

On Bernstein Type Inequalities for Complex Polynomial

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we establish some Bernstein type inequalities for the complex polynomial. Our results constitute generalizations and refinements of some well-known polynomial inequalities.

Keywords: Inequality, Polynomial, Derivative, Maximum modulus, Restricted zeros.

2000 Mathematics subject classification: 30A10, 30C10, 30D15.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF RESULTS

Let p be a polynomial of degree at most n . Then, according to a famous result known as Bernsteins inequality [8]

$$\max_{|z|=1} |p'(z)| \leq n \max_{|z|=1} |p(z)|, \quad (1.1)$$

whereas concerning the maximum modulus of p on a large circle $|z| = R > 1$, we have [20]

$$\max_{|z|=R} |p(z)| \leq R^n \max_{|z|=1} |p(z)|. \quad (1.2)$$

If we restrict ourselves to the class of polynomials having no zeros in $|z| < 1$, then inequalities (1.1) and (1.2) can be sharpened. In fact, if $p(z) \neq 0$ in $|z| < 1$, then (1.1) and (1.2) can respectively be replaced by

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$$\max_{|z|=1} |p'(z)| \leq \frac{n}{2} \max_{|z|=1} |p(z)|. \quad (1.3)$$

and

$$\max_{|z|=R} |p(z)| \leq \frac{R^n + 1}{2} \max_{|z|=1} |p(z)|, \quad R > 1. \quad (1.4)$$

Inequality (1.3) was conjectured by Erdős and later verified by Lax [19], whereas Ankeny and Rivlin [5] used (1.3) to prove (1.4).

In the literature, there are already various generalizations and refinements of (1.3) and (1.4), for example (see Aziz [6], Bidkham et al. [9, 10, 11], Khojastehnezhad and Bidkham [17], Zireh [21], etc).

Inequalities (1.3) and (1.4) were sharpened by Dewan et.al [12, 13] proving that under the same hypothesis, for every real or complex number β with $|\beta| \leq 1$, $R > 1$ and $|z| = 1$, we have

$$|zp'(z) + \frac{n\beta}{2}p(z)| \leq \frac{n}{2} \{(|1 + \frac{\beta}{2}| + |\frac{\beta}{2}|) \max_{|z|=1} |p(z)| - (|1 + \frac{\beta}{2}| - |\frac{\beta}{2}|) \min_{|z|=1} |p(z)|\}, \quad (1.5)$$

and

$$|p(Rz) + \beta(\frac{R+1}{2})^n p(z)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \{(|R^n + \beta(\frac{R+1}{2})^n| + |1 + \beta(\frac{R+1}{2})^n|) \max_{|z|=1} |p(z)| - (|R^n + \beta(\frac{R+1}{2})^n| - |1 + \beta(\frac{R+1}{2})^n|) \min_{|z|=1} |p(z)|\}. \quad (1.6)$$

Also they [12] proved if p has all its zeros in $|z| \leq 1$, then for every real or complex number β with $|\beta| \leq 1$, we have

$$\min_{|z|=1} |zp'(z) + \frac{n\beta}{2}p(z)| \geq n|1 + \frac{\beta}{2}| \min_{|z|=1} |p(z)|. \quad (1.7)$$

In this paper, we first prove an interesting result which is a compact generalization of inequality (1.7).

Theorem 1.1. *If p is a polynomial of degree n having all its zeros in $|z| \leq k$, $k > 0$, then for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1$, $|\beta| \leq 1$, $R \geq r$, $rR \geq k^2$ and $|z| = 1$, we have*

$$|p(Rz) - \alpha p(rz) + \beta \{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\} p(rz)| \geq \frac{1}{k^n} |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta \{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\} r^n| \min_{|z|=k} |p(z)|. \quad (1.8)$$

Assuming $\alpha = 1$ in Theorem 1.1, we have the following result.

Corollary 1.2. *Let p be a polynomial of degree n such that does not vanish in $|z| > k$, $k > 0$, then for all $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\beta| \leq 1$, $R > r$, $rR \geq k^2$ and $|z| = 1$, we get*

$$|p(Rz) - p(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - 1\}p(rz)| \geq \frac{1}{k^n} |R^n - r^n + \beta\{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - 1\}r^n| \min_{|z|=k} |p(z)|. \quad (1.9)$$

By dividing the two sides of the inequality (1.9) by $(R-r)$ and letting $R \rightarrow r$, we get the following interesting result.

Corollary 1.3. *Let p be a polynomial of degree n such that does not vanish in $|z| > k$, $k > 0$. Then for all $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\beta| \leq 1$, $r \geq k$ and $|z| = 1$, we get*

$$|zp'(rz) + \frac{n\beta}{r+k}p(rz)| \geq \frac{n}{k^n} |r^{n-1} + \frac{\beta}{r+k}r^n| \min_{|z|=k} |p(z)|. \quad (1.10)$$

Assuming $k = 1$, $r = 1$ in Corollary (1.3), we have the inequality (1.7). Using Theorem 1.1, we prove the following theorem, which provides a compact generalization of inequalities (1.5), (1.6).

Theorem 1.4. *Let p be a polynomial of degree n such that it does not vanish in $|z| < k$, $k > 0$. Then for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1$, $|\beta| \leq 1$, $R \geq r$, $rR \geq \frac{1}{k^2}$ and $|z| = 1$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| \leq \\ & \frac{1}{2} \{ [k^n |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n| + |1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}|] \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)| - \\ & [k^n |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n| - |1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}|] \min_{|z|=k} |p(z)| \}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

Equality holds for the polynomials $az^n + bk^n$, $|a| = |b|$.

Assuming $\alpha = 1$ in Theorem 1.4, we have the following result.

Corollary 1.5. *Let p be a polynomial of degree n such that does not vanish in $|z| < k$, $k > 0$. Then for every $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\beta| \leq 1$, $R \geq r$, $rR \geq \frac{1}{k^2}$ and $|z| = 1$, we get*

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rk^2z) - p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - 1\}p(rk^2z)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \{ \\ & [k^n |R^n - r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - 1\}r^n| + |\beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - 1\}|] \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)| - \\ & [k^n |R^n - r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - 1\}r^n| - |\beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - 1\}|] \min_{|z|=k} |p(z)| \}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

By dividing the two sides of the inequality (1.12) by $(R - r)$ and letting $R \rightarrow r$, we get the following interesting result.

Corollary 1.6. *Let p be a polynomial of degree n such that does not vanish in $|z| < k$, $k > 0$. Then for every $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\beta| \leq 1$, $r \geq \frac{1}{k}$ and $|z| = 1$, we have*

$$|k^2 z p'(rk^2 z) + \frac{n\beta k}{rk+1} p(rk^2 z)| \leq \frac{n}{2} \left\{ [k^n |r^{n-1} + \frac{\beta k}{rk+1} r^n| + |\frac{\beta k}{rk+1}|] \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)| - [k^n |r^{n-1} + \frac{\beta k}{rk+1} r^n| - |\frac{\beta k}{rk+1}|] \min_{|z|=k} |p(z)| \right\}. \quad (1.13)$$

Remark 1.7. Assuming $k = 1$ and $r = 1$ in Corollary 1.6 we have the inequality (1.5).

2. LEMMAS

To prove of these theorems, we need the following lemmas. The first lemma is due to Aziz and Zargar [7].

Lemma 2.1. *Let p be a polynomial of degree n having all its zeros in $|z| \leq k$, $k > 0$. Then for every $R \geq r$ and $rR \geq k^2$, we have*

$$|p(Rz)| \geq \left(\frac{R+k}{r+k}\right)^n |p(rz)|, \quad |z| = 1. \quad (2.1)$$

Lemma 2.2. *Let p be a polynomial of degree n such that does not vanish in $|z| < k$, $k > 0$, and $q(z) = z^n p(\frac{1}{\bar{z}})$. Then for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1$, $|\beta| \leq 1$, $R \geq r$, $rR \geq \frac{1}{k^2}$ and $|z| = 1$, we have*

$$|p(Rk^2 z) - \alpha p(rk^2 z) + \beta \{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\} p(rk^2 z)| \leq k^n |q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta \{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\} q(rz)|. \quad (2.2)$$

Proof. Based on the hypotheses that the polynomial p has no zeros in $|z| < k$, therefore the polynomial $q(z) = z^n p(\frac{1}{\bar{z}})$ has all its zeros in $|z| \leq \frac{1}{k}$. Since $\frac{1}{k^n} |p(k^2 z)| = |q(z)|$ for $|z| = \frac{1}{k}$, therefore the function $\phi(z) = \frac{p(k^2 z)}{k^n q(z)}$ is analytic in the disc $|z| \geq \frac{1}{k}$ and $|\phi(z)| = 1$ on $|z| = \frac{1}{k}$. Hence based on the the maximum modulus principle $|\phi(z)| < 1$ for $|z| > \frac{1}{k}$, or equivalently

$$|p(k^2 z)| \leq k^n |q(z)|, \quad |z| \geq \frac{1}{k}. \quad (2.3)$$

Since $\frac{1}{k^n} |p(k^2 z)| = |q(z)|$ for $|z| = \frac{1}{k}$, therefore for every real or complex number δ with $|\delta| < 1$ and $|z| = \frac{1}{k}$, $|\delta p(k^2 z)| < |k^n q(z)|$. Now using Rouché's theorem it follows that all the zeros of $H(z) := k^n q(z) + \delta p(k^2 z)$ lie in $|z| \leq \frac{1}{k}$. While applying Lemma 2.1, we have

$$|H(Rz)| \geq \left(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1}\right)^n |H(rz)| > |H(rz)|, \quad |z| = 1, \quad (2.4)$$

where $R > r$, $rR \geq \frac{1}{k^2}$.

It follows that for every $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1$, we get

$$|H(Rz) - \alpha H(rz)| \geq |H(Rz)| - |\alpha| |H(rz)| \geq \left\{ \left(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} |H(rz)|, \quad |z| = 1$$

i.e.

$$|H(Rz) - \alpha H(rz)| \geq \left\{ \left(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} |H(rz)| \quad \text{for } |z| = 1. \quad (2.5)$$

Since $H(Rz)$ has all its zeros in $|z| \leq \frac{1}{Rk} < 1$, and $|H(rz)| < |H(Rz)|$ for $|z| = 1$, a direct application of Rouché's theorem shows that the polynomial $H(Rz) - \alpha H(rz)$ has all its zeros in $|z| < 1$. Using Rouché's theorem again, it follows that for every $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\beta| < 1$ and $R > r$, $rR \geq \frac{1}{k^2}$, all the zeros of the polynomial

$$T(z) = H(Rz) - \alpha H(rz) + \beta \left\{ \left(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} H(rz)$$

lie in $|z| < 1$.

Replacing $H(z)$ by $k^n q(z) + \delta p(k^2 z)$, we conclude that all the zeros of

$$\begin{aligned} T(z) = & k^n [q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta \left\{ \left(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} q(rz)] + \\ & \delta \{ p(Rk^2 z) - \alpha p(rk^2 z) + \beta \left\{ \left(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} p(rk^2 z) \} \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

lie in $|z| < 1$, for every $R > r$, $rR \geq \frac{1}{k^2}$, $|\alpha| \leq 1$, $|\beta| < 1$ and $|\delta| < 1$. We now show that (2.6) implies (2.2). Indeed, suppose otherwise. Then, there is a point $z = z_0$ with $|z_0| = 1$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rk^2 z_0) - \alpha p(rk^2 z_0) + \beta \left\{ \left(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} p(rk^2 z_0)| > \\ & k^n |q(Rz_0) - \alpha q(rz_0) + \beta \left\{ \left(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} q(rz_0)|. \end{aligned}$$

We take

$$\delta = - \frac{k^n [q(Rz_0) - \alpha q(rz_0) + \beta \left\{ \left(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} q(rz_0)]}{p(Rk^2 z_0) - \alpha p(rk^2 z_0) + \beta \left\{ \left(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} p(rk^2 z_0)},$$

then $|\delta| < 1$ and with this choice of δ , we have, $T(z_0) = 0$ for $|z_0| = 1$. But this contradicts that T has all its zeros in $|z| < 1$. For the case β , with $|\beta| = 1$, (2.2) follows by continuity. For $R = r$ inequality (2.2) follows by inequality (2.3). This completes the proof of Lemma 2.2. $\square$

Lemma 2.3. Let p be a polynomial of degree n . Then for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1$, $|\beta| \leq 1$, $R \geq r$, $rR \geq k^2$, $k > 0$ and $|z| = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rz) - \alpha p(rz) + \beta \left\{ \left(\frac{R+k}{r+k} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} p(rz)| \leq \\ & \frac{1}{k^n} |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta \left\{ \left(\frac{R+k}{r+k} \right)^n - |\alpha| \right\} r^n| \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)|. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

Proof. Let $M = \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)|$, then for δ with $|\delta| > 1$, we can conclude from Rouché's theorem that all zeros of polynomial $H(z) = p(z) - \delta M(\frac{z}{k})^n$ lie in the closed disk $|z| \leq k$, $k > 0$. Using Lemma 2.1, we have

$$|H(Rz)| \geq (\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n |H(rz)| > |H(rz)|, \quad |z| = 1, \quad (2.8)$$

where $R > r$, $rR \geq k^2$.

It follows that for every $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1$, we get

$$|H(Rz) - \alpha H(rz)| \geq |H(Rz)| - |\alpha| |H(rz)| \geq \{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\} |H(rz)|, \quad |z| = 1,$$

i.e.

$$|H(Rz) - \alpha H(rz)| \geq \{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\} |H(rz)|, \quad |z| = 1. \quad (2.9)$$

Since $H(Rz)$ has all its zeros in $|z| \leq \frac{k}{R} < 1$, and $|H(rz)| < |H(Rz)|$, a direct application of Rouché's theorem shows that the polynomial $H(Rz) - \alpha H(rz)$ has all its zeros in $|z| < 1$. Using Rouché's theorem again, implies that for every $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\beta| < 1$ and $R > r$, $rR \geq k^2$, all the zeros of the polynomial

$$T(z) = H(Rz) - \alpha H(rz) + \beta \{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\} H(rz)$$

lie in $|z| < 1$.

Replacing $H(z)$ by $p(z) - \delta M(\frac{z}{k})^n$, we conclude that all the zeros of

$$\begin{aligned} T(z) = & [p(Rz) - \alpha p(rz) + \beta \{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\} p(rz)] + \\ & \delta \frac{Mz^n}{k^n} \{R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta \{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\} r^n\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

lie in $|z| < 1$, for every $R > r$, $rR \geq k^2$, $|\alpha| \leq 1$, $|\beta| < 1$ and $|\delta| > 1$. This implies

$$\begin{aligned} |p(Rz) - \alpha p(rz) + \beta \{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\} p(rz)| \leq \\ |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta \{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\} r^n| \frac{M}{k^n}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

where $|z| = 1$.

For β , with $|\beta| = 1$, (2.11) follows by continuity. For $R = r$ inequality (2.11) reduces to $|p(rz)| \leq \frac{r^n}{k^n} \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)|$ which it follows by taking $p(kz)$ and $|z| = \frac{r}{k}$ where $\frac{r}{k} \geq 1$ in inequality (1.2). This completes the proof of Lemma 2.3. $\square$

Lemma 2.4. *If p is a polynomial of degree n , then for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1, |\beta| \leq 1, R \geq r, rR \geq \frac{1}{k^2}$ and $|z| = 1$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| + \\ & k^n |q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| \leq \\ & \{k^n |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n| + |1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}\}| \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)|, \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

where $q(z) = z^n \overline{p(1/\bar{z})}$.

Proof. Assume that $M = \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)|$. Then, for δ with $|\delta| > 1$, we can conclude from Rouché's theorem that the polynomial $G(z) = p(z) - \delta M$ does not vanish in $|z| < k$. If we take $H(z) = z^n \overline{G(1/\bar{z})}$, then $|G(k^2z)| = k^n |H(z)|$ for $|z| = \frac{1}{k}$. Using Lemma 2.2, for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1, |\beta| \leq 1, R \geq r, rR \geq \frac{1}{k^2}$ and $|z| = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |G(Rk^2z) - \alpha G(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}G(rk^2z)| \leq \\ & k^n |H(Rz) - \alpha H(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}H(rz)|. \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

Therefore, by using the equality

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= z^n \overline{G(\frac{1}{\bar{z}})} = z^n \overline{p(\frac{1}{\bar{z}}) - \delta M} - \bar{\delta} M z^n \\ &= q(z) - \bar{\delta} M z^n, \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} & |\{p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)\} - \\ & \delta\{1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{R+1}{r+1})^n - |\alpha|\}\}M| \leq \\ & k^n |\{q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)\} - \\ & \bar{\delta}\{R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n\}M|. \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

Since $\frac{1}{k^n} |p(k^2z)| = |q(z)|$ for $|z| = \frac{1}{k}$, therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{|z|=\frac{1}{k}} |q(z)| &= \frac{1}{k^n} \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)|, \\ \max_{|z|=\frac{1}{k}} |q(z)| &= \frac{M}{k^n}. \end{aligned}$$

Now by applying Lemma 2.3 to $q(z)$ for $\frac{1}{k} > 0$, we have

$$|q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| \leq \\ \{R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n\}k^n \max_{|z|=\frac{1}{k}} |q(z)|.$$

i.e.

$$|q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| \leq \\ \{R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n\}M.$$

Now by suitable choice of argument of δ , we get

$$|q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| - \\ \delta\{R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{R+1}{r+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n\}M| = \\ |\delta||R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{R+1}{r+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n|M - \\ |q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)|. \quad (2.15)$$

Combining right hand sides of (2.14) and (2.15) we can obtain

$$|p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| - \\ |\delta||1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}M \leq \\ |\delta|k^n|R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n|M| - \\ k^n|q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)|,$$

which implies

$$|p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| + \\ k^n|q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| \leq \\ |\delta|\{k^n|R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n| + |1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}\}M.$$

Making $|\delta| \rightarrow 1$, we have the result. $\square$

Lemma 2.5. Let p be a polynomial of degree n having no zeros in $|z| < k$, $k > 0$. Then for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1, |\beta| \leq 1, R \geq r, Rr \geq \frac{1}{k^2}$ and $|z| = 1$,

we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ & \{k^n|R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n| + |1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}\}| \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)| \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

Proof. Since p does not vanish in $|z| < k$, $k > 0$, Lemma 2.2, yields

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| \leq \\ & k^n|q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)|, \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

Now by combining the inequalities (2.12) and (2.17), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & 2|p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| \leq \\ & |p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| + \\ & k^n|q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| \leq \\ & \{k^n|R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n| + |1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}\}| \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)|. \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

This gives the result. $\square$

3. PROOFS OF THE THEOREMS

Proof of Theorem 1.1. If p has a zero on $|z| = k$, then inequality is trivial. Therefore, we assume that $p(z)$ has all its zeros in $|z| < k$. If $m = \min_{|z|=k} |p(z)|$, then $m > 0$ and $|p(z)| \geq m$ for $|z| = k$. If $|\lambda| < 1$, then it follows by Rouché's theorem that the polynomial $p(z) - \lambda m(\frac{z}{k})^n$, has all its zeros in $|z| < k$, $k > 0$. Proceeding similarly as in the proof of Lemma 2.3, it follows that all the zeros of

$$\begin{aligned} & p(Rz) - \alpha p(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rz) + \\ & \lambda m(\frac{z}{k})^n \{R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

lie in $|z| < 1$, for every $R \geq r$, $Rr \geq k^2$, $|\alpha| \leq 1$, $|\beta| < 1$ and $|\lambda| < 1$. This implies

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{m}{k^n} |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n| \leq \\ & |p(Rz) - \alpha p(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{R+k}{r+k})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rz)|, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

where $|z| = 1$. This completes the proof. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 1.4. If $p(z)$ has a zero on $|z| = k$, then $\min_{|z|=k} |p(z)| = 0$ and in this case the result follows from Lemma 2.5. Hence we assume that $p(z) \neq 0$ in $|z| \leq k$. In this case we have $m = \min_{|z|=k} |p(z)| > 0$ and for γ with $|\gamma| < 1$, we get $|\gamma m| < m \leq |p(z)|$, where $|z| = k$. Now we conclude from Rouché's theorem that the polynomial $G(z) = p(z) - \gamma m$ does not vanish in $|z| < k$. If we take $H(z) = z^n \overline{G(1/\bar{z})}$, then by using the polynomials $G(z)$ and $H(z)$ in Lemma 2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |G(Rk^2z) - \alpha G(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}G(rk^2z)| \leq \\ k^n |H(Rz) - \alpha H(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}H(rz)|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

Using the fact that

$$H(z) = z^n \overline{G(\frac{1}{\bar{z}})} = z^n \overline{p(\frac{1}{\bar{z}}) - \gamma m} = q(z) - \bar{\gamma} m z^n,$$

or

$$H(z) = q(z) - \bar{\gamma} m z^n,$$

and substituting $G(z)$ and $H(z)$ in (3.3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & |\{p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)\} - \\ & \gamma\{1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}\}m| \leq \\ & k^n |\{q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)\} - \\ & \bar{\gamma}\{R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n\}m z^n|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

Since the polynomial $q(z) = z^n \overline{p(\frac{1}{\bar{z}})}$ has all zeros in $|z| \leq \frac{1}{k}$ and $m = \min_{|z|=k} |p(z)| = k^n \min_{|z|=\frac{1}{k}} |q(z)|$, hence by applying Theorem 1.1 for the polynomial $q(z)$ with $\frac{1}{k}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n| m \leq \\ & |q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)|. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by suitable choice of argument of γ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & |\{q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)\} - \\ & \quad \bar{\gamma}\{R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n m\}| = \\ & |q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| - \\ & |\gamma||R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n m|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Now combining (3.4) and (3.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| - \\ & |\gamma||1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}m| \leq \\ & k^n |q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| - \\ & |\gamma|k^n |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n m|. \end{aligned}$$

This implies

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| \leq \\ & k^n |q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| - \\ & |\gamma|\{k^n |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n m| - |1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}\}m\}. \end{aligned}$$

Letting $|\gamma| \rightarrow 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| \leq \\ & k^n |q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| - \\ & \{k^n |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n m| - |1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}\}m\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

On the other hand, based on Lemma 2.4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |p(Rk^2z) - \alpha p(rk^2z) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}p(rk^2z)| + \\ & k^n |q(Rz) - \alpha q(rz) + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}q(rz)| \leq \\ & \{k^n |R^n - \alpha r^n + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}r^n m| + |1 - \alpha + \beta\{(\frac{Rk+1}{rk+1})^n - |\alpha|\}\} \max_{|z|=k} |p(z)|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

Combining (3.6) and (3.7), we get (1.11) and this completes the proof of Theorem 1.4. $\square$

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank the referees for their comments and suggestions.

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