

## CONSTRUCTION OF SUBCLASSES OF UNIVALENT HARMONIC MAPPINGS

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ABSTRACT. Complex-valued harmonic functions that are univalent and sense-preserving in the open unit disk are widely studied. A new methodology is employed to construct subclasses of univalent harmonic mappings from a given subfamily of univalent analytic functions. The notions of harmonic Alexander operator and harmonic Libera operator are introduced and their properties are investigated.

### 1. introduction

Let  $\mathcal{H}$  denote the class of all complex-valued harmonic functions  $f$  in the open unit disk  $\mathbb{D} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$  normalized by  $f(0) = 0 = f_z(0) - 1 = f_{\bar{z}}(0)$ . Such functions can be written in the form  $f = h + \bar{g}$ , where

$$(1) \quad h(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad \text{and} \quad g(z) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n$$

are analytic in  $\mathbb{D}$ . In 1984, Clunie and Sheil-Small [7] investigated the subclass  $\mathcal{S}_H^0$  of  $\mathcal{H}$  consisting of univalent and sense-preserving functions. A function  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H}$  is sense-preserving if the Jacobian  $J_f(z) = |h'(z)|^2 - |g'(z)|^2$  is positive or equivalently  $|g'(z)| < |h'(z)|$  in  $\mathbb{D}$ . The class  $\mathcal{S}_H^0$  is a compact family with respect to the topology of locally uniform convergence. The classical family  $\mathcal{S}$  of normalized analytic univalent functions is a subclass of  $\mathcal{S}_H^0$ . Let  $\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}$ ,  $\mathcal{K}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{C}_H^0$  be the subclasses of  $\mathcal{S}_H^0$  consisting of functions mapping  $\mathbb{D}$  onto starlike, convex and close-to-convex domains, respectively, just as  $\mathcal{S}^*$ ,  $\mathcal{K}$  and  $\mathcal{C}$  are the subclasses of  $\mathcal{S}$  mapping  $\mathbb{D}$  onto their respective domains.

In [26], we have investigated the properties of functions in the subclass  $\mathcal{F}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{C}_H^0$  defined by the condition  $|f_z(z) - 1| < 1 - |f_{\bar{z}}(z)|$  for all  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . This subclass was closely related to the class  $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{C}$ , introduced by MacGregor [20], consisting

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of analytic functions satisfying  $|f'(z) - 1| < 1$  for  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . We [26] proved that a harmonic function  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{F}_H^0$  if and only if the analytic functions  $h + \epsilon g$  belong to  $\mathcal{F}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . Using this property, the coefficient estimates, growth results, boundary behavior, convolution properties and sharp bound for radius of convexity and starlikeness for the class  $\mathcal{F}_H^0$  were investigated. This connection between the classes  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{F}_H^0$  has motivated to give the following definition which turns out to be a simple but an effective method in construction of subclasses of univalent harmonic mappings from a given subfamily of  $\mathcal{S}$ .

**Definition 1.1.** Suppose that  $\mathcal{G}$  is a subfamily of  $\mathcal{S}$ . Denote by  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  the class consisting of harmonic functions  $f = h + \bar{g}$  for which  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{G}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ ,  $h$  and  $g$  being analytic functions in  $\mathbb{D}$ . We call  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  the *harmonic analogue* of  $\mathcal{G}$  and write  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ .

By Definition 1.1, it readily follows that  $\mathcal{F} \triangleright \mathcal{F}_H^0$ . If  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  is the harmonic analogue of  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$ , then it is easy to see that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Further properties of the harmonic analogue  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  for a subfamily  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  are investigated in Section 2. In Section 3, the harmonic analogues of some well-known subclasses of  $\mathcal{S}$  are determined and their properties are discussed.

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the subclass of  $\mathcal{H}$  consisting of normalized analytic functions. Let  $\Lambda : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  be the Alexander integral operator [1] defined by

$$(2) \quad \Lambda[f](z) = \int_0^z \frac{f(t)}{t} dt.$$

Krzyż and Lewandowski [16] constructed an example to show that  $\Lambda$  does not carry  $\mathcal{S}$  into  $\mathcal{S}$ . Another familiar integral operator  $\Theta : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  is the Libera operator [18] defined by

$$(3) \quad \Theta[f](z) = \frac{2}{z} \int_0^z f(t) dt.$$

Even this operator does not preserve univalence. Campbell and Singh [4] gave examples of univalent functions which the operator  $\Theta$  takes to non-univalent functions. However, these two operators preserve certain subclasses of univalent functions. In the last section of this paper, two notions of harmonic Alexander operators  $\Lambda_H^+, \Lambda_H^- : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$  and a notion of harmonic Libera operator  $\Theta_H : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$  are introduced and their properties are investigated.

## 2. Some properties of harmonic analogue $\mathcal{G}_H^0$

In this section, we will investigate the properties of the harmonic analogue  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  for subfamily  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$ . For this, the notion of stable harmonic mappings introduced by Hernández and Martín in [15] is needed. A sense-preserving harmonic mapping  $f = h + \bar{g}$  is said to be stable univalent (resp. stable starlike, stable convex and stable close-to-convex) if all the mappings  $f_\lambda = h + \lambda \bar{g}$  with  $|\lambda| = 1$  are univalent (resp. starlike, convex and close-to-convex) in  $\mathbb{D}$ . The following result was proved in [15].

**Lemma 2.1.** *A sense-preserving harmonic mapping  $f = h + \bar{g}$  is stable univalent (resp. stable starlike, stable convex and stable close-to-convex) if and only if the analytic functions  $F_\lambda = h + \lambda g$  are univalent (resp. starlike, convex and close-to-convex) in  $\mathbb{D}$  for each  $|\lambda| = 1$ .*

Let  $\mathcal{SS}_H^0, \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}, \mathcal{SK}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{SC}_H^0$  be subclasses of  $\mathcal{S}_H^0$  consisting of stable univalent, stable starlike, stable convex and stable close-to-convex mappings, respectively. Then  $\mathcal{S}^* \subset \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0} \subset \mathcal{S}_H^{*0}, \mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{SK}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{K}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{SC}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{C}_H^0$ . Moreover  $\mathcal{SK}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0} \subset \mathcal{SC}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{SS}_H^0$ . In view of Definition 1.1 and Lemma 2.1, it follows that  $\mathcal{SS}_H^0, \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}, \mathcal{SK}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{SC}_H^0$  are harmonic analogues of  $\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}^*, \mathcal{K}$  and  $\mathcal{C}$ , respectively.

The first theorem is quite simple but a useful tool in the investigation of results regarding the harmonic analogue  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  for a subfamily  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$ .

**Theorem 2.2.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then*

- (i)  $\mathcal{G}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{SS}_H^0$ ;
- (ii) *If  $f \in \mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{G}_H^0$ , then  $f \in \mathcal{G}$ ;*
- (iii) *If  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ , then the harmonic mappings  $f_\lambda = h + \lambda \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  for each  $|\lambda| = 1$ ;*
- (iv) *If  $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{G}$ , then  $\mathcal{J}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{G}_H^0$  where  $\mathcal{J}_H^0$  is the harmonic analogue of  $\mathcal{J}$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{G}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$  which imply that  $h(0) = g(0) = h'(0) - 1 = g'(0) = 0$  using the normalization of functions in  $\mathcal{G}$ . Also, since  $h + \epsilon g$  is univalent,  $(h + \epsilon g)' \neq 0$  in  $\mathbb{D}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . This imply that the Jacobian  $J_f(z) \neq 0$  for all  $z \in \mathbb{D}$  and since  $J_f(0) = 1 > 0$ ,  $f$  is sense-preserving in  $\mathbb{D}$ . By Lemma 2.1, it follows that  $f \in \mathcal{SS}_H^0$ . This proves (i). The part (ii) follows immediately from Definition 1.1. For the proof of (iii), let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  and  $|\lambda| = 1$ . Then it is easy to see that  $h + \bar{\lambda} \epsilon g \in \mathcal{G}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$  and so  $h + \lambda \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . To prove (iv), let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{J}_H^0$ ,  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{J}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . Since  $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{G}$  we have  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{G}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$  which shows that  $f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . This completes the proof of the theorem.  $\square$

Theorem 2.2(ii) conveys that every analytic univalent function in  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  is a member of  $\mathcal{G}$ . Since the members of  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  are stable univalent by Theorem 2.2(i), we have the following corollary which follows by [15, Theorem 7.1].

**Corollary 2.3.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . If  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ , then the analytic mappings  $F_\mu = h + \mu g$  are univalent in  $\mathbb{D}$  for each  $|\mu| \leq 1$ . In particular,  $h$  is univalent.*

Recall that convexity and starlikeness are hereditary properties for conformal mappings and they do not extend to harmonic mappings (see [10]). Chuaqui, Duren and Osgood [6] introduced the notion of fully starlike and fully convex functions that do inherit the properties of starlikeness and convexity, respectively (see also [27]). A harmonic mapping  $f$  of the unit disk  $\mathbb{D}$  is fully convex if it maps every circle  $|z| = r < 1$  in a one-to-one manner onto a convex curve. Such a harmonic mapping  $f$  with  $f(0) = 0$  is fully starlike if it maps every

circle  $|z| = r < 1$  in a one-to-one manner onto a curve that bounds a domain starlike with respect to the origin. Applying Theorem 2.2(iv) and using the fact that stable starlike (resp. stable convex) mappings are fully starlike (resp. fully convex) (see [15, 27]), we have:

**Corollary 2.4.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . If  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}^*$  (resp.  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{K}$ ), then members of  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  are fully starlike (resp. fully convex) in  $\mathbb{D}$ .*

The harmonic Koebe function

$$(4) \quad K(z) = H(z) + \overline{G(z)}, \quad H(z) := \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{6}z^3}{(1-z)^3}, \quad G(z) := \frac{\frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{6}z^3}{(1-z)^3}$$

shows that the classes  $\mathcal{S}_H^0$ ,  $\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}$  and  $\mathcal{C}_H^0$  are not harmonic analogues of any subfamily of  $\mathcal{S}$  since

$$H(z) + G(z) = \frac{z + \frac{1}{3}z^3}{(1-z)^3}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

and  $(H+G)(i/\sqrt{3}) = (H+G)(-i/\sqrt{3})$  which imply that  $H+G$  is not univalent in  $\mathbb{D}$ . Similarly,  $\mathcal{K}_H^0$  is not a harmonic analogue of any subfamily  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$ . For if  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{K}_H^0$ , then  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{K}$ . The harmonic half-plane mapping

$$(5) \quad L(z) = M(z) + \overline{N(z)}, \quad M(z) := \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}z^2}{(1-z)^2}, \quad N(z) := \frac{-\frac{1}{2}z^2}{(1-z)^2}$$

belongs to  $\mathcal{K}_H^0$  and  $M(z) - N(z) = z/(1-z)^2 \notin \mathcal{K}$ . These observations suggest that given a subfamily  $\mathcal{G}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{S}_H^0$ , it is possible that  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  is not a harmonic analogue of any subclass of  $\mathcal{S}$ . This motivates us to determine a necessary and sufficient condition for a subfamily  $\mathcal{G}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{S}_H^0$  to be a harmonic analogue of some family  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$ . This is contained in the following corollary.

**Corollary 2.5.** *A subfamily  $\mathcal{G}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{S}_H^0$  is a harmonic analogue of some family  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  if and only if  $\mathcal{G}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{S}\mathcal{S}_H^0$ .*

*Proof.* The necessary part follows by Theorem 2.2(i). For the sufficient part, suppose that  $\mathcal{G}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{S}\mathcal{S}_H^0$ . Considering the set  $\mathcal{G} = \{h + \epsilon g : h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0 \text{ and } |\epsilon| = 1\}$ , it is evident that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$  by using Lemma 2.1.  $\square$

It is easy to see that if  $\mathcal{I}$  and  $\mathcal{J}$  are subclasses of  $\mathcal{S}$  with  $\mathcal{I} \triangleright \mathcal{I}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{J} \triangleright \mathcal{J}_H^0$ , then  $\mathcal{I} \cap \mathcal{J} \triangleright \mathcal{I}_H^0 \cap \mathcal{J}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{I} \cup \mathcal{J} \triangleright \mathcal{I}_H^0 \cup \mathcal{J}_H^0$ . The next theorem determines the coefficient bounds for functions in the harmonic analogue  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$ .

**Theorem 2.6.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Let the Taylor coefficients  $a_n(f)$  of the series of each  $f \in \mathcal{G}$  satisfies  $|a_n(f)| \leq p(n)$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$  where  $p$  is a function of  $n$ . Then the respective Taylor coefficients  $A_n(f)$  and  $B_n(f)$  of the series of  $h$  and  $g$  of each function  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  satisfies*

$$(6) \quad |A_n(f)| + |B_n(f)| \leq p(n) \quad \text{for } n = 2, 3, \dots$$

*In particular, we have*

- (a)  $\|A_n(f) - B_n(f)\| \leq p(n), \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$
- (b) Let  $h_0 \in \mathcal{G}$  be such that its Taylor coefficients satisfy  $|a_n(h_0)| = p(n)$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . Then for an analytic function  $g_0$ , the harmonic function  $f_0 = h_0 + \bar{g}_0 \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  if and only if  $g_0 \equiv 0$ .

*Proof.* Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{G}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$  so that  $|a_n(h + \epsilon g)| \leq p(n)$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . But  $a_n(h + \epsilon g) = A_n(f) + \epsilon B_n(f)$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$  so that (6) is satisfied with appropriate choice of  $\epsilon = \epsilon(n)$ .

The part (a) is evident from (6). For (b), suppose that  $f_0 = h_0 + \bar{g}_0 \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then  $|A_n(f_0)| + |B_n(f_0)| \leq p(n)$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . But  $|A_n(f_0)| = |a_n(h_0)| = p(n)$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$  so that  $B_n(f_0) = 0$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . Thus  $g_0 \equiv 0$ . The converse part is obvious. □

The next theorem determines the upper and lower bounds on the growth of a harmonic mapping in  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$ .

**Theorem 2.7.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . If*

$$P(|z|) \leq |f'(z)| \leq Q(|z|), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}$$

for each  $f \in \mathcal{G}$  where  $P$  and  $Q$  are integrable functions of  $|z|$ , then each  $f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  satisfies

$$(7) \quad \int_0^{|z|} P(\rho) d\rho \leq |f(z)| \leq \int_0^{|z|} Q(\rho) d\rho, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

In particular, we have the following.

- (i) The range of every function  $f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  contains the disk

$$\left\{ w \in \mathbb{C} : |w| < \lim_{|z| \rightarrow 1} \int_0^{|z|} P(\rho) d\rho \right\},$$

provided the limit exists.

- (ii) The Jacobian  $J_f$  of each function  $f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  satisfies

$$P^2(|z|) \leq J_f(z) \leq Q^2(|z|), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

*Proof.* Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{G}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$  so that

$$(8) \quad P(|z|) \leq |h'(z) + \epsilon g'(z)| \leq Q(|z|), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

In particular, this shows that

$$P(|z|) \leq |h'(z)| - |g'(z)| \quad \text{and} \quad |h'(z)| + |g'(z)| \leq Q(|z|), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

If  $\Gamma$  is the radial segment from 0 to  $z$ , then

$$|f(z)| = \left| \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} d\zeta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} d\bar{\zeta} \right| \leq \int_{\Gamma} (|h'(\zeta)| + |g'(\zeta)|) |d\zeta| \leq \int_0^{|z|} Q(\rho) d\rho.$$

Next, let  $\Gamma$  be the pre-image under  $f$  of the radial segment from 0 to  $f(z)$ . Then

$$|f(z)| = \int_{\Gamma} \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} d\zeta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} d\bar{\zeta} \right| \geq \int_{\Gamma} (|h'(\zeta)| - |g'(\zeta)|) |d\zeta| \geq \int_0^{|z|} P(\rho) d\rho.$$

This proves (7).

The covering result in (i) follows from the left hand inequality of (7) by letting  $|z| \rightarrow 1$ . For the proof of (ii), let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then (8) gives  $|h'(z)| - |g'(z)| \leq Q(|z|)$  and  $|h'(z)| + |g'(z)| \leq Q(|z|)$ . Multiplying the corresponding sides of these two inequalities, we obtain  $J_f(z) \leq Q^2(|z|)$  for  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . The left hand inequality follows on similar lines.  $\square$

If a subfamily  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  is compact with respect to the topology of locally uniform convergence, then so is its harmonic analogue  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$ . This is seen by the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.8.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then  $\mathcal{G}$  is compact if and only if  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  is compact.*

*Proof.* For necessary part, suppose that  $f_n = h_n + \bar{g}_n \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  and that  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on compact subsets of  $\mathbb{D}$ . Then  $f$  is harmonic and so  $f = h + \bar{g}$ . It is easy to see that  $h_n \rightarrow h$  and  $g_n \rightarrow g$  locally uniformly so that  $h_n + \epsilon g_n \rightarrow h + \epsilon g$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . Since  $h_n + \epsilon g_n \in \mathcal{G}$ , it follows that  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{G}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$  using the compactness of  $\mathcal{G}$ . Thus  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ .

For sufficient part, let  $f_n \in \mathcal{G}$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  such that  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on compact subsets of  $\mathbb{D}$ . Then  $f$  is univalent. Since  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{G}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  is compact,  $f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . By Theorem 2.2(ii),  $f \in \mathcal{G}$ .  $\square$

The next theorem investigates the relation between the radius of starlikeness, convexity and close-to-convexity of the classes  $\mathcal{G}$  and  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$ .

**Theorem 2.9.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then the classes  $\mathcal{G}$  and  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  have the same radius of starlikeness, convexity and close-to-convexity.*

*Proof.* Since  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{G}_H^0$ , it suffices to show that if  $r_0$  is the radius of starlikeness (resp. convexity and close-to-convexity) of  $\mathcal{G}$ , then  $f$  is starlike (resp. convex and close-to-convex) in  $|z| < r_0$  for each  $f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . To see this, suppose that  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then the analytic functions  $h + \epsilon g$  belong to the class  $\mathcal{G}$ . Consequently the functions  $h + \epsilon g$  are starlike (resp. convex and close-to-convex) in  $|z| < r_0$ . In view of Lemma 2.1, it follows that  $f$  is starlike (resp. convex and close-to-convex) in  $|z| < r_0$ .  $\square$

For analytic functions

$$(9) \quad f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad \text{and} \quad F(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} A_n z^n$$

belonging to  $\mathcal{A}$ , their convolution (or Hadamard product) is defined as

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

In the harmonic case, with  $f = h + \bar{g}$  and  $F = H + \bar{G}$  belonging to  $\mathcal{H}$ , their harmonic convolution is defined as  $f * F = h * H + \bar{g} * \bar{G}$ . Harmonic convolutions are investigated in [7, 8, 9, 12, 33].

Suppose that  $\mathcal{I}$  and  $\mathcal{J}$  are subclasses of  $\mathcal{H}$ . We say that a class  $\mathcal{I}$  is closed under convolution if  $\mathcal{I} * \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{I}$ , that is, if  $f, g \in \mathcal{I}$  then  $f * g \in \mathcal{I}$ . Similarly, the class  $\mathcal{I}$  is closed under convolution with members of  $\mathcal{J}$  if  $\mathcal{I} * \mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{I}$ . Given a subfamily  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$ , the next theorem discusses the convolution properties of its harmonic analogue  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$ .

**Theorem 2.10.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  is closed under convolution and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then*

- (i) *The convolution of each member of  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  with itself is again a member of  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$ ;*
- (ii) *If  $(f + g)/2 \in \mathcal{G}$  for all  $f, g \in \mathcal{G}$ , then  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  is closed under convolution.*

*Proof.* Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . To prove (i), it suffices to show that  $(h * h) + \epsilon(g * g) \in \mathcal{G}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . For  $|\epsilon| = 1$ , note that

$$(h * h) + \epsilon(g * g) = (h + i\nu g) * (h - i\nu g)$$

where  $\pm\nu$  are square roots of  $\epsilon$ . Since  $\mathcal{G}$  is closed under convolution, it follows that  $(h * h) + \epsilon(g * g) \in \mathcal{G}$  so that  $f * f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . This proves (i).

For the proof of (ii), let  $f_i = h_i + \bar{g}_i \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ). Considering the analytic functions

$$F_1 = (h_1 - g_1) * (h_2 - \epsilon g_2) = (h_1 * h_2) - \epsilon(h_1 * g_2) - (h_2 * g_1) + \epsilon(g_1 * g_2)$$

and

$$F_2 = (h_1 + g_1) * (h_2 + \epsilon g_2) = (h_1 * h_2) + \epsilon(h_1 * g_2) + (h_2 * g_1) + \epsilon(g_1 * g_2)$$

for  $|\epsilon| = 1$ , we see that

$$\frac{1}{2}(F_1 + F_2) = (h_1 * h_2) + \epsilon(g_1 * g_2).$$

Since  $F_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{G}$  and using the hypothesis, it is easy to deduce that  $f_1 * f_2 \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . □

If  $\mathcal{G}$  is a convex subset of  $\mathcal{S}$ , then  $(1 - t)f + tg \in \mathcal{G}$  for all  $f, g \in \mathcal{G}$  and  $t \in [0, 1]$ . As a result, Theorem 2.10(ii) gives the following corollary.

**Corollary 2.11.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  is a convex set and is closed under convolution. If  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ , then  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  is closed under convolution.*

In [12], Goodloe considered the Hadamard product  $\tilde{*}$  of a harmonic function with an analytic function defined as follows:

$$(10) \quad f\tilde{*}\varphi = \varphi\tilde{*}f = h * \varphi + \overline{g * \varphi},$$

where  $f = h + \bar{g}$  is harmonic and  $\varphi$  is analytic in  $\mathbb{D}$ . The next theorem investigates the properties of the product  $\tilde{*}$ .

**Theorem 2.12.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Let  $\mathcal{O}$  be a subfamily of  $\mathcal{A}$  such that  $\mathcal{G}$  is closed under convolution with members of  $\mathcal{O}$ . Then  $\varphi\tilde{*}f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  for all  $\varphi \in \mathcal{O}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  and  $\varphi \in \mathcal{O}$ . Then

$$\varphi\tilde{*}f = \varphi * h + \overline{\varphi * g} = H + \overline{G},$$

where  $H = \varphi * h$  and  $G = \varphi * g$  are analytic in  $\mathbb{D}$ . Setting  $F = H + \epsilon G = \varphi * (h + \epsilon g)$  where  $|\epsilon| = 1$ , we note that  $F \in \mathcal{G}$  since  $\mathcal{G} * \mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{G}$ . Thus  $H + \overline{G} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  as desired.  $\square$

The next theorem indicates that the classes  $\mathcal{G}$  and  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  have similar convex combination properties.

**Theorem 2.13.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then  $\mathcal{G}$  is closed under convex combinations if and only if  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  is closed under convex combinations.*

*Proof.* Firstly we will prove the necessary part. For  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , suppose that  $f_n \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  where  $f_n = h_n + \bar{g}_n$ . For  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty t_n = 1, 0 \leq t_n \leq 1$ , the convex combination of  $f_n$ 's may be written as

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty t_n f_n(z) = h(z) + \overline{g(z)},$$

where

$$h(z) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty t_n h_n(z) \quad \text{and} \quad g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty t_n g_n(z).$$

are analytic in  $\mathbb{D}$  with  $h(0) = g(0) = h'(0) - 1 = g'(0) = 0$ . For  $|\epsilon| = 1$ , we have

$$(h + \epsilon g)(z) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty t_n (h_n + \epsilon g_n)(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

Since the class  $\mathcal{G}$  is closed under convex combination and  $h_n + \epsilon g_n \in \mathcal{G}$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , it follows that  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{G}$ . Thus  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . This proves the necessary part.

The sufficient part follows by using the fact that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{G}_H^0$  and applying Theorem 2.2(ii).  $\square$

Theorem 2.13 immediately yields:

**Corollary 2.14.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  and  $\mathcal{G} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then  $\mathcal{G}$  is a convex set if and only if  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  is a convex set.*



Keeping in mind that  $\mathcal{S} \supset \mathcal{SS}_H^0$ ,  $\mathcal{S}^* \supset \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$ ,  $\mathcal{K} \supset \mathcal{SK}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{C} \supset \mathcal{SC}_H^0$ , we determine the coefficient estimates, growth results, convolution properties and sharp bound for radius of starlikeness, convexity and close-to-convexity for the classes  $\mathcal{SS}_H^0$ ,  $\mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$ ,  $\mathcal{SK}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{SC}_H^0$ , using the results proved in this section. Note that parts (i) and (ii) of the following theorem have been independently proved in [15, Section 8].

**Theorem 2.15.** *Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{S}_H^0$  where  $h$  and  $g$  are given by (1).*

- (i) *(Coefficient estimates) If  $f \in \mathcal{SS}_H^0, \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$  or  $\mathcal{SC}_H^0$ , then the sharp inequality  $|a_n| - |b_n| \leq n$  holds for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . Equality occurs for the analytic Koebe function  $k(z) = z/(1 - z)^2$ . In case,  $f \in \mathcal{SK}_H^0$  then  $|a_n| - |b_n| \leq 1$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ , with the equality occurring for the analytic half-plane mapping  $l(z) = z/(1 - z)$ .*
- (ii) *(Growth estimates and covering theorem) If  $f \in \mathcal{SS}_H^0, \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$  or  $\mathcal{SC}_H^0$ , then we have*

$$\frac{|z|}{(1 + |z|)^2} \leq |f(z)| \leq \frac{|z|}{(1 - |z|)^2}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

*In particular, the range  $f(\mathbb{D})$  contains the disk  $|w| < 1/4$ . These results are sharp for the analytic Koebe function  $k$ . If  $f \in \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ , then*

$$\frac{|z|}{1 + |z|} \leq |f(z)| \leq \frac{|z|}{1 - |z|}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

*and therefore the range  $f(\mathbb{D})$  contains the disk  $|w| < 1/2$ . The analytic half plane mapping  $l$  shows that these results are best possible.*

- (iii) *(Compactness) The classes  $\mathcal{SS}_H^0, \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}, \mathcal{SK}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{SC}_H^0$  are compact with respect to the topology of locally uniform convergence.*
- (iv) *(Radii of starlikeness, convexity and close-to-convexity) Let  $r_S(\mathcal{G}_H^0)$ ,  $r_C(\mathcal{G}_H^0)$  and  $r_{CC}(\mathcal{G}_H^0)$  denote the radius of starlikeness, convexity and close-to-convexity, respectively of a subclass  $\mathcal{G}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{S}_H^0$ . Then*

$$r_S(\mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}) = r_S(\mathcal{SK}_H^0) = r_C(\mathcal{SK}_H^0) = r_{CC}(\mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}) = r_{CC}(\mathcal{SK}_H^0) = r_{CC}(\mathcal{SC}_H^0) = 1;$$

$$r_C(\mathcal{SS}_H^0) = r_C(\mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}) = r_C(\mathcal{SC}_H^0) = 2 - \sqrt{3};$$

$$r_S(\mathcal{SS}_H^0) = \tanh(\pi/4), \quad \text{and} \quad r_S(\mathcal{SC}_H^0) = 4\sqrt{2} - 5.$$

*For  $r_{CC}(\mathcal{SS}_H^0)$ , refer to [16].*

- (v) *(Convolution properties)*
  - (a) *If  $f \in \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ , then  $f * f \in \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ .*
  - (b) *If  $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$  (resp.  $f \in \mathcal{SK}_H^0$  and  $f \in \mathcal{SC}_H^0$ ), then  $f \tilde{*} \varphi \in \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$  (resp.  $f \tilde{*} \varphi \in \mathcal{SK}_H^0$  and  $f \tilde{*} \varphi \in \mathcal{SC}_H^0$ ).*
- (vi) *If  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ , then*

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{h(z)}{z} > \frac{1}{2} + \left| \frac{g(z)}{z} \right|$$

*for all  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . The analytic half plane mapping  $l$  shows that the constant  $1/2$  is best possible.*

*Proof.* Making use of the well-known coefficient estimates and distortion theorems for functions in the class  $\mathcal{S}$  (see [14]), parts (i) and (ii) follow by applying Theorems 2.6 and 2.7, respectively. Theorem 2.8 gives (iii), while (iv) follows by using [14, Chapter 13] and Theorem 2.9. Since  $\mathcal{K} * \mathcal{S}^* \subset \mathcal{S}^*$ ,  $\mathcal{K} * \mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{K}$  and  $\mathcal{K} * \mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{C}$ , the convolution properties are easy to deduce from Theorems 2.10(i) and 2.12. For (vi), let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ . Then  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{K}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . By the well-known Marx Stroh acker theorem [22, Theorem 2.6(a), p. 57], it follows that  $\operatorname{Re}(h + \epsilon g)(z)/z > 1/2$  for  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . By picking  $\epsilon$  wisely, we obtain the desired result.  $\square$

We close this section with the following remark.

*Remark 2.16.* It is clear that the classes  $\mathcal{SS}_H^0$ ,  $\mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$  and  $\mathcal{SC}_H^0$  are not closed under convolution. However, since  $\mathcal{K} * \mathcal{K} \subset \mathcal{K}$ ,  $\mathcal{K} \triangleright \mathcal{SK}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{K}$  is a non-convex set, it is expected that  $\mathcal{SK}_H^0$  is also not closed under convolution in view of Corollary 2.11. It will be an interesting open problem to determine whether  $\mathcal{SK}_H^0$  is closed under convolution.

### 3. Harmonic analogues of subclasses of $\mathcal{S}$

In this section, we will determine the harmonic analogues of certain subclasses of  $\mathcal{S}$ . Apart from results of Section 2, we will make use of the following two lemmas which are the generalization of Theorems 2.10 and 2.12. Their proof being similar are omitted.

**Lemma 3.1.** *Let  $\mathcal{I}$  and  $\mathcal{J}$  be subfamilies of  $\mathcal{S}$  such that  $\mathcal{I} * \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{J}$ . If  $\mathcal{I}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{J}_H^0$  denote the harmonic analogues of  $\mathcal{I}$  and  $\mathcal{J}$ , respectively, then*

- (a) *If  $f \in \mathcal{I}_H^0$ , then  $f * f \in \mathcal{J}_H^0$ ;*
- (b) *If  $(f + g)/2 \in \mathcal{J}$  for all  $f, g \in \mathcal{J}$ , then  $\mathcal{I}_H^0 * \mathcal{I}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{J}_H^0$ .*

**Lemma 3.2.** *Suppose that  $\mathcal{I}$  and  $\mathcal{J}$  are subfamilies of  $\mathcal{S}$ . Let  $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{A}$  be such that  $f * g \in \mathcal{J}$  for all  $f \in \mathcal{I}$  and  $g \in \mathcal{O}$ . Then  $\varphi \tilde{*} f \in \mathcal{J}_H^0$  for all  $\varphi \in \mathcal{O}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{I}_H^0$ , where  $\mathcal{I} \triangleright \mathcal{I}_H^0$ ,  $\mathcal{J} \triangleright \mathcal{J}_H^0$  and  $\tilde{*}$  is defined by (10).*

#### 3.1. Class $\mathcal{R}$

Denote by  $\mathcal{R}$  the class consisting of functions  $f \in \mathcal{A}$  which satisfy  $\operatorname{Re} f'(z) > 0$  for  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . By well-known Noshiro-Warschawski Theorem (see [14, Chapter 7, p. 88]),  $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{S}$ . In [19], MacGregor investigated the properties of functions in the class  $\mathcal{R}$ . Also, it is easy to see that  $\mathcal{R}$  is a compact family and is closed under convex combinations. However, the class  $\mathcal{R}$  is not closed under convolutions. The analytic function

$$(11) \quad f(z) = -z - 2 \log(1 - z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} z^n$$

belongs to  $\mathcal{R}$  but  $f * f \notin \mathcal{R}$ . The first theorem of this section determines the harmonic analogue of the class  $\mathcal{R}$  and discusses its properties.

**Theorem 3.3.** *The harmonic analogue of  $\mathcal{R}$  is the class  $\mathcal{R}_H^0$  defined by*

$$\mathcal{R}_H^0 = \{f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H} : \operatorname{Re} h'(z) > |g'(z)| \text{ for all } z \in \mathbb{D}\}.$$

*In particular,  $\mathcal{R}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{SC}_H^0$ . Moreover, we have the following:*

- (i) *If  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$  where  $h$  and  $g$  are given by (1), then  $|a_n| + |b_n| \leq 2/n$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . Equality holds for the function  $f$  given by (11).*
- (ii) *Every function  $f \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$  satisfies*

$$-|z| + 2 \log(1 + |z|) \leq |f(z)| \leq -|z| - 2 \log(1 - |z|), \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

*and hence the range of each function  $f \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$  contains the disk  $|w| < 2 \log 2 - 1$ . These results are sharp for the function  $f$  given by (11).*

- (iii) *The class  $\mathcal{R}_H^0$  is compact with respect to the topology of locally uniform convergence.*
- (iv)  *$r_C(\mathcal{R}_H^0) = \sqrt{2} - 1$  and  $r_{CC}(\mathcal{R}_H^0) = 1$ .*
- (v) *If  $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$ , then  $f \tilde{*} \varphi \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$ . Also, if  $f \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\operatorname{Re} \varphi(z)/z > 1/2$  for  $z \in \mathbb{D}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$ , then  $f \tilde{*} \varphi \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$ .*
- (vi) *The class  $\mathcal{R}_H^0$  is closed under convex combinations of its members.*

*Proof.* Suppose that  $\mathcal{R} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . If  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ , then the inequality  $\operatorname{Re}(h'(z) + \epsilon g'(z)) > 0$  holds for each  $z \in \mathbb{D}$  and  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . With appropriate choice of  $\epsilon = \epsilon(z)$ , it follows that

$$\operatorname{Re} h'(z) > |g'(z)|, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}$$

so that  $f \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$ . To prove the reverse inclusion, let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$ . Then for  $|\epsilon| = 1$  we have

$$\operatorname{Re}(h'(z) + \epsilon g'(z)) \geq \operatorname{Re} h'(z) - |g'(z)| > 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}$$

which imply that  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{R}$  and hence  $f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . This shows that  $\mathcal{R} \triangleright \mathcal{R}_H^0$ .

Since  $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{C}$ ,  $\mathcal{R}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{SC}_H^0$  by Theorem 2.2(iv). In view of [19, Theorems 1 and 2, p. 533], the proof of parts (i), (ii) and (iv) follow by applying Theorems 2.6, 2.7 and 2.9, respectively. Theorems 2.8 and 2.13 verify the validity of (iii) and (vi), respectively. Since  $\mathcal{K} * \mathcal{R} \subset \mathcal{R}$  (by [2, Corollary 3.10]), Theorem 2.12 shows that  $f \tilde{*} \varphi \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$  if  $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$ . For the proof of the other part of (v), it suffices to show that if  $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\operatorname{Re} \varphi(z)/z > 1/2$  and  $f \in \mathcal{R}$ , then  $f * \varphi \in \mathcal{R}$ . To see this, note that  $(f * \varphi)'(z) = f'(z) * \varphi(z)/z$  for  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . By [37, Lemma 4, p. 146], it follows that  $\operatorname{Re}(f * \varphi)' > 0$  so that  $f * \varphi \in \mathcal{R}$ . This concludes the proof of the theorem.  $\square$

Note that Mocanu [23] independently proved that if  $f$  is a harmonic mapping in a convex domain  $\Omega$  such that  $\operatorname{Re} f_z(z) > |f_{\bar{z}}(z)|$  for  $z \in \Omega$ , then  $f$  is univalent and sense-preserving in  $\Omega$  while Ponnusamy *et al.* [30] showed that members of  $\mathcal{R}_H^0$  are close-to-convex in  $\mathbb{D}$ .

Now we will determine the radius of convexity for a certain family of harmonic functions. For  $G \in \mathcal{A}$ , consider the family

$$\mathcal{R}_H^0(G) = \left\{ f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H} : \operatorname{Re} \frac{h'(z)}{G'(z)} > \left| \frac{g'(z)}{G'(z)} \right| \text{ for all } z \in \mathbb{D} \right\}.$$

If  $G(z) = z$ , then  $\mathcal{R}_H^0(G)$  reduces to  $\mathcal{R}_H^0$ . In [29], it has been proved that if  $G \in \mathcal{K}$ , then  $\mathcal{R}_H^0(G) \subset \mathcal{SC}_H^0$  (see also [23, 25]). The next theorem determines the radius of convexity of the class  $\mathcal{R}_H^0(G)$  for specific choices of the function  $G$ .

**Theorem 3.4.** *Let  $r_C$  denotes the radius of convexity of the class  $\mathcal{R}_H^0(G)$  for  $G \in \mathcal{A}$ .*

- (i) *If  $G \in \mathcal{S}$ , then  $r_C = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$ ;*
- (ii) *If  $G \in \mathcal{S}^*$ , then  $r_C = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$ ;*
- (iii) *If  $G \in \mathcal{K}$ , then  $r_C = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ ;*
- (iv) *If  $G \in \mathcal{R}$ , then  $r_C = \sqrt{5} - 2$ ;*
- (v) *If  $G \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\operatorname{Re} G'(z) > 1/2$ , then  $r_C = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$ .*

Moreover, all these results are sharp.

*Proof.* Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{R}_H^0(G)$ . Setting  $F_\epsilon = h + \epsilon g$  for  $|\epsilon| = 1$ , note that

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{F'_\epsilon(z)}{G'(z)} = \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{h'(z)}{G'(z)} + \epsilon \frac{g'(z)}{G'(z)} \right) \geq \operatorname{Re} \frac{h'(z)}{G'(z)} - \left| \frac{g'(z)}{G'(z)} \right| > 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

If  $G \in \mathcal{S}$ , then  $F_\epsilon$  is convex in  $|z| < 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$  by [31, Theorem 1, p. 32] for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . By Lemma 2.1,  $f$  is convex in  $|z| < 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$ . This proves (i). The proof of the other parts is similar.  $\square$

**3.2. Class  $\mathcal{W}$**

In [5], Chichra introduced the class  $\mathcal{W}$  of analytic functions  $f \in \mathcal{A}$  which satisfy  $\operatorname{Re}(f'(z) + zf''(z)) > 0$  for  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . He proved that the members of  $\mathcal{W}$  are univalent in  $\mathbb{D}$  by showing that  $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{R}$ . Later Singh and Singh [36] proved that  $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{S}^*$ . The class  $\mathcal{W}$  is compact and is closed under convex combination of its members. Similar to the proof of Theorem 3.3, it can be shown that the set

$$\mathcal{W}_H^0 = \{ f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H} : \operatorname{Re}(h'(z) + zh''(z)) > |g'(z) + zg''(z)| \text{ for all } z \in \mathbb{D} \}.$$

is the harmonic analogue of  $\mathcal{W}$ . By Theorem 2.2(iv),  $\mathcal{W}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{R}_H^0 \cap \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$ . In particular, the members of  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$  are fully starlike in  $\mathbb{D}$  by Corollary 2.4. To determine the coefficient and growth estimates for functions in the class  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$ , we need to prove the following simple lemma.

**Lemma 3.5.** *If  $f \in \mathcal{W}$  is given by (9), then  $|a_n| \leq 2/n^2$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$  and*

$$-1 + \frac{2}{|z|} \log(1 + |z|) \leq |f'(z)| \leq -1 - \frac{2}{|z|} \log(1 - |z|), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

The function

$$(12) \quad f(z) = -z - 2 \int_0^{|z|} \frac{1}{t} \log(1-t) dt = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2} z^n$$

shows that all these results are sharp.

*Proof.* Observe that  $f \in \mathcal{W}$  if and only if  $zf' \in \mathcal{R}$ . The proof now follows by applying [19, Theorem 1, p. 533].  $\square$

**Theorem 3.6.** Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{W}_H^0$  where  $h$  and  $g$  are given by (1). Then  $|a_n| + |b_n| \leq 2/n^2$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$  and

$$-|z| + 2 \int_0^{|z|} \frac{1}{t} \log(1+t) dt \leq |f(z)| \leq -|z| - 2 \int_0^{|z|} \frac{1}{t} \log(1-t) dt, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

In particular, the range  $f(\mathbb{D})$  contains the disk  $|w| < \pi^2/6 - 1$ . All these results are sharp for the function  $f$  given by (12). Moreover, the following statements regarding the class  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$  hold.

- (i) The class  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$  is compact with respect to the topology of locally uniform convergence.
- (ii)  $r_S(\mathcal{W}_H^0) = 1 = r_{CC}(\mathcal{W}_H^0)$ .
- (iii) The class  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$  is closed under convolutions.
- (iv) (a) If  $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{W}_H^0$ , then  $\varphi \tilde{*} f \in \mathcal{W}_H^0$ ;  
 (b) If  $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\operatorname{Re} \varphi(z)/z > 1/2$  and  $f \in \mathcal{W}_H^0$ , then  $\varphi \tilde{*} f \in \mathcal{W}_H^0$ ;  
 (c) If  $\varphi \in \mathcal{W}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{W}_H^0$ , then  $\varphi \tilde{*} f \in \mathcal{W}_H^0 \cap \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ .
- (v) The class  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$  is closed under convex combinations.
- (vi) If  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{W}_H^0$ , then

$$\operatorname{Re} h'(z) > -1 + 2 \log 2 + |g'(z)|$$

for all  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . The function  $f$  given by (12) shows that the constant  $-1 + 2 \log 2$  cannot be replaced by any larger one.

*Proof.* The growth and coefficient estimates for the class  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$  follow by Lemma 3.5. Since  $\mathcal{W}$  is a convex set and closed under convolutions (see [37, Theorem 3, p. 150]), the class  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$  is closed under convolutions by Corollary 2.11. This proves (iii). Since  $\mathcal{W}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$ , (ii) is obviously true. To prove (iv), note that  $\mathcal{K} * \mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{W}$  (by [2, Corollary 3.10]) and if  $\varphi \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\operatorname{Re} \varphi(z)/z > 1/2$  and  $f \in \mathcal{W}$ , then  $f * \varphi \in \mathcal{W}$  (by [37, Theorem 3', p. 150]). These observations lead to (a) and (b) by applying Theorem 2.12. Since  $\mathcal{W} * \mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{K}$  (by [37, Theorems 3 and 4]), part (c) follows by Lemma 3.2. Theorems 2.8 and 2.13 verify the validity of the parts (i) and (v), respectively. For the proof of (vi), let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{W}_H^0$ . Then  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{W}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . Consequently,  $\operatorname{Re}(h + \epsilon g)' > -1 + 2 \log 2$  in  $\mathbb{D}$  by [37, Theorem 1(a), p. 146]. In particular, we obtain the required result.  $\square$

*Remark 3.7.* Since  $\mathcal{W} * \mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{K}$ , the convolution of each member of  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$  with itself is convex in  $\mathbb{D}$  by Lemma 3.1(a). However, since  $\mathcal{K}$  is a non-convex set, it is not known whether  $\mathcal{W}_H^0 * \mathcal{W}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{SK}_H^0$  in view of Lemma 3.1(b).

**3.3. Classes  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{V}$**

Let  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{V}$  be subclasses of  $\mathcal{A}$  consisting of functions  $f$  of the form (9) that satisfy

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n| \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2|a_n| \leq 1,$$

respectively. Clearly  $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{U}$ . In [13], Goodman proved that  $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{S}^*$  and  $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{K}$ . It is easy to see that  $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{R}$  and  $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{W}$ . In fact, if  $f \in \mathcal{U}$  is given by (9), then

$$\operatorname{Re} f'(z) = 1 + \operatorname{Re} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} na_n z^{n-1} > 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n| > 0.$$

Similarly, if  $f \in \mathcal{V}$  is given by (9), then

$$\operatorname{Re}(f'(z) + zf''(z)) = 1 + \operatorname{Re} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2 a_n z^{n-1} > 1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2|a_n| > 0.$$

The next theorem determines the harmonic analogue of the classes  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{V}$ .

**Theorem 3.8.** *The harmonic analogues of the classes  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{V}$  are given by*

$$\mathcal{U}_H^0 = \left\{ f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n + \overline{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n} \in \mathcal{H} : \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(|a_n| + |b_n|) \leq 1 \right\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{V}_H^0 = \left\{ f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n + \overline{\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n} \in \mathcal{H} : \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2(|a_n| + |b_n|) \leq 1 \right\},$$

respectively.

*Proof.* Suppose that  $\mathcal{U} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . If  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  where  $h$  and  $g$  are given by (1), then  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{U}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$  so that

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n + \epsilon b_n| \leq 1.$$

On choosing  $\epsilon = \epsilon(n)$  wisely we deduce that  $f \in \mathcal{U}_H^0$ . Conversely if  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{U}_H^0$  where  $h$  and  $g$  are given by (1), then for  $|\epsilon| = 1$  we have

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n|a_n + \epsilon b_n| \leq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(|a_n| + |b_n|) \leq 1$$

so that  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{U}$  and hence  $f \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Thus  $\mathcal{U} \triangleright \mathcal{U}_H^0$ . Similarly it can be shown that  $\mathcal{V} \triangleright \mathcal{V}_H^0$ . □

In view of Theorem 2.2(iv),  $\mathcal{U}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$  and  $\mathcal{V}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ . In particular, the members of  $\mathcal{U}_H^0$  (resp.  $\mathcal{V}_H^0$ ) are fully starlike (resp. fully convex) in  $\mathbb{D}$  by Corollary 2.4. Also since  $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{R}$  and  $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{W}$ , therefore  $\mathcal{U}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{R}_H^0$  (see also [30, Corollary 1.4, p. 25]) and  $\mathcal{V}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{W}_H^0$ . Using the results of [34] and applying the theorems of Section 2, we have

**Corollary 3.9.** *Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{S}_H^0$  where  $h$  and  $g$  are given by (1).*

(a) *If  $f \in \mathcal{U}_H^0$ , then*

$$|a_n| \leq 1/n, \quad |b_n| \leq 1/n \quad \text{and} \quad ||a_n| - |b_n|| \leq 1/n \quad \text{for } n = 2, 3, \dots$$

*Equality occurs for the functions  $z + z^n/n$  and  $z + \bar{z}^n/n$ . If  $f \in \mathcal{V}_H^0$ , then the sharp inequalities*

$$|a_n| \leq 1/n^2, \quad |b_n| \leq 1/n^2 \quad \text{and} \quad ||a_n| - |b_n|| \leq 1/n^2 \quad \text{for } n = 2, 3, \dots$$

*hold with the equality occurring for the functions  $z + z^n/n^2$  and  $z + \bar{z}^n/n^2$ .*

(b) *If  $f \in \mathcal{U}_H^0$ , then*

$$|z| - \frac{1}{2}|z|^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq |z| + \frac{1}{2}|z|^2, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

*In particular, the range  $f(\mathbb{D})$  contains the disc  $|w| < 1/2$ . If  $f \in \mathcal{V}_H^0$ , then*

$$|z| - \frac{1}{4}|z|^2 \leq |f(z)| \leq |z| + \frac{1}{4}|z|^2, \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

*and therefore  $f(\mathbb{D})$  contains the disk  $|w| < 3/4$ .*

(c) *The classes  $\mathcal{U}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{V}_H^0$  are compact with respect to the topology of locally uniform convergence.*

(d)  *$r_S(\mathcal{U}_H^0) = r_{CC}(\mathcal{U}_H^0) = r_S(\mathcal{V}_H^0) = r_C(\mathcal{V}_H^0) = r_{CC}(\mathcal{V}_H^0) = 1$  and  $r_C(\mathcal{U}_H^0) = 1/2$ .*

(e) *The classes  $\mathcal{U}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{V}_H^0$  are closed under convex combinations.*

Avci and Zlotkiewicz [3] investigated certain properties of the classes  $\mathcal{U}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{V}_H^0$  (see also [35]). The next theorem investigates the convolution properties of the classes  $\mathcal{U}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{V}_H^0$ .

**Theorem 3.10.** *The classes  $\mathcal{U}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{V}_H^0$  are closed under convolutions. Moreover, we have*

- (i)  $\mathcal{U}_H^0 * \mathcal{U}_H^0 \subset \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ ;
- (ii) *If  $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{U}_H^0$ , then  $\varphi \tilde{*} f \in \mathcal{U}_H^0$ ;*
- (iii) *If  $\varphi \in \mathcal{K}$  and  $f \in \mathcal{V}_H^0$ , then  $\varphi \tilde{*} f \in \mathcal{V}_H^0$ .*

*Proof.* The main crux of the proof relies on the observation that if  $f \in \mathcal{V}$  is given by (9), then  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2 |a_n|^2 \leq 1$ . Since  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{V}$  are convex sets, therefore it suffices to show that the classes  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{V}$  are closed under convolution in view of Corollary 2.11. Let  $f, F \in \mathcal{V}$  be given by (9). Then

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2 |a_n A_n| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2 |a_n|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2 |A_n|^2 \leq 1$$

using the fact that the geometric mean is less than or equal to the arithmetic mean. This shows that  $f * F \in \mathcal{V}$ . The same calculation shows that if  $f, F \in \mathcal{U}$ , then  $f * F \in \mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{U}$ .

The proof of part (i) follows by Lemma 3.1(b) since  $\mathcal{U} * \mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{V}$ ,  $\mathcal{V}$  is a convex set and  $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{K}$ . Since the classes  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{V}$  are closed under convolution with convex functions, (ii) and (iii) follows immediately from Theorem 2.12.  $\square$

**3.4. Class  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}}$**

Let  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}}$  be the subclass of  $\mathcal{S}$  consisting of functions  $f$  of the form (9) whose coefficients  $a_n$  are all real. The following theorem determines its harmonic analogue.

**Theorem 3.11.** *The harmonic analogue of  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}}$  is itself.*

*Proof.* Suppose that  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}} \triangleright \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . Then  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}} \subset \mathcal{G}_H^0$ . To prove the reverse inclusion, let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{G}_H^0$  where  $h$  and  $g$  are given by (1). Then  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$  which imply that all the coefficients  $a_n + \epsilon b_n$  are real for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . But this is possible only if  $a_n$  are real and  $b_n = 0$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . Thus  $g \equiv 0$  and  $f \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}}$ . Hence  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}} \triangleright \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}}$ .  $\square$

**4. Harmonic integral operators**

In the theory of analytic univalent functions, Alexander operator  $\Lambda$  given by (2) and Libera operator  $\Theta$  defined by (3) play a crucial role. In this section, we will introduce and investigate the properties of harmonic Alexander operator and harmonic Libera operator.

**4.1. Harmonic Alexander operator**

**Definition 4.1.** Define an integral operator  $\Lambda_H^+ : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$  by

$$\Lambda_H^+[f] = \Lambda[h] + \overline{\Lambda[g]}, \quad f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H},$$

where  $\Lambda$  is the Alexander operator defined by (2). We call  $\Lambda_H^+$  the *positive harmonic Alexander operator*.

Since  $\Lambda$  is linear, therefore so is the operator  $\Lambda_H^+$ , that is,  $\Lambda_H^+[f_1 + f_2] = \Lambda_H^+[f_1] + \Lambda_H^+[f_2]$  for all  $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{H}$ . The first theorem shows that if a subfamily  $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}$  is preserved under  $\Lambda$ , then its harmonic analogue  $\mathcal{G}_H^0$  is preserved under  $\Lambda_H^+$ .

**Theorem 4.2.** *Let  $\mathcal{I}$  and  $\mathcal{J}$  be subfamilies of  $\mathcal{S}$  such that  $\Lambda[\mathcal{I}] \subset \mathcal{J}$ . Then  $\Lambda_H^+[\mathcal{I}_H^0] \subset \mathcal{J}_H^0$  where  $\mathcal{I} \triangleright \mathcal{I}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{J} \triangleright \mathcal{J}_H^0$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{I}_H^0$ . Since  $\Lambda_H^+[f] = \Lambda[h] + \overline{\Lambda[g]}$  and  $\mathcal{J} \triangleright \mathcal{J}_H^0$ , it suffices to show that  $\Lambda[h] + \epsilon \Lambda[g] \in \mathcal{J}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . But  $\Lambda[h] + \epsilon \Lambda[g] = \Lambda[h + \epsilon g] \in \Lambda[\mathcal{I}] \subset \mathcal{J}$  since  $\mathcal{I} \triangleright \mathcal{I}_H^0$ .  $\square$

Note that  $\mathcal{R}_H^0 \not\subset \mathcal{S}_H^{*0}$  and  $\mathcal{U}_H^0 \not\subset \mathcal{K}_H^0$ . Since  $\Lambda[\mathcal{R}] \subset \mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{S}^*$  and  $\Lambda[\mathcal{U}] \subset \mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{K}$ , Theorem 4.2 gives the following two corollaries.



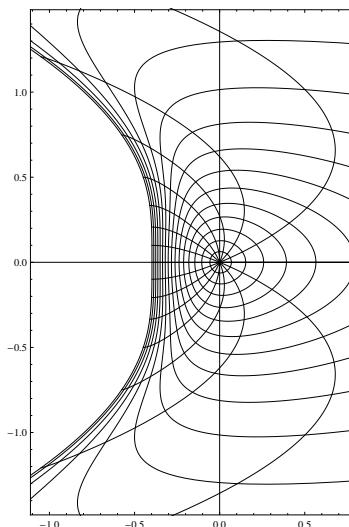


FIGURE 1. Graph of the function  $\Lambda_H^+[K]$ .

**Corollary 4.3.**  $\Lambda_H^+[\mathcal{R}_H^0] \subset \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$  and  $\Lambda_H^+[\mathcal{U}_H^0] \subset \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ .

**Corollary 4.4.** The classes  $\mathcal{R}_H^0$ ,  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$ ,  $\mathcal{U}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{V}_H^0$  are preserved under  $\Lambda_H^+$ .

The Alexander operator  $\Lambda$  provides a one-to-one correspondence between the classes  $\mathcal{S}^*$  and  $\mathcal{K}$ :  $f \in \mathcal{S}^*$  if and only if  $\Lambda[f] \in \mathcal{K}$ . A similar result holds for the positive harmonic Alexander operator which provides a one-to-one correspondence between the classes  $\mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$  and  $\mathcal{SK}_H^0$ :  $f \in \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$  if and only if  $\Lambda_H^+[f] \in \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ . In particular, the classes  $\mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$  and  $\mathcal{SK}_H^0$  are preserved under  $\Lambda_H^+$ . In fact, the class  $\mathcal{SC}_H^0$  is also preserved under  $\Lambda_H^+$  since  $\Lambda[\mathcal{C}] \subset \mathcal{C}$ , a result proved by Merkes and Wright [21].

Gao [11] proved that if  $f \in \mathcal{R}$ , then  $\text{Re}(\Lambda[f](z)/z) > (\pi^2/6) - 1 \approx 0.6449$  ( $z \in \mathbb{D}$ ) and the function  $f$  given by (11) shows that the constant  $(\pi^2/6) - 1$  cannot be replaced by any larger one. He also showed that if  $f \in \mathcal{A}$  and  $\text{Re } f'(z) > (6 - \pi^2)/(24 - \pi^2) \approx -0.2738$ , then  $\Lambda[f] \in \mathcal{S}^*$ . These results are generalized in context of positive harmonic Alexander operator.

**Theorem 4.5.** Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H}$ .

(i) If  $f \in \mathcal{R}_H^0$ , then

$$\text{Re} \frac{\Lambda[h](z)}{z} > \left| \frac{\Lambda[g](z)}{z} \right| + \frac{\pi^2}{6} - 1 \quad \text{for all } z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

(ii) If  $\text{Re } h'(z) > |g'(z)| + (6 - \pi^2)/(24 - \pi^2)$  for all  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ , then  $\Lambda_H^+[f] \in \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$ .

*Proof.* Since  $\mathcal{R} \supset \mathcal{R}_H^0$ , it follows that  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{R}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . Consequently

$$\operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{\Lambda[h](z)}{z} + \epsilon \frac{\Lambda[g](z)}{z} \right) = \operatorname{Re} \frac{\Lambda[h + \epsilon g](z)}{z} > \frac{\pi^2}{6} - 1$$

for each  $z \in \mathbb{D}$  and  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . With appropriate choice of  $\epsilon = \epsilon(z)$ , we obtain (i).

For the proof of (ii), it is easy to see that  $(h + \epsilon g)' > (6 - \pi^2)/(24 - \pi^2)$  in  $\mathbb{D}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ . Hence  $\Lambda[h + \epsilon g] \in \mathcal{S}^*$ , or equivalently  $\Lambda_H^+[f] \in \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$ .  $\square$

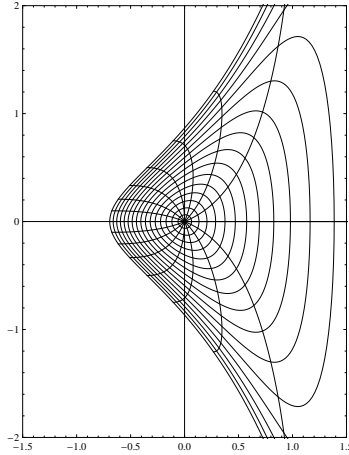


FIGURE 2. Graph of the function  $\Lambda_H^+[L]$ .

As discussed earlier, we have the inclusion  $\Lambda_H^+[\mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}] \subset \mathcal{SK}_H^0$ . However, the inclusion  $\Lambda_H^+[\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}] \subset \mathcal{K}_H^0$  is not valid. To see this, note that the harmonic Koebe function  $K$  given by (4) belongs to  $\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_H^+[K](z) &= \frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{z(5 - 3z)}{(1 - z)^2} - \log(1 - z) \right] + \frac{1}{6} \overline{\left[ \frac{z(3z - 1)}{(1 - z)^2} - \log(1 - z) \right]} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \frac{z}{(1 - z)^2} + \frac{1}{3} i \operatorname{Im} \frac{z - 3z^2}{(1 - z)^2} - \frac{1}{3} \log |1 - z|, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}. \end{aligned}$$

The graph of the function  $\Lambda_H^+[K]$  (see Figure 1) shows that the image domain is not even starlike. In particular,  $\Lambda_H^+[\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}] \not\subset \mathcal{S}_H^{*0}$ . Similarly, it can be shown that  $\Lambda_H^+[\mathcal{K}_H^0] \not\subset \mathcal{K}_H^0$  by considering the harmonic half-plane mapping  $L$  given by (5). Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_H^+[L](z) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\log(1 - z) + \frac{z}{1 - z} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \overline{\left[ -\log(1 - z) - \frac{z}{1 - z} \right]} \\ &= -\log |1 - z| + i \operatorname{Im} \left( \frac{z}{1 - z} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Clearly Figure 2 depicts that the image domain  $\Lambda_H^+[L](\mathbb{D})$  is not convex.

Although the members of  $\Lambda_H^+[\mathcal{K}_H^0]$  need not map  $\mathbb{D}$  onto a convex domain, its members are necessarily univalent and close-to-convex in  $\mathbb{D}$  as seen by the following theorem.

**Theorem 4.6.**  $\Lambda_H^+[\mathcal{K}_H^0] \subset \mathcal{SC}_H^0$ .

*Proof.* Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{K}_H^0$ . Then  $h + \epsilon g \in \mathcal{C}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$  by [7, Theorem 5.7, p. 15]. Consequently  $\Lambda[h] + \epsilon\Lambda[g] = \Lambda[h + \epsilon g] \in \mathcal{C}$  for each  $|\epsilon| = 1$ , as  $\Lambda[\mathcal{C}] \subset \mathcal{C}$ . Since  $\mathcal{C} \triangleright \mathcal{SC}_H^0$ , we have  $\Lambda_H^+[f] \in \mathcal{SC}_H^0$ .  $\square$

By Theorem 4.6,  $\Lambda_H^+[L]$  is univalent and maps  $\mathbb{D}$  onto a close-to-convex domain. Using the technique of shear construction [7, Theorem 5.3, p. 14] and convolution of harmonic mappings, the authors [28] have further investigated certain properties of positive harmonic Alexander operator.

The failure of the implication  $\Lambda_H^+[\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}] \subset \mathcal{K}_H^0$  motivates to introduce the following definition.

**Definition 4.7.** Define another integral operator  $\Lambda_H^- : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$  by

$$\Lambda_H^-[f] = \Lambda[h] - \overline{\Lambda[g]}, \quad f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H},$$

where  $\Lambda$  is given by (2). We call  $\Lambda_H^-$  the *negative harmonic Alexander operator*.

By [10, Lemma, p. 108], it follows that  $\Lambda_H^-[\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}] \subset \mathcal{K}_H^0$ . In particular, the classes  $\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}$  and  $\mathcal{K}_H^0$  are preserved under the operator  $\Lambda_H^-$ . Therefore the mappings

$$\Lambda_H^-[K](z) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{z}{(1-z)^2} + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Re} \frac{z-3z^2}{(1-z)^2} - \frac{1}{3} i \arg(1-z)$$

and

$$\Lambda_H^-[L](z) = \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{z}{1-z} \right) - i \arg(1-z)$$

belong to  $\mathcal{K}_H^0$ , where  $K$  and  $L$  are given by (4) and (5), respectively (see Figure 3).

It is worth to remark that Theorems 4.2, 4.5 and 4.6 continue to hold for the negative harmonic Alexander operator  $\Lambda_H^-$ .

#### 4.2. Harmonic Libera operator

Similar to Definition 4.1, we introduce the notion of harmonic Libera operator as follows.

**Definition 4.8.** Define an integral operator  $\Theta_H : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$  by

$$\Theta_H[f] = \Theta[h] + \overline{\Theta[g]}, \quad f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H},$$

where  $\Theta$  is the Libera operator defined by (3). We call  $\Theta_H$  the *harmonic Libera operator*.

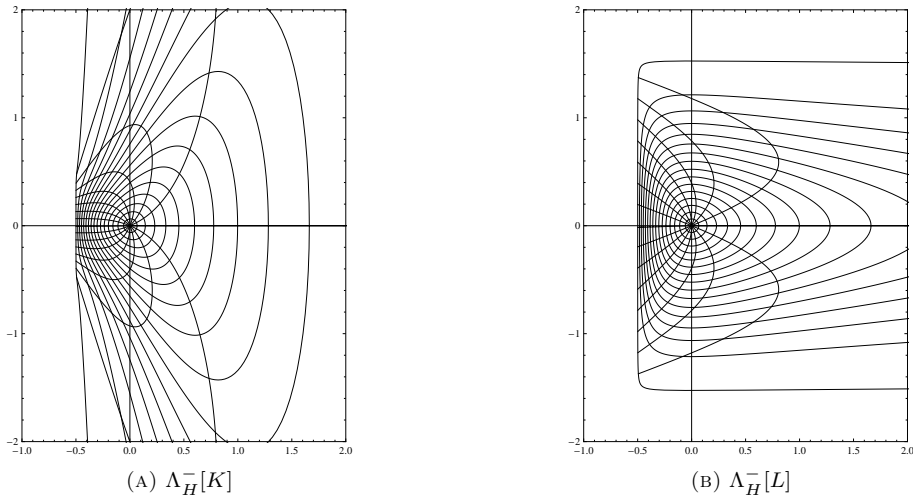


FIGURE 3. Images of the functions  $K$  and  $L$  under  $\Lambda_H^-$ .

The linearity of the operator  $\Theta_H$  and the inclusions  $\Theta[\mathcal{S}^*] \subset \mathcal{S}^*$ ,  $\Theta[\mathcal{K}] \subset \mathcal{K}$ ,  $\Theta[\mathcal{C}] \subset \mathcal{C}$  (see [18]) show that Theorems 4.2 and 4.6 hold for harmonic Libera operator  $\Theta_H$  as well. Thus we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 4.9.** *Let  $\mathcal{I}$  and  $\mathcal{J}$  be subfamilies of  $\mathcal{S}$  such that  $\Theta[\mathcal{I}] \subset \mathcal{J}$ . Then  $\Theta_H[\mathcal{I}_H^0] \subset \mathcal{J}_H^0$  where  $\mathcal{I}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{J}_H^0$  are harmonic analogues of  $\mathcal{I}$  and  $\mathcal{J}$ , respectively. In particular, the classes  $\mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$ ,  $\mathcal{SK}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{SC}_H^0$  are preserved under  $\Theta_H$ . Moreover,  $\Theta_H[\mathcal{K}_H^0] \subset \mathcal{SC}_H^0$ .*

Mocanu [24] proved that  $\Theta[\mathcal{R}] \subset \mathcal{S}^*$ . Therefore, by Theorem 4.9, we have  $\Theta_H[\mathcal{R}_H^0] \subset \mathcal{SS}_H^{*0}$ . Unlike positive harmonic Alexander operator (Corollary 4.3), the inclusion  $\Theta_H[\mathcal{U}_H^0] \subset \mathcal{SK}_H^0$  is not valid in general. This can be seen by considering the function  $f_0(z) = z + \bar{z}^2/2 \in \mathcal{U}_H^0$ . Note that  $\Theta_H[f_0](z) = z + \bar{z}^2/3$  and the analytic function  $z + z^2/3 \notin \mathcal{K}$ .

The classes  $\mathcal{R}_H^0$ ,  $\mathcal{W}_H^0$ ,  $\mathcal{U}_H^0$  and  $\mathcal{V}_H^0$  are also preserved under  $\Theta_H$ . This can be seen directly from Theorem 4.9 or by observing that we can write  $\Theta_H[f] = f \tilde{*} \phi$  where  $\tilde{*}$  is defined by (10),  $\phi \in \mathcal{K}$  is given by

$$(13) \quad \phi(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n+1} z^n = -2 - \frac{2}{z} \log(1-z), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}$$

and using the convolution results of these classes stated in Section 3. From the inclusion  $\Theta_H[\mathcal{K}_H^0] \subset \mathcal{SC}_H^0$ , it follows that the mapping

$$\Theta_H[L](z) = \frac{z}{1-z} + \frac{z-2}{1-z} - \frac{2}{z} \log(1-z)$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{z}{1-z} \right) - 2 \overline{\left( \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{z} \log(1-z) \right)}$$

belongs to  $\mathcal{SC}_H^0$ , where  $L \in \mathcal{K}_H^0$  is given by (5) (see Figure 4). However,  $\Theta_H[L] \notin \mathcal{K}_H^0$ , which shows that  $\Theta_H[\mathcal{K}_H^0] \not\subset \mathcal{K}_H^0$ .

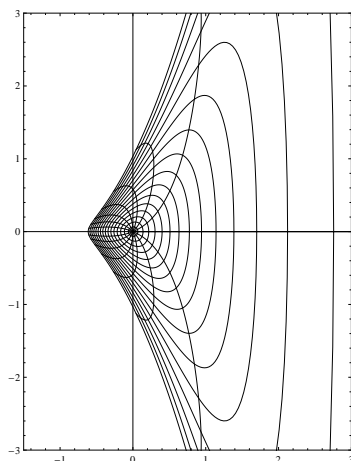


FIGURE 4. Graph of the function  $\Theta_H[L]$ .

Recall that a function  $f \in \mathcal{H}$  is convex in the direction of the real (resp. imaginary) axis if the intersection of the image domain  $f(\mathbb{D})$  with each horizontal (resp. vertical) line is connected. For further investigation of results regarding harmonic Libera operator, we need to prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 4.10.** *Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H}$  with  $h(z) + g(z) = z/(1-z)$  and  $\psi \in \mathcal{K}$ . If*

$$\operatorname{Re}(1-z)^2 h'(z) > 1/2 \quad \text{for } z \in \mathbb{D},$$

*then  $f \tilde{*} \psi \in \mathcal{S}_H^0$  and is convex in the direction of the imaginary axis, where  $\tilde{*}$  is defined by (10).*

*Proof.* To apply [28, Lemma 1.1] to the function  $f \tilde{*} \psi$ , we need to show that  $f \tilde{*} \psi$  is sense-preserving and  $h * \psi + g * \psi$  is univalent and convex in the direction of imaginary axis. Since  $h * \psi + g * \psi = (h + g) * \psi = z/(1-z) * \psi = \psi \in \mathcal{K}$ , it only remains to show that the dilatation  $w_{f \tilde{*} \psi} = (g * \psi)' / (h * \psi)'$  of  $f \tilde{*} \psi$  satisfies  $|w_{f \tilde{*} \psi}| < 1$  or equivalently  $\operatorname{Re}(1 - w_{f \tilde{*} \psi}) / (1 + w_{f \tilde{*} \psi}) > 0$  in  $\mathbb{D}$ . Using the identity  $\psi = h * \psi + g * \psi$ , it is easy to deduce that

$$(14) \quad \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{1 - w_{f \tilde{*} \psi}}{1 + w_{f \tilde{*} \psi}} \right) = \operatorname{Re} \frac{(h * \psi)' - (g * \psi)'}{(h * \psi)' + (g * \psi)'} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{(h * \psi)'}{\psi'} - 1.$$

Since we can write

$$\operatorname{Re} \frac{(h * \psi)'}{\psi'} = \operatorname{Re} \frac{\psi * \frac{z}{(1-z)^2} [(1-z)^2 h'(z)]}{\psi * \frac{z}{(1-z)^2}},$$

where  $\psi \in \mathcal{K}$ ,  $z/(1-z)^2 \in \mathcal{S}^*$  and  $\operatorname{Re}(1-z)^2 h'(z) > 1/2$ , it follows that  $\operatorname{Re}(h * \psi)' / \psi' > 1/2$  for all  $z \in \mathbb{D}$  by [32, Theorem 2.4, p. 54]. Hence (14) shows that the expression  $\operatorname{Re}(1 - w_{f\bar{*}\psi}) / (1 + w_{f\bar{*}\psi})$  is strictly positive in  $\mathbb{D}$ .  $\square$

Since  $\Theta_H[f] = f\bar{*}\phi$  where  $\phi \in \mathcal{K}$  is given by (13), Theorem 4.10 gives the following corollary.

**Corollary 4.11.** *Let  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H}$  with  $h(z) + g(z) = z/(1-z)$  and  $\operatorname{Re}(1-z)^2 h'(z) > 1/2$  for  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . Then  $\Theta_H[f] \in \mathcal{S}_H^0$  and is convex in the direction of the imaginary axis.*

The harmonic half-plane mapping  $L = M + \bar{N}$  given by (5) satisfies  $M(z) + N(z) = z/(1-z)$  and  $\operatorname{Re}(1-z)^2 M'(z) = \operatorname{Re}(1/(1-z)) > 1/2$ , so  $\Theta_H[L] \in \mathcal{S}_H^0$  and is convex in the direction of the imaginary axis (which is clearly evident from Figure 4) by Corollary 4.11. We give another example illustrating Corollary 4.11.

*Example 4.12.* Consider the harmonic function  $\Psi(z) = \psi_1 + \bar{\psi}_2 \in \mathcal{H}$  where

$$\psi_1(z) = \frac{1}{4} \log \left( \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{1-z} \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_2(z) = -\frac{1}{4} \log \left( \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{1-z}.$$

In fact,  $\Psi \in \mathcal{K}_H^0$  and is constructed by shearing the conformal mapping  $l(z) = z/(1-z)$  in the direction of imaginary axis with dilatation  $w_\Psi(z) = z$ . Note that  $\operatorname{Re}(1-z)^2 \psi_1'(z) = \operatorname{Re}(1/(1+z)) > 1/2$  for  $z \in \mathbb{D}$ . Hence, by Corollary 4.11,  $\Theta_H[\Psi] = \Theta[\psi_1] + \Theta[\bar{\psi}_2] \in \mathcal{S}_H^0$  and is convex in the direction of the imaginary axis, where

$$\Theta[\psi_1](z) = \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right) + \frac{1}{2z} \log(1-z^2) - 1 - \frac{1}{z} \log(1-z)$$

and

$$\Theta[\bar{\psi}_2](z) = -\frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right) - \frac{1}{2z} \log(1-z^2) - 1 - \frac{1}{z} \log(1-z).$$

The images of radial segments and concentric circles inside  $\mathbb{D}$  under  $\Psi$  and  $\Theta_H[\Psi]$  are shown in Figure 5.

*Example 4.13.* If  $K = H + \bar{G} \in \mathcal{S}_H^{*0}$  is the harmonic Koebe function given by (4), then

$$\Theta_H[K] = \Theta[H] + \overline{\Theta[G]} = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{3z-1}{z(1-z)^2} + \frac{1}{z} - 1 \right) - \frac{2}{z} \overline{\left( \frac{z}{1-z} + \log(1-z) \right)}.$$

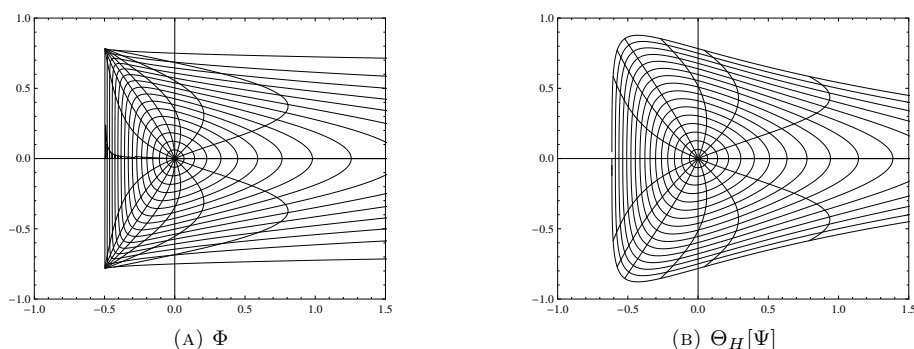


FIGURE 5. Images of the functions  $\Psi$  and  $\Theta_H[\Psi]$ .

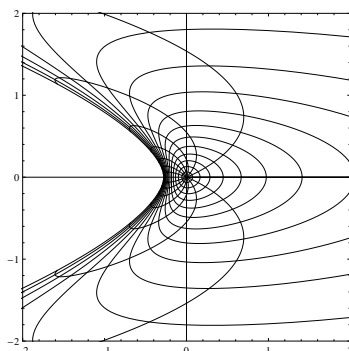


FIGURE 6. Graph of the function  $\Theta_H[K]$ .

Figure 6 clearly depicts that the image domain  $\Theta_H[K](\mathbb{D})$  is not starlike. This shows that  $\Theta_H[\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}] \not\subset \mathcal{S}_H^{*0}$ .

However, it can be shown that  $\Theta_H[K] \in \mathcal{S}_H^0$  and is convex in the direction of the real axis. To see this, note that  $\Theta_H[K] = K \tilde{*} \phi$  where  $\phi \in \mathcal{K}$  is given by (13). Since  $H - G = z/(1 - z)^2$  and  $z\phi' \in \mathcal{S}^*$  is convex in the direction of real axis (see Figure 7(A)), it follows that  $H * \phi - G * \phi = z\phi'$  is univalent and convex in the direction of real axis. Moreover, the dilatation  $w_{K \tilde{*} \phi} = (G * \phi)' / (H * \phi)'$  of  $K \tilde{*} \phi$  satisfies

$$\operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{1 + w_{K \tilde{*} \phi}}{1 - w_{K \tilde{*} \phi}} \right) = 2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{(H * \phi)'}{(z\phi)'} - 1 = 2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{\phi * H * k}{\phi * k * k} - 1$$

which is clearly positive in  $\mathbb{D}$  (the dashed line in Figure 7(B) represents the line  $\operatorname{Re} z = 1/2$ ), where  $k(z) = z/(1 - z)^2$  is the Koebe function. By [28, Lemma 1.1],  $\Theta_H[K] = K \tilde{*} \phi \in \mathcal{S}_H^0$  and is convex in the direction of the real axis.

We close this section with the following remark.

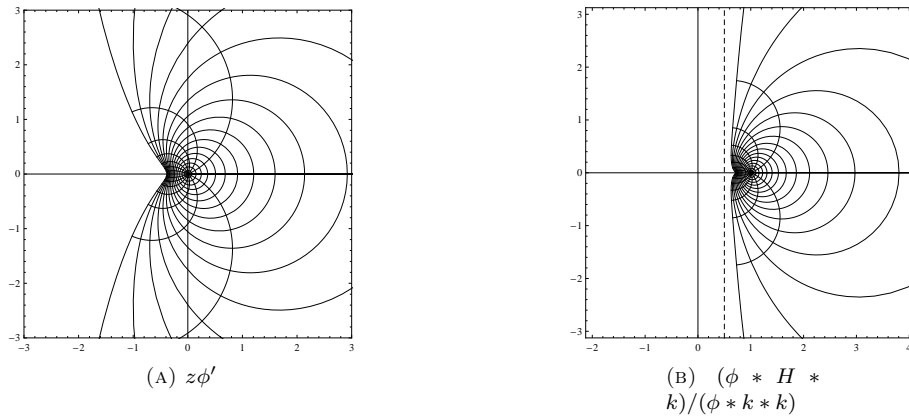


FIGURE 7. Mapping properties of the function  $\phi$ .

*Remark 4.14.* As discussed earlier, the classes  $\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}$  and  $\mathcal{K}_H^0$  are not preserved under  $\Theta_H$ . Analogous to Definition 4.7, if we define another notion of harmonic Libera operator  $\tilde{\Theta}_H : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$  by  $\tilde{\Theta}_H[f] = \Theta[h] - \overline{\Theta[g]}$  where  $f = h + \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H}$  and  $\Theta$  is the Libera operator defined by (3), then also  $\tilde{\Theta}_H[\mathcal{S}_H^{*0}] \not\subset \mathcal{S}_H^{*0}$  and  $\tilde{\Theta}_H[\mathcal{K}_H^0] \not\subset \mathcal{K}_H^0$ . This can be observed by Figure 8 which depicts the graph of the function

$$\tilde{\Theta}_H[L] = \Theta[M] - \overline{\Theta[N]} = 2i \operatorname{Im} \left( \frac{z}{1-z} \right) + 2 \overline{\left( \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{z} \log(1-z) \right)}$$

where  $L$  is given by (5). The image domain  $\tilde{\Theta}_H[L](\mathbb{D})$  is not even starlike.

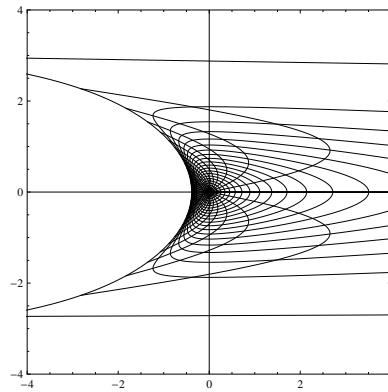


FIGURE 8. Graph of the function  $\tilde{\Theta}_H[L]$ .



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