# Differences of Composition Operators from Weighted Bergman Spaces to Bloch Spaces 

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#### Abstract

The boundedness and compactness of the differences of two composition operators from weighted Bergman spaces to Bloch spaces in the unit disk are investigated in this paper.


## 1. Introduction

Let $D$ denote the open unit disk in the complex plane $\mathbb{C}$ and $H(D)$ the space of all analytic functions in $D$. For $a \in D$, let $\sigma_{a}$ be the Möbius transformation of $D$ exchanging 0 for $a$, namely $\sigma_{a}(z)=\frac{a-z}{1-\bar{a} z}, z \in D$. Let $\rho(z, a)$ denote the pseudo-hyperbolic distance between $z$ and $a$, i.e.,

$$
\rho(z, a)=\left|\sigma_{a}(z)\right|=\left|\frac{a-z}{1-\bar{a} z}\right| .
$$

For $0<p<\infty$ and $\alpha>-1$, the weighted Bergman space, denoted by $A_{\alpha}^{p}$, is the set of all functions $f \in H(D)$ satisfying

$$
\|f\|_{A_{\alpha}^{p}}^{p}=(\alpha+1) \int_{D}|f(z)|^{p}\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)^{\alpha} d A(z)<\infty,
$$

where $d A$ is the normalized Lebesgue area measure in $D$ such that $A(D)=1$.
The Bloch space, denoted by $\mathscr{B}=\mathscr{B}(D)$, is the set of all $f \in H(D)$ such that

$$
\beta(f)=\sup _{z \in D}\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)\left|f^{\prime}(z)\right|<\infty .
$$

Under the norm $\|f\|_{\mathscr{B}}=|f(0)|+\beta(f)$, the Bloch space is a Banach space.
Throughout the paper, $S(D)$ denotes the set of all analytic self-maps of $D$. Associated with $\varphi \in S(D)$ is the composition operator $C_{\varphi}$ defined by

$$
\left(C_{\varphi} f\right)(z)=f(\varphi(z))
$$

for $f \in H(D)$. For a general reference on composition operator see the book [3]. For some results on composition are related operators from or into Bergman spaces and Bloch-type spaces see, for example, [1, 10-16, 22-24, 28, 31, 33] and the related references therein.

[^0]To understand the topological structure of the set of composition operators on some function spaces, many researchers recently studied the differences of two composition operators, i.e.,

$$
T=C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}
$$

where $\varphi, \psi \in S(D)$. For the study of differences of composition operators, see, for example, $[2,4-9,17-$ $21,25-27,29,30$ ] and the references therein.

Motivated by [9], here we give some necessary and sufficient conditions for the boundedness and compactness of the differences of two composition operators from weighted Bergman spaces into Bloch spaces.

Constants are denoted by $C$ in this paper, they are positive and not necessary the same in each occurrence.

## 2. Main Results and Proofs

In this section we give our main results. In order to prove the main results of this paper, the following auxiliary lemmas are needed. The first lemma can be found, for example, in [11].
Lemma 1. Let $0<p<\infty$ and $\alpha>-1$. If $f \in A_{\alpha}^{p}$, then

$$
\begin{equation*}
|f(z)| \leq C \frac{\|f\|_{A_{\alpha}^{p}}}{\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha}{p}}} \text { and }\left|f^{\prime}(z)\right| \leq C \frac{\|f\|_{A_{\alpha}^{p}}}{\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Lemma 2. Let $0<p<\infty, \alpha>-1$. Then there exists a constant $C>0$ such that

$$
\sup _{f \in B_{A_{\alpha}^{p}}^{p}}\left|\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}} f^{\prime}(z)-\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}} f^{\prime}(w)\right| \leq C \rho(z, w)
$$

for $z, w \in D$, where $B_{A_{\alpha}^{p}}=\left\{f \in A_{\alpha}^{p}:\|f\|_{A_{\alpha}^{p}} \leq 1\right\}$.
Proof. From [20], we see that

$$
\left|\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)^{\beta} f(z)-\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)^{\beta} f(w)\right| \leq C \rho(z, w) \sup _{z \in D}\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)^{\beta}|f(z)|
$$

for any $f \in H(D)$. Hence

$$
\left|\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)^{\beta} f^{\prime}(z)-\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)^{\beta} f^{\prime}(w)\right| \leq C \rho(z, w) \sup _{z \in D}\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)^{\beta}\left|f^{\prime}(z)\right|
$$

for any $f \in H(D)$. Then the result follows by Lemma 1 with $\beta=\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}$.
Lemma 3. [11] Let $0<p<\infty, \alpha>-1$ and $\varphi \in S(D)$. Then $C_{\varphi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is compact if and only if $C_{\varphi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is bounded and

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{|\varphi(z)| \rightarrow 1} \frac{\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)\left|\varphi^{\prime}(z)\right|}{\left(1-|\varphi(z)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}}=0 \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

The following lemma can be proved in a standard way (see, e.g., Proposition 3.11 in [3]).
Lemma 4. Let $\varphi, \psi \in S(D)$ and $0<p<\infty, \alpha>-1$. Then $C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is compact if and only if $C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is bounded and for any bounded sequence $\left\{f_{k}\right\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\mathscr{B}$ which converges to zero uniformly on compact subsets of $D,\left\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{k}\right\|_{\mathscr{B}} \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

We define

$$
\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z):=\frac{\left(1-|z|^{2}\right) \varphi^{\prime}(z)}{\left(1-|\varphi(z)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}}, \quad \mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z):=\frac{\left(1-|z|^{2}\right) \psi^{\prime}(z)}{\left(1-|\psi(z)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}}
$$

Now we are in a position to state and prove our main results in this paper.
Theorem 1. Let $\varphi, \psi \in S(D)$ and $0<p<\infty, \alpha>-1$. Then the following statements are equivalent.
(i) $C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is bounded;
(ii)

$$
\sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)\right| \rho(\varphi(z), \psi(z))<\infty \text { and } \sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right|<\infty ;
$$

(iii)

$$
\sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right| \rho(\varphi(z), \psi(z))<\infty \text { and } \sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right|<\infty .
$$

Proof. (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii). Assume that $C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is bounded. For $a \in D$ with $a \neq 0$, set

$$
\begin{equation*}
f_{a}(z)=\frac{p\left(1-|a|^{2}\right)}{(2+\alpha+p) \bar{a}(1-\bar{a} z)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

and

$$
\begin{equation*}
g_{a}(z)=\frac{p(a-z)\left(1-|a|^{2}\right)}{(2+\alpha+2 p) \bar{a}(1-\bar{a} z)^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}+\frac{p^{2}\left(1-|a|^{2}\right)}{(2+\alpha+2 p)(2+\alpha+p) \bar{a}^{2}(1-\bar{a} z)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Then it is easy to check that $f_{a}, g_{a} \in A_{\alpha}^{p}$. Moreover $\sup _{a \in D}\left\|f_{a}\right\|_{A_{\alpha}^{p}}$ and $\sup _{a \in D}\left\|g_{a}\right\|_{A_{\alpha}^{p}}$ are bounded. Fix $w \in D$ with $\varphi(w) \neq 0$, we have

$$
\begin{align*}
\infty & \left.>\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{\varphi(w)}\right) \|_{\mathscr{B}} \geq \sup _{z \in D}\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)\left|\left(\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{\varphi(w)}\right)^{\prime}(z)\right| \\
& \geq\left|\frac{\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)\left(1-|\varphi(w)|^{2}\right) \varphi^{\prime}(w)}{\left(1-|\varphi(w)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}-\frac{\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)\left(1-|\varphi(w)|^{2}\right) \psi^{\prime}(w)}{(1-\overline{\varphi(w)} \psi(w))^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}\right| \\
& \geq\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(w)\right|-\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w) \frac{\left(1-|\varphi(w)|^{2}\right)\left(1-|\psi(w)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}}{(1-\overline{\varphi(w)} \psi(w))^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}\right| \tag{5}
\end{align*}
$$

and

$$
\begin{align*}
\infty & \left.>\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) g_{\varphi(w)}\right) \|_{\mathscr{B}} \geq \sup _{z \in D}\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)\left|\left(\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) g_{\varphi(w)}\right)^{\prime}(z)\right| \\
& \geq \frac{\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)\left(1-|\varphi(w)|^{2}\right)\left|\psi^{\prime}(w)\right|}{|1-\overline{\varphi(w)} \psi(w)|^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}\left|\frac{\varphi(w)-\psi(w)}{1-\overline{\varphi(w)} \psi(w)}\right| \\
& =\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w) \frac{\left(1-|\varphi(w)|^{2}\right)\left(1-|\psi(w)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}}{(1-\overline{\varphi(w)} \psi(w))^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}\right| \rho(\varphi(w), \psi(w)) . \tag{6}
\end{align*}
$$

Set $D_{1}=\{w \in D: \varphi(w)=0\}, D_{2}=\{w \in D: \psi(w)=0\}$. Multiplying (5) by $\rho(\varphi(w), \psi(w))$ and using (6), we obtain

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{w \in D \backslash D_{1}}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(w)\right| \rho(\varphi(w), \psi(w))<\infty \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

Similarly we can obtain

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{w \in D \backslash D_{2}}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right| \rho(\varphi(w), \psi(w))<\infty \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

From (5), we have

$$
\begin{align*}
\infty & >\left\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{\varphi(w)}\right\|_{\mathscr{B}} \\
& \geq\left|\frac{\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)\left(1-|\varphi(w)|^{2}\right) \varphi^{\prime}(w)}{\left(1-|\varphi(w)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}-\frac{\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)\left(1-|\varphi(w)|^{2}\right) \psi^{\prime}(w)}{(1-\overline{\varphi(w)} \psi(w))^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}}\right| \\
& \geq\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(w)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right|-\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right|\left|1-\frac{\left(1-|\varphi(w)|^{2}\right)\left(1-|\psi(w)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}}{(1-\overline{\varphi(w)} \psi(w))^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}\right| \\
& \geq\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(w)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right|-C\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right| \rho(\varphi(w), \psi(w)), \tag{9}
\end{align*}
$$

which with (8) implies

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{w \in D \backslash\left\{D_{1} \cup D_{2}\right\}}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(w)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right|<\infty . \tag{10}
\end{equation*}
$$

If $\psi(w)=0$ and $\varphi(w) \neq 0$, set

$$
h_{\varphi(w)}(z)=\frac{\varphi(w)-z}{\overline{\varphi(w)}(1-\overline{\varphi(w)} z)^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}+\frac{p}{(2+\alpha+p) \overline{\varphi(w)}^{2}(1-\overline{\varphi(w) z})^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}} .
$$

We get

$$
\begin{aligned}
\infty & >\left\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) h_{\varphi(w)}\right\|_{\mathscr{B}} \geq \sup _{z \in D}\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)\left|\left(\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) h_{\varphi(w)}\right)^{\prime}(z)\right| \\
& \geq \frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)\left|\frac{(\varphi(w)-\psi(w)) \psi^{\prime}(w)}{(1-\overline{\varphi(w)} \psi(w))^{\frac{2+\alpha+3 p}{p}}}\right| \\
& =\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)\left|\psi^{\prime}(w) \varphi(w)\right|=\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right| \rho(\varphi(w), \psi(w)),
\end{aligned}
$$

which implies

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{w \in D_{2} \backslash D_{1}}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right| \rho(\varphi(w), \psi(w))<\infty . \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

From (9) and (11) we obtain

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{w \in D_{2} \backslash D_{1}}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(w)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right|<\infty \tag{12}
\end{equation*}
$$

If $\psi(w)=0$ and $\varphi(w) \neq 0$, similarly to the above proof we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{w \in D_{1} \backslash D_{2}}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(w)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right|<\infty, \sup _{w \in D_{1} \backslash D_{2}}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(w)\right| \rho(\varphi(w), \psi(w))<\infty . \tag{13}
\end{equation*}
$$

If $\varphi(w)=\psi(w)=0$, taking $f_{0}=z$ and using the boundedness of $C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$, we obtain

$$
\begin{align*}
& \sup _{w \in D_{1} \cap D_{2}}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(w)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right|=\sup _{w \in D_{1} \cap D_{2}}\left(1-|w|^{2}\right)\left|\varphi^{\prime}(w)-\psi^{\prime}(w)\right| \leq\left\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{0}\right\|_{\mathscr{B}}<\infty,  \tag{14}\\
& \sup _{w \in D_{1} \cap D_{2}}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(w)\right| \rho(\varphi(w), \psi(w))=0, \sup _{w \in D_{1} \cap D_{2}}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(w)\right| \rho(\varphi(w), \psi(w))=0 . \tag{15}
\end{align*}
$$

By (7),(13) and (15) we get

$$
\sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)\right| \rho(\varphi(z), \psi(z))<\infty
$$

By (10), (12), (13) and (14) we get

$$
\sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right|<\infty .
$$

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii). Assume the conditions in (ii) hold. Then

$$
\sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right| \rho(\varphi(z), \psi(z)) \leq \sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)\right| \rho(\varphi(z), \psi(z))+\sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right| \rho(\varphi(z), \psi(z))<\infty .
$$

Therefore (iii) holds.
(iii) $\Rightarrow(i)$. Let $f \in A_{\alpha}^{p}$ with $\|f\|_{A_{\alpha}^{p}} \leq 1$. Using Lemmas 1 and 2 we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sup _{z \in D}\left(1-|z|^{2}\right)\left|\left(\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f\right)^{\prime}(z)\right|=\sup _{z \in D}\left|\left(1-|z|^{2}\right) f^{\prime}(\varphi(z)) \varphi^{\prime}(z)-\left(1-|z|^{2}\right) f^{\prime}(\varphi(z)) \psi^{\prime}(z)\right| \\
= & \sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)\left(1-|\varphi(z)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+a+p}{p}} f^{\prime}(\varphi(z))-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\left(1-\mid \psi(z)^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+t a+p}{p}} f^{\prime}(\psi(z))\right| \\
\leq & \sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right|\left(1-|\varphi(z)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+a+p}{p}}\left|f^{\prime}(\varphi(z))\right| \\
& \left.+\sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right|\left(1-|\varphi(z)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2 t a+p}{p}} f^{\prime}(\varphi(z))-\left(1-|\psi(z)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+a+p}{p}} f^{\prime}(\psi(z)) \right\rvert\, \\
\leq & C \sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right|+C \sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right| \rho(\varphi(z), \psi(z))<\infty .
\end{aligned}
$$

In addition, by Lemma 1 we have

$$
\left|\left(\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f\right)(0)\right| \leq|f(\varphi(0))|+|f(\psi(0))| \leq C \frac{\|f\|_{A_{\alpha}^{p}}}{\left(1-|\varphi(0)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha}{p}}}+C \frac{\|f\|_{A_{\alpha}^{p}}}{\left(1-|\psi(0)|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha}{p}}}<\infty
$$

Hence $C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is bounded. The proof of Theorem 1 is completed.
To state the following theorem, we set

$$
\begin{gathered}
\Gamma(\varphi)=\left\{\left(z_{n}\right) \subset D:\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 1\right\}, \quad \Gamma(\psi)=\left\{\left(z_{n}\right) \subset D:\left|\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 1\right\}, \\
D(\varphi)=\left\{\left(z_{n}\right) \subset D:\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 1,\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 0\right\}, \quad D(\psi)=\left\{\left(z_{n}\right) \subset D:\left|\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 1,\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 0\right\} .
\end{gathered}
$$

Theorem 2. Let $\varphi, \psi \in S(D), 0<p<\infty, \alpha>-1$. Suppose that $C_{\varphi}, C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is bounded and $C_{\varphi}, C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ neither of them is compact. Then $C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is compact if and only if both (a) and (b) hold:
(a) $D(\varphi)=D(\psi) \neq \emptyset, \quad D(\varphi) \subset \Gamma(\psi)$.
(b) For $z_{n} \in \Gamma(\varphi) \cap \Gamma(\psi)$,

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|=0 .
$$

Proof. Necessity. First we assume that $C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is compact. By the assumption that $C_{\varphi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is not compact, from Lemma 3, there exists a sequence $\left(z_{n}\right) \subset D(\varphi)$ with $\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 1$ such that $\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 0$. For $a=\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)$, define $f_{a}, g_{a}$ as in the proof of Theorem 1 . We know that $f_{a}, g_{a} \in A_{\alpha}^{p}$ and converge to 0 uniformly on every compact subset of $D$ as $|w| \rightarrow 1$. From Lemma 4, we have

$$
\begin{align*}
0 & \leftarrow\left\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)}\left|\|_{\mathscr{B}} \geq\left(1-\left|z_{n}\right|^{2}\right)\right|\left(\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)}\right)^{\prime}\left(z_{n}\right) \mid\right. \\
& \geq\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|-\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right) \frac{\left(1-\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|^{2}\right)\left(1-\left|\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}}{\left(1-\overline{\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)} \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}\right| \tag{16}
\end{align*}
$$

and

$$
\begin{align*}
0 & \leftarrow\left\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) g_{\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)}\right\|_{\mathscr{B}} \geq\left(1-\left|z_{n}\right|^{2}\right)\left|\left(\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) g_{\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)}\right)^{\prime}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \\
& \geq\left|\frac{\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\left(1-\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|^{2}\right)\left(1-\left|\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}}{\left(1-\overline{\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)} \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+2 p}{p}}}\right| \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right), \tag{17}
\end{align*}
$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Multiplying (16) by $\rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)$ and using (17), we get

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)=0 \tag{18}
\end{equation*}
$$

Similarly to the above proof we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)=0 \tag{19}
\end{equation*}
$$

Since $\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 0,(18)$ implies that $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)=0$. Hence, for any $z_{n} \in D(\varphi), \lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \mid \varphi\left(z_{n}\right)-$ $\psi\left(z_{n}\right) \mid=0$. Therefore

$$
\begin{equation*}
D(\varphi) \subset \Gamma(\psi) \tag{20}
\end{equation*}
$$

In addition, we have

$$
\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|-C\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right) \leq\left\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)}\right\|_{\mathscr{B}} \rightarrow 0
$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Hence by (19), we get

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|=0 \tag{21}
\end{equation*}
$$

Hence, from (20) and (21), we have $D(\varphi) \subset D(\psi)$. Similarly to the above proof we can obtain that $D(\psi) \subset$ $D(\varphi)$. Therefore $D(\varphi)=D(\psi)$.

For any sequence $\left\{z_{n}\right\}$ such that $\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 1,\left|\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 1$ and $\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 0$, we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)=0 \tag{22}
\end{equation*}
$$

In addition,

$$
\begin{align*}
0 & \left.\leftarrow \|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{\psi\left(z_{n}\right)}\right) \|_{\mathscr{B}} \geq\left(1-\left|z_{n}\right|^{2}\right)\left|\left(\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{\psi\left(z_{n}\right)}\right)^{\prime}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \\
& =\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|-C\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right) \tag{23}
\end{align*}
$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. We obtain $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|=0$ and hence $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|=0$. Therefore $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)=0$.

Sufficiency. Now we assume that $(a)$ and $(b)$ hold. From the assumption and Theorem 3.1 of [11], we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}(z)\right|<\infty, \quad \sup _{z \in D}\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}(z)\right|<\infty . \tag{24}
\end{equation*}
$$

Let $\left\{f_{n}\right\}$ be a sequence in $A_{\alpha}^{p}$ such that $\left\|f_{n}\right\|_{A_{\alpha}^{p}} \leq 1$ and converges to 0 uniformly on every compact subset of $D$. To prove that $C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ is compact, by Lemma 4, we need to prove $\left\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{n}\right\|_{\mathscr{B}} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Suppose not, since $f_{n}(\varphi(0)), f_{n}(\varphi(0)) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we may assume that for some $\varepsilon>0,\left\|\left(C_{\varphi}-C_{\psi}\right) f_{n}\right\|_{\mathscr{B}}>\varepsilon$ for all $n$. Then there exists a sequence $z_{n} \in D$ such that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\left(1-\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}} f_{n}^{\prime}\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\left(1-\left|\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+a+p}{p}} f_{n}^{\prime}\left(\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)\right|>\varepsilon \tag{25}
\end{equation*}
$$

for every $n$. This implies that $\max \left\{\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|,\left|\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|\right\} \rightarrow 1$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ by the facts (24) and $\left\{f_{n}^{\prime}\right\}$ also converges to 0 uniformly on every compact subset of $D$. Assume that $\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 1$ and $\psi\left(z_{n}\right) \rightarrow w$, for some complex number $w$. If $|w|<1$, then $z_{n} \notin \Gamma(\varphi) \cap \Gamma(\psi)$. Since $D(\varphi) \subset \Gamma(\psi)$, we have $\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 0$. On the other hand, by the boundedness of $C_{\psi}: A_{\alpha}^{p} \rightarrow \mathscr{B}$ we get $\psi \in \mathscr{B}$, i.e., we have

$$
\left|\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|\left(1-\left|\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}}=\left(1-\left|z_{n}\right|^{2}\right)\left|\psi^{\prime}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|<\infty .
$$

Moreover, $|w|<1$ yields $f_{n}^{\prime}\left(\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right) \rightarrow 0$. This contradicts (25). We obtain $|w|=1$. Therefore $\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 1$ and $\left|\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rightarrow 1$. From the assumption we obtain that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\left(1-\left|\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+a+p}{p}} f_{n}^{\prime}\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\left(1-\left|\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right|^{2}\right)^{\frac{2+\alpha+p}{p}} f_{n}^{\prime}\left(\psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right)\right| \\
& \leq\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)-\mathscr{D}_{\psi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right|+C\left|\mathscr{D}_{\varphi}\left(z_{n}\right)\right| \rho\left(\varphi\left(z_{n}\right), \psi\left(z_{n}\right)\right) \rightarrow 0,
\end{aligned}
$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. This also contradicts (25). The proof of this theorem is finished.
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