{z D_q f(z) + \lambda q z^2 D_q(D_q f(z))}{(1 - \lambda) f(z) + \lambda z D_q f(z)} - 1 \right) = \varphi(z),$$

respectively. This completes the proof of Theorem 1. □

By using Lemma 2, we can obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 2. *Let $b > 0$ and let the function $\varphi(z)$ be given by*

$$\varphi(z) = 1 + B_1 z + B_2 z^2 + \dots (B_k > 0; k \in \{1, 2\}).$$

If the function $f(z)$ given by (1.1) belongs to the class $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda, q, b}(p, \varphi)$ and $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$|a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{[p]_q b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)} \right) \\ \cdot \left\{ B_2 + \frac{[p]_q B_1^2 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \left(1 - \mu \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \frac{[1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)]}{[1 + \lambda([p+1]_q - 1)]^2} \right) \right\} \\ (\mu \leq \sigma_1) \\ \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)} \right) \\ (\sigma_1 \leq \mu \leq \sigma_2) \\ \frac{[p]_q b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)} \right) \cdot \\ \cdot \left\{ -B_2 + \frac{[p]_q B_1^2 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \left(\mu \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \frac{[1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)]}{[1 + \lambda([p+1]_q - 1)]^2} - 1 \right) \right\} \\ (\mu \geq \sigma_2), \end{array} \right.$$

where

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{([p+1]_q - [p]_q) [(B_2 - B_1) ([p+1]_q - [p]_q) + [p]_q B_1^2 b] [1 + \lambda([p+1]_q - 1)]^2}{[p]_q ([p+2]_q - [p]_q) [1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)] [1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)] B_1^2 b}$$

and

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{([p+1]_q - [p]_q) [(B_2 + B_1) ([p+1]_q - [p]_q) + [p]_q B_1^2 b] [1 + \lambda([p+1]_q - 1)]^2}{[p]_q ([p+2]_q - [p]_q) [1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)] [1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)] B_1^2 b}.$$

The result is sharp.

Further, if we set

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{([p+1]_q - [p]_q) [(p+1]_q - [p]_q) B_2 + [p]_q B_1^2 b [1 + \lambda([p+1]_q - 1)]^2}{[p]_q ([p+2]_q - [p]_q) [1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)] [1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)] B_1^2 b},$$

then each of the following assertions holds true:

(i) If $\sigma_1 \leq \mu \leq \sigma_3$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| + \frac{([p+1]_q - [p]_q)^2}{[p]_q ([p+2]_q - [p]_q) B_1^2 b} \frac{[1 + \lambda([p+1]_q - 1)]^2}{[1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)] [1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)]} \\ \cdot \left\{ (B_1 - B_2) - \frac{[p]_q B_1^2 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \left[1 - \mu \frac{[1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)]}{[1 + \lambda([p+1]_q - 1)]^2} \right] \right. \\ \left. \cdot \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \right\} |a_{p+1}|^2 \leq \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda([p+2]_q - 1)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

(ii) If $\sigma_3 \leq \mu \leq \sigma_2$, then

$$|a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| + \frac{([p+1]_q - [p]_q)^2}{[p]_q ([p+2]_q - [p]_q) B_1^2 b} \frac{[1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)]^2}{[1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)]} \cdot \left\{ (B_1 - B_2) - \frac{[p]_q B_1^2 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \left[\mu \frac{[1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)]}{[1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)]^2} \cdot \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} - 1 \right] \right\} |a_{p+1}|^2 \leq \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \left(\frac{1 + \lambda [p]_q - 1}{1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)} \right).$$

Proof. By applying Lemma 2 to (2.8), (2.9) and (2.11), we obtain the required results asserted by Theorem 2. In order to show that the bounds are sharp, we define the functions $K_{\varphi n}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$) by

$$1 + \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{z D_q K_{\varphi n}(z) + \lambda q z^2 D_q (D_q K_{\varphi n}(z))}{(1 - \lambda) K_{\varphi n}(z) + \lambda z D_q K_{\varphi n}(z)} - 1 \right) = \varphi(z^{n-1})$$

$$(z^{1-p} K_{\varphi n}(z)|_{z=0} = 0 = z^{1-p} K'_{\varphi n}(z)|_{z=0} - p)$$

and the functions F_β and G_β ($0 \leq \beta \leq 1$) by

$$1 + \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{z D_q F_\beta(z) + \lambda q z^2 D_q (D_q F_\beta(z))}{(1 - \lambda) F_\beta(z) + \lambda z D_q F_\beta(z)} - 1 \right) = \varphi \left(\frac{z(z + \beta)}{1 + \beta z} \right)$$

$$(z^{1-p} F_\beta(z)|_{z=0} = 0 = z^{1-p} F'_\beta(z)|_{z=0} - p)$$

and

$$1 + \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{z D_q G_\beta(z) + \lambda q z^2 D_q (D_q G_\beta(z))}{(1 - \lambda) G_\beta(z) + \lambda z D_q G_\beta(z)} - 1 \right) = \varphi \left(-\frac{z(z + \beta)}{1 + \beta z} \right).$$

$$(z^{1-p} G_\beta(z)|_{z=0} = 0 = z^{1-p} G'_\beta(z)|_{z=0} - p).$$

Clearly, the functions $K_{\varphi n}$, F_β and G_β are in the class $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda,q,b}(p, \varphi)$. We also write

$$K_\varphi = K_{\varphi 2}.$$

If $\mu < \sigma_1$ or $\mu > \sigma_2$, then the equality holds true if and only if the function f is K_φ or one of its rotations. When $\sigma_1 < \mu < \sigma_2$, then the equality holds true if the function f is $K_{\varphi 3}$ or one of its rotations. If $\mu = \sigma_1$, then the equality holds true if and only if the function f is F_β or one of its rotations. If $\mu = \sigma_2$, then the equality holds true if and only if the function f is G_β or one of its rotations. This completes the proof of Theorem 2. \square

Remark 2. For different choices of the parameters q , b and λ in Theorem 1 and Theorem 2, we can deduce the corresponding results derived earlier by Ali *et al.* [2], Aouf *et al.* [3] and Seoudy and Aouf [19].

3. APPLICATIONS TO FUNCTIONS DEFINED BY THE FRACTIONAL q -DERIVATIVE OPERATOR

We first recall some definitions of the *fractional* q -calculus which we will be used in this section.

First of all, for $0 < q < 1$ and $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$, the basic (or q -) shifted factorial $(\lambda; q)_\mu$ is defined by (see, for example, [5, 21] and [23])

$$(\lambda; q)_\mu = \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 - \lambda q^j}{1 - \lambda q^{\mu+j}} \right) \quad (0 < q < 1; \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}),$$

so that

$$(\lambda; q)_n := \begin{cases} 1 & (n = 0) \\ \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (1 - \lambda q^j) & (n \in \mathbb{N}) \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

and

$$(\lambda; q)_\infty := \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1 - \lambda q^j) \quad (0 < q < 1; \lambda \in \mathbb{C}), \quad (3.2)$$

Furthermore, in terms of the basic (or q -) Gamma function $\Gamma_q(z)$ defined by

$$\Gamma_q(z) := \frac{(q; q)_\infty}{(q^z; q)_\infty} (1 - q)^{1-z} \quad (0 < q < 1; z \in \mathbb{C}), \quad (3.3)$$

so that

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 1^-} \{\Gamma_q(z)\} = \Gamma(z)$$

for the familiar (Euler's) Gamma function $\Gamma(z)$, we find from (3.1) that

$$(q^\alpha; q)_n = \frac{\Gamma_q(\alpha + n)}{\Gamma_q(\alpha)} (1 - q)^n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}; \alpha \in \mathbb{C}).$$

For $0 < q < 1$, the (Jackson's) q -integral is defined (in general) by

$$\int_0^x f(t) d_q t = (1 - q)x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(xq^k) q^k \quad (x > 0), \quad (3.4)$$

provided that the series on the right-hand side converges absolutely. In the limit case when $q \rightarrow 1^-$, the q -integral in (3.4) reduces to

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

In general, for any closed interval $[a, b]$ ($0 \leq a < b$), we write

$$\int_a^b f(t) d_q t = \int_0^b f(t) d_q t - \int_0^a f(t) d_q t. \tag{3.5}$$

In order to introduce the subclasses

$$\mathcal{S}_{q,b,\delta}^*(p, \varphi) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{C}_{q,b,\delta}(p, \varphi),$$

we need the following definitions.

Definition 3 ([15], [16] and see also the references cited therein). The *fractional* q -integral operator $\mathfrak{I}_{q,z}^\delta$ of order δ is defined, for a function $f(z)$, by

$$\mathfrak{I}_{q,z}^\delta f(z) = D_{q,z}^{-\delta} f(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(\delta)} \int_0^z (z - tq)_q^{\delta-1} f(t) d_q t \quad (\delta > 0), \tag{3.6}$$

where the function $f(z)$ is analytic in a simply-connected region of the complex z -plane containing the origin and the q -binomial $(\kappa + z)_q^n$ is defined by (see, for example, [21, p. 486])

$$(\kappa + z)_q^\mu = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \begin{bmatrix} \mu \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q q^{\binom{k}{2}} \kappa^{\mu-k} z^k = \kappa^\mu {}_1\Phi_0 \left[\begin{matrix} q^{-\mu}; \\ -; \end{matrix} q, -\frac{zq^\mu}{\kappa} \right] \tag{3.7}$$

in which the generalized basic (or q -) binomial coefficient $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ n \end{bmatrix}_q$ is defined by

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mu \\ n \end{bmatrix}_q = \frac{(q^{-\mu}; q)_n}{(q; q)_n} (-q^\mu)^n q^{-\binom{n}{2}} \quad (0 < q < 1; \mu \in \mathbb{C}; n \in \mathbb{N}_0) \tag{3.8}$$

and ${}_r\Phi_s$ denotes the generalized q -hypergeometric function with r numerator and s denominator parameters (see, for example, [23, p. 347, Eq. 9.4 (272)]).

Remark 3. It follows from Definition 3 that

$$(z - tq)_q^{\delta-1} = z^{\delta-1} {}_1\Phi_0 \left[\begin{matrix} q^{1-\delta}; \\ -; \end{matrix} q, \frac{tq^\delta}{z} \right]. \tag{3.9}$$

Since the series

$${}_1\Phi_0 \left[\begin{matrix} \lambda; \\ -; \end{matrix} q, z \right]$$

is single-valued when (see, for details, [5])

$$|\arg(-z)| < \pi \quad \text{and} \quad |z| < 1,$$

the q -binomial $(z - tq)_q^{\delta-1}$ in (3.9) is single-valued when

$$\left| \arg \left(-\frac{tq^\delta}{z} \right) \right| < \pi, \quad \left| \frac{tq^\delta}{z} \right| < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad |\arg(z)| < \pi.$$

Definition 4 ([15], [16] and see also the references cited therein). The *fractional* q -derivative operator $\mathfrak{D}_{q,z}^\delta$ of order δ is defined, for a function $f(z)$, by

$$\mathfrak{D}_{q,z}^\delta f(z) = \mathfrak{D}_{q,z}^\delta \mathfrak{I}_{q,z}^{1-\delta} f(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_q(1-\delta)} \mathfrak{D}_{q,z} \int_0^z (z-tq)_q^{-\delta} f(t) d_q t \quad (3.10)$$

$$(0 \leq \delta < 1),$$

where the function $f(z)$ is analytic in a simply-connected region of the complex z -plane containing the origin and the multiplicity of the q -binomial $(z-tq)_q^{-\delta}$ is removed as in Definition 3.

Definition 5 ([15], [16] and see also the references cited therein). Under the hypotheses of Definition 4, the *fractional* q -derivative operator $\mathfrak{D}_{q,z}^\delta$ of order δ is defined, for a function $f(z)$, by

$$\mathfrak{D}_{q,z}^\delta f(z) = \mathfrak{D}_{q,z}^m \mathfrak{I}_{q,z}^{m-\delta} f(z) \quad (m-1 \leq \delta < 1; m \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}). \quad (3.11)$$

Definition 6 ([18]). In terms of the *fractional* q -derivative operator $\mathfrak{D}_{q,z}^\delta$ given by Definition 3.13, the *fractional* q -derivative operator

$$\Omega_{q,p}^\delta : \mathcal{A}(p) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(p)$$

is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{q,p}^\delta f(z) &= \frac{\Gamma_q(p+1-\delta)}{\Gamma_q(p+1)} z^\delta \mathfrak{D}_{q,z}^\delta f(z) \\ &= z^p + \sum_{k=p+1}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma_q(k+1)\Gamma_q(p+1-\delta)}{\Gamma_q(p+1)\Gamma_q(k+1-\delta)} a_k z^k, \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

where the function $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(p)$ is given by (1.1).

Thus, for $b \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $0 < q < 1$, $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$, $0 \leq \delta < 1$ and $p \in \mathbb{N}$, we now let $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda,q,b,\delta}(p,\varphi)$ be the subclass of the normalized p -valently analytic function class $\mathcal{A}(p)$ consisting of functions $f(z)$ of the form (1.1) and satisfying the following subordination condition:

$$1 + \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{1}{[p]_q} \frac{z D_q (\Omega_{q,p}^\delta f(z)) + \lambda q z^2 D_q^2 (\Omega_{q,p}^\delta f(z))}{(1-\lambda)\Omega_{q,p}^\delta f(z) + \lambda z D_q (\Omega_{q,p}^\delta f(z))} - 1 \right) \prec \varphi(z). \quad (3.13)$$

Remark 4. By using arguments and analysis to those in the proofs of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2, we can analogously derive Theorem 3 and Theorem 4 below. The details involved are being left as an exercise for the interested reader.

Theorem 3. Let the function $\varphi(z)$ be given by

$$\varphi(z) = 1 + B_1 z + B_2 z^2 + \cdots (B_1 > 0).$$

If the function $f(z)$ given by (1.1) belongs to the class $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda,q,b,\delta}(p,\varphi)$ and $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, then

$$|a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq \frac{[p]_q B_1 |b|}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1-q^{p-\delta+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p+2})} \left(\frac{1+\lambda([p]_q-1)}{1+\lambda([p+2]_q-1)} \right) \cdot \max \left\{ 1, \left| \frac{B_2}{B_1} + \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \left(1 - \mu \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \cdot \frac{(1-q^{p+2})(1-q^{p-\delta+1})}{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})} \frac{[1+\lambda([p+2]_q-1)][1+\lambda([p]_q-1)]}{[1+\lambda([p+1]_q-1)]^2} \right| \right\}$$

and

$$|a_{p+3}| \leq \frac{[p]_q B_1 |b|}{[p+3]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1-q^{p-\delta+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})(1-q^{p-\delta+3})}{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p+2})(1-q^{p+3})} \cdot \left(\frac{1+\lambda([p]_q-1)}{1+\lambda([p+3]_q-1)} \right) H(q_1, q_2),$$

where q_1 and q_2 are defined by (2.6) and (2.7). The result is sharp.

Theorem 4. Let the function $\varphi(z)$ be given by

$$\varphi(z) = 1 + B_1 z + B_2 z^2 + \dots \quad (B_k > 0; k \in \{1, 2\}).$$

If the function $f(z)$ given by (1.1) belongs to the class $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda,q,b,\delta}(p,\varphi)$ and $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$|a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| \leq$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{[p]_q b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1-q^{p-\delta+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p+2})} \frac{1+\lambda([p]_q-1)}{1+\lambda([p+2]_q-1)} \\ \cdot \left\{ B_2 + \frac{[p]_q B_1^2 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \left(1 - \mu \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1-q^{p+2})(1-q^{p-\delta+1})}{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})} \right) \right. \\ \left. \cdot \frac{[1+\lambda([p+2]_q-1)][1+\lambda([p]_q-1)]}{[1+\lambda([p+1]_q-1)]^2} \right\} \\ (\mu \leq \sigma_1^*) \\ \\ \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1-q^{p-\delta+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p+2})} \frac{1+\lambda([p]_q-1)}{1+\lambda([p+2]_q-1)} \\ (\sigma_1^* \leq \mu \leq \sigma_2^*) \\ \\ \frac{[p]_q b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1-q^{p-\delta+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p+2})} \frac{1+\lambda([p]_q-1)}{1+\lambda([p+2]_q-1)} \\ \cdot \left\{ B_2 + \frac{[p]_q B_1^2 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \left(\mu \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1-q^{p+2})(1-q^{p-\delta+1})}{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})} \right) \right. \\ \left. \cdot \frac{[1+\lambda([p+2]_q-1)][1+\lambda([p]_q-1)]}{[1+\lambda([p+1]_q-1)]^2} - 1 \right\} \\ (\mu \leq \sigma_2^*), \end{array} \right.$$

where

$$\sigma_1^* = \frac{([p+1]_q - [p]_q) [(B_2 - B_1) ([p+1]_q - [p]_q) + [p]_q B_1^2 b] [1+\lambda([p+1]_q-1)]^2}{[p]_q ([p+2]_q - [p]_q) [1+\lambda([p+2]_q-1)] [1+\lambda([p]_q-1)] B_1^2 b} \cdot \frac{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1-q^{p+2})(1-q^{p-\delta+1})}$$

and

$$\sigma_2^* = \frac{([p+1]_q - [p]_q) [(B_2 + B_1) ([p+1]_q - [p]_q) + [p]_q B_1^2 b] [1+\lambda([p+1]_q-1)]^2}{[p]_q ([p+2]_q - [p]_q) [1+\lambda([p+2]_q-1)] [1+\lambda([p]_q-1)] B_1^2 b} \cdot \frac{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1-q^{p+2})(1-q^{p-\delta+1})}.$$

The result is sharp.

Further, if we set

$$\sigma_3^* = \frac{([p+1]_q - [p]_q) [([p+1]_q - [p]_q) B_2 + [p]_q B_1^2 b] [1+\lambda([p+1]_q-1)]^2}{[p]_q ([p+2]_q - [p]_q) [1+\lambda([p+2]_q-1)] [1+\lambda([p]_q-1)] B_1^2 b} \cdot \frac{(1-q^{p+1})(1-q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1-q^{p+2})(1-q^{p-\delta+1})}.$$

then each of the following assertions holds true:

(i) If $\sigma_1^* \leq \mu \leq \sigma_3^*$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & |a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| + \frac{([p+1]_q - [p]_q)^2}{[p]_q ([p+2]_q - [p]_q) B_1^2 b} \frac{(1 - q^{p+1})(1 - q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1 - q^{p+2})(1 - q^{p-\delta+1})} \\ & \cdot \frac{[1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)]^2}{[1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)]} \left\{ (B_1 - B_2) - \frac{[p]_q B_1^2 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \right. \\ & \cdot \left(1 - \mu \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1 - q^{p+2})(1 - q^{p-\delta+1})}{(1 - q^{p+1})(1 - q^{p-\delta+2})} \right. \\ & \left. \left. \cdot \frac{[1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)]}{[1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)]^2} \right) \right\} |a_{p+1}|^2 \\ & \leq \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1 - q^{p-\delta+1})(1 - q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1 - q^{p+1})(1 - q^{p+2})} \frac{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) If $\sigma_3^* \leq \mu \leq \sigma_2^*$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & |a_{p+2} - \mu a_{p+1}^2| + \frac{([p+1]_q - [p]_q)^2}{[p]_q ([p+2]_q - [p]_q) B_1^2 b} \frac{(1 - q^{p+1})(1 - q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1 - q^{p+2})(1 - q^{p-\delta+1})} \\ & \cdot \frac{[1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)]^2}{[1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)]} \left\{ (B_1 - B_2) - \frac{[p]_q B_1^2 b}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \right. \\ & \cdot \left(\mu \frac{[p+2]_q - [p]_q}{[p+1]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1 - q^{p+2})(1 - q^{p-\delta+1})}{(1 - q^{p+1})(1 - q^{p-\delta+2})} \right. \\ & \left. \left. \cdot \frac{[1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)][1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)]}{[1 + \lambda ([p+1]_q - 1)]^2} - 1 \right) \right\} |a_{p+1}|^2 \\ & \leq \frac{[p]_q B_1 b}{[p+2]_q - [p]_q} \frac{(1 - q^{p-\delta+1})(1 - q^{p-\delta+2})}{(1 - q^{p+1})(1 - q^{p+2})} \frac{1 + \lambda ([p]_q - 1)}{1 + \lambda ([p+2]_q - 1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 5. For different choices of the parameters p , q and λ in Theorem 3 and Theorem 4, we can obtain new results for each of the following p -valently analytic function classes:

$\mathcal{S}_{b,p}^*(\varphi)$, $\mathcal{C}_{b,p}(\varphi)$, $\mathcal{S}_{\lambda,b,p}(\varphi)$, $\mathcal{S}_{q,b}(\varphi)$, $\mathcal{C}_{q,b}(\varphi)$, $\mathcal{S}_b^*(\varphi)$ and $\mathcal{C}_b(\varphi)$, which are defined in Section 1.

Remark 6. For different choices of the parameters b and λ in Theorem 3 and Theorem 4, we can deduce new results for each of the following p -valently analytic

function classes:

$$\mathfrak{S}_{q,p,\lambda}^{\alpha,\gamma}(\varphi), \quad \mathfrak{S}_{q,p,\lambda}^{\alpha}(\varphi) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{C}_{q,p,\lambda}^{\alpha}(\varphi),$$

which are defined in Section 1.

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