

On the growth measures of entire and meromorphic functions focusing their generalized relative type and generalized relative weak type

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Abstract. In this paper we study some comparative growth properties of composite entire and meromorphic functions on the basis of their generalized relative order, generalized relative type and generalized relative weak type with respect to another entire function.

1 Introduction

Let f be an entire function defined in the finite complex plane \mathbb{C} . The maximum modulus function corresponding to entire f is defined as $M_f(r) = \max\{|f(z)| : |z| = r\}$. If f is non-constant then it has the following property:

Property (A) [2] A non-constant entire function f is said have the Property (A) if for any $\sigma > 1$ and for all sufficiently large values of r , $[M_f(r)]^2 \leq M_f(r^\sigma)$ holds. For examples of functions with or without the Property (A), one may see [2].

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For any two entire functions f and g , the ratio $\frac{M_f(r)}{M_g(r)}$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$ is called the growth of f with respect to g in terms of their maximum moduli. The order (lower order) of an entire function f which is generally used in computational purpose is defined in terms of the growth of f respect to the $\exp z$ function which is as follows:

$$\rho_f = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \log M_f(r)}{\log \log M_{\exp z}(r)} = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \log M_f(r)}{\log(r)}$$

$$\left(\lambda_f = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \log M_f(r)}{\log \log M_{\exp z}(r)} = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \log M_f(r)}{\log(r)} \right).$$

When f is meromorphic, $M_f(r)$ cannot be defined as f is not analytic. In this case one may define another function $T_f(r)$ known as Nevanlinna's Characteristic function of f , playing the same role as maximum modulus function in the following manner:

$$T_f(r) = N_f(r) + m_f(r),$$

where the function $N_f(r, a)$ ($\bar{N}_f(r, a)$) known as counting function of a -points (distinct a -points) of meromorphic f is defined as

$$N_f(r, a) = \int_0^r \frac{n_f(t, a) - n_f(0, a)}{t} dt + \bar{n}_f(0, a) \log r$$

$$\left(\bar{N}_f(r, a) = \int_0^r \frac{\bar{n}_f(t, a) - \bar{n}_f(0, a)}{t} dt + \bar{n}_f(0, a) \log r \right),$$

moreover we denote by $n_f(r, a)$ ($\bar{n}_f(r, a)$) the number of a -points (distinct a -points) of f in $|z| \leq r$ and an ∞ -point is a pole of f . In many occasions $N_f(r, \infty)$ and $\bar{N}_f(r, \infty)$ are denoted by $N_f(r)$ and $\bar{N}_f(r)$ respectively.

And the function $m_f(r, \infty)$ alternatively denoted by $m_f(r)$ known as the proximity function of f is defined as follows:

$$m_f(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \log^+ \left| f(re^{i\theta}) \right| d\theta, \quad \text{where}$$

$$\log^+ x = \max(\log x, 0) \quad \text{for all } x \geq 0.$$

Also we may denote $m(r, \frac{1}{f-a})$ by $m_f(r, a)$.

If f is entire function, then the Nevanlinna's Characteristic function $T_f(r)$ of f is defined as

$$T_f(r) = m_f(r).$$

Further, if f is non-constant entire then $T_f(r)$ is strictly increasing and continuous functions of r . Also its inverse $T_f^{-1} : (T_f(0), \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ exist and is such that $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} T_f^{-1}(s) = \infty$. Also the ratio $\frac{T_f(r)}{T_g(r)}$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$ is called the growth of f with respect to g in terms of the Nevanlinna's Characteristic functions of the meromorphic functions f and g . Moreover in case of meromorphic functions, the growth indicators such as order and lower order which are classical in complex analysis are defined in terms of their growths with respect to the $\exp z$ function as the following:

$$\rho_f = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T_f(r)}{\log T_{\exp z}(r)} = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T_f(r)}{\log \left(\frac{r}{\pi}\right)} = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T_f(r)}{\log(r) + O(1)}$$

$$\left(\lambda_f = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T_f(r)}{\log T_{\exp z}(r)} = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T_f(r)}{\log \left(\frac{r}{\pi}\right)} = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T_f(r)}{\log(r) + O(1)} \right).$$

Bernal [1], [2] introduced the relative order between two entire functions to avoid comparing growth just with $\exp z$. Extending the notion of relative order as cited in the reference, Lahiri and Banerjee [9] introduced the definition of *relative order* of a meromorphic functions with respect to another entire function.

For entire and meromorphic functions, the notion of the growth indicators of its such as *generalized order*, *generalized type* and *generalized weak type* are classical in complex analysis and during the past decades, several researchers have already been continued their studies in the area of comparative growth properties of composite entire and meromorphic functions in different directions using the growth indicator such as *generalized order*, *generalized type* and *generalized weak type*. But at that time, the concept of *generalized relative order* and consequently *generalized relative type* and *generalized relative weak type* of entire and meromorphic function with respect to another entire function which have been discussed in the next section was mostly unknown to complex analysis and was not aware of the technical advantage given by such notion which gives an idea to avoid comparing growth just with \exp function to calculate *generalized order*, *generalized type* and *generalized weak type* respectively. Therefore the growth of composite entire and meromorphic functions can be studied on the basis of their *generalized relative order*, *generalized*

relative type and *generalized relative weak* which has been investigated in this paper.

2 Notation and preliminary remarks

We denote by \mathbb{C} the set of all finite complex numbers. Let f be a meromorphic function and g be an entire function defined on \mathbb{C} . We use the standard notations and definitions of the theory of entire and meromorphic functions which are available in [8] and [12]. Hence we do not explain those in details. In the consequence we use the following notation:

$$\log^{[k]} x = \log \left(\log^{[k-1]} x \right) \text{ for } k = 1, 2, 3, \dots \text{ and } \log^{[0]} x = x.$$

Now we just recall some definitions which will be needed in the sequel.

Definition 1 *The order ρ_f and lower order λ_f of an entire function f are defined as*

$$\rho_f = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[2]} M_f(r)}{\log r} \text{ and } \lambda_f = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[2]} M_f(r)}{\log r}.$$

When f is meromorphic then

$$\rho_f = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T_f(r)}{\log r} \text{ and } \lambda_f = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T_f(r)}{\log r}.$$

In this connection Sato [10] define the *generalized order* $\rho_f^{[l]}$ (respectively, *generalized lower order* $\lambda_f^{[l]}$) of an entire function f which is defined as

$$\rho_f^{[l]} = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} M_f(r)}{\log r} \left(\text{respectively } \lambda_f^{[l]} = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} M_f(r)}{\log r} \right)$$

where $l = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

For meromorphic f , the above definition reduces to

$$\rho_f^{[l]} = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-1]} T_f(r)}{\log r} \left(\text{respectively } \lambda_f^{[l]} = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-1]} T_f(r)}{\log r} \right)$$

for any $l \geq 1$.

These definitions extended the definitions of *order* ρ_f and *lower order* λ_f of an entire or meromorphic function f which are classical in complex analysis for integer $l = 2$ since these correspond to the particular case $\rho_f^{[2]} = \rho_f(2, 1) = \rho_f$ and $\lambda_f^{[2]} = \lambda_f(2, 1) = \lambda_f$.

Definition 2 The type σ_f and lower type $\bar{\sigma}_f$ of an entire function f are defined as

$$\sigma_f = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M_f(r)}{r^{\rho_f}} \text{ and } \bar{\sigma}_f = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M_f(r)}{r^{\rho_f}}, \quad 0 < \rho_f < \infty.$$

If f is meromorphic then

$$\sigma_f = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_f(r)}{r^{\rho_f}} \text{ and } \bar{\sigma}_f = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_f(r)}{r^{\rho_f}}, \quad 0 < \rho_f < \infty.$$

Consequently the *generalized type* $\sigma_f^{[l]}$ and *generalized lower type* $\bar{\sigma}_f^{[l]}$ of an entire function f are defined as

$$\sigma_f^{[l]} = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-1]} M_f(r)}{r^{\rho_f^{[l]}}} \text{ and } \bar{\sigma}_f^{[l]} = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-1]} M_f(r)}{r^{\rho_f^{[l]}}}, \quad 0 < \rho_f^{[l]} < \infty$$

where $l \geq 1$. If f is meromorphic then

$$\sigma_f^{[l]} = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-2]} T_f(r)}{r^{\rho_f^{[l]}}} \text{ and } \bar{\sigma}_f^{[l]} = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-2]} T_f(r)}{r^{\rho_f^{[l]}}}, \quad 0 < \rho_f^{[l]} < \infty$$

where $l \geq 1$. Moreover, when $l = 2$ then $\sigma_f^{[2]}$ and $\bar{\sigma}_f^{[2]}$ are correspondingly denoted as σ_f and $\bar{\sigma}_f$ which are respectively known as *type* and *lower type* of entire or meromorphic f .

Datta and Jha [6] introduced the definition of *weak type* of an entire function of finite positive lower order in the following way:

Definition 3 [6] The weak type τ_f and the growth indicator τ_f of an entire function f of finite positive lower order λ_f are defined by

$$\bar{\tau}_f = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M_f(r)}{r^{\lambda_f}} \text{ and } \tau_f = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M_f(r)}{r^{\lambda_f}}, \quad 0 < \lambda_f < \infty.$$

When f is meromorphic then

$$\bar{\tau}_f = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_f(r)}{r^{\lambda_f}} \text{ and } \tau_f = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_f(r)}{r^{\lambda_f}}, \quad 0 < \lambda_f < \infty.$$

Similarly, extending the notion of *weak type* as introduced by Datta and Jha [6], one can define *generalized weak type* to determine the relative growth of two entire functions having same non zero finite *generalized lower order* in the following manner:

Definition 4 The generalized weak type $\tau_f^{[l]}$ for $l \geq 1$ of an entire function f of finite positive generalized lower order $\lambda_f^{[l]}$ are defined by

$$\tau_f^{[l]} = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-1]} M_f(r)}{r^{\lambda_f^{[l]}}}, \quad 0 < \lambda_f^{[l]} < \infty.$$

Also one may define the growth indicator $\bar{\tau}_f^{[l]}$ of an entire function f in the following way:

$$\bar{\tau}_f^{[l]} = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-1]} M_f(r)}{r^{\lambda_f^{[l]}}}, \quad 0 < \lambda_f^{[l]} < \infty.$$

When f is meromorphic then

$$\tau_f^{[l]} = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-2]} T_f(r)}{r^{\lambda_f^{[l]}}} \text{ and } \bar{\tau}_f^{[l]} = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-2]} T_f(r)}{r^{\lambda_f^{[l]}}}, \quad 0 < \lambda_f^{[l]} < \infty.$$

If an entire function g is non-constant then $M_g(r)$ and $T_g(r)$ are both strictly increasing and continuous function of r . Hence there exists inverse functions $M_g^{-1} : (|f(0)|, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ with $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} M_g^{-1}(s) = \infty$ and $T_g^{-1} : (T_g(0), \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ with $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} T_g^{-1}(s) = \infty$ respectively.

Bernal [1], [2] introduced the definition of *relative order* of an entire function f with respect to an entire function g , denoted by $\rho_g(f)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_g(f) &= \inf \{ \mu > 0 : M_f(r) < M_g(r^\mu) \text{ for all } r > r_0(\mu) > 0 \} \\ &= \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M_g^{-1} M_f(r)}{\log r}. \end{aligned}$$

The definition coincides with the classical one [11] if $g(z) = \exp z$.

Similarly, one can define the *relative lower order* of an entire function f with respect to an entire function g denoted by $\lambda_g(f)$ as follows:

$$\lambda_g(f) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M_g^{-1} M_f(r)}{\log r}.$$

Extending this notion, Lahiri and Banerjee [9] introduced the definition of *relative order* of a meromorphic function f with respect to an entire function g , denoted by $\rho_g(f)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_g(f) &= \inf \{ \mu > 0 : T_f(r) < T_g(r^\mu) \text{ for all sufficiently large } r \} \\ &= \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T_g^{-1} T_f(r)}{\log r}. \end{aligned}$$

The definition coincides with the classical one [9] if $g(z) = \exp z$.

In the same way, one can define the *relative lower order* of a meromorphic function f with respect to an entire g denoted by $\lambda_g(f)$ in the following manner:

$$\lambda_g(f) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log T_g^{-1} T_f(r)}{\log r}.$$

Further, Banerjee and Jana [6] gave a more generalized concept of relative order of a meromorphic function with respect to an entire function in the following way:

Definition 5 [6] *If $l \geq 1$ is a positive integer, then the l -th generalized relative order of a meromorphic function f with respect to an entire function g , denoted by $\rho_g^{[l]}(f)$ is defined by*

$$\rho_g^{[l]}(f) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_g^{-1} T_f(r)}{\log r}.$$

Likewise one can define the generalized relative lower order of a meromorphic function f with respect to an entire function g denoted by $\lambda_g^{[l]}(f)$ as

$$\lambda_g^{[l]}(f) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_g^{-1} T_f(r)}{\log r}.$$

In the case of meromorphic functions, it therefore seems reasonable to define suitably the *generalized relative type* and *generalized relative weak type* of a meromorphic function with respect to an entire function to determine the relative growth of two meromorphic functions having same non zero finite *generalized relative order* or *generalized relative lower order* with respect to an entire function. Next we give such definitions of *generalized relative type* and *generalized relative weak type* of a meromorphic function f with respect to an entire function g which are as follows:

Definition 6 *The generalized relative type $\sigma_g^{[l]}(f)$ of a meromorphic function f with respect to an entire function g are defined as*

$$\sigma_g^{[l]}(f) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-1]} T_g^{-1} T_f(r)}{r^{\rho_g^{[l]}(f)}}, \text{ where } 0 < \rho_g^{[l]}(f) < \infty.$$

Similarly, one can define the generalized lower relative type $\bar{\sigma}_g(f)$ in the following way:

$$\bar{\sigma}_g^{[l]}(f) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-1]} T_g^{-1} T_f(r)}{r^{\rho_g^{[l]}(f)}}, \text{ where } 0 < \rho_g^{[l]}(f) < \infty.$$

Definition 7 The generalized relative weak type $\tau_g^{[l]}(f)$ of a meromorphic function f with respect to an entire function g with finite positive relative lower order $\lambda_g^{[l]}(f)$ is defined by

$$\tau_g^{[l]}(f) = \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-1]} T_g^{-1} T_f(r)}{r^{\lambda_g^{[l]}(f)}}.$$

In a like manner, one can define the growth indicator $\bar{\tau}_g^{[l]}(f)$ of a meromorphic function f with respect to an entire function g with finite positive relative lower order $\lambda_g^{[l]}(f)$ as

$$\bar{\tau}_g^{[l]}(f) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l-1]} T_g^{-1} T_f(r)}{r^{\lambda_g^{[l]}(f)}}.$$

3 Lemmas

In this section we present some lemmas which will be needed in the sequel.

Lemma 1 [3] Let f be meromorphic and g be entire then for all sufficiently large values of r ,

$$T_{f \circ g}(r) \leq \{1 + o(1)\} \frac{T_g(r)}{\log M_g(r)} T_f(M_g(r)).$$

Lemma 2 [4] Let f be meromorphic and g be entire and suppose that $0 < \mu < \rho_g \leq \infty$. Then for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity,

$$T_{f \circ g}(r) \geq T_f(\exp(r^\mu)).$$

Lemma 3 [7] Let f be an entire function which satisfy the Property (A), $\beta > 0$, $\delta > 1$ and $\alpha > 2$. Then

$$\beta T_f(r) < T_f(\alpha r^\delta).$$

4 Main results

In this section we present the main results of the paper.

Theorem 1 Let f be meromorphic, g and h be any two entire functions such that $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \leq \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, $\sigma_g < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then

$$\limsup \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp r^{\rho_g})} \leq \frac{\sigma_g \cdot \rho_h^{[l]}(f)}{\lambda_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Proof. Let us suppose that $\alpha > 2$.

Since $T_h^{-1}(r)$ is an increasing function r , it follows from Lemma 1, Lemma 3 and the inequality $T_g(r) \leq \log M_g(r)$ {cf. [8]} that for all sufficiently large values of r we have

$$\begin{aligned} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) &\leq T_h^{-1} \{[1 + o(1)] T_f(M_g(r))\} \\ \text{i.e., } T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) &\leq \alpha \left[T_h^{-1} T_f(M_g(r)) \right]^\delta \\ \text{i.e., } \log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) &\leq \log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(M_g(r)) + O(1) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i.e., } \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp r^{\rho_g})} \\ \leq \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(M_g(r)) + O(1)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp r^{\rho_g})} = \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(M_g(r)) + O(1)}{\log M_g(r)} \cdot \\ \frac{\log M_g(r)}{r^{\rho_g}} \cdot \frac{\log \exp r^{\rho_g}}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp r^{\rho_g})} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i.e., } \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp r^{\rho_g})} \\ \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(M_g(r)) + O(1)}{\log M_g(r)} \cdot \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M_g(r)}{r^{\rho_g}} \cdot \\ \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \exp r^{\rho_g}}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp r^{\rho_g})} \\ \text{i.e., } \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp r^{\rho_g})} \leq \rho_h^{[l]}(f) \cdot \sigma_g \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda_h^{[l]}(f)}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the theorem is established. \square

In the line of Theorem 1 the following theorem can be proved:

Theorem 2 Let f be a meromorphic function, g and h be any two entire functions such that $\lambda_h^{[l]}(g) > 0$, $\rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, $\sigma_g < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then

$$\limsup \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_g(\exp r^{\rho_g})} \leq \frac{\sigma_g \cdot \rho_h^{[l]}(f)}{\lambda_h^{[l]}(g)}.$$

Using the notion of lower type we may state the following two theorems without proof because it can be carried out in the line of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2 respectively.

Theorem 3 *Let f be meromorphic, g and h be any two entire functions such that $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \leq \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, $\bar{\sigma}_g < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\liminf \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp r^{\rho_g})} \leq \frac{\bar{\sigma}_g \cdot \rho_h^{[l]}(f)}{\lambda_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Theorem 4 *Let f be a meromorphic function, g and h be any two entire functions such that $\lambda_h^{[l]}(g) > 0$, $\rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, $\bar{\sigma}_g < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\liminf \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_g(\exp r^{\rho_g})} \leq \frac{\bar{\sigma}_g \cdot \rho_h^{[l]}(f)}{\lambda_h^{[l]}(g)}.$$

Using the concept of the growth indicators τ_g and $\bar{\tau}_g$ of an entire function g , we may state the subsequent four theorems without their proofs since those can be carried out in the line of Theorem 1, Theorem 2, Theorem 3 and Theorem 4 respectively.

Theorem 5 *Let f be meromorphic, g and h be any two entire functions such that $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \leq \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, $\bar{\tau}_g < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\limsup \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp r^{\lambda_g})} \leq \frac{\bar{\tau}_g \cdot \rho_h^{[l]}(f)}{\lambda_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Theorem 6 *Let f be a meromorphic function, g and h be any two entire functions such that $\lambda_h^{[l]}(g) > 0$, $\rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, $\bar{\tau}_g < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\limsup \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_g(\exp r^{\lambda_g})} \leq \frac{\bar{\tau}_g \cdot \rho_h^{[l]}(f)}{\lambda_h^{[l]}(g)}.$$

Theorem 7 *Let f be meromorphic, g and h be any two entire functions such that $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \leq \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, $\tau_g < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\liminf \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp r^{\lambda_g})} \leq \frac{\tau_g \cdot \rho_h^{[l]}(f)}{\lambda_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Theorem 8 Let f be a meromorphic function, g and h be any two entire functions such that $\lambda_h^{[l]}(g) > 0$, $\rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, $\tau_g < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then

$$\liminf \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_g(\exp r^{\lambda_g})} \leq \frac{\tau_g \cdot \rho_h^{[l]}(f)}{\lambda_h^{[l]}(g)}.$$

Theorem 9 Let f be meromorphic and g, h be any two entire functions such that (i) $0 < \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, (ii) $\rho_h^{[l]}(f) = \rho_g$, (iii) $\sigma_g < \infty$, (iv) $0 < \sigma_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\rho_h^{[l]}(f) \cdot \sigma_g}{\sigma_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Proof. From (1), we get for all sufficiently large values of r that

$$\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) \leq (\rho_h^{[l]}(f) + \varepsilon) \log M_g(r) + O(1). \quad (3)$$

Using Definition 2 we obtain from (3) for all sufficiently large values of r that

$$\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) \leq (\rho_h^{[l]}(f) + \varepsilon) (\sigma_g + \varepsilon) \cdot r^{\rho_g} + O(1). \quad (4)$$

Now in view of condition (ii) we obtain from (4) for all sufficiently large values of r that

$$\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) \leq (\rho_h^{[l]}(f) + \varepsilon) (\sigma_g + \varepsilon) \cdot r^{\rho_h^{[l]}(f)} + O(1). \quad (5)$$

Again in view of Definition 6 we get for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity that

$$\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r) \geq (\sigma_h^{[l]}(f) - \varepsilon) r^{\rho_h^{[l]}(f)}. \quad (6)$$

Now from (5) and (6), it follows for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity that

$$\frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{(\rho_h^{[l]}(f) + \varepsilon) (\sigma_g + \varepsilon) \cdot r^{\rho_h^{[l]}(f)} + O(1)}{(\sigma_h^{[l]}(f) - \varepsilon) r^{\rho_h^{[l]}(f)}}.$$

Since $\varepsilon (> 0)$ is arbitrary, it follows from above that

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\rho_h^{[l]}(f) \cdot \sigma_g}{\sigma_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Hence the theorem follows. \square

Using the notion of lower type and relative lower type, we may state the following theorem without proof as it can be carried out in the line of Theorem 9:

Theorem 10 *Let f be meromorphic and g, h be any two entire functions such that (i) $0 < \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, (ii) $\rho_h^{[l]}(f) = \rho_g$, (iii) $\bar{\sigma}_g < \infty$, (iv) $0 < \bar{\sigma}_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\rho_h^{[l]}(f) \cdot \bar{\sigma}_g}{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Similarly using the notion of type and relative lower type one may state the following two theorems without their proofs because those can also be carried out in the line line of Theorem 9:

Theorem 11 *Let f be meromorphic and g, h be any two entire functions such that (i) $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \leq \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, (ii) $\rho_h^{[l]}(f) = \rho_g$, (iii) $\sigma_g < \infty$, (iv) $0 < \bar{\sigma}_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \cdot \sigma_g}{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Theorem 12 *Let f be meromorphic and g, h be any two entire functions such that (i) $0 < \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, (ii) $\rho_h^{[l]}(f) = \rho_g$, (iii) $\sigma_g < \infty$, (iv) $0 < \bar{\sigma}_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\rho_h^{[l]}(f) \cdot \sigma_g}{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Similarly, using the concept of weak type and relative weak type, we may state next four theorems without their proofs as those can be carried out in the line of Theorem 9, Theorem 10, Theorem 11 and Theorem 12 respectively.

Theorem 13 *Let f be meromorphic and g, h be any two entire functions such that (i) $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \leq \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, (ii) $\lambda_h^{[l]}(f) = \lambda_g$, (iii) $\bar{\tau}_g < \infty$, (iv) $0 < \bar{\tau}_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\rho_h^{[l]}(f) \cdot \bar{\tau}_g}{\bar{\tau}_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Theorem 14 Let f be meromorphic and g, h be any two entire functions such that (i) $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \leq \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, (ii) $\lambda_h^{[l]}(f) = \lambda_g$, (iii) $\tau_g < \infty$, (iv) $0 < \tau_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\rho_h^{[l]}(f) \cdot \tau_g}{\tau_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Theorem 15 Let f be meromorphic and g, h be any two entire functions such that (i) $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, (ii) $\lambda_h^{[l]}(f) = \lambda_g$, (iii) $\bar{\tau}_g < \infty$, (iv) $0 < \tau_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \cdot \bar{\tau}_g}{\tau_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Theorem 16 Let f be meromorphic and g, h be any two entire functions such that (i) $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \leq \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$, (ii) $\lambda_h^{[l]}(f) = \lambda_g$, (iii) $\bar{\tau}_g < \infty$, (iv) $0 < \tau_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$ and h satisfy the Property (A) where $l > 1$. Then

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\rho_h^{[l]}(f) \cdot \bar{\tau}_g}{\tau_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Theorem 17 Let f be meromorphic g, h and l be any three entire functions such that $0 < \bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) \leq \sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \bar{\sigma}_l^{[n]}(f) \leq \sigma_l^{[n]}(f) < \infty$ and $\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \rho_l^{[n]}(f)$ where m and n any positive integers > 1 . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_l^{[n]}(f)} &\leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\sigma}_l^{[n]}(f)} \\ &\leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\sigma}_l^{[n]}(f)}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. From the definition of $\sigma_l(f)$ and $\bar{\sigma}_h(f \circ g)$, we have for arbitrary positive ε and for all sufficiently large values of r that

$$\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) \geq \left(\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) - \varepsilon \right) r^{\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)} \quad (7)$$

and

$$\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r) \leq \left(\sigma_l^{[n]}(f) + \varepsilon \right) r^{\rho_l^{[n]}(f)}. \quad (8)$$

Now from (7), (8) and the condition $\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \rho_l^{[n]}(f)$, it follows for all large values of r that,

$$\frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \geq \frac{(\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) - \varepsilon)}{(\sigma_l^{[n]}(f) + \varepsilon)}.$$

As $\varepsilon (> 0)$ is arbitrary, we obtain that

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \geq \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_l^{[n]}(f)}. \quad (9)$$

Again for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity,

$$\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) \leq (\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) + \varepsilon) r^{\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)} \quad (10)$$

and for all sufficiently large values of r ,

$$\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r) \geq (\sigma_l^{[n]}(f) - \varepsilon) r^{\rho_l^{[n]}(f)}. \quad (11)$$

Combining the condition $\rho_h(f \circ g) = \rho_l(f)$, (10) and (11) we get for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity that

$$\frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{(\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) + \varepsilon)}{(\sigma_l^{[n]}(f) - \varepsilon)}.$$

Since $\varepsilon (> 0)$ is arbitrary, it follows that

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_l^{[n]}(f)}. \quad (12)$$

Also for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity that

$$\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r) \leq (\sigma_l^{[n]}(f) + \varepsilon) r^{\rho_l^{[n]}(f)}. \quad (13)$$

Now from (7), (13) and the condition $\rho_h(f \circ g) = \rho_l(f)$, we obtain for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity that

$$\frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \geq \frac{(\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) - \varepsilon)}{(\sigma_l^{[n]}(f) + \varepsilon)}.$$

As $\varepsilon (> 0)$ is arbitrary, we get from above that

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \geq \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\sigma}_l^{[n]}(f)}. \quad (14)$$

Also for all sufficiently large values of r ,

$$\log^{[n-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) \leq \left(\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) + \varepsilon \right) r^{\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}. \quad (15)$$

As the condition $\rho_h(f \circ g) = \rho_l(f)$, it follows from (11) and (15) for all sufficiently large values of r that

$$\frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\left(\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) + \varepsilon \right)}{\left(\bar{\sigma}_l^{[n]}(f) - \varepsilon \right)}.$$

Since $\varepsilon (> 0)$ is arbitrary, we obtain that

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\sigma}_l^{[n]}(f)}. \quad (16)$$

Thus the theorem follows from (9), (12), (14) and (16). \square

The following theorem can be proved in the line of Theorem 17 and so the proof is omitted.

Theorem 18 *Let f be meromorphic, g, h and k be any three entire functions such that $0 < \bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) \leq \sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \bar{\sigma}_k^{[n]}(g) \leq \sigma_k^{[n]}(g) < \infty$ and $\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \rho_k^{[n]}(g)$ where $\min\{m, n\} > 1$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_k^{[n]}(g)} &\leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)} \leq \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\sigma}_k^{[n]}(g)} \\ &\leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)} \leq \frac{\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\sigma}_k^{[n]}(g)}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 19 *Let f be meromorphic g, h and l be any three entire functions such that $0 < \sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \sigma_l^{[n]}(f) < \infty$ and $\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \rho_l^{[n]}(f)$ where m and n are any positive integers with $m > 1$ and $n > 1$ respectively. Then*

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_l^{[n]}(f)} \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)}.$$

Proof. From the definition of $\sigma_l^{[n]}(f)$, we get for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity that

$$\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r) \geq (\sigma_l^{[n]}(f) - \varepsilon) r^{\rho_l^{[n]}(f)}. \quad (17)$$

Now from (15), (17) and the condition $\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \rho_l^{[n]}(f)$, it follows for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity that

$$\frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{(\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) + \varepsilon)}{(\sigma_l^{[n]}(f) - \varepsilon)}.$$

As $\varepsilon (> 0)$ is arbitrary, we obtain that

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_l^{[n]}(f)}. \quad (18)$$

Again for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity,

$$\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) \geq (\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) - \varepsilon) r^{\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}. \quad (19)$$

So combining the condition $\rho_h(f \circ g) = \rho_l(f)$, (8) and (19), we get for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity that

$$\frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \geq \frac{(\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) - \varepsilon)}{(\sigma_l^{[n]}(f) + \varepsilon)}.$$

Since $\varepsilon (> 0)$ is arbitrary, it follows that

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \geq \frac{\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_l^{[n]}(f)}. \quad (20)$$

Thus the theorem follows from (18) and (20). \square

The following theorem can be carried out in the line of Theorem 19 and therefore we omit its proof.

Theorem 20 *Let f be meromorphic, g, h and k be any three entire functions such that $0 < \sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \sigma_k^{[n]}(g) < \infty$ and $\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \rho_k^{[n]}(g)$ where m and n are any positive integers > 1 . Then*

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)} \leq \frac{\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_k^{[n]}(g)} \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)}.$$

The following theorem is a natural consequence of Theorem 17 and Theorem 19.

Theorem 21 *Let f be meromorphic g, h and l be any three entire functions such that $0 < \bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) \leq \sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \bar{\sigma}_l^{[n]}(f) \leq \sigma_l^{[n]}(f) < \infty$ and $\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \rho_l^{[n]}(f)$ where m and n are any positive integers with $m > 1$ and $n > 1$ respectively. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} &\leq \min \left\{ \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\sigma}_l^{[n]}(f)}, \frac{\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_l^{[n]}(f)} \right\} \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\sigma}_l^{[n]}(f)}, \frac{\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_l^{[n]}(f)} \right\} \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)}. \end{aligned}$$

The proof is omitted.

Analogously one may state the following theorem without its proof as it is also a natural consequence of Theorem 18 and Theorem 20.

Theorem 22 *Let f be meromorphic, g, h and k be any three entire functions such that $0 < \bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) \leq \sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \bar{\sigma}_k^{[n]}(g) \leq \sigma_k^{[n]}(g) < \infty$ and $\rho_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \rho_k^{[n]}(g)$ where m and n are any positive integers > 1 . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)} &\leq \min \left\{ \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\sigma}_k^{[n]}(g)}, \frac{\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_k^{[n]}(g)} \right\} \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \frac{\bar{\sigma}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\sigma}_k^{[n]}(g)}, \frac{\sigma_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\sigma_k^{[n]}(g)} \right\} \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)}. \end{aligned}$$

In the same way, using the concept of relative weak type, we may state next two theorems without their proofs as those can be carried out in the line of Theorem 17 and Theorem 19 respectively.

Theorem 23 *Let f be meromorphic g, h and l be any three entire functions such that $0 < \tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) \leq \bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \tau_l^{[n]}(f) \leq \bar{\tau}_l^{[n]}(f) < \infty$ and $\lambda_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \lambda_l^{[n]}(f)$ where m and n any positive integers > 1 . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\tau}_l^{[n]}(f)} &\leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\tau_l^{[n]}(f)} \\ &\leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\tau}_l^{[n]}(f)}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 24 Let f be meromorphic, g, h and l be any three entire functions such that $0 < \bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \bar{\tau}_l^{[n]}(f) < \infty$ and $\lambda_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \lambda_l^{[n]}(f)$ where m and n are any positive integers with $m > 1$ and $n > 1$ respectively. Then

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} \leq \frac{\bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\tau}_l^{[n]}(f)} \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)}.$$

The following theorem is a natural consequence of Theorem 23 and Theorem 24:

Theorem 25 Let f be meromorphic, g, h and l be any three entire functions such that $0 < \tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) \leq \bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \tau_l^{[n]}(f) \leq \bar{\tau}_l^{[n]}(f) < \infty$ and $\lambda_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \lambda_l^{[n]}(f)$ where m and n any positive integers > 1 . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)} &\leq \min \left\{ \frac{\bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\tau}_l^{[n]}(f)}, \frac{\tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\tau_l^{[n]}(f)} \right\} \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \frac{\bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\tau}_l^{[n]}(f)}, \frac{\tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\tau_l^{[n]}(f)} \right\} \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_l^{-1} T_f(r)}. \end{aligned}$$

The following two theorems can be proved in the line of Theorem 23 and Theorem 24 respectively and therefore their proofs are omitted.

Theorem 26 Let f be meromorphic, g, h and k be any three entire functions such that $0 < \tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) \leq \bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \tau_k^{[n]}(g) \leq \bar{\tau}_k^{[n]}(g) < \infty$ and $\lambda_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \lambda_k^{[n]}(g)$ where m and n are any positive integers > 1 . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\tau}_k^{[n]}(g)} &\leq \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)} \leq \frac{\tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\tau_k^{[n]}(g)} \\ &\leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)} \leq \frac{\bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\tau}_k^{[n]}(g)}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 27 Let f be meromorphic, g, h and k be any three entire functions such that $0 < \bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \bar{\tau}_k^{[n]}(g) < \infty$ and $\lambda_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \lambda_k^{[n]}(g)$ where m and n any positive integers > 1 . Then

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)} \leq \frac{\bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\tau}_k^{[n]}(g)} \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[n-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)}.$$

The following theorem is a natural consequence of Theorem 26 and Theorem 27.

Theorem 28 *Let f be meromorphic, g, h and k be any three entire functions such that $0 < \tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) \leq \bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) < \infty$, $0 < \tau_k^{[n]}(g) \leq \bar{\tau}_k^{[n]}(g) < \infty$ and $\lambda_h^{[m]}(f \circ g) = \lambda_k^{[n]}(g)$ where m and n are any positive integers > 1 . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[m-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)} &\leq \min \left\{ \frac{\bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\tau}_k^{[n]}(g)}, \frac{\tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\tau_k^{[n]}(g)} \right\} \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \frac{\bar{\tau}_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\bar{\tau}_k^{[n]}(g)}, \frac{\tau_h^{[m]}(f \circ g)}{\tau_k^{[n]}(g)} \right\} \leq \limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[m-1]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[m-1]} T_k^{-1} T_g(r)}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 29 *Let f be meromorphic, g and h be any two entire functions such that $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) \leq \rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \rho_g \leq \infty$ and $\sigma_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$ where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \geq \frac{\lambda_h^{[l]}(f)}{\sigma_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Proof. Since $\rho_h^{[l]}(f) < \rho_g$ and $T_h^{-1}(r)$ is an increasing function of r , we get from Lemma 2 for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity that

$$\begin{aligned} \log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) &\geq \log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_f(\exp(r^\mu)) \\ \text{i.e., } \log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) &\geq (\lambda_h^{[l]}(f) - \varepsilon) \cdot r^\mu \\ \text{i.e., } \log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r) &\geq (\lambda_h^{[l]}(f) - \varepsilon) \cdot r^{\rho_h^{[l]}(f)}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Again in view of Definition 6, we get for all sufficiently large values of r that

$$\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r) \leq (\sigma_h^{[l]}(f) + \varepsilon) r^{\rho_h^{[l]}(f)}. \quad (22)$$

Now from (21) and (22), it follows for a sequence of values of r tending to infinity that

$$\frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \geq \frac{(\lambda_h^{[l]}(f) - \varepsilon) \cdot r^{\rho_h^{[l]}(f)}}{(\sigma_h^{[l]}(f) + \varepsilon) r^{\rho_h^{[l]}(f)}}.$$

Since $\varepsilon (> 0)$ is arbitrary, it follows from above that

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \geq \frac{\lambda_h^{[l]}(f)}{\sigma_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

Thus the theorem follows. \square

Now we state the following theorem without its proof as it can be carried out in the line of Theorem 29 and with the help of Definition 7:

Theorem 30 *Let f be meromorphic, g and h be any two entire functions such that $0 < \lambda_h^{[l]}(f) < \rho_g \leq \infty$ and $\bar{\tau}_h^{[l]}(f) < \infty$ where $l > 1$. Then*

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^{[l]} T_h^{-1} T_{f \circ g}(r)}{\log^{[l-1]} T_h^{-1} T_f(r)} \geq \frac{\lambda_h^{[l]}(f)}{\bar{\tau}_h^{[l]}(f)}.$$

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