



On Certain Classes of p -Valent Meromorphic Functions Associated with a Family of Integral Operators

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Abstract. This paper gives some inclusion relationships of certain class of p -valent meromorphic functions which are defined by using the linear operator $Q_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}^{p,\mu}$. Further, a property preserving integrals is considered.

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1. Introduction

For any integer $m > -p$, let $\Sigma_{p,m}$ denote the class of all meromorphic functions f of the form:

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

which are analytic and p -valent in the punctured disc $U^* = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < |z| < 1\} = U \setminus \{0\}$. For convenience, we write $\Sigma_{p,-p+1} = \Sigma_p$. If f and g are analytic in U , we say that f is subordinate to g , written symbolically as, $f \prec g$ or $f(z) \prec g(z)$, if there exists a Schwarz function w , which (by definition) is analytic in U with $w(0) = 0$ and $|w(z)| < 1$ ($z \in U$) such that $f(z) = g(w(z))$ ($z \in U$). In particular, if the function g is univalent in U , we have the equivalence [see for example 5]:

$$f(z) \prec g(z) \Leftrightarrow f(0) = g(0) \text{ and } f(U) \subset g(U).$$

For functions $f \in \Sigma_{p,m}$ given by (1), and $g \in \Sigma_{p,m}$ defined by

$$g(z) = z^{-p} + \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} b_k z^k \quad (m > -p; p \in \mathbb{N}), \quad (2)$$

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