FINITE AND INFINITE ORDER OF GROWTH OF SOLUTIONS TO LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS NEAR A SINGULAR POINT

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Abstract. In this paper, we investigate the growth of solutions of a certain class of linear differential equation where the coefficients are analytic functions in the closed complex plane except at a finite singular point. For that, we will use the value distribution theory of meromorphic functions developed by Rolf Nevanlinna with adapted definitions.

Keywords: linear differential equation; growth of solution; finite singular point

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1. Introduction and statement of results

Throughout this paper, we assume that the reader is familiar with the fundamental results and the standard notations of the Nevanlinna value distribution theory of a meromorphic function on the complex plane $\mathbb{C}$ and in the unit disc $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C}: |z| < 1\}$ (see [7], [12], [17]). The importance of this theory has inspired many authors to find modifications and generalizations to different domains. Extensions of Nevanlinna theory to annuli have been made by [1], [8], [10], [11], [14]. In [4], Hamouda studied the growth of solutions of linear differential equations with analytic coefficients in the unit disc based on the behavior of the coefficients on a neighborhood of a point on the boundary of the unit disc. Recently in [2], [6], Fettouch and Hamouda investigated the growth of solutions of certain linear differential equations near a finite singular point. In this paper, we continue this investigation near a finite singular point to study other types of linear differential equations. First, we recall

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the appropriate definitions. Set \( \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\} \) and suppose that \( f(z) \) is meromorphic in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \) where \( z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \). Define the counting function near \( z_0 \) by

\[
N_{z_0}(r, f) = -\int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{n(t, f) - n(\infty, f)}{t} dt - n(\infty, f) \log r,
\]

where \( n(t, f) \) counts the number of poles of \( f(z) \) in the region

\[
\{z \in \mathbb{C}: t \leq |z - z_0|\} \cup \{\infty\}
\]

each pole according to its multiplicity; and the proximity function by

\[
m_{z_0}(r, f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \ln^+ |f(z_0 - re^{i\varphi})| d\varphi.
\]

The characteristic function of \( f \) is defined in the usual manner by

\[
T_{z_0}(r, f) = m_{z_0}(r, f) + N_{z_0}(r, f).
\]

In addition, the order of the meromorphic function \( f(z) \) near \( z_0 \) is defined by

\[
\sigma_T(f, z_0) = \limsup_{r \to 0} \frac{\log^+ T_{z_0}(r, f)}{-\log r}.
\]

For an analytic function \( f(z) \) in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \), we have also the definition

\[
\sigma_M(f, z_0) = \limsup_{r \to 0} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ M_{z_0}(r, f)}{-\log r},
\]

where \( M_{z_0}(r, f) = \max\{|f(z)|: |z - z_0| = r\} \).

By the usual manner of the definition of the iterated order of a meromorphic function in the complex plane (see [9]), we define the \( n \)-iterated order near \( z_0 \) as follows:

\[
\sigma_{n,T}(f, z_0) = \limsup_{r \to 0} \frac{\log^+ T_{z_0}(r, f)}{-\log r},
\]

and for an analytic function \( f(z) \) in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \), we have also the definition

\[
\sigma_{n,M}(f, z_0) = \limsup_{r \to 0} \frac{\log^+ \log^+ M_{z_0}(r, f)}{-\log r},
\]

where \( \log^+_{n+1}(x) = \ln^+ \log^+_n(x) \) (\( n \geq 1 \) is an integer) and \( \ln^+(x) = \max(\ln x, 0) \).
Remark 1.1. It is shown in [2] that if $f$ is a non constant meromorphic function in $\mathbb{C} - \{z_0\}$ and $g(w) = f(z_0 - 1/w)$, then $g(w)$ is meromorphic in $\mathbb{C}$ and we have

$$T(R, g) = T_{z_0}\left(\frac{1}{R}, f\right);$$

and so $\sigma(f, z_0) = \sigma(g)$. Also, if $f(z)$ is analytic in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$, then, $g(w)$ is entire and thus $\sigma_T(f, z_0) = \sigma_M(f, z_0)$ and in general $\sigma_{n,T}(f, z_0) = \sigma_{n,M}(f, z_0)n \geq 1$. So, we can use the notation $\sigma_n(f, z_0)$ without any ambiguity.

We recall the following definitions.

**Definition 1.1.** The linear measure of a set $E \subset (0, \infty)$ is defined as $\int_0^\infty \chi_E(t) \, dt$ and the logarithmic measure of $E$ is defined by $\int_0^\infty \chi_E(t)t^{-1} \, dt$ where $\chi_E(t)$ is the characteristic function of the set $E$.

In 2016, Fettouch and Hamouda proved the following result.

**Theorem A ([2]).** Let $A_0(z) \neq 0$, $A_1(z), \ldots, A_{k-1}(z)$ be analytic functions in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$ satisfying $\max\{\sigma(A_j, z_0) : j \neq 0\} < \sigma(A_0, z_0)$. Then, every solution $f(z) \neq 0$ of the differential equation

$$f^{(k)} + A_{k-1}(z)f^{(k-1)} + \ldots + A_1(z)f' + A_0(z)f = 0$$

satisfies $\sigma(f, z_0) = \infty$ with $\sigma_2(f, z_0) = \sigma(A_0, z_0)$.

In the following two results, we will base our study on the domination of $A_0$ on only a curve tending to $z_0$. In this case, it may happen that

$$\sigma(A_0, z_0) \leq \max\{\sigma(A_j, z_0) : j \neq 0\}.$$

**Theorem 1.1.** Let $A_0(z) \neq 0$, $A_1(z), \ldots, A_{k-1}(z)$ be analytic functions in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$. If there exists a subset $\gamma$ of a curve tending to $z_0$ such that the set $\gamma_0 = \{|z_0 - z| : z \in \gamma\} \cap (0, 1)$ is of infinite logarithmic measure, such that for $z \in \gamma$, $r = |z_0 - z| \in \gamma_0$ and for any fixed $\mu > 0$, we have

$$(1.8) \quad \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{|A_0(z)|r^\mu \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} |A_j(z)| + 1\right)} = 0,$$

then every solution $f(z) \neq 0$ of the differential equation

$$(1.9) \quad f^{(k)} + A_{k-1}(z)f^{(k-1)} + \ldots + A_1(z)f + A_0(z)f = 0,$$

that is analytic in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$ is of infinite order.
Corollary 1.1. Let $P_j(z)$, $j = 1, 2, \ldots, k - 1$ be polynomials and $P_0(z)$ be a transcendental entire function; let $A_j(z) = P_j(1/(z_0 - z))$; then every solution $f(z) \neq 0$ of (1.9), that is analytic in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$, is of infinite order.

Example 1.1. The differential equation
\begin{equation}
(1.10) 
\frac{f'''}{z^3} + \frac{1}{z^3} f''' + \frac{1}{z^2} f' + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 z^n} f = 0,
\end{equation}
fulfills the assumptions of Theorem 1.1 as $z$ tends to $z_0 = 0$ on the ray $\arg \theta = 0$. So, every solution $f(z) \neq 0$ of (1.10) is of infinite order. We signal here that $\sigma(A_0, 0) = \sigma(A_1, 0) = \sigma(A_2, 0) = 0$.

Theorem 1.2. Let $A_0(z) \neq 0$, $A_1(z), \ldots, A_{k-1}(z)$ be analytic functions in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$. If there exists a subset $\gamma$ of a curve tending to $z_0$ such that the set $\gamma_0 = \{ |z_0 - z| : z \in \gamma \} \cap (0,1)$ is of infinite logarithmic measure, such that for $z \in \gamma$ and $r = |z_0 - z| \in \gamma_0$, we have
\begin{equation}
(1.11) 
\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{|A_0(z)|} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} |A_j(z)| + 1 \right) \exp_n \frac{\lambda}{r^n} = 0
\end{equation}
where $n \geq 1$ is an integer, $\lambda > 0$, $\mu > 0$ are real constants, then every solution $f(z) \neq 0$ of (1.9), that is analytic in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$, satisfies $\sigma_n(f, z_0) = \infty$ and furthermore $\sigma_{n+1}(f, z_0) \geq \mu$.

Example 1.2. The differential equation
\begin{equation}
(1.12) 
\frac{f'''}{z^3} + f'' \exp \frac{1}{z} + f' \exp \frac{1}{z^2} + f \exp \frac{1}{z^2} = 0,
\end{equation}
fulfills the assumptions of Theorem 1.2 as $z$ tends to $z_0 = 0$ on the ray $\arg \theta = \frac{1}{5} \pi$. So, every solution $f(z) \neq 0$ of (1.12) is of infinite order with $\sigma_3(f, 0) \geq 2$.

Now, we will investigate the case when $A_s$, $s \neq 0$ dominates the other coefficients in a sector. Let $I(\varepsilon) = (\theta_1 + \varepsilon, \theta_2 - \varepsilon) \subset [0, 2\pi)$ and $S(\varepsilon)$ denote the sector $\{ z : \arg(z_0 - z) \in I(\varepsilon) \}$, $\varepsilon > 0$.

Theorem 1.3. Let $A_0(z), \ldots, A_{k-1}(z)$ be analytic functions in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$ satisfying that there exist real constants $0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 \leq 2\pi$ such that for any $\theta \in (\theta_1, \theta_2)$ there exists a set $\Gamma_\theta = \{ r = |z - z_0| : \arg(z - z_0) = \theta \} \subset (0,1)$ of infinite logarithmic measure, and for every fixed $\mu > 0$, we have
\begin{equation}
(1.13) 
\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{1}{|A_s(z)| r^\mu} \left( \sum_{j=0, j \neq s}^{k-1} |A_j(z)| + 1 \right) = 0, \quad s \neq 0
\end{equation}
where \( \arg(z_0 - z) = \theta \in I(0) \) and \( |z_0 - z| = r \in \Gamma_\theta \). Given \( \varepsilon > 0 \) small enough, if \( f \neq 0 \) is a solution of (1.9) that is analytic in \( \overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \{z_0\} \) and of finite order \( \sigma(f, z_0) < \infty \), then the following statements hold.

(i) There exist \( j \in \{0, \ldots, s - 1\} \) and a complex constant \( b_j \neq 0 \) such that \( f^{(j)}(z) \to b_j \) as \( z \to z_0 \) in the sector \( S(\varepsilon) \). More precisely, for every fixed \( \mu > 0 \) we have

\[
\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{|f^{(j)}(z) - b_j|}{r^\mu} = 0
\]

with \( z \in S(\varepsilon) \) and \( |z_0 - z| = r \in \Gamma_\theta \).

(ii) For each integer \( m \geq j + 1 \), \( f^{(m)}(z) \to 0 \) as \( z \to z_0 \) in \( S(\varepsilon) \). More precisely, for every fixed \( \mu > 0 \) we have

\[
\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{|f^{(m)}(z)|}{r^\mu} = 0
\]

with \( z \in S(\varepsilon) \) and \( |z_0 - z| = r \in \Gamma_\theta \).

**Example 1.3.** The function \( f(z) = e^{1/z} - 1 \) satisfies the differential equation

\[
f''' + e^{-1/z} f'' + \left(\frac{2}{z} - \frac{5}{z^2} - \frac{6}{z^3} - \frac{1}{z^4}\right)f' + \left(\frac{2}{z^3} + \frac{1}{z^4}\right)f = 0.
\]

The differential equation (1.16) fulfills the assumptions of Theorem 1.3 in any sector \( (\theta_1, \theta_2) \subset \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right) \) with \( z_0 = 0 \). In this example, \( A_2(z) = e^{-1/z} \) is the dominating coefficient, while we have \( j = 0 \) and \( b_j = -1 \).

**Theorem 1.4.** Let \( A_0(z), \ldots, A_{k-1}(z) \) be analytic functions in \( \overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \{z_0\} \) satisfying that there exist real constants \( 0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 \leq 2\pi \) such that for any \( \theta \in (\theta_1, \theta_2) \) there exists a set \( \Gamma_\theta = \{ r = |z - z_0|: \arg(z - z_0) = \theta \} \subset (0, 1) \) of infinite logarithmic measure such that we have

\[
\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{1}{|A_s(z)|} \left( \sum_{j=0, j \neq s}^{k-1} |A_j(z)| + 1 \right) \exp \frac{\lambda}{r^\alpha} = 0, \quad s \neq 0
\]

where \( \arg(z_0 - z) = \theta \in I(0) \) and \( |z_0 - z| = r \in \Gamma_\theta \), \( \lambda > 0 \), \( \alpha > 0 \) are real constant. Given \( \varepsilon > 0 \) small enough, if \( f \neq 0 \) is a solution of (1.9), analytic in \( \overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \{z_0\} \) and of finite order \( \sigma(f, z_0) < \infty \), then the following statements hold.

(i) There exists \( j \in \{0, \ldots, s - 1\} \) and a complex constant \( b_j \neq 0 \) such that \( f^{(j)}(z) \to b_j \) as \( z \to z_0 \) in the sector \( S(\varepsilon) \). More precisely, for \( \lambda > \lambda' > 0 \) we have

\[
|f^{(j)}(z) - b_j| < \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda'}{r^\alpha}\right)
\]

for all \( z \in S(\varepsilon) \) with \( |z_0 - z| = r \in \Gamma_\theta \).

Online first 5
(ii) For each integer \( m \geq j + 1 \), \( f^{(m)}(z) \to 0 \) as \( z \to z_0 \) in \( S(\varepsilon) \). More precisely, for \( \lambda > 0 \) we have

\[
|f^{(m)}(z)| < \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{r^{\alpha}}\right)
\]

for all \( z \in S(\varepsilon) \) with \( |z_0 - z| = r \in \Gamma_\theta \).

**Corollary 1.2.** Let \( A_0(z), \ldots, A_{k-1}(z) \) be analytic functions in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \) satisfying that there exist real constants \( 0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 \leq 2\pi \) such that for any \( \theta \in (\theta_1, \theta_2) \) there exists a set \( \Gamma_\theta = \{r = |z - z_0|: \arg(z - z_0) = \theta\} \subset (0, 1) \) of infinite logarithmic measure, we have

\[
|A_s(z)| \geq \exp\left(\frac{\alpha}{r^\mu}\right), \quad s \neq 0,
\]

\[
|A_j(z)| \leq \exp\left(\frac{\beta}{r^\mu}\right)
\]

where \( \arg(z_0 - z) = \theta \in (\theta_1, \theta_2) \) and \( |z_0 - z| = r \in \Gamma_\theta \), \( \alpha > \beta \geq 0 \), \( \mu > 0 \) are real constant. Given \( \varepsilon > 0 \) small enough, if \( f \neq 0 \) is a solution of (1.9) that is analytic in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \) and of finite order \( \sigma(f, z_0) < \infty \), then the following statements hold.

(i) There exists \( j \in \{0, \ldots, s - 1\} \) and a complex constant \( b_j \neq 0 \) such that \( f^{(j)}(z) \to b_j \) as \( z \to z_0 \) in the sector \( S(\varepsilon) \). More precisely, for \( \alpha - \beta > \lambda' > 0 \) we have

\[
|f^{(j)}(z) - b_j| < \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda'}{r^\mu}\right)
\]

for all \( z \in S(\varepsilon) \) with \( |z_0 - z| = r \in \Gamma_\theta \).

(ii) For each integer \( m \geq j + 1 \), \( f^{(m)}(z) \to 0 \) as \( z \to z_0 \) in \( S(\varepsilon) \). More precisely, for \( \alpha - \beta > \lambda' > 0 \) we have

\[
|f^{(m)}(z)| < \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda'}{r^\mu}\right)
\]

for all \( z \in S(\varepsilon) \) with \( |z_0 - z| = r \in \Gamma_\theta \).

Indeed, by taking \( \alpha - \beta > \lambda > 0 \), the condition (1.17) holds; and then the assertions (1.18)–(1.19) hold by taking \( \lambda > \lambda' > 0 \). We can see similar results of these theorems in the complex plane and in the unit disc in [3], [5], [13].

6 Online first
2. Preliminary lemmas

To prove these results we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 2.1 ([2]). Let \( f \) be a non constant meromorphic function in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \); let \( \alpha > 0, \varepsilon > 0 \) be given real constants and \( j \in \mathbb{N} \); then

(i) there exists a set \( E_1 \subset (0,1) \) that has finite logarithmic measure and a constant \( A > 0 \) that depends on \( \alpha \) and \( j \) such that for all \( r = |z - z_0| \) satisfying \( r \in (0,1) \setminus E_1 \), we have

\[
\left| \frac{f^{(j)}(z)}{f(z)} \right| \leq A \left( \frac{1}{r^{2}} T_{z_0}(\alpha r, f) \log T_{z_0}(\alpha r, f) \right)^{j};
\]

(ii) there exists a set \( E_2 \subset [0,2\pi) \) that has a linear measure zero and a constant \( A > 0 \) that depends on \( \alpha \) and \( j \) such that for all \( z \) satisfying \( \arg(z - z_0) \in [0,2\pi) \setminus E_2 \) and \( r = |z - z_0| < r_0 \).

Lemma 2.2 ([2]). Let \( f \) be a non constant meromorphic function in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \) of finite order \( \sigma(f, z_0) < \infty \); let \( \varepsilon > 0 \) be a given constant. Then,

(i) there exists a set \( E_1 \subset (0,1) \) that has finite logarithmic measure such that for all \( r = |z - z_0| \in (0,1) \setminus E_1 \), we have

\[
\left| \frac{f^{(k)}(z)}{f(z)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{r^{k(\sigma + 2 + \varepsilon)}} \quad , \quad k \in \mathbb{N};
\]

(ii) and there exists a set \( E_2 \subset [0,2\pi) \) that has a linear measure zero such that for all \( \theta \in [0,2\pi) \setminus E_2 \) there exists a constant \( r_0 = r_0(\theta) > 0 \) such that for all \( z \) satisfying \( \arg(z - z_0) \in [0,2\pi) \setminus E_2 \) and \( r = |z - z_0| < r_0 \), the inequality (2.2) holds.

Lemma 2.3. Let \( f \) be a non constant meromorphic function in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \) of finite order \( \sigma_n(f, z_0) = \sigma_n < \infty \) \((n \geq 1)\) and let \( \varepsilon > 0 \) be a given constant. Then, there exists a set \( E_1 \subset (0,1) \) that has finite logarithmic measure such that for all \( r = |z - z_0| \in (0,1) \setminus E_1 \), we have

(i) if \( n = 1 \), (2.2) holds,

(ii) and if \( n > 2 \)

\[
\left| \frac{f^{(k)}(z)}{f(z)} \right| \leq \left( \exp_{n-1} \frac{1}{r^{\sigma_n+\varepsilon}} \right)^{k}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.
\]
Proof. By the definition
\[ \sigma_n(f, z_0) = \limsup_{r \to 0} \frac{\log_n T_{z_0}(r, f)}{-\log r} = \sigma_n, \]
for given \( \varepsilon' > 0 \) there exists \( r_0 \) such that for \( 0 < r < r_0 \), we have
\[ \frac{\log_n T_{z_0}(r, f)}{-\log r} < \sigma_n + \varepsilon'; \]
which implies
(2.4) \[ T_{z_0}(r, f) \leq \exp_n^{-1} \frac{1}{r^{\sigma_n+\varepsilon' \cdot k}}. \]

Combining (2.4) with Lemma 2.1, for \( \alpha > 0 \), there exists a set \( E_1 \subset (0, 1) \) that has finite logarithmic measure and a constant \( A > 0 \) that depends only on \( \alpha \) such that for all \( r = |z - z_0| \) satisfying \( r \notin (0, 1) \setminus E_1 \), we have
\[ \left| \frac{f^{(k)}(z)}{f(z)} \right| \leq A \left( \frac{1}{r^2} \exp_n^{-1} \left( \frac{\alpha}{r} \right)^{\sigma_n+\varepsilon'} \exp_n^{-2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{r} \right)^{\sigma_n+\varepsilon'} \right)^k. \]

Then, for \( \varepsilon > \varepsilon' > 0 \) and \( r \) near enough to 0, we have
\[ \left| \frac{f^{(k)}(z)}{f(z)} \right| \leq \left( \exp_n^{-1} \frac{1}{r^{\sigma_n+\varepsilon}} \right)^k. \]

Lemma 2.4. Let \( f(z) \) be a non constant meromorphic function in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \). Then
\[ \sigma(f^{(j)}, z_0) = \sigma(f, z_0), \quad j \in \mathbb{N}. \]

Proof. It is sufficient to prove that \( \sigma(f', z_0) = \sigma(f, z_0) \). By Remark 1, \( g(w) = f(z_0 - 1/w) \) is meromorphic in \( \mathbb{C} \) and \( \sigma(g) = \sigma(f, z_0) \). It is well known that for a meromorphic function in \( \mathbb{C} \) we have \( \sigma(g') = \sigma(g) \), (see [16], [15]). We have \( f'(z) = g'(w)/w^2 \). Set \( h(w) = g'(w)/w^2 \). Obviously, we have \( \sigma(h) = \sigma(g') \). On the other hand, by Remark 1, we have \( \sigma(h) = \sigma(f', z_0) \). So, we conclude that \( \sigma(f', z_0) = \sigma(f, z_0) \). \( \Box \)

Lemma 2.5. Let \( f(z) \) be a non constant meromorphic function in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \) and suppose that \( |f^{(k)}(z)| \) is unbounded on some ray \( \arg(z_0 - z) = \theta \). Then there exists an infinite sequence of points \( z_m = z_0 - r_m e^{i\theta}, \ m = 1, 2, \ldots \), where \( r_m \to 0 \), such that \( f^{(k)}(z_m) \to \infty \) and
\[ \left| \frac{f^{(j)}(z_m)}{f^{(k)}(z_m)} \right| \leq M, \]
where \( M > 0 \) and \( j \in (0, 1, \ldots, k - 1) \).
Proof. Let $M(r, \theta, f^{(k)}) = \max |f^{(k)}(z)|$ where $z \in [z_0 - r_1 e^{i\theta}, z_0 - r e^{i\theta}]$. Clearly, we may construct a sequence of points $z_m = z_0 - r_m e^{i\theta}$, $m \geq 1$, $r_m \to 0$, such that $M(r, \theta, f^{(k)}) = |f^{(k)}(z_m)| \to \infty$. For each $m$, by $(k - j)$-fold iteration integration along the line segment $[z_1, z_m]$ we have

$$
\begin{align*}
    f^{(j)}(z_m) &= f^{(j)}(z_1) + f^{(j+1)}(z_1)(z_m - z_1) \\
    &\quad + \cdots + \frac{1}{(k - j - 1)} f^{(k-1)}(z_1)(z_m - z_1)^{k-j-1} \\
    &\quad + \int_{z_1}^{z_m} \cdots \int_{z_1}^{y} f^{(k)}(x) \, dx \, dy \cdots \, dt;
\end{align*}
$$

and by an elementary triangle inequality estimate we obtain

$$
|f^{(j)}(z_m)| \leq |f^{(j)}(z_1)| + |f^{(j+1)}(z_1)||z_m - z_1| \\
\quad + \cdots + \frac{1}{(k - j - 1)} |f^{(k-1)}(z_1)||z_m - z_1|^{k-j-1} \\
\quad + \frac{1}{(k - j)} |f^{(k)}(z_m)||z_m - z_1|^{k-j}.
$$

(2.5)

From (2.5) and taking account that when $m \to \infty$, $f^{(k)}(z_m) \to \infty$, $z_m \to z_0$, we obtain

$$
\left| \frac{f^{(j)}(z_m)}{f^{(k)}(z_m)} \right| \leq M, \quad M > 0.
$$

□

Lemma 2.6. Let $f$ be an analytic function in $\overline{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$. Let $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and

$$
G = \{ z : |\arg(z_0 - z)| < \frac{\pi}{2a} \}.
$$

Suppose that $\limsup_{z \to \xi} |f(z)| \leq M$ for all $\xi \in \partial G$, where $M$ is a fixed constant. Suppose further that there exist constants $K$, $b < a$ such that

$$
|f(z)| \leq K \exp \frac{1}{r^b} \quad \text{as } r \to 0,
$$

where $r = |z_0 - z|$ and $z \in G$. Then, $|f(z)| \leq M$ for all $z \in G$.

Proof. The change of variable $w = 1/(z_0 - z)$ maps $G$ onto $H = \{ w : |\arg(w)| < \pi/(2a) \}$ and the function $g(w) = f(z)$ is an entire function on $w \in \mathbb{C}$ and we have $|\arg(z_0 - z)| = \pi/(2a) \iff |\arg(w)| = \pi/(2a)$ and $\limsup_{w \to \xi} |g(w)| = \limsup_{z \to \xi} |f(z)| \leq M$ for all $\xi \in \partial H$. Further, we have

$$
|g(w)| = |f(z)| \leq K \exp \frac{1}{r^b} = K \exp R^b \quad \text{as } R \to \infty,
$$

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where $R = |w| = 1/r$. Then, by Phragmen-Lindelöf theorem we get $|g(w)| \leq M$ for all $w \in H$. Therefore, $|f(z)| \leq M$ for all $z \in G$. □

**Lemma 2.7.** If $f$ is analytic function in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$ such that for any $\mu > 0$, we have

$$|f(z_0 - re^{i\theta})| \leq r^\mu \text{ as } r \to 0$$

then $\int_0^r |f(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \, dt$ converges and for every $\alpha > 0$, we have

$$\int_0^r |f(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \, dt \leq r^\alpha \text{ as } r \to 0.$$  

**Proof.** It is easy to show that $\int_0^r |f(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \, dt$ converges; and we have

$$\int_0^r |f(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \, dt \leq \int_0^r t^\mu \, dt = \frac{r^{\mu+1}}{\mu + 1}.$$  

Let $\alpha > 0$. By taking $\mu + 1 > \alpha$, we have

$$\int_0^r |f(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \, dt \leq \frac{r^{\mu+1}}{\mu + 1} \leq r^\alpha \text{ as } r \to 0.$$  

□

**Lemma 2.8.** Let $f$ be an analytic function in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$. The two following assertions are equivalent:

1. for any $\mu > 0$, $|f(z_0 - re^{i\theta})| \leq r^\mu$ as $r \to 0$,
2. for any $\alpha > 0$, $\lim_{r \to 0} |f(z_0 - re^{i\theta})|/r^\alpha = 0$.

**Proof.** (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i). Suppose that for any $\alpha > 0$, $\lim_{r \to 0} |f(z_0 - re^{i\theta})|/r^\alpha = 0$. For any $\alpha > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for $0 < r < \delta$ we have $|f(z_0 - re^{i\theta})| \leq \varepsilon r^\alpha$. By taking $\varepsilon = 1$ we get the assertion (i).

(i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii). Suppose that for any $\mu > 0$, $|f(z_0 - re^{i\theta})| \leq r^\mu$ as $r \to 0$. Let $\alpha > 0$. We have

$$\frac{|f(z_0 - re^{i\theta})|}{r^\alpha} \leq \frac{r^\mu}{r^\alpha}.$$  

By taking $\mu > \alpha$, we obtain

$$\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{|f(z_0 - re^{i\theta})|}{r^\alpha} = 0.$$  

□
Lemma 2.9. If \( f \) is analytic function in \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\} \) such that

\[
|f(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{r^\alpha}\right),
\]

where \( \alpha > 0, \lambda > 0 \), then \( \int_0^r |f(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \, dt \) converges and we have

\[
\int_0^r |f(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \, dt \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{r^\alpha}\right) \quad \text{as} \quad r \to 0.
\]

Proof. It is easy to show that \( \int_0^r |f(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \, dt \) converges; and we have

\[
\int_0^r |f(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \, dt \leq \int_0^r \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{r^\alpha}\right) \, dt \leq \int_0^r \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{r^\alpha}\right) \, dt \\
\leq r \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{r^\alpha}\right) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{r^\alpha}\right) \quad \text{as} \quad r \to 0.
\]

\[\square\]

3. Proof of theorems

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Suppose that \( f \not\equiv 0 \) is a solution of (1.9) of finite order \( \sigma(f, z_0) = \sigma < \infty \). By Lemma 2.3, for any given \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there exists a set \( E \subset (0, 1) \) that has finite logarithmic measure such that for all \( r = |z_0 - z| \in (0, 1) \setminus E \), we have

\[
|f^{(j)}(z)| \leq \frac{1}{r^{j(\sigma + 2 + \varepsilon)}}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, k.
\]

From (1.9) we can write

\[
1 \leq \frac{1}{|A_0(z)|} \left| \frac{f^{(k)}}{f} \right| + \left| \frac{A_{k-1}(z)}{A_0(z)} \right| \left| \frac{f^{(k-1)}}{f} \right| + \ldots + \left| \frac{A_1(z)}{A_0(z)} \right| \left| \frac{f'}{f} \right|.
\]

By the assumption (1.8), for \( r \in F \) and any fixed \( \mu > 0 \), we have

\[
\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{|A_j(z)|}{|A_0(z)|r^{\mu}} = 0, \quad j = 1, \ldots, k
\]

and

\[
\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{|A_0(z)|r^{\mu}} = 0,
\]

Using (3.1), (3.3) and (3.4) in (3.2), a contradiction follows as \( r \to 0 \) with \( r = |z_0 - z| \in F \setminus E \). \[\square\]
Proof of Theorem 1.2. Suppose that \( f \not\equiv 0 \) is a solution of (1.9) with \( \sigma_n(f, z_0) = \sigma_n < \infty, n \geq 1 \). If \( n = 1 \) we have (3.1) and if \( n \geq 2 \), by Lemma 2.3, for any given \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there exists a set \( E \subset (0,1) \) that has finite logarithmic measure such that for all \( r = |z_0 - z| \in (0,1) \setminus E \), we have

\[
|f^{(j)}(z)| \leq \left( \exp_{n-1} \frac{1}{r^{\sigma_n+\varepsilon}} \right)^{j}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, k.
\]

By the assumption (1.11), for \( r \in F \), we have

\[
\lim_{r \to 0} |A_j(z)| \exp_n \frac{\lambda}{r^\mu} = 0, \quad j = 1, \ldots, k
\]

and

\[
\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{|A_0(z)|} \exp_n \frac{\lambda}{r^\mu} = 0.
\]

Using (3.1) or (3.5), (3.6) and (3.7) in (3.2), a contradiction follows as \( r \to 0 \) on \( \gamma \) with \( r = |z_0 - z| \in F \setminus E \). So, \( \sigma_n(f, z_0) = \infty \) for \( n \geq 1 \). Now, by Lemma 2.1, and since \( \sigma_n(f, z_0) = \infty \), we have

\[
|f^{(j)}(z)| \leq A \left( \frac{1}{r} T_{z_0}(\alpha r, f) \right)^{2k}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, k.
\]

By the assumption (1.11), for \( \varepsilon_1 > 0, \varepsilon_2 > 0 \), we have

\[
\frac{|A_j(z)|}{|A_0(z)|} \leq \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\exp_n(\lambda/r^\mu)}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, k
\]

and

\[
\frac{1}{|A_0(z)|} \leq \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\exp_n(\lambda/r^\mu)},
\]

as \( r \to 0 \) on \( \gamma \) with \( r = |z_0 - z| \in F \). Using (3.8)–(3.10) in (3.2), we obtain, for \( r = |z_0 - z| \in F \setminus E \),

\[
1 \leq \frac{M}{\exp_n(\lambda/r^\mu)} \left( \frac{1}{r} T_{z_0}(\alpha r, f) \right)^{2k},
\]

where \( M > 0 \) is a real constant. Set \( R = \alpha r \). We signal here that \( E \) is of finite logarithmic measure if and only if \( \alpha E \) is of finite logarithmic measure. So, from (3.11), we get

\[
\exp_n \frac{\lambda \alpha^\mu}{R^\mu} \leq M \left( \frac{\alpha}{R} T_{z_0}(r, f) \right)^{2k}, \quad R \in F \setminus E.
\]
From (3.12) we obtain
\[
\sigma_{n+1}(f, z_0) = \limsup_{r \to 0} \frac{\log^{+} T_{x_0}(r, f)}{-\log R} \geq \mu.
\]

Proof of Theorem 1.3. First, we have to prove that \( f(z) \) is bounded in \( S(\varepsilon) \), for \( \varepsilon > 0 \) small enough and for that we prove that \( f^{(s)}(z) \) is also bounded in \( S(\varepsilon) \). From Lemma 2.4 and Lemma 2.2, it follows that there exists a set 
\[
E \subset [0, 2\pi] \text{ that has linear measure zero, such that for all } j \in \{s+1, \ldots, k\}
\]

(3.13)
\[
\left| \frac{f^{(j)}(z)}{f^{(s)}(z)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{r(j-s)(\sigma+2\varepsilon)},
\]

where \( \arg(z_0 - z) \in I(0) \setminus E \) and \( r = |z_0 - z| \in \Gamma_\theta \). If we suppose that \( f^{(s)}(z) \) is unbounded on some ray \( \arg(z_0 - z) = \varphi \in I(0) \setminus E \), then by Lemma 2.5 there exists an infinite sequence of points \( z_m = z_0 - r_m e^{i\varphi}, m = 1, 2, \ldots \), with \( r_m \to 0 \), such that

\[
f^{(k)}(z_m) \to \infty \text{ and}
\]

(3.14)
\[
\left| \frac{f^{(q)}(z_m)}{f^{(s)}(z_m)} \right| \leq M_1,
\]

where \( M_1 > 0, q \in \{0, 1, \ldots, s-1\} \) and \( m \) large enough. From (1.9) we can write

(3.15)
\[
1 \leq \frac{1}{|A_s(z)|} \left| f^{(k)} \right| + \frac{|A_{k-1}(z)|}{|A_s(z)|} \left| f^{(k-1)} \right| + \ldots + \frac{|A_{s+1}(z)|}{|A_s(z)|} \left| f^{(s+1)} \right|
+ \frac{|A_{s-1}(z)|}{|A_s(z)|} \left| f^{(s-1)} \right| + \ldots + \frac{|A_0(z)|}{|A_s(z)|} \left| f \right|.
\]

Combining now (1.13), (3.13)–(3.15) and letting \( m \to \infty \) we obtain a contradiction. Therefore, \( f^{(s)}(z) \) remains bounded on all rays \( \arg(z_0 - z) = \varphi \in I(0) \setminus E \). By Lemma 2.6, we conclude that \( f^{(s)}(z) \) is bounded, say \( |f^{(s)}(z)| \leq M_2 \), in the whole sector \( S(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon) \) for \( \varepsilon > 0 \) small enough.

By integrating \( s \) times along the line segment \([z_1, z]\) in \( S(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon) \), we have
\[
f(z) = f(z_1) + f^{(1)}(z_1)(z - z_1) + \ldots + \frac{1}{(s-1)!} f^{(s-1)}(z_1)(z - z_1)^{s-1}
+ \int_{z_1}^{z} \ldots \int_{z_1}^{z} f^{(s)}(t) \, dt \ldots \, dt;
\]

and by an elementary triangle inequality estimate, we obtain
\[
|f(z)| \leq |f(z_1)| + |f^{(1)}(z_1)||z - z_1| + \ldots + \frac{1}{(s-1)!} |f^{(s-1)}(z_1)||z - z_1|^{s-1} + \frac{1}{(s)!} M|z - z_1|^s
\]
and therefore, as $z \to z_0$, we get

$$|f(z)| \leq M_3$$

for a certain constant $M_3 > 0$. Now, we begin to prove (1.15) for $m = s$. Using (1.9), we can write

$$|f^{(s)}(z)| \leq |f| \left( \frac{1}{A_s(z)} \left| f^{(k)} \right| + \frac{|A_{k-1}(z)|}{A_s(z)} \left| f^{(k-1)} \right| + \ldots + \frac{|A_{s+1}(z)|}{A_s(z)} \left| f^{(s+1)} \right| \right)$$

By the assumption (1.13), for any $\mu > 0$, for every $j \in \{0, 1, \ldots, s-1, s+1, \ldots, k-1\}$ and for $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta$ such that for $|z_0 - z| < \delta$ we have

$$\frac{|A_j(z)|}{|A_s(z)|} \leq \varepsilon |z_0 - z|^\mu,$$

$$\frac{1}{|A_s(z)|} \leq \varepsilon |z_0 - z|^\mu,$$

where $\arg(z_0 - z) = \theta \in I(0)$ and $|z_0 - z| = r \in \Gamma_\theta$. Substituting (3.13), (3.16), (3.18) and (3.19) into (3.17), we obtain that for any $\mu > 0$, we have

$$|f^{(s)}(z)| \leq M_4 \frac{|z_0 - z|^\mu}{r^{k(\sigma+2+\varepsilon)}} \text{ as } r \to 0.$$

We conclude that for any fixed $\alpha > 0$

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{|f^{(s)}(z)|}{r^{\alpha}} = 0,$$

with $r = |z_0 - z| \in \Gamma_\theta$ and $\arg(z_0 - z) = \varphi \in I(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon) \setminus E$.

Proof of equation (1.15) for $m > s$. Consider $z = z_0 - r e^{i\varphi} \in S(\varepsilon)$ and $C(z)$ the circle centered at $z$ of radius $\varphi$ small enough such that $C(z)$ is contained in $S(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon)$, we may take $\varphi = r \sin(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon)$. By the Cauchy formula applied to the function $f^{(s)}(z)$ we have

$$f^{(m)}(z) = \frac{(m-s)!}{2\pi i} \int_{C(z)} \frac{f^{(s)}(\zeta)}{(z - \zeta)^{m-s+1}} \, d\zeta,$$

and using (3.20), we get

$$|f^{(m)}(z)| \leq \frac{(m-s)!}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|z_0 - z|^\mu}{\varphi^{m-s+1}} \varphi \, d\varphi \leq \frac{(m-s)!}{\sin^{m-s}(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon)} \frac{|z_0 - z|^\mu}{r^{m-s}}.$$

We conclude that, for any fixed $\alpha > 0$ and $z \in S(\varepsilon)$ with $r = |z_0 - z| \in \Gamma_\theta$, we have

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{|f^{(m)}(z)|}{|z_0 - z|^{\alpha}} = 0.$$
Until now, we have proved the second assertion for \( m \geq s \). We start to prove the first assertion for \( j = s - 1 \). Set

\[
a_s = \int_0^\infty f^{(s)}(z_0 - te^{i\theta})e^{i\theta} \, dt.
\]

By (3.20), it is easy to see that \( \int_0^\infty f^{(s)}(z_0 - te^{i\theta})e^{i\theta} \, dt \) converges. Moreover, \( a_s \) is independent of \( \theta \), because by (3.20), the integral of \( f^{(s)}(\zeta) \) over the arc \( z_0 - re^{i\theta}, \theta \in (\varphi, \varphi) \subset I(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon) \), we get

\[
\left| \int_\varphi^j f^{(s)}(z_0 - re^{i\theta})ire^{i\theta} \, d\theta \right| \leq Mr^{\alpha+1}|\varphi - \varphi| \to 0, \quad r \to 0, \quad M > 0.
\]

Define now \( b_{s-1} = f^{(s-1)}(\infty) + a_s \), and suppose that \( b_{s-1} \neq 0 \). Let \( z = z_0 - re^{i\theta} \) be an arbitrary point in \( S(\varepsilon) \). Then, since

\[
f^{(s-1)}(z) - b_{s-1} = \int_0^z f^{(s)}(\zeta) \, d\zeta - \int_0^\infty f^{(s)}(z_0 - te^{i\theta})e^{i\theta} \, dt,
\]

we may apply (3.20) and Lemma 2.7, and we get

\[
(3.22) \quad |f^{(s-1)}(z) - b_{s-1}| = \left| \int_0^z f^{(s)}(\zeta) \, d\zeta - \int_0^\infty f^{(s)}(z_0 - te^{i\theta})e^{i\theta} \, dt \right|
\]

\[
= \left| \int_r^\infty f^{(s)}(z_0 - te^{i\theta})e^{i\theta} \, dt + \int_0^r f^{(s)}(z_0 - te^{i\theta})e^{i\theta} \, dt \right|
\]

\[
= \left| \int_r^\infty f^{(s)}(z_0 - te^{i\theta})e^{i\theta} \, dt \right|
\]

\[
\leq \int_0^r |f^{(s)}(z_0 - te^{i\theta})| \, dt \leq r^\mu \quad \text{as} \quad r \to 0
\]

for any \( \mu > 0 \) and \( z \in S(\varepsilon) \) with \( r = |z_0 - z| \in \Gamma_\theta \). By Lemma 2.8, we have completed the proof in the case \( b_{s-1} \neq 0 \). If \( b_{s-1} = 0 \), we define \( a_{s-1} = \int_0^\infty f^{(s-1)}(z_0 - te^{i\theta})e^{i\theta} \, dt \) and \( b_{s-2} = f^{(s-2)}(\infty) + a_{s-1} \) and by applying Lemma 2.7 with (3.22) we obtain that, for every fixed \( \mu > 0 \),

\[
|f^{(s-2)}(z) - b_{s-2}| \leq r^\mu \quad \text{as} \quad r \to 0
\]

for \( z \in S(\varepsilon) \) with \( r = |z_0 - z| \in \Gamma_\theta \). By the same method, if \( b_{s-1} = b_{s-2} = \ldots = b_{j+1} = 0 \) and \( b_j \neq 0, j \in \{0, \ldots, s - 1\} \), then for any fixed \( \mu > 0 \)

\[
|f^{(j)}(z) - b_j| \leq r^\mu \quad \text{as} \quad r \to 0,
\]

and

\[
(3.23) \quad |f^{(m)}(z)| \leq r^\mu \quad \text{as} \quad r \to 0 \quad \text{for all} \quad m \geq j + 1
\]

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for $z \in S(\varepsilon)$ with $r = |z_0 - z| \in \Gamma_0$. Now it remains to show that the case $b_{s-1} = b_{s-2} = \ldots = b_0 = 0$ is not possible. In this case, we have, for any fixed $\mu > 0$

\begin{equation}
|f^{(m)}(z)| \leq r^\mu \quad \text{as } r \to 0
\end{equation}

for $z \in S(\varepsilon)$ with $r = |z_0 - z| \in \Gamma_0$, for every $m \geq 0$ and any $\mu > 0$, there exists $r_0(\mu, m) > 0$ such that if $|z_0 - z| = r < r_0$ then $|f^{(m)}(z)| \leq |z_0 - z|^\mu$. Now we take $z \in S(\varepsilon)$ such that $r = |z_0 - z| < r_1 = \min_{m=0,\ldots,s} r_0(\mu, m)$; we remark here that if $z$ is fixed then (3.24) is valid for only some $\mu > 0$ and not for all $\mu > 0$. From (1.9) we can write

\begin{equation}
|f^{(s)}(z)| \leq \frac{1}{A_s(z)} \left| f^{(k)} \right| + \left| A_{k-1}(z) \right| \left| f^{(k-1)} \right| + \ldots + \left| A_{s+1}(z) \right| \left| f^{(s+1)} \right|
\end{equation}

+ \left| A_{s-1}(z) \right| \left| f^{(s-1)} \right| + \ldots + \left| A_1(z) \right| \left| f' \right| + \left| A_0(z) \right| \left| f \right|

and by using (1.13) and Lemma 2.2 in (3.25), we obtain

\begin{equation}
\left| \frac{f^{(s)}(z)}{f(z)} \right| \leq |z_0 - z|^\mu
\end{equation}

and by (3.24) for $m = 0$ in (3.25), we get

\begin{equation}
|f^{(s)}(z)| \leq |z_0 - z|^{2\mu}
\end{equation}

for $|z_0 - z| < r_1$ and $\arg(z_0 - z) \in I(\varepsilon) \setminus E$, hence in $S(\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon)$ by Lemma 2.6. Repeating the reasoning of (3.22)–(3.24) with (3.27), we obtain

\begin{equation}
|f(z)| \leq |z_0 - z|^{2\mu},
\end{equation}

and by combining with (3.26), we get

\begin{equation}
|f^{(s)}(z)| \leq |z_0 - z|^{3\mu},
\end{equation}

in $S(\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2^2} \varepsilon)$. Inductively, by the same reasoning, after $(T - 1)$ steps, we obtain

\begin{equation}
|f^{(s)}(z)| \leq |z_0 - z|^{T\mu}
\end{equation}

in

\begin{equation}
S \left( \varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2^2} + \ldots + \frac{\varepsilon}{2^{T-1}} \right) = S \left( 2\varepsilon \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^{T-1}} \right) \right)
\end{equation}

with $|z_0 - z| < r_1$. Thus, we have proved, in this special case $b_{s-1} = b_{s-2} = \ldots = b_0 = 0$, that (3.28) is valid in $S(2\varepsilon)$ for all $T \in \mathbb{N}$, provided $|z_0 - z| < r_1$. Fix now a finite line segment $L \subset S(2\varepsilon)$ with $|z_0 - z| < \min(1, r_1)$. By taking $T \to \infty$ in (3.28), $f^{(s)}(z)$ vanishes identically on such a line segment. Therefore, $f$ must be a polynomial. Since $f$ is analytic in $\overline{\mathbb{C}} - \{z_0\}$, $f$ has to be a constant. It is easy to see that the only constant solution of (1.9) is $f \equiv 0$, a contradiction. \hspace{1cm} \square
Proof of Theorem 1.4. We will use the same method of the proof of Theorem 1.3. The assumption (1.17) implies that for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there exists \( \delta > 0 \) such that for \( r = |z_0 - z| < \delta \), we have

\[
\frac{|A_j(z)|}{|A_s(z)|} \leq \varepsilon \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{r^\alpha}\right), \\
\frac{1}{|A_s(z)|} \leq \varepsilon \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda}{r^\alpha}\right)
\]

(3.29) \hspace{1cm} (3.30)

By the same steps (3.13)–(3.15) with (3.29) and (3.30), we can prove that \( f^{(s)}(z) \) is bounded in \( S(\varepsilon) \), say

\[ |f^{(s)}(z)| \leq M_1, \]

in the whole sector \( S(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon) \) for some \( \varepsilon > 0 \) small enough. As above, we can prove also that

\[ |f(z)| \leq M_2. \]

By using (3.29)–(3.30) in (3.17), for \( r = |z_0 - z| \in \Gamma_\theta \) and \( \arg(z_0 - z) = \varphi \in I(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon) \setminus E \), we get

\[ |f^{(s)}(z)| \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda + \tau}{r^\alpha}\right), \]

where \( 0 < \tau < \lambda \). For \( m > s \), as above, by (3.21) we obtain

\[ |f^{(m)}(z)| \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda + \tau}{r^\alpha}\right) \]

for all \( z \in S(\varepsilon) \) with \( r = |z_0 - z| \in \Gamma_\theta \), \( 0 < \tau < \lambda \). Putting \( a_s \) and \( b_{s-1} \) as above and by Lemma 2.9, we get

\[ |f^{(s-1)}(z) - b_{s-1}| \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda + \tau}{r^\alpha}\right) \]

as \( r = |z_0 - z| \to 0 \), where \( 0 < \tau < \lambda \). By the same method used in the proof of Theorem 1.3, we can prove the impossibility of the case \( b_{s-1} = b_{s-2} = \ldots = b_0 = 0 \). □
References


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