SECOND HANKEL DETERMINANT PROBLEM FOR SOME ANALYTIC FUNCTION CLASSES WITH CONNECTED $K$-FIBONACCI NUMBERS

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Abstract. In this paper, we determine upper bound for the second Hankel determinant in some classes of analytic functions in the open unit disc connected with $k$-Fibonacci numbers $F_{k,n}$ ($k > 0$). For this purpose we apply properties of $k$-Fibonacci numbers to consider second Hankel determinant problem for the class $SL^k$ and $KSL^k$. The results presented in this paper have been shown to generalize and improve some recent work of Sokól et al. [18].

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1. Introduction

Let $D = \{ z : |z| < 1 \}$ be the unit disc in the complex plane. The class of all analytic functions $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ in the open unit disc $D$ with normalization $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 1$ is denoted by $\mathcal{A}$ and the class $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{A}$ is the class which consists of univalent functions in $D$. We say that $f$ is subordinate to $F$ in $D$, written as $f \prec F$, if and only if $f(z) = F(\omega(z))$ for some analytic function $\omega$, $|\omega(z)| \leq |z|$, $z \in D$.

Recently, N. Yılmaz Özgür and J. Sokól [12] introduced the class $SL^k$ of starlike functions connected with $k$–Fibonacci numbers as the set of functions $f \in \mathcal{A}$ which is described in the following definition.

Definition 1. Let $k$ be any positive real number. The function $f \in \mathcal{A}$ belongs to the class $SL^k$ if it satisfies the condition that

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \prec \tilde{p}_k(z), \quad z \in D, \quad (1)$$

where

$$\tilde{p}_k(z) = \frac{1 + \tau_k^2 z^2}{1 - k \tau_k z - \tau_k^2 z^2}, \quad \tau_k = \frac{k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4}}{2}, \quad z \in D. \quad (2)$$
Now we define the class $KSL^k$ as follows:

**Definition 2.** Let $k$ be any positive real number. The function $f \in A$ belongs to the class $KSL^k$ if it satisfies the condition that

$$1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} < \tilde{p}_k(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

where the function $\tilde{p}_k$ is defined in (2).

For $k = 1$, the classes $SL^k$ and $KSL^k$ become the classes $SL$ and $KSL$ of shell-like functions defined in [15], see also [16].

It was proved in [12] that functions in the class $SL^k$ are univalent in $\mathbb{D}$. Moreover, the class $SL^k$ is a subclass of the class of starlike functions $S^*$, even more, starlike of order $k(k^2 + 4)^{-1/2}/2$. The name attributed to the class $SL^k$ is motivated by the shape of the curve

$$C = \{ \tilde{p}_k(e^{it}) : t \in [0, 2\pi) \setminus \{\pi\} \}.$$

The curve $C$ has a shell-like shape and it is symmetric with respect to the real axis. Its graphic shape, for $k = 1$, is given below in Fig.1.

![Fig. 1. $\tilde{p}_1(e^{it})$](image)

For $k \leq 2$, note that we have

$$\tilde{p}_k\left(e^{\pm i \arccos(k^2/4)}\right) = k(k^2 + 4)^{-1/2},$$

and so the curve $C$ intersects itself on the real axis at the point $w_1 = k(k^2 + 4)^{-1/2}$. Thus $C$ has a loop intersecting the real axis also at the point $w_2 = (k^2 + 4)/(2k)$. 

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For $k > 2$, the curve $C$ has no loops and it is like a conchoid, see for details [12].
Moreover, the coefficients of $\tilde{p}_k$ are connected with $k$-Fibonacci numbers.

For any positive real number $k$, the $k$-Fibonacci number sequence $\{F_{k,n}\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ is defined recursively by
\begin{equation}
F_{k,0} = 0, \quad F_{k,1} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad F_{k,n+1} = kF_{k,n} + F_{k,n-1} \quad \text{for} \quad n \geq 1.
\end{equation}

When $k = 1$, we obtain the well-known Fibonacci numbers $F_n$. It is known that the $n^{th}$ $k$-Fibonacci number is given by
\begin{equation}
F_{k,n} = \frac{(k - \tau_k)^n - \tau_k^n}{\sqrt{k^2 + 4}},
\end{equation}
where $\tau_k = (k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4})/2$. If $\tilde{p}_k(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{p}_{k,n} z^n$, then we have
\begin{equation}
\tilde{p}_{k,n} = (F_{k,n-1} + F_{k,n+1}) \tau_k^n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots,
\end{equation}
see also [12].

Lemma 1. [12] If $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ belongs to the class $S\mathcal{L}^k$, then we have
\begin{equation}
|a_n| \leq |\tau_k|^{n-1} F_{k,n},
\end{equation}
where $\tau_k = (k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4})/2$. Equality holds in (7) for the function
\begin{align}
g_k(z) &= \frac{z}{1 - k\tau_k z - \tau_k^2 z^2} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tau_k^{n-1} F_{k,n} z^n \\
&= z + \frac{(k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4})k}{2} z^2 + (k^2 + 1) \left( \frac{(k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4})k}{2} + 1 \right) z^3 + \cdots.
\end{align}

Let $P(\beta), \ 0 \leq \beta < 1$, denote the class of analytic functions $p$ in $\mathbb{D}$ with $p(0) = 1$ and $\text{Re}\{p(z)\} > \beta$. Especially, we use $P(0) = P$ as $\beta = 0$.

In [12], they proved the following theorem:

Theorem 2. Let $\{F_{k,n}\}$ be the sequence of $k$-Fibonacci numbers defined in . If
\begin{equation}
\tilde{p}_k(z) = \frac{1 + \tau_k^2 z^2}{1 - k\tau_k z - \tau_k^2 z^2} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n z^n,
\end{equation}
where $\tau_k = \frac{k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4}}{2}$, $z \in \mathbb{D}$, then we have
\begin{equation}
p_n = (F_{k,n-1} + F_{k,n+1}) \tau_k^n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots
\end{equation}
We will use the following lemma for proving our main result.

**Lemma 3.** [13] Let $p \in \mathcal{P}$ with $p(z) = 1 + c_1 z + c_2 z^2 + \cdots$, then

$$|c_n| \leq 2, \quad \text{for} \quad n \geq 1. \quad (11)$$

If $|c_1| = 2$, then $p(z) \equiv p_1(z) \equiv (1 + xz)/(1 - xz)$ with $x = \frac{c_1}{2}$. Conversely, if $p(z) \equiv p_1(z)$ for some $|x| = 1$, then $c_1 = 2x$. Furthermore, we have

$$|c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2}| \leq 2 - \frac{|c_1|^2}{2}. \quad (12)$$

If $|c_1| < 2$, and $|c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2}| = 2 - \frac{|c_1|^2}{2}$, then $p(z) \equiv p_2(z)$, where

$$p_2(z) = \frac{1 + \bar{x}wz + z(wz + x)}{1 + \bar{x}wz - z(wz + x)},$$

and $x = \frac{c_1}{2}$, $w = \frac{2c_2 - c_1^2}{4 - |c_1|^2}$ and $|c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2}| = 2 - \frac{|c_1|^2}{2}$.

**Lemma 4.** ([9]) Let $p \in \mathcal{P}$ with coefficients $c_n$ as above, then

$$|c_3 - 2c_1 c_2 + c_1^3| \leq 2. \quad (13)$$

In 1976, Noonan and Thomas [10] stated the $s^{th}$ Hankel determinant for $s \geq 1$ and $q \geq 1$ as

$$H_s(q) = \begin{vmatrix} a_q & a_{q+1} & \cdots & a_{q+s-1} \\ a_{q+1} & a_{q+2} & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{q+s-1} & \cdots & \cdots & a_{q+2(s-1)} \end{vmatrix} \quad (14)$$

where $a_1 = 1$.

This determinant has also been considered by several authors. For example, Noor [11] determined the rate of growth of $H_s(q)$ as $q \to \infty$ for functions $f$ in $S$ with bounded boundary. Ehrenborg in [3] studied the Hankel determinant of exponential polynomials. The Hankel transform of an integer sequence and some of its properties were discussed by Layman in [8]. Also, several authors considered the case $s = 2$. Especially, $H_2(1) = a_3 - a_2^2$ is known as Fekete-Szegő functional and this functional is generalized to $a_3 - \mu a_2^2$ where $\mu$ is some real number [4]. Estimating for an upper bound of $|H_2(1)|$ is known as the Fekete-Szegő problem. Raina and Sokól considered Fekete-Szegő problem for the class $\mathcal{SL}$ in [14] and for the class $\mathcal{SL}^k$ in [17]. In 1969, Keogh and Merkes [7] solved this problem for the classes $S^*$ and $C$. 

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The second Hankel determinant is \( H_2(2) = a_2a_4 - a_3^2 \). Janteng [5] found the sharp upper bound for \( |H_2(2)| \) for univalent functions whose derivative has positive real part. In [6] Janteng et al. obtained the bounds for \( |H_2(2)| \) for the classes \( S^* \) and \( \mathcal{L} \). Also, Sokół et al. considered second Hankel determinant problem for the classes \( \mathcal{S}\mathcal{L} \) and \( \mathcal{K}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{L} \) in [18].

2. THE SECOND HANKEL DETERMINANT PROBLEM

Let we prove the coefficient bound of the function in the class \( \mathcal{K}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{L}^k \) as follows:

**Theorem 5.** If \( f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \) belongs to the class \( \mathcal{K}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{L}^k \), then we have

\[
|a_n| \leq \frac{|\tau_k|^{n-1} F_{k,n}}{n},
\]

where \( \tau_k = (k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4})/2 \). Equality holds in (7) for the function

\[
f_k(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \tau_k^2} \log \frac{1 + z}{1 - \tau_k^2 z}.
\]

**Proof.** A function \( f \) is in the class \( \mathcal{K}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{L}^k \) if and only if the function

\[
g(z) = zf'(z)
\]

is in the class \( \mathcal{S}\mathcal{L}^k \). The relations (17) follows (3). Therefore, if

\[
zf'(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} na_n z^n \quad (z \in \mathbb{D})
\]

belongs to the class \( \mathcal{S}\mathcal{L}^k \), then from Lemma (1), we can write \( |na_n| \leq |\tau_k|^{n-1} F_{k,n} \), which implies (15). The equation (16) is such that \( zf_k(z) = g_k(z) \) where the function \( g_k \) is given in (8), and so from (17), it follows that \( f_k \in \mathcal{K}\mathcal{S}\mathcal{L}^k \). Also, by (8) we have

\[
f_k(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{|\tau_k|^{n-1} F_{k,n}}{n} z^n \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).
\]

Consequently, the result (7) is sharp.

In [17], Sokol et. al proved the following coefficient bounds:
Theorem 6. If \( p(z) = 1 + p_1z + p_2z^2 + \cdots \) and

\[
p(z) \prec \tilde{p}_k(z) = \frac{1 + \tau_k^2z^2}{1 - k\tau_kz - \tau_k^2z^2}, \quad \tau_k = \frac{k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4}}{2}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D},
\]

then we have

\[
|p_1| \leq \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} k
\]

and

\[
|p_2| \leq (k^2 + 2) \left\{ \frac{(k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4})k}{2} + 1 \right\}.
\]

The above estimations are sharp.

Now, our first main result (Theorem 7 below) gives an upper bound for the coefficient \( p_3 \).

Theorem 7. If \( p(z) = 1 + p_1z + p_2z^2 + \cdots \) and

\[
p(z) \prec \tilde{p}_k(z) = \frac{1 + \tau_k^2z^2}{1 - k\tau_kz - \tau_k^2z^2}, \quad \tau_k = \frac{k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4}}{2}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D},
\]

then we have

\[
|p_3| \leq (k^3 + 3k) \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right\}^3.
\]

The above estimation is sharp.

Proof. If \( p \prec \tilde{p}_k \), then there exists an analytic function \( w \) such that \( |w(z)| \leq |z| \) in \( \mathbb{D} \) and \( p(z) = \tilde{p}_k(w(z)) \). Therefore, the function

\[
h(z) = \frac{1 + w(z)}{1 - w(z)} = 1 + c_1z + c_2z + \cdots \quad (z \in \mathbb{D})
\]

is in the class \( \mathcal{P} \). It follows that

\[
w(z) = \frac{c_1z}{2} + \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) \frac{z^2}{2} + \cdots
\]
and

\[ \tilde{p}_k(w(z)) = 1 + \tilde{p}_{k,1} \left( \frac{c_1 z}{2} + \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) \frac{z^2}{2} + \cdots \right) + \tilde{p}_{k,2} \left( \frac{c_1 z}{2} + \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) \frac{z^2}{2} + \cdots \right)^2 \]

\[ + \tilde{p}_{k,3} \left( \frac{c_1 z}{2} + \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) \frac{z^2}{2} + \left( c_3 - c_1 c_2 + \frac{c_1^3}{4} \right) \frac{z^3}{2} + \cdots \right)^3 \]

\[ = 1 + \frac{\tilde{p}_{k,1} c_1}{2} z + \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) \tilde{p}_{k,1} + \frac{1}{4} c_1^2 \tilde{p}_{k,2} \right\} z^2 \]

\[ + \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left( c_3 - c_1 c_2 + \frac{c_1^3}{4} \right) \tilde{p}_{k,1} + \frac{1}{2} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) \tilde{p}_{k,2} + \frac{c_1^3}{8} \tilde{p}_{k,3} \right\} z^3 + \cdots \]

\[ = p(z). \quad (24) \]

From (6), we find the coefficients \( \tilde{p}_{k,n} \) of the function \( \tilde{p}_k \) given by

\[ \tilde{p}_{k,n} = (F_{k,n-1} + F_{k,n+1}) \tau_k^n. \]

This shows the relevant connection \( \tilde{p}_k \) with the sequence of \( k \)-Fibonacci numbers

\[ \tilde{p}_k(z) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{p}_{k,n} z^n \]

\[ = 1 + (F_{k,0} + F_{k,2}) \tau_k z + (F_{k,1} + F_{k,3}) \tau_k^2 z^2 + \cdots \]

\[ = 1 + k \tau_k z + \left( k^2 + 2 \right) \tau_k^2 z^2 + (k^3 + 3k) \tau_k^3 z^3 + \cdots. \quad (25) \]

If \( p(z) = 1 + p_1 z + p_2 z^2 + \cdots \), then by (24) and (25), we have

\[ p_1 = \frac{k \tau_k c_1}{2}, \quad (26) \]

\[ p_2 = \frac{k \tau_k}{2} \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) \tau_k^2 + \frac{(k^2 + 2)}{4} \tau_k^2 \]

\[ \tau_k^2 \quad (27) \]

and

\[ p_3 = \frac{k \tau_k}{2} \left( c_3 - c_1 c_2 + \frac{c_1^3}{4} \right) + \frac{(k^2 + 2)}{2} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) \tau_k^2 + \frac{(k^3 + 3k)}{8} \tau_k^3 c_1. \quad (28) \]

We know that

\[ \tau_k (k - \tau_k) = -1, \quad (29) \]
Therefore, we have

\[ \tau_k = \frac{k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4}}{2}. \]

Now taking absolute value of (28) and using (29), we can write

\[ |p_3| = \frac{k \tau_k}{2} c_2 + \frac{c_1^2}{4} \left( c_3 - c_1c_2 + c_1^2 \right) \frac{(k^2 + 2)}{2} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) \tau_k^2 + \frac{(k^3 + 3k)}{8} c_1^2 \tau_k^2 \]

\[ = \frac{k \tau_k}{2} c_2 + \frac{c_1^2}{4} \left( c_3 - c_1c_2 + c_1^2 \right) \frac{(k^2 + 2)}{2} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) (k \tau_k + 1) + \frac{(k^3 + 3k)}{8} c_1^2 ((k^2 + 1) \tau_k + k) \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2} \left( c_3 - c_1c_2 + c_1^2 \right) k - \frac{(k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k)}{4} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) + \frac{(k^3 + 4k^3 + 2k)}{4} c_1 c_2 \tau_k \]

\[ + \left\{ \frac{k^2 + 2}{2} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) + \frac{(k^3 + 3k)}{8} c_1^2 \right\} \]

From (2) and (5), we find that

\[ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \tau_k = \frac{k^n}{F_{k,n}} - x_{k,n}, \quad x_{k,n} = \frac{F_{k,n-1}}{F_{k,n}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F_{k,n-1}}{F_{k,n}} = |\tau_k|. \quad (30) \]

Therefore, we have

\[ |p_3| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left( c_3 - c_1c_2 + c_1^2 \right) k - \frac{(k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k)}{4} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) + \frac{(k^3 + 4k^3 + 2k)}{4} c_1 c_2 \tau_k \]

\[ + \left\{ \frac{k^2 + 2}{2} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) + \frac{(k^3 + 3k)}{8} c_1^2 \right\} \]

\[ \leq \frac{1}{2} \left( c_3 - c_1c_2 + c_1^2 \right) k - \frac{(k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k)}{4} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) + \frac{(k^3 + 4k^3 + 2k)}{4} c_1 c_2 \tau_k \]

\[ + \left\{ \frac{k^2 + 2}{2} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) + \frac{(k^3 + 3k)}{8} c_1^2 \right\} \]

By (30), for sufficiently large \( n \) we have

\[ \forall k, \quad |k(k^3 + 3k) - (k^5 + 4k^3 + 2k)x_{k,n}| = (k^5 + 4k^3 + 2k)x_{k,n} - k(k^3 + 3k) \]

and

\[ \forall k, \quad |(-k^4 - k^2 + 4) + (k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k)x_{k,n}| = (-k^4 - k^2 + 4) + (k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k)x_{k,n}. \]

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Therefore, from (11), (12) and (13) we can write for sufficiently large $n$

\[
|\varphi_3| \leq \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (c_3 - 2c_1 c_2 + c_1^2) k - \frac{(k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k)}{4} c_1 \left( c_2 - \frac{c_1^2}{2} \right) + \frac{(k^5 + 4k^3 + 2k)}{4} c_1 c_2 \right\} |r_k|^n \left/ F_k \right. \\
+ \left\{ k x_{k, n} + \frac{|(-k^4 - k^2 + 4) + (k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k)x_{k, n}|}{2} + \frac{|(k^3 + 3k) - (k^5 + 4k^3 + 2k)x_{k, n}|}{c_1} \right\} \\
- \frac{|(-k^4 - k^2 + 4) + (k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k)x_{k, n}|}{c_1}|c_1|^3 \right\}
\]

Denote

\[
|c_1| = y, \quad f(y) = \left\{ k x_{k, n} + \frac{(-2k^4 - 4k^2 + 4) + (2k^5 + 6k^3 - 2k)x_{k, n}}{2} y \\
- \frac{(-k^4 - k^2 + 4) + (k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k)x_{k, n}}{8} |c_1|^3 \right\}, \quad y \in [0, 2].
\]

It is easy to check that $f'(y) > 0$ for $y \in [0, 2]$ and for sufficiently large $n$. Since then, for sufficiently large $n$, we have

\[
\max_{y \in [0, 2]} \{ f(y) \} = (k^5 + 4k^3 + 3k)x_{k, n} - k(k^3 + 3k) \text{ at } y = 2.
\]

Therefore, we have

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \max_{y \in [0, 2]} \{ f(y) \} = (k^5 + 4k^3 + 3k)|\tau_k| - k(k^3 + 3k) \\
= (k^2 + 1)(k^3 + 3k)|\tau_k| - k(k^3 + 3k) \\
= ((k^2 + 1)|\tau_k| - k)(k^3 + 3k) \\
= (k^3 + 3k)|\tau_k|^3.
\]
Hence, we get
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{k + \frac{|k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k| + k^5 + 4k^3 + 2k^2|c_1| - \frac{|k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k|}{|c_1|^3}}{8} |\tau_k|^3}{F_k,n} + \frac{|(-k^4 - k^2 + 4) + (k^5 + 2k^3 - 4k)x_{k,n}| + |k(k^3 + 3k) - (k^5 + 4k^3 + 2k)x_{k,n}|}{|c_1|^3} \right\} \\
= (k^3 + 3k) |\tau_k|^3 \\
= (k^3 + 3k) \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right\}^3
\]
which shows that
\[|p_3| \leq (k^3 + 3k) \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right\}^3.
\]
If we take
\[h(z) = \frac{1 + z}{1 - z} = 1 + 2z + 2z^2 + \ldots,
\]
then putting \(c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 2\) in (28) gives \(p_3 = (k^3 + 3k) \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right\}^3\) and it shows that (22) is sharp. It completes the proof.

**Conjecture.** If \(p(z) = 1 + p_1z + p_2z^2 + \cdots,\) and \(p \prec \tilde{p},\) then
\[|p_n| \leq (F_{k,n-1} + F_{k,n+1}) |\tau_k|^n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots,
\]
where \(F_{k,0} = 0, F_{k,1} = 1\) and \(F_{k,n+1} = kF_{k,n} + F_{k,n-1}\) for \(n \geq 1\) is the \(k\)-Fibonacci sequence. This bound would be sharp for the function (25).

This conjecture has been just verified for \(n = 3\) in last Theorem (7), while for \(n = 1, 2\) it was proved in [17].

**Theorem 8.** If \(f(z) = z + a_2z^2 + \ldots\) belongs to \(S\mathcal{L}^k,\) then
\[|a_2a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{2k^4 + 6k^2 + 3}{3} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right\}^4.
\]  
**Proof.** For given \(f \in S\mathcal{L}^k,\) define \(p(z) = 1 + p_1z + p_2z^2 + \cdots,\) by
\[
\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = p(z)
\]
where \( p \prec \tilde{p} \). Hence

\[
\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = 1 + a_2z + (2a_3 - a_2^2)z^2 + (3a_4 - 3a_2a_3 + a_2^3)z^3 + \cdots = 1 + p_1z + p_2^2z^2 + \cdots
\]

and

\[
a_2 = p_1, \quad a_3 = \frac{p_1^2 + p_2}{2}, \quad a_4 = \frac{p_1^3 + 3p_1p_2 + 2p_3}{6}.
\]

Therefore,

\[
a_2a_4 - a_3^2 = \frac{1}{12}(-p_1^4 + 4p_1p_3 - 3p_2^2). \tag{32}
\]

Using Theorem (6) and Theorem (7), we obtain

\[
|a_2a_4 - a_3^2| = \left| \frac{1}{12}(-p_1^4 + 4p_1p_3 - 3p_2^2) \right|
\leq \frac{1}{12} \left( |p_1|^4 + 4|p_1||p_3| + 3|p_2|^2 \right)
\leq \frac{1}{12} \left( \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right\}^4 + 4 \left( \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right) \left( k^3 + 3k \right) \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right\}^3 \right.
\]

\[
+3((k^2 + 2)^2 \left( \frac{k - \sqrt{k^2 + 4}}{2} + 1 \right)^2 \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{2k^4 + 6k^2 + 3}{3} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right\}^4.
\]

**Conjecture.** If \( f(z) = z + a_2z^2 + \ldots \) belongs to \( SL^k \), then

\[
|a_2a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \left( \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right)^4. \tag{33}
\]

The bound is sharp.

**Theorem 9.** If \( f(z) = z + a_2z^2 + \ldots \) belongs to \( KSL^k \), then

\[
|a_2a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{3k^4 + 9k^2 + 4}{36} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right\}^4.
\]
Proof. For given $f \in \mathcal{KSL}^k$, define $p(z) = 1 + p_1 z + p_2^2 z^2 + \cdots$, by

$$1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} = p(z) = 1 + p_1 z + p_2^2 z^2 + \cdots,$$

where $p \prec \tilde{p}$ in $\mathbb{U}$. Hence

$$1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} = 1 + 2a_2 z + (6a_3 - 4a_2^2)z^2 + (12a_4 - 18a_2 a_3 + 8a_2^3)z^3 + \cdots = 1 + p_1 z + p_2^2 z^2 + \cdots$$

and

$$a_2 = \frac{p_1}{2}, \quad a_3 = \frac{p_1^2 + p_2}{6}, \quad a_4 = \frac{p_1^3 + 3p_1 p_2 + 2p_3}{24}.$$

Therefore, using Theorem (6) and Theorem (7), we obtain

$$|a_2 a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{3k^4 + 9k^2 + 4}{36} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{k^2 + 4} - k}{2} \right\}^4.$$

Especially, if we take $k = 1$ in Theorem (8) and Theorem (9), we obtain the results of Sokól et al. in [18] as follows:

**Corollary 10.** If $f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + \ldots$ belongs to $\mathcal{SL}$, then

$$|a_2 a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{11}{3} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \right\}^4.$$  \hspace{1cm} (34)

**Corollary 11.** If $f(z) = z + a_2 z^2 + \ldots$ belongs to $\mathcal{KSL}$, then

$$|a_2 a_4 - a_3^2| \leq \frac{4}{9} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \right\}^4.$$  \hspace{1cm} (35)

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**References**


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