

# The proof of the Brannan conjecture in particular cases

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## Abstract

We will prove the Brannan conjecture for particular values of the parameter. The basic tool of the study is an integral representation published in a recent work.

We consider the following Mac-Laurin development

$$\frac{(1+xz)^\alpha}{(1-z)^\beta} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n(\alpha, \beta, x) z^n \quad (1)$$

where  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$ ,  $x = e^{i\theta}$ ,  $\theta \in [-\pi, \pi]$ , and  $z \in U$ . It is easily seen, that the radius of convergence of the series (1) is equal to 1. In [5] the author conjectured, that if  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\beta > 0$  and  $|x| = 1$ , then

$$|A_{2n-1}(\alpha, \beta, x)| \leq A_{2n-1}(\alpha, \beta, 1),$$

where  $n$  is a natural number. Partial results regarding this question have been proved in [1], [2], [5], [8].

The case  $\beta = 1$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$  is still open. Regarding this case have been obtained partial results in [3], [4], [6], [7]. We are going to prove some partial results regarding the case  $\beta = 1$ , and  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ . We will use an integral representation which have been proved in [3], and we will prove the conjecture in case  $|\arg(x)| \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $\beta = 1$ , and  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ .

## References

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