

Generalized weighted composition operators from Bloch spaces into Bers-type spaces

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Abstract. New criteria for the boundedness and the compactness of the generalized weighted composition operators from Bloch spaces into Bers-type spaces are given in this paper.

1. Introduction

Let \mathbb{D} be the unit disk of complex plane \mathbb{C} , and $H(\mathbb{D})$ the class of functions analytic in \mathbb{D} . We denote by $H^\infty = H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$ the bounded analytic function space on \mathbb{D} . Recall that an $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ is said to belong to the Bloch space \mathcal{B} if

$$\|f\|_b = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2) |f'(z)| < \infty.$$

With the norm $\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}} = |f(0)| + \|f\|_b$, \mathcal{B} is a Banach space. Let \mathcal{B}_0 be the space which consists of all $f \in \mathcal{B}$ satisfying

$$\lim_{|z| \rightarrow 1} (1 - |z|^2) |f'(z)| = 0.$$

This space is called the little Bloch space. See [25] for more information on Bloch spaces.

Let $\alpha \geq 0$. The Bers-type space, denoted by H_α^∞ , is a Banach space consisting of all $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ such that

$$\|f\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |f(z)| < \infty.$$

It is clear that $H_0^\infty = H^\infty$.

In this paper, let φ always denote an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . The composition operator C_φ , induced by φ , is defined by

$$C_\varphi f = f \circ \varphi, \quad f \in H(\mathbb{D}).$$

A fundamental and interesting problem concerning composition operators is to relate function theoretic properties of φ to operator theoretic properties of C_φ on various spaces. See [3] for more topics about the composition operator.

Let $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$. The weighted composition operator uC_φ , induced by φ and u , is defined by

$$(uC_\varphi f)(z) = u(z) \cdot f(\varphi(z)), \quad f \in H(\mathbb{D}), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

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Let D be the differentiation operator and n be a nonnegative integer. Write

$$Df = f', \quad D^n f = f^{(n)}, \quad f \in H(\mathbb{D}).$$

The generalized weighted composition operator $D_{\varphi,u}^n$, which introduced by the author of this paper, is defined as follows (see, e.g., [26–28]).

$$(D_{\varphi,u}^n f)(z) = u(z) \cdot f^{(n)}(\varphi(z)), \quad f \in H(\mathbb{D}), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

When $n = 0$, then $D_{\varphi,u}^n = uC_\varphi$. When $n = 0$ and $u(z) \equiv 1$, then $D_{\varphi,u}^n = C_\varphi$. When $n = 1$, $u(z) = \varphi'(z)$, then $D_{\varphi,u}^n = DC_\varphi$. When $n = 1$ and $u(z) = 1$, then $D_{\varphi,u}^n = C_\varphi D$. The operators DC_φ and $C_\varphi D$ were studied, for example, in [7, 9, 12, 17, 20, 22].

Composition operators, weighted composition operators and generalized weighted composition operators between Bloch spaces and some other spaces in one and several complex variables were studied, for example, in [1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 13–15, 18–24, 27]. See [4–6, 16–19, 23, 26, 29] for corresponding operators between Bers-type spaces and some other spaces.

In this paper, motivated by [1, 2], we give some new criteria for the boundedness or compactness of the operator $D_{\varphi,u}^n$ from Bloch spaces to Bers-type spaces.

Throughout the paper, C denotes a positive constant which may differ from one occurrence to the other. The notation $A \asymp B$ means that there exists a positive constant C such that $B/C \leq A \leq CB$.

2. Main results and proofs

In this section we give our main results and proofs. For this purpose, we need the following lemma, which can be proved in a standard way (see, for example, Theorem 3.11 in [3]).

Lemma 2.1. *Let n be a nonnegative integer, $\alpha \geq 0$, $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Then $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B}$ (or \mathcal{B}_0) $\rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact if and only if $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B}$ (or \mathcal{B}_0) $\rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded and for any bounded sequence $(f_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathcal{B} (or \mathcal{B}_0) which converges to zero uniformly on compact subsets of \mathbb{D} , $D_{\varphi,u}^n f_k \rightarrow 0$ in H_α^∞ as $k \rightarrow \infty$.*

For $w \in \mathbb{D}$, set

$$f_w(z) = \frac{1 - |w|^2}{1 - \overline{w}z}.$$

Next, we will use this family functions and z^m to characterize the generalized weighted composition operator $D_{\varphi,u}^n$ from \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{B}_0 into H_α^∞ .

Theorem 2.2. *Let n be a positive integer, $\alpha > 0$, $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (a) The operator $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded;
- (b) The operator $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B}_0 \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded;
- (c) $\sup_{m \geq n} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^m(z)\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} < \infty$, where $I^m(z) = z^m$;
- (d) $u \in H_\alpha^\infty$ and $\sup_{w \in \mathbb{D}} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_{\varphi(w)}\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} < \infty$;
- (e)

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)|}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^n} < \infty.$$

Proof. (a) \Rightarrow (b) This implication is obvious.

(b) \Rightarrow (c) For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, the function I^m is bounded in \mathcal{B}_0 and $\|I^m\|_{\mathcal{B}} \leq C$, here $C > 0$, independent of m . Therefore, by the boundedness of $D_{\varphi,u}^n$, we get

$$\|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^m(z)\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} \leq C \|D_{\varphi,u}^n\| < \infty,$$

proving (c).

(c) ⇒ (d) Suppose (c) holds. It is easy to see that $(D_{\varphi,u}^n I^n)(z) = u(z)n!$, $z \in \mathbb{D}$, while for $k < n$, $(D_{\varphi,u}^n I^k)(z) = 0$. Thus,

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)| \leq \frac{1}{n!} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^n\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} \leq \frac{1}{n!} \sup_{m \geq n} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^m\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} < \infty,$$

i.e. $u \in H_\alpha^\infty$. For any given $w \in \mathbb{D}$, it is easy to check that f_w is bounded in \mathcal{B} . Write

$$f_w(z) = (1 - |w|^2) \sum_{k=0}^\infty \bar{w}^k z^k.$$

Using linearity, we get

$$\|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_w\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} \leq (1 - |w|^2) \sum_{k=0}^\infty |w|^k \|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^k\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} < \infty.$$

Therefore,

$$\sup_{w \in \mathbb{D}} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_w\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} < \infty.$$

(d) ⇒ (e) For $\lambda \in \mathbb{D}$, it follows from the condition that

$$C \geq \|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_{\varphi(\lambda)}\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} \geq \frac{n!(1 - |\lambda|^2)^\alpha |u(\lambda)| |\varphi(\lambda)|^n}{(1 - |\varphi(\lambda)|^2)^n}. \tag{1}$$

For any fixed $r \in (0, 1)$, from (1), we have

$$\sup_{|\varphi(\lambda)| > r} \frac{(1 - |\lambda|^2)^\alpha |u(\lambda)|}{(1 - |\varphi(\lambda)|^2)^n} \leq \sup_{|\varphi(\lambda)| > r} \frac{|\varphi(\lambda)|^n (1 - |\lambda|^2)^\alpha |u(\lambda)|}{r^n (1 - |\varphi(\lambda)|^2)^n} \leq \frac{C}{r^n n!}. \tag{2}$$

From $u \in H_\alpha^\infty$, we have

$$\sup_{|\varphi(\lambda)| \leq r} \frac{(1 - |\lambda|^2)^\alpha |u(\lambda)|}{(1 - |\varphi(\lambda)|^2)^n} \leq \frac{1}{(1 - r^2)^n} \sup_{|\varphi(\lambda)| \leq r} (1 - |\lambda|^2)^\alpha |u(\lambda)| < \infty. \tag{3}$$

Therefore, (2) and (3) yield the inequality of (e).

(e) ⇒ (a) By Theorem 5.1.5 of [25], if $f \in \mathcal{B}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$B(f) \asymp |f'(0)| + \dots + |f^{(k-1)}(0)| + \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2)^k |f^{(k)}(z)|,$$

which implies that

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2)^k |f^{(k)}(z)| \leq C_k \|f\|_{\mathcal{B}},$$

where C_k is a constant only depending on k . Therefore, for $z \in \mathbb{D}$, we have

$$(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |(D_{\varphi,u}^n f)(z)| = (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)| |f^{(n)}(\varphi(z))| \leq C \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)|}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^n} \|f\|_{\mathcal{B}}, \tag{4}$$

where C is a suitable constant depending only on n . Taking the supremum in (4) over \mathbb{D} and then using the condition (e) we see that $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded. The proof is completed. □

Theorem 2.3. Let n be a positive integer, $\alpha > 0$, $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . If $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded, then the following statements are equivalent.

- (a) The operator $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact;
- (b) The operator $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B}_0 \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact;
- (c) $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^m(z)\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} = 0$;

(d) $\lim_{|\varphi(w)| \rightarrow 1} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_{\varphi(w)}\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} = 0;$

(e)

$$\lim_{|\varphi(z)| \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)|}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^n} = 0.$$

Proof. (a) \Rightarrow (b) This implication is clear.

(b) \Rightarrow (c) Assume $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B}_0 \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact. Since the sequence $\{I^m\}$ is bounded in \mathcal{B}_0 and converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets, by Lemma 2.1 it follows that $\|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^m\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$.

(c) \Rightarrow (d) Suppose (c) holds. For any given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^j\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} < \varepsilon/2,$$

for all $j \geq N$. Write

$$f_{\varphi(z_k)}(z) = (1 - |\varphi(z_k)|^2) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \overline{\varphi(z_k)^j} z^j, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

By linearity, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_{\varphi(z_k)}\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} &\leq (1 - |\varphi(z_k)|^2) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\varphi(z_k)|^j \|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^j\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} \\ &= (1 - |\varphi(z_k)|^2) \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} |\varphi(z_k)|^j \|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^j\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} + (1 - |\varphi(z_k)|^2) \sum_{j=N}^{\infty} |\varphi(z_k)|^j \|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^j\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} \\ &\leq 2(1 - |\varphi(z_k)|^N)M + \varepsilon, \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

where $M = \sup_{0 \leq j \leq N-1} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n I^j\|_{H_\alpha^\infty}$. Since $|\varphi(z_k)| \rightarrow 1$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, from (5), we deduce that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_{\varphi(z_k)}\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} \leq \varepsilon. \tag{6}$$

Since ε is an arbitrary positive number, we obtain the desired result.

(d) \Rightarrow (e) Let $\{z_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence in \mathbb{D} such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\varphi(z_k)| = 1$. Since the sequences $\{f_{\varphi(z_k)}\}$ are bounded in \mathcal{B} and converge to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of \mathbb{D} , by (1) and Lemma 2.1, we have

$$\frac{n!(1 - |z_k|^2)^\alpha |u(z_k)| |\varphi(z_k)|^n}{(1 - |\varphi(z_k)|^2)^n} \leq \|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_{\varphi(z_k)}\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} \rightarrow 0$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 - |z_k|^2)^\alpha |u(z_k)|}{(1 - |\varphi(z_k)|^2)^n} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 - |z_k|^2)^\alpha |u(z_k)| |\varphi(z_k)|^n}{(1 - |\varphi(z_k)|^2)^n} = 0, \tag{7}$$

which implies (e).

(e) \Rightarrow (a) Assume $\{f_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a bounded sequence in \mathcal{B} converging to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of \mathbb{D} . By the assumption, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a $\delta \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)|}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^n} < \varepsilon \tag{8}$$

when $\delta < |\varphi(z)| < 1$. Let $\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{D} : |\varphi(z)| \leq \delta\}$. Since $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded, as shown in the proof of Theorem 2.2,

$$C_1 := \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)| < \infty. \tag{9}$$

By (8) and (9), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_k\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} &= \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |(D_{\varphi,u}^n f_k)(z)| \\ &\leq \sup_{z \in \Omega} (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)| |f_k^{(n)}(\varphi(z))| + C \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D} \setminus \Omega} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)|}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^n} \|f_k\|_{\mathcal{B}} \\ &\leq C_1 \sup_{z \in \Omega} |f_k^{(n)}(\varphi(z))| + C\varepsilon \|f_k\|_{\mathcal{B}}. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Since $(f_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of \mathbb{D} , by Cauchy’s estimates so do the sequences $(f_k^{(n)})$. From (10), letting $k \rightarrow \infty$ and using the fact that ε is an arbitrary positive number, we obtain $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_k\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} = 0$. By Lemma 2.1, we deduce that the operator $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact. \square

From Theorems 2.2 and 2.3, we can obtain the following corollaries, which give some new criteria for the boundedness and compactness of the operator $DC_\varphi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$. Partial results can be found in [12].

Corollary 2.4. *Let $\alpha > 0$ and φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (a) *The operator $DC_\varphi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded;*
- (b) *The operator $DC_\varphi : \mathcal{B}_0 \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded;*
- (c) *$\sup_{m \geq n} \|DC_\varphi I^m(z)\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} < \infty$, where $I^m(z) = z^m$;*
- (d) *$\varphi' \in H_\alpha^\infty$ and $\sup_{w \in \mathbb{D}} \|DC_\varphi f_{\varphi(w)}\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} < \infty$;*
- (e)

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |\varphi'(z)|}{1 - |\varphi(z)|^2} < \infty.$$

Corollary 2.5. *Let $\alpha > 0$ and φ an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . If $DC_\varphi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded, then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (a) *The operator $DC_\varphi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact;*
- (b) *The operator $DC_\varphi : \mathcal{B}_0 \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact;*
- (c) *$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|DC_\varphi I^m(z)\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} = 0$;*
- (d) *$\lim_{|\varphi(w)| \rightarrow 1} \|DC_\varphi f_{\varphi(w)}\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} = 0$;*
- (e)

$$\lim_{|\varphi(z)| \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |\varphi'(z)|}{1 - |\varphi(z)|^2} = 0.$$

Remark 1. When n is a positive integer, from the proof of Theorems 2.2 and 2.3, we see that $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded if and only if $D_{\varphi,u}^n : H^\infty \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded; $D_{\varphi,u}^n : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact if and only if $D_{\varphi,u}^n : H^\infty \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact.

Next we consider the case $n = 0$. For $w \in \mathbb{D}$, set

$$g_w(z) = \left(\ln \frac{e}{1 - \bar{w}z} \right)^2 \left(\ln \frac{e}{1 - |w|^2} \right)^{-1}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

From [12], we see that $\{g_{\varphi(w)}\}$ are bounded in \mathcal{B}_0 for $w \in \mathbb{D}$, the sequences $\{g_{\varphi(z_k)}\}$ converge to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of \mathbb{D} when $|\varphi(z_k)| \rightarrow 1$. Using this family functions, we can obtain a new criterion for the boundedness and compactness of weighted composition operator $uC_\varphi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$. Since the proof is similar to the above, we omit the details.

Theorem 2.6. Let $\alpha > 0$, $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Then the following statements are equivalent.

- (a) The operator $uC_\varphi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded;
 (b) The operator $uC_\varphi : \mathcal{B}_0 \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded;
 (c) $u \in H_\alpha^\infty$ and $\sup_{w \in \mathbb{D}} \|uC_\varphi g_{\varphi(w)}\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} < \infty$;
 (d) $u \in H_\alpha^\infty$ and

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)| \ln \frac{e}{1 - |\varphi(z)|^2} < \infty.$$

Theorem 2.7. Let $\alpha > 0$, $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . If $uC_\varphi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is bounded, then the following statements are equivalent.

- (a) The operator $uC_\varphi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact;
 (b) The operator $uC_\varphi : \mathcal{B}_0 \rightarrow H_\alpha^\infty$ is compact;
 (c) $\lim_{|\varphi(w)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_{\varphi(w)}\|_{H_\alpha^\infty} = 0$;

(d)

$$\lim_{|\varphi(z)| \rightarrow 1} (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |u(z)| \ln \frac{e}{1 - |\varphi(z)|^2} = 0.$$

Remark 2. Partial results of Theorems 2.6 and 2.7 have been obtained, for example, in [23].

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