

CARLESON MEASURES, RIEMANN-STIELTJES AND MULTIPLICATION OPERATORS ON A GENERAL FAMILY OF FUNCTION SPACES

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ABSTRACT. Let μ be a nonnegative Borel measure on the unit disk of the complex plane. We characterize those measures μ such that the general family of spaces of analytic functions, $F(p, q, s)$, which contain many classical function spaces, including the Bloch space, *BMOA* and the Q_s spaces, are embedded boundedly or compactly into the tent-type spaces $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$. The results are applied to characterize boundedness and compactness of Riemann-Stieltjes operators and multiplication operators on $F(p, q, s)$.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Carleson measure was introduced by Carleson [9] for studying the problem of interpolation by bounded analytic functions and for solving the famous corona problem. Later on variations of the Carleson measure have been also introduced and studied. It was found that Carleson type measures are usually closely related to certain function spaces. For example, the original Carleson measure is closely related to Hardy spaces H^p . This feature makes Carleson type measures important tools for the modern function theory and operator theory.

In this paper we study Carleson measures related to the general analytic function space $F(p, q, s)$ on the unit disk of the complex plane, introduced by the second author in [27]. Basically, we are going to characterize those nonnegative Borel measures μ such that the embedding from $F(p, q, s)$ to a certain tent-type space is bounded or compact. The results will be applied to get characterizations for the bounded and compact Riemann-Stieltjes operators and pointwise multiplication operators on $F(p, q, s)$.

Our work involves several spaces of analytic functions. Let us first review these spaces. Let D be the unit disk on the complex plane. Let $H(D)$ be the space of all analytic functions on D . For $\alpha > -1$ and $p > 0$, the weighted Bergman space A_α^p consists of all functions $f \in H(D)$ such that

$$\|f\|_{A_\alpha^p} = \left(\int_D |f(z)|^p dA_\alpha(z) \right)^{1/p} < \infty.$$

Here $dA_\alpha(z) = (\alpha + 1)(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha dA(z)$, and dA is the normalized area measure on D . The weighted Dirichlet space D_α^p consists of all functions $f \in H(D)$ such that

$$\|f\|_{D_\alpha^p} = |f(0)| + \left(\int_D |f'(z)|^p dA_\alpha(z) \right)^{1/p} < \infty.$$

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It is well-known that $D_1^2 = H^2$, the Hardy space, and for $\alpha > p - 1$, $D_\alpha^p = A_{\alpha-p}^p$, with equivalence of norms.

Next, we recall the Bloch type spaces (also called α -Bloch spaces) B^α . Let $\alpha > 0$. The α -Bloch space B^α consists of all analytic functions f on D such that

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

The little α -Bloch space B_0^α consists of all analytic functions f on D for which

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

It is known that B^α is a Banach space under the norm

$$\| \|f\|_{B^\alpha} = |f(0)| + \|f\|_{B^\alpha},$$

and B_0^α is a closed subspace of B^α . As $\alpha = 1$, $B^1 = B$, the Bloch space.

Here are some related facts about B^α . When $0 < \alpha < 1$, $B^\alpha = \text{Lip}_{1-\alpha}$, the Lipschitz type space, which contains analytic functions f on D for which there is a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$|f(z) - f(w)| \leq C|z - w|^{1-\alpha}$$

for all $z, w \in D$. As a simple consequence, we know that, when $0 < \alpha < 1$, $B^\alpha \subset H^\infty$, the space of all bounded analytic functions f on D with

$$\|f\|_{H^\infty} = \sup_{z \in D} |f(z)| < \infty.$$

When $\alpha > 1$, an analytic function $f \in B^\alpha$ if and only if

$$\sup_{z \in D} |f'(z)|(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha-1} < \infty,$$

and the above supremum is comparable to $\| \|f\|_{B^\alpha}$. For all these results, see [31].

Next, we introduce the spaces $F(p, q, s)$. For a point $a \in D$, let $\varphi_a(z) = (a - z)/(1 - \bar{a}z)$ denote the Möbius transformation of D that interchanges 0 and a . An easy calculation shows

$$\varphi'_a(z) = -\frac{1 - |a|^2}{(1 - \bar{a}z)^2}.$$

For $0 < p < \infty$, $-2 < q < \infty$, $0 \leq s < \infty$. The space $F(p, q, s)$ is defined as the space of all functions $f \in H(D)$ such that

$$\|f\|_{F(p,q,s)}^p = \sup_{a \in D} \int_D |f'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^q (1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2)^s dA(z) < \infty.$$

It is known that, for $p \geq 1$, $F(p, q, s)$ is a Banach space under the norm

$$\| \|f\|_{F(p,q,s)} = |f(0)| + \|f\|_{F(p,q,s)}.$$

For $0 < p < 1$, the space $F(p, q, s)$ is a complete metric space with the metric given by

$$d(f, g) = \| \|f - g\|_{F(p,q,s)}^p.$$

In other words, it is an F -space, in the terminology introduced by Banach [6]. The family of spaces $F(p, q, s)$ was introduced in [27]. It contains, as special cases, many classical function spaces, such as the analytic Besov spaces, weighted Bergman spaces, weighted Dirichlet spaces, the α -Bloch spaces, BMOA and the recently introduced Q_s spaces.

For convenience, we will write $q = p\alpha - 2$, where $\alpha > 0$. It is known that, for any $\alpha > 0$, $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ are subspaces of B^α , the α -Bloch space. As $s > 1$, we actually have $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) = B^\alpha$. Also, it is known that $F(p, q, s)$ contains only constant functions if

$s + q \leq -1$ or $s + p\alpha \leq 1$ when $q = p\alpha - 2$ (see Proposition 2.12 in [27]). Therefore, later on we will assume that $s + p\alpha > 1$, which guarantees that $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ is nontrivial.

Among these $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ spaces, the case $\alpha = 1$ is particularly interesting, since the spaces $F(p, p - 2, s)$ are Möbius invariant, in the sense that for any function $f \in F(p, p - 2, s)$ and any $a \in D$, one has

$$\|f \circ \varphi_a\|_{F(p, p-2, s)} = \|f\|_{F(p, p-2, s)}.$$

As mentioned above, when $s > 1$ we have that $F(p, p - 2, s) = B$, the Bloch space. As $p = 2$, $F(p, p - 2, s) = Q_s$, the Q_s spaces, introduced in [4]. As $p = 2$ and $s = 1$, $F(p, p - 2, s) = BMOA$, the space of analytic functions of bounded mean oscillation. See [27] for details of all of the above facts about $F(p, q, s)$ spaces.

The tent-type spaces used in this paper are defined as follows. Let I be an arc on the unit circle ∂D . Denote by $|I|$ the normalized arc length of I so that $|\partial D| = 1$. Let $S(I)$ be the Carleson box defined by

$$S(I) = \{z : 1 - |I| < |z| < 1, z/|z| \in I\}.$$

Let $0 \leq s < \infty$ and $0 < p < \infty$. For a nonnegative Borel measure μ on the unit disk D , we define $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ as the space of all μ -measurable functions f on D satisfying

$$\|f\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)}^p = \sup_{I \subset \partial D} |I|^{-s} \int_{S(I)} |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) < \infty.$$

By a standard argument we can show that for $p \geq 1$, $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is a Banach space.

Next, we introduce the Carleson measures needed in this paper. We say that a nonnegative Borel measure μ on D is a (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure if there is a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu(S(I)) \leq C.$$

We will denote the class of all (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measures on D by $LCM_{p,s}$, and denote by

$$\|\mu\|_{LCM_{p,s}} = \sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu(S(I)).$$

When $p = 0$, the $(0, s)$ -logarithmic Carleson measures are called s -Carleson measures, and we will denote by $CM_s = LCM_{0,s}$ and $\|\mu\|_{CM_s} = \|\mu\|_{LCM_{0,s}}$. We say μ is a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure if

$$\lim_{|I| \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu(S(I)) = 0.$$

A vanishing $(0, s)$ -logarithmic Carleson measure is also called a vanishing s -Carleson measure.

Logarithmic Carleson measures were first introduced by the second author in [29]. In this paper, we are going to characterize the measures μ such that the identity operator $I : F(p, q, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded or compact. The results will be applied to give characterizations for the bounded and compact Riemann-Stieltjes operators and pointwise multiplication operators on the $F(p, q, s)$ spaces. Our results generalize some recent results by Xiao in [26] and by Pau and Peláez in [18].

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 is devoted to some preliminary results. In section 3 we characterize boundedness and compactness of $I : F(p, p-2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$. In section 4 we characterize boundedness and compactness of $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$

for $\alpha \neq 1$. In section 5 we use these results to characterize bounded and compact Riemann-Stieltjes operators on $F(p, q, s)$, and in section 6 we characterize bounded and compact pointwise multiplication operators on $F(p, q, s)$.

2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

In this Section we state and prove some preliminary results needed for the rest of the paper. Some of them may have independent interest. We begin with the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $0 < p < \infty$, $-2 < q < \infty$, $0 \leq s < \infty$ satisfy $q + s > -1$. Let μ be a nonnegative Borel measure on D such that the point evaluation is a bounded functional on $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$. Then $I : F(p, q, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is a compact operator if and only if $\|f_n\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)} \rightarrow 0$ whenever $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in $F(p, q, s)$ that converges to 0 uniformly on every compact subset of D .*

Using the fact that the point evaluations on $F(p, q, s)$ and $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ are bounded functionals (see Proposition 2.17 of [27] for the case of $F(p, q, s)$), the proof of Lemma 2.1 is standard. See, for example, the proof of Proposition 3.11 in [10]. We omit the details here.

We also need the following equivalent description of (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measures proved by O. Blasco (see Lemma 4.1 and Proposition 1.2 in [7]).

Lemma 2.2. *Let $s, t > 0$ and $p \geq 0$. Let μ be a nonnegative Borel measure on D . Then μ is a (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure if and only if*

$$\sup_{a \in D} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |a|^2} \right)^p \int_D \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^t}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} d\mu(z) < \infty.$$

Further, we have

$$\|\mu\|_{LCM_{p,s}} \approx \sup_{a \in D} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |a|^2} \right)^p \int_D \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^t}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} d\mu(z).$$

We also need the following equivalent definition for $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$.

Proposition 2.3. *Let μ be a nonnegative Borel measure on D . Let $p > 0$, $s > 0$, and $t > 0$. Then an analytic function f on D belongs to $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ if and only if*

$$\sup_{a \in D} \int_D \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^t}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) < \infty,$$

and

$$\|f\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)}^p \approx \sup_{a \in D} \int_D \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^t}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} |f(z)|^p d\mu(z).$$

Proof. Let $d\mu_f(z) = |f(z)|^p d\mu(z)$. Then

$$\|f\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)}^p = \sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \int_{S(I)} |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) = \sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{\mu_f(S(I))}{|I|^s}.$$

Applying Lemma 2.2 to $d\mu_f(z)$ we immediately get the result. \square

The following lemma is from [17].

Lemma 2.4. For $s > -1$, $r, t > 0$ with $r + t - s - 2 > 0$, there is a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\int_D \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^s}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^r |1 - \bar{b}z|^t} dA(z) \leq \begin{cases} \frac{C}{|1 - \bar{a}b|^{r+t-s-2}}, & \text{if } r, t < 2 + s, \\ \frac{C}{(1 - |a|^2)^{r-s-2} |1 - \bar{a}b|^t}, & \text{if } t < 2 + s < r, \\ \frac{C}{(1 - |a|^2)^{r-s-2} |1 - \bar{a}b|^t} + \frac{C}{(1 - |b|^2)^{t-s-2} |1 - \bar{a}b|^r}, & \text{if } r, t > 2 + s. \end{cases}$$

Corollary 2.5. For $s > -1$, $r, t > 0$ with $0 < r + t - s - 2 < r$, we have

$$I(a, b) = \int_D \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^s}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^r |1 - \bar{b}z|^t} dA(z) \leq \frac{C}{(1 - |a|^2)^{r+t-s-2}}.$$

Proof. From the condition $0 < r + t - s - 2 < r$ we know that $t < 2 + s$. If $r < 2 + s$ or $r > 2 + s$ then the result follows directly from Lemma 2.4.

For the remaining case $r = 2 + s$, we cannot directly use Lemma 2.4. However, since $s + 1 > 0$ and $t > 0$, we can choose a number δ such that $0 < \delta < \min(t, s + 1)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} I(a, b) &= \int_D \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{s-\delta}}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^r |1 - \bar{b}z|^{t-\delta}} \cdot \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\delta}{|1 - \bar{b}z|^\delta} dA(z) \\ &\leq C \int_D \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{s-\delta}}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^r |1 - \bar{b}z|^{t-\delta}} dA(z). \end{aligned}$$

It is obvious that $s - \delta > -1$, $r > 0$, $t - \delta > 0$, $r + (t - \delta) - (s - \delta) - 2 = r + t - s - 2 > 0$. Since $t < 2 + s$ and $r = 2 + s$ we also have

$$t - \delta < 2 + (s - \delta) = r - \delta < r.$$

Hence we can use the second inequality of Lemma 2.4 to get

$$I(a, b) \leq \frac{C}{(1 - |a|^2)^{r-(s-\delta)-2} |1 - \bar{a}b|^{t-\delta}} \leq \frac{C}{(1 - |a|^2)^{r+t-s-2}}.$$

The proof is complete. \square

Using this corollary, we are able to prove the following result.

Lemma 2.6. Let $0 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \infty$ and $0 < s < \infty$ satisfy $s + p\alpha > 1$. Let

$$f_{b,\alpha}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} (1 - \bar{b}z)^{1-\alpha}, & \text{if } \alpha \neq 1, \\ \log \frac{2}{1 - \bar{b}z}, & \text{if } \alpha = 1. \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\sup_{b \in D} \|f_{b,\alpha}\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)} < \infty.$$

Proof. A simple computation using the well-known identity

$$1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2 = (1 - |z|^2) |\varphi'_a(z)|$$

shows

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_{b,\alpha}\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)}^p &= \sup_{a \in D} \int_D \left| \frac{\bar{b}}{(1-\bar{b}z)^\alpha} \right|^p (1-|z|^2)^{p\alpha-2} (1-|\varphi_a(z)|^2)^s dA(z) \\ &= \sup_{a \in D} |b|^p (1-|a|^2)^s \int_D \frac{(1-|z|^2)^{s+p\alpha-2}}{|1-\bar{a}z|^{2s}|1-\bar{b}z|^{p\alpha}} dA(z). \end{aligned}$$

Since $s + p\alpha - 2 > -1$, $p\alpha > 0$, $2s > 0$, and

$$0 < 2s + p\alpha - (s + p\alpha - 2) - 2 = s < 2s,$$

we can use Corollary 2.5 to get

$$\int_D \frac{(1-|z|^2)^{s+p\alpha-2}}{|1-\bar{a}z|^{2s}|1-\bar{b}z|^{p\alpha}} dA(z) \leq \frac{C}{(1-|a|^2)^s}.$$

Therefore,

$$\sup_{a \in D} \|f_{b,\alpha}\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)}^p \leq C < \infty.$$

The proof is complete. \square

Lemma 2.7. *Let $0 < p < \infty$, and $\gamma > -1$ with $\gamma > p - 2$. For any $f \in D_\gamma^p$, and any $a \in D$,*

$$I(a) := \int_D \frac{|f(z) - f(0)|^p}{|1-\bar{a}z|^p} (1-|z|^2)^\gamma dA(z) \leq C \int_D |f'(z)|^p (1-|z|^2)^\gamma dA(z).$$

Proof. If $p > 1$, the result follows from Lemma 2.1 of [8]. If $0 < p \leq 1$ we use the atomic decomposition for D_γ^p (see [30, Theorem 32]): there is a sequence $\{a_k\}$ in D and a sequence of numbers $\{\lambda_k\} \in \ell^p$ such that

$$g(z) = f(z) - f(0) = \sum_k \lambda_k \frac{(1-|a_k|^2)^{b-(2+\gamma-p)/p}}{(1-\bar{a}_k z)^b}, \quad b > \frac{2+\gamma-p}{p}$$

and

$$\sum_k |\lambda_k|^p \leq C \|g\|_{D_\gamma^p}^p = C \int_D |f'(z)|^p (1-|z|^2)^\gamma dA(z).$$

Note that $D_\gamma^p = A_{\gamma-p}^p$ in the notation of [30]. Now, since $0 < p \leq 1$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) &\leq \sum_k |\lambda_k|^p (1-|a_k|^2)^{pb-2-\gamma+p} \int_D \frac{(1-|z|^2)^\gamma}{|1-\bar{a}_k z|^{pb}|1-\bar{a}z|^p} dA(z) \\ &\leq C \sum_k |\lambda_k|^p. \end{aligned}$$

The last inequality holds by Corollary 2.5. The proof is complete. \square

Proposition 2.8. *Let $0 < p < \infty$, $s > 0$, and $\alpha \geq 1$ with $\alpha p + s > 1$. Let $t = s + 2p(\alpha - 1)$. For any $f \in F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ and any $a \in D$,*

$$J(a) = (1-|a|^2)^t \int_D \frac{|f(z) - f(a)|^p}{|1-\bar{a}z|^{p+s+t}} (1-|z|^2)^{s+p\alpha-2} dA(z) \leq C \|f\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)}^p.$$

Proof. Changing the variable $z = \varphi_a(w)$, we get by Lemma 2.7,

$$\begin{aligned} J(a) &= (1 - |a|^2)^{p(\alpha-1)} \int_D \frac{|f \circ \varphi_a(w) - f \circ \varphi_a(0)|^p}{|1 - \bar{a}w|^p} (1 - |w|^2)^{s+p\alpha-2} dA(w) \\ &\leq C(1 - |a|^2)^{p(\alpha-1)} \int_D |(f \circ \varphi_a)'(w)|^p (1 - |w|^2)^{s+p\alpha-2} dA(w) \\ &= C(1 - |a|^2)^{p(\alpha-1)} \int_D |f'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p-2} (1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2)^{s+p(\alpha-1)} dA(z) \\ &= C(1 - |a|^2)^t \int_D |f'(z)|^p \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{s+p\alpha-2}}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} dA(z) \leq C \|f\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

The proof is complete. \square

Proposition 2.9. *Let $0 \leq p < \infty$ and $s \geq 1$. Let μ be a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure on D . Then*

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} \sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu_r(S(I)) = 0.$$

Proof. Let $0 \leq p < \infty$ and $s \geq 1$. Since μ is a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an r , $0 < r < 1$, such that

$$\frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu(S(I)) < \varepsilon$$

for any arc I with $|I| < 1 - r$. Now fix the above r . Consider any arc I on the unit circle ∂D . Let $\alpha = 1 - r$, and $n = \lfloor |I|/\alpha \rfloor$. Then $n\alpha \leq |I| < (n+1)\alpha$. Clearly, we can cover I by $n+1$ arcs I_1, I_2, \dots, I_{n+1} with $|I_k| = 1 - r = \alpha$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$. Let $\mu_r = \mu|_{D \setminus D_r}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu_r(S(I)) &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu(S(I_k)) \\ &\leq \varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p |I_k|^s \left(\log \frac{2}{|I_k|} \right)^{-p} \\ &\leq \varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{(n\alpha)^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{n\alpha} \right)^p \alpha^s \left(\log \frac{2}{\alpha} \right)^{-p} \\ &\leq 2n^{1-s} \varepsilon \left[\left(\log \frac{2}{n\alpha} \right) / \left(\log \frac{2}{\alpha} \right) \right]^p \leq C\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

uniformly on I , when $s \geq 1$. Hence, as $s \geq 1$ we have

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} \sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu_r(S(I)) = 0.$$

\square

3. EMBEDDING FROM $F(p, p-2, s)$ TO $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$

In this section we describe the boundedness and compactness of the embedding from the Möbius invariant space $F(p, p-2, s)$ to the tent-type space $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$. The main result in this section is the following.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $s > 0$ and $0 < p < \infty$ satisfy $s + p > 1$, and let μ be a nonnegative Borel measure on D . Then*

- (i) $I : F(p, p-2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded if and only if μ is a (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure.
- (ii) The following two conditions are equivalent:
- (a) For any bounded sequence $\{f_n\}$ in $F(p, q, s)$ satisfying $f_n(z) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on every compact subset of D ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f_n\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)} = 0.$$

- (b) μ is a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure.

Remark. When $p = 2$, the result is obtained by Xiao in [26] using techniques from [18].

In order to prove Theorem 3.1, we need some results on Carleson measures for weighted Dirichlet spaces D_α^p . A nonnegative Borel measure μ on D is said to be a Carleson measure for D_α^p if there is a constant $C > 0$ such that for every $f \in D_\alpha^p$,

$$\int_D |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq C \|f\|_{D_\alpha^p}^p,$$

and is called a compact Carleson measure for D_α^p if $\lim_n \|f_n\|_{L^p(\mu)} = 0$ whenever $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in D_α^p converging to zero uniformly on compact subsets of D .

Carleson measures for the weighted Bergman spaces $A_\alpha^p = D_{\alpha+p}^p$, with $\alpha > -1$ and $p > 0$ are described as those positive Borel measures on D such that

$$\sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{\mu(S(I))}{|I|^{2+\alpha}} < \infty.$$

This result was proved by several authors, including Oleinik and Pavlov [16] (for $p > 1$), Stegenga [24] (for $\alpha = 0$), and Hastings [12]. One can also find a proof in [14]. The next result will be essential in order to prove Theorem 3.1.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $p > 0$, $s \geq 0$ satisfy $s + p > 1$. Let μ be a nonnegative Borel measure on D .*

- (a) *If $\mu \in LCM_{p,s}$ then μ is a Carleson measure for D_{s+p-2}^p . Moreover*

$$\|I : D_{s+p-2}^p \rightarrow L^p(\mu)\|^p \leq C \|\mu\|_{LCM_{p,s}}.$$

- (b) *If μ is a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure, then μ is a compact Carleson measure for D_{s+p-2}^p .*

Proof. The case $p = 2$ with $0 < s < 1$ of part (a) was proved in [18] using the description of Carleson measures for D_{s+p-2}^p given in [5]. Here we will prove the result directly from the definition of Carleson measures for D_{s+p-2}^p .

We first consider the case $p > 1$. Let p' denote the conjugate exponent of p . Since $p' > 1$ is easy to see that

$$\int_D \frac{dA(w)}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^2 \left(\log \frac{2}{1-|w|^2}\right)^{p'}} \leq C$$

for some constant C independent of $w \in D$. Let $\alpha = s + p - 2$, and $f \in D_\alpha^p$ with $f(0) = 0$. Using the reproducing formula for the Bergman space A_α^p (see p.80 of [32]), and then integrating along the segment $[0, z]$ it follows that

$$f(z) = C \int_D f'(w) K_\alpha(w, z) (1 - |w|)^\alpha dA(w),$$

where

$$K_\alpha(w, z) = \frac{1 - (1 - \bar{w}z)^{1+\alpha}}{\bar{w}(1 - \bar{w}z)^{1+\alpha}}.$$

It is easy to check that

$$\sup_{z, w \in D} \left| \frac{1 - (1 - \bar{w}z)^{1+\alpha}}{\bar{w}} \right| \leq C$$

for some constant $C > 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)|^p &\leq C \left(\int_D \frac{|f'(w)|(1 - |w|^2)^\alpha}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{1+\alpha}} dA(w) \right)^p \\ &\leq C \int_D \frac{|f'(w)|^p (1 - |w|^2)^{p\alpha}}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{p\alpha+2-p}} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2} \right)^p dA(w) \left(\int_D \frac{(\log \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2})^{-p'}}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^2} dA(w) \right)^{p-1} \\ &\leq C \int_D \frac{|f'(w)|^p (1 - |w|^2)^{p\alpha}}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{p\alpha+2-p}} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2} \right)^p dA(w). \end{aligned}$$

This inequality together with Fubini's theorem and Lemma 2.2 yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int_D |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) &\leq C \int_D |f'(w)|^p (1 - |w|^2)^{p\alpha} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2} \right)^p \int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{p\alpha+2-p}} dA(w) \\ &\leq C \|\mu\|_{LCM_{p,s}} \int_D |f'(w)|^p (1 - |w|^2)^{p\alpha} (1 - |w|^2)^{-(p-1)\alpha} dA(w) \\ &\leq C \|\mu\|_{LCM_{p,s}} \|f\|_{D_\alpha^p}^p. \end{aligned}$$

Hence μ is a Carleson measure for D_{s+p-2}^p .

Now we consider the case $0 < p \leq 1$. For $r > 0$, fix an r -lattice $\{a_n\}$ in the Bergman metric. This means that the hyperbolic disks $D(a_n, r) = \{z : \beta(z, a_n) < r\}$ cover the unit disk D and $\beta(a_i, a_j) \geq r/2$ for all i and j with $i \neq j$. Here $\beta(z, w)$ denotes the Bergman or hyperbolic metric. If $\{a_k\}$ is an r -lattice in D , then it also has the following property: for any $R > 0$ there exists a positive integer N (depending on r and R) such that every point in D belongs to at most N sets in $\{D(a_k, R)\}$. There are elementary constructions of r -lattices in D . See [32, Chapter 4] for example. Note that by subharmonicity we have

$$\sup\{|f'(w)| : w \in D(a_j, r)\} \leq C \left(\frac{1}{(1 - |a_j|^2)^2} \int_{D(a_j, 2r)} |f'(\zeta)|^p dA(\zeta) \right)^{1/p}$$

for all $j = 1, 2, \dots$. Let β be a sufficiently large number so that $\beta \geq s + p - 2$ and $\beta p > s - p$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)|^p &\leq C \left(\int_D \frac{|f'(w)|(1-|w|^2)^\beta}{|1-\bar{w}z|^{1+\beta}} dA(w) \right)^p \\ &\leq C \left(\sum_j \int_{D(a_j, r)} \frac{|f'(w)|(1-|w|^2)^\beta}{|1-\bar{w}z|^{1+\beta}} dA(w) \right)^p \\ &\leq C \left(\sum_j \frac{(1-|a_j|^2)^{2+\beta}}{|1-\bar{a}_j z|^{1+\beta}} \left(\frac{1}{(1-|a_j|^2)^2} \int_{D(a_j, 2r)} |f'(\zeta)|^p dA(\zeta) \right)^{1/p} \right)^p \\ &\leq C \sum_j \frac{(1-|a_j|^2)^{2p-2+\beta p}}{|1-\bar{a}_j z|^{p+\beta p}} \int_{D(a_j, 2r)} |f'(\zeta)|^p dA(\zeta) \end{aligned}$$

Now, if $\mu \in LCM_{p,s}$, then clearly $\mu \in CM_s$ with $\|\mu\|_{CM_s} \leq C\|\mu\|_{LCM_{p,s}}$. Therefore, since $1-|a_j|^2$ is comparable to $1-|\zeta|^2$ if $\zeta \in D(a_j, 2r)$, an application of Lemma 2.2 gives

$$\begin{aligned} \int_D |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) &\leq C \sum_j \left((1-|a_j|^2)^{2p-2+\beta p} \int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{|1-\bar{a}_j z|^{p+\beta p}} \right) \int_{D(a_j, 2r)} |f'(\zeta)|^p dA(\zeta) \\ &\leq C \|\mu\|_{CM_s} \sum_j (1-|a_j|^2)^{s+p-2} \int_{D(a_j, 2r)} |f'(\zeta)|^p dA(\zeta) \\ &\leq C \|\mu\|_{CM_s} \sum_j \int_{D(a_j, 2r)} |f'(\zeta)|^p (1-|\zeta|^2)^{s+p-2} dA(\zeta) \\ &\leq C N \|\mu\|_{CM_s} \|f\|_{D_{s+p-2}^p}^p, \end{aligned}$$

where N is a positive integer such that each point of D belongs to at most N of the sets $D(a_j, 2r)$. This finishes the proof of (a).

To prove (b), we must show that if $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in D_{s+p-2}^p converging to zero uniformly on compact subsets of D , then $\|f_n\|_{L^p(\mu)} \rightarrow 0$. Suppose first that $p > 1$. Let $\alpha = s + p - 2$. Since μ is a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure on D , for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an $r, 0 < r < 1$, such that

$$\sup_{|w|>r} \left(\log \frac{2}{1-|w|^2} \right)^p (1-|w|^2)^{(p-1)\alpha} \int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{|1-\bar{w}z|^{p\alpha+2-p}} < \varepsilon^p.$$

Since $\{f_n\}$ converges to zero uniformly on compact sets, the same is true for the sequence of its derivatives $\{f'_n\}$, and hence there is a positive integer n_0 such that for all $n \geq n_0$

$$\sup_{|w|\leq r} |f'_n(w)| < \varepsilon.$$

Now, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_n\|_{L^p(\mu)}^p &\leq C \int_D \left(\int_D \frac{|f'_n(w)|(1-|w|^2)^\alpha}{|1-\bar{w}z|^{1+\alpha}} dA(w) \right)^p d\mu(z) \\ &= C \int_D \left(\int_{|w|\leq r} + \int_{|w|>r} \right)^p d\mu(z) \end{aligned}$$

For the first term, we have

$$\int_D \left(\int_{|w| \leq r} \dots \right)^p d\mu(z) < \varepsilon^p \int_D \left(\int_D \frac{(1-|w|^2)^\alpha}{|1-\bar{w}z|^{1+\alpha}} dA(w) \right)^p d\mu(z) \leq C\varepsilon^p.$$

For the second term, proceeding as in the proof of part (a), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_D \left(\int_{|w| > r} \dots \right)^p d\mu(z) \\ & \leq C \int_{|w| > r} |f'_n(w)|^p (1-|w|^2)^{p\alpha} \left(\log \frac{2}{1-|w|^2} \right)^p \int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{|1-\bar{w}z|^{p\alpha+2-p}} dA(w) \\ & < C\varepsilon^p \|f_n\|_{D_{s+p-2}^p}^p \leq C\varepsilon^p. \end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof of (b) for $p > 1$. For $0 < p \leq 1$, we observe first that the condition on μ implies that μ is a vanishing s -Carleson measure. Therefore, given $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an r_0 with $0 < r_0 < 1$ such that

$$(1) \quad \sup_{|a| > r_0} \int_D \frac{(1-|a|^2)^{p+\beta p-s}}{|1-\bar{a}z|^{p+\beta p}} d\mu(z) < \varepsilon,$$

where β is a sufficiently large number so that $\beta \geq s+p-2$ and $\beta p > s-p$.

Let $\{f_n\}$ be a bounded sequence in D_{s+p-2}^p converging to zero uniformly on compact subsets of D , and for $r > 0$ fix an r -lattice $\{a_k\}$ in the Bergman metric. Since $|a_k| \rightarrow 1$, there are only k_0 points a_k with $|a_k| \leq r_0$. Now, the same argument used in part (a) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_n\|_{L^p(\mu)}^p & \leq C \|\mu\|_{CM_s} \sum_{k=1}^{k_0} (1-|a_k|^2)^{s+p-2} \int_{D(a_k, 2r)} |f'_n(\zeta)|^p dA(\zeta) \\ & + C \sum_{|a_k| > r_0} \left((1-|a_k|^2)^{2p-2+\beta p} \int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{|1-\bar{a}_k z|^{p+\beta p}} \right) \int_{D(a_k, 2r)} |f'_n(\zeta)|^p dA(\zeta) \\ & = (I) + (II). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\{f_n\}$ converges to zero uniformly on compact sets, the same is true for the sequence of its derivatives $\{f'_n\}$, and hence there is a positive integer n_0 such that for all $n \geq n_0$

$$\sup \{ |f'_n(\zeta)|^p : \zeta \in D(a_k, 2r) \} < \frac{\varepsilon}{k_0}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq k_0.$$

This gives

$$(I) \leq C \|\mu\|_{CM_s} \varepsilon.$$

Also, using (1), the same proof given in part (a) yields

$$(II) \leq C N \varepsilon \|f_n\|_{D_{s+p-2}^p}^p \leq C N \varepsilon,$$

where N is a positive integer such that each point of the unit disk belongs to at most N of the sets $D(a_k, 2r)$. This finishes the proof of the lemma. \square

Now we are ready to prove our main result in this section.

3.1. Proof of Theorem 3.1. We first prove (i). Suppose μ is a (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure. Let $s > 0$ and $p > 0$ satisfy $s + p > 1$. By Lemma 3.2, μ is a Carleson measure for D_{s+p-2}^p .

Given any subarc I of ∂D , let $w = (1 - |I|)\zeta$ and ζ be the center on I . An easy computation shows that, for any $z \in S(I)$,

$$1 - |w|^2 \approx |1 - \bar{w}z| \approx |I|.$$

Take any function $f \in F(p, p-2, s)$. By Corollary 2.8 in [27], $F(p, p-2, s) \subset B$. Thus, from a well-known estimate of Bloch functions (see, for example [32]),

$$|f(w)| \leq \|f\|_B \log \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2} \leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p-2, s)} \log \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2} \leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p-2, s)} \log \frac{2}{|I|}.$$

This, together with the fact that $\mu \in LCM_{p, s}$, gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{|I|^s} \int_{S(I)} |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) \\ & \leq \frac{C}{|I|^s} \left(\int_{S(I)} |f(z) - f(w)|^p d\mu(z) + |f(w)|^p \mu(S(I)) \right) \\ & \leq C(1 - |w|^2)^s \int_D \left| \frac{f(z) - f(w)}{(1 - \bar{w}z)^{2s/p}} \right|^p d\mu(z) + C \|f\|_{F(p, p-2, s)}^p \|\mu\|_{LCM_{p, s}}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, if we let

$$f_w(z) = (1 - |w|^2)^{s/p} \frac{f(z) - f(w)}{(1 - \bar{w}z)^{2s/p}},$$

then, applying Lemma 3.2, we get

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - |w|^2)^s \int_D \left| \frac{f(z) - f(w)}{(1 - \bar{w}z)^{2s/p}} \right|^p d\mu(z) &= \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f_w(z)|^p d\mu(z) \\ &\leq C \|\mu\|_{LCM_{p, s}} \|f_w\|_{D_{s+p-2}^p}^p \\ &\leq C \|\mu\|_{LCM_{p, s}} \|f\|_{F(p, p-2, s)}^p, \end{aligned}$$

since $\|f_w\|_{D_{s+p-2}^p}^p \leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p-2, s)}^p$, with C being a positive constant independent of w .

Indeed, notice first that

$$(1 - |w|^2)^s |f(w) - f(0)|^p \leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p-2, s)} (1 - |w|^2)^s \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2} \right)^p \leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p-2, s)},$$

and this, together with Proposition 2.8, yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_w\|_{D_{s+p-2}^p}^p &= |f_w(0)|^p + \int_D |f'_w(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{s+p-2} dA(z) \\ &\leq (1 - |w|^2)^s |f(w) - f(0)|^p \\ &\quad + C(1 - |w|^2)^s \int_D \frac{|f'(z)|^p}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{2s}} (1 - |z|^2)^{s+p-2} dA(z) \\ &\quad + C(1 - |w|^2)^s \int_D \frac{|f(z) - f(w)|^p}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{2s+p}} (1 - |z|^2)^{s+p-2} dA(z) \\ &\leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p-2, s)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that the identity operator $I : F(p, p-2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is a bounded operator.

Conversely, suppose that the identity operator $I : F(p, p-2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded. Given any arc $I \subset \partial D$, let $a = (1 - |I|)\zeta$, where ζ is the center of I , and consider the function

$$f_a(z) = \log \frac{2}{1 - \bar{a}z}.$$

Then by Lemma 2.6, there is a constant $C > 0$ such that $\|f_a\|_{F(p,p-2,s)} \leq C$. Since $I : F(p, p-2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded, we get

$$\frac{1}{|I|^s} \int_{S(I)} |f_a(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq C \|f_a\|_{F(p,p-2,s)}^p \leq C.$$

It is easy to see that

$$f_a(z) \approx \log \frac{2}{|I|}$$

for any $z \in S(I)$. Combining the above two inequalities we get

$$\frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu(S(I)) \leq C.$$

Thus μ is a (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure, completing the proof of (i).

To prove (ii), first let μ be a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure and $\{f_n\}$ be a bounded sequence in $F(p, p-2, s)$ with $f_n(z) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on every compact subset of D . We need to prove that $\|f_n\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)} \rightarrow 0$.

The case $s \geq 1$ is easier. Let $D_r = \{z \in D : |z| \leq r\}$, and $\mu_r = \mu|_{D \setminus D_r}$ be the restriction of μ on $D \setminus D_r$. By Proposition 2.9, if $r \rightarrow 1$ then

$$\sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu_r(S(I)) \rightarrow 0.$$

Now, by part (i), the fact that the limit $\|f_n\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)} \rightarrow 0$ follows from

$$\int_{S(I)} |f_n(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq C \int_{S(I)} |f_n(z)|^p d\mu_{D_r}(z) + C \|f_n\|_{F(p,p-2,s)}^p \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \mu_r(S(I)).$$

For $0 < s < 1$ we don't have Proposition 2.9 at our disposal, so that the proof must follow a different route that also works for $s \geq 1$. For any arc I , let $w = w_I = (1 - |I|)\zeta$, with ζ being the center of I . Then we have

$$\frac{1}{|I|^s} \int_{S(I)} |f_n(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq \frac{C}{|I|^s} \left(\int_{S(I)} |f_n(z) - f_n(w)|^p d\mu(z) + |f_n(w)|^p \mu(S(I)) \right).$$

Since μ is a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure on D , for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an r , $0 < r < 1$, such that

$$\sup_{|I| < 1-r} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I|} \right)^p \frac{\mu(S(I))}{|I|^s} < \varepsilon.$$

This, together with the facts that $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in $F(p, p-2, s)$ and the inequality $|f_n(w)| \leq C \|f_n\|_{F(p,p-2,s)} \log \frac{2}{|I|}$ gives

$$\sup_{|I| < 1-r} |f_n(w)|^p \frac{\mu(S(I))}{|I|^s} < C\varepsilon.$$

If $|I| \geq 1 - r$ then $|w| \leq r$, and since $\{f_n\}$ converges to zero uniformly on compact subsets of D , there is a positive integer n_0 such that

$$\sup_{|I| \geq 1-r} |f_n(w)|^p \frac{\mu(S(I))}{|I|^s} < \varepsilon \quad \text{for } n \geq n_0.$$

For the other term, we have

$$\begin{aligned} J_n &:= \frac{1}{|I|^s} \int_{S(I)} |f_n(z) - f_n(w)|^p d\mu(z) \\ &\leq C(1 - |w|^2)^s \int_D \left| \frac{f_n(z) - f_n(w)}{(1 - \bar{w}z)^{2s/p}} \right|^p d\mu(z) \\ &= C \int_D |f_{n,w}(z)|^p d\mu(z), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$f_{n,w}(z) = (1 - |w|^2)^{\frac{s}{p}} \frac{(f_n(z) - f_n(w))}{(1 - \bar{w}z)^{\frac{2s}{p}}}.$$

Fix a sufficiently large number β so that $\beta \geq s + p - 2$ and $p(1 + \beta) > 2s$. The proof of part (b) in Lemma 3.2 gives

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_{n,w}\|_{L^p(\mu)}^p &\leq C|f_{n,w}(0)|^p \mu(D) + C \int_D \left(\int_{|\zeta| \leq r} \frac{|f'_{n,w}(\zeta)| (1 - |\zeta|^2)^\beta}{|1 - \bar{\zeta}z|^{1+\beta}} dA(\zeta) \right)^p d\mu(z) \\ &\quad + C\varepsilon \|f_{n,w}\|_{D_{s+p-2}^p}^p. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in $F(p, p-2, s)$, it follows from the proof of the boundedness part that

$$\|f_{n,w}\|_{D_{s+p-2}^p} \leq C\|f_n\|_{F(p,p-2,s)} \leq C,$$

with C independent of n and w .

It is clear that

$$f_{n,w}(0) = (1 - |w|^2)^{\frac{s}{p}} (f_n(0) - f_n(w)).$$

It is well-known $F(p, p-2, s) \subset B$, the Bloch space. Hence $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in B and so there is a constant $K > 0$ such that $\|f_n\|_B \leq K$. Thus

$$|f_{n,w}(0)|^p = (1 - |w|^2)^s |f_n(0) - f_n(w)|^p \leq K^p (1 - |w|^2)^s \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |w|} \right)^p,$$

and so for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is an $r \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$|f_{n,w}(0)|^p < \varepsilon$$

whenever $r < |w| < 1$. On the other hand, since $f_n(w) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of D , we know that there is an $N > 0$ such that if $n \geq N$ then

$$|f_{n,w}(0)|^p = (1 - |w|^2)^s |f_n(0) - f_n(w)|^p < \varepsilon$$

for all $|w| \leq r$. Combining the above arguments we know that $\sup_{w \in D} |f_{n,w}(0)|^p < \varepsilon$ if n is sufficiently large.

It remains only to deal with the term

$$A(n, w) := \int_D \left(\int_{|\zeta| \leq r} \frac{|f'_{n,w}(\zeta)| (1 - |\zeta|^2)^\beta}{|1 - \bar{\zeta}z|^{1+\beta}} dA(\zeta) \right)^p d\mu(z).$$

We have that

$$A(n, w) \leq \max(1, 2^{p-1}) (A_1(n, w) + A_2(n, w))$$

with

$$A_1(n, w) := (1 - |w|^2)^s \int_D \left(\int_{|\zeta| \leq r} \frac{|f'_n(\zeta)| (1 - |\zeta|^2)^\beta}{|1 - \bar{\zeta}z|^{1+\beta} |1 - \bar{w}\zeta|^{\frac{2s}{p}}} dA(\zeta) \right)^p d\mu(z),$$

and

$$A_2(n, w) := (1 - |w|^2)^s \int_D \left(\int_{|\zeta| \leq r} \frac{|f_n(\zeta) - f_n(w)| (1 - |\zeta|^2)^\beta}{|1 - \bar{\zeta}z|^{1+\beta} |1 - \bar{w}\zeta|^{\frac{2s+p}{p}}} dA(\zeta) \right)^p d\mu(z).$$

Since $\{f'_n\}$ converges to zero uniformly on compact subsets of D , it is clear that

$$\sup_{w \in D} A_1(n, w) < \varepsilon$$

for n big enough. Similarly, if $0 < r_0 < 1$ is fixed, it follows from the fact that $\{f_n\}$ converges uniformly to zero on compact subsets that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{|w| \leq r_0} A_2(n, w) = 0.$$

Since μ is a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure, we can choose r_0 so that

$$\sup_{|w| > r_0} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2} \right)^p \int_D \frac{(1 - |w|^2)^s}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{2s}} d\mu(z) < \varepsilon.$$

This together with Lemma 2.4 gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{|w| > r_0} (1 - |w|^2)^s |f_n(w)|^p & \int_D \left(\int_D \frac{(1 - |\zeta|^2)^\beta}{|1 - \bar{\zeta}z|^{1+\beta} |1 - \bar{w}\zeta|^{\frac{2s+p}{p}}} dA(\zeta) \right)^p d\mu(z) \\ & \leq C \sup_{|w| > r_0} (1 - |w|^2)^s |f_n(w)|^p \int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{2s}} \\ & \leq C \|f_n\|_{F(p, p-2, s)} \sup_{|w| > r_0} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2} \right)^p \int_D \frac{(1 - |w|^2)^s}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{2s}} d\mu(z) \\ & < C\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Now it is easy to deduce that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{|w| > r_0} A_2(n, w) = 0$$

completing this part of the proof.

Conversely, suppose that for any bounded sequence $\{f_n\}$ in $F(p, p-2, s)$ with $f_n(z) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on every compact subset of D we have $\|f_n\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)} \rightarrow 0$. Let $\{I_n\}$ be a sequence of subarcs of ∂D such that $|I_n| \rightarrow 0$. Let ζ_n be the center of I_n , $w_n = (1 - |I_n|)\zeta_n$, and

$$f_n(z) = \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |w_n|^2} \right)^{-1} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - \bar{w}_n z} \right)^2.$$

Arguing as in Lemma 2.6, we easily see that $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence on $F(p, p-2, s)$, and $f_n(z) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on every compact subset of D . Thus

$$\frac{1}{|I_n|^s} \left(\log \frac{2}{|I_n|} \right)^p \mu(S(I_n)) \leq C \frac{1}{|I_n|^s} \int_{S(I_n)} |f_n(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq C \|f_n\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)}^p \rightarrow 0,$$

proving that μ is a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure. The proof is complete. \square

Using Lemma 2.1 we immediately get the following corollary of Theorem 3.1.

Corollary 3.3. *Let $s > 0$ and $p > 0$ satisfy $s + p > 1$, and let μ be a nonnegative Borel measure on D . Suppose that the point evaluation is a bounded functional on $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$. Then $I : F(p, p-2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is compact if and only if μ is a vanishing (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure.*

4. EMBEDDINGS FROM $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ INTO $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ WITH $\alpha \neq 1$

In the previous section we studied the embedding $I : F(p, p-2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$. In this section we consider the embedding $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ when $\alpha \neq 1$. First, we look at the case $0 < \alpha < 1$. We need first the following lemma from [15].

Lemma 4.1. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$ and let T be a bounded linear operator from B^α into a normed linear space Y . Then: T is compact if and only if $\|Tf_n\|_Y \rightarrow 0$, whenever $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in B^α that converges to 0 uniformly on \bar{D} , the closure of D .*

Remark. It is clear from the proof given in [15] that the above lemma also holds for $Y = T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ in the case $0 < p < 1$.

Theorem 4.2. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $s > 0$ and $p > 0$ satisfy $s + p\alpha > 1$, and let μ be a nonnegative Borel measure on D . Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded.
- (ii) $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is compact.
- (iii) μ is an s -Carleson measure.

Proof. (i) \implies (iii). Suppose $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is a bounded operator. Let $f(z) = 1$. Then obviously $f \in F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$. Hence,

$$\frac{1}{|I|^s} \mu(S(I)) = \frac{1}{|I|^s} \int_{S(I)} |1|^p d\mu(z) \leq C \|1\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)}^p \leq C.$$

Thus μ is an s -Carleson measure.

(iii) \implies (i). Suppose that μ is an s -Carleson measure. By Corollary 2.8 in [27], $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \subset B^\alpha$. If we can prove that $I : B^\alpha \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded then we are done. Since $B^\alpha \subset H^\infty$ for $0 < \alpha < 1$, a standard application of the Closed Graph Theorem shows that $\|f\|_{H^\infty} \leq C \|f\|_{B^\alpha}$. Hence,

$$\frac{1}{|I|^s} \int_{S(I)} |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq \|f\|_{H^\infty}^p \frac{1}{|I|^s} \mu(S(I)) \leq C \|f\|_{B^\alpha}^p.$$

Thus $I : B^\alpha \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded. Consequently, $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded.

(iii) \implies (ii). We further prove that (iii) implies (ii). Since $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \subset B^\alpha$ (see Corollary 2.8 in [27]), it is enough to prove that $I : B^\alpha \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is compact. Since we just proved that $I : B^\alpha \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded, by Lemma 4.1, we need only prove that $\|f_n\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)} \rightarrow 0$, whenever $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in B^α that converges to 0 uniformly on \bar{D} . Since $\{f_n\}$ converges to 0 uniformly on \bar{D} , for any given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a positive integer N such that $|f_n(z)| < \varepsilon$ for any $n > N$. Hence, for any $n > N$ we have

$$\|f_n\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)}^p = \sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \int_{S(I)} |f_n(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq \varepsilon \sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{1}{|I|^s} \int_{S(I)} d\mu(z) \leq C\varepsilon.$$

Therefore $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f_n\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)}^p = 0$, and so $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is compact.

(ii) \implies (i). This is obvious. The proof is complete. \square

Next, we consider the case $\alpha > 1$.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $p > 0$, $s > 0$ and $\alpha > 1$ with $s + p\alpha > 1$. Let μ be a finite positive Borel measure on D . If μ is a Carleson measure for $D_{s+p\alpha-2}^p$, then the embedding $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded.*

Proof. Let $\beta = s + p(\alpha - 1)$ so that $s + p\alpha - 2 = \beta + p - 2$. We prove first that μ must be a β -Carleson measure. For each $a \in D$, consider the test functions

$$f_a(z) = \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^{\frac{\beta}{p}}}{(1 - \bar{a}z)^{\frac{2\beta}{p}}}, \quad z \in D.$$

Then $\sup_{a \in D} \|f_a\|_{D_{\beta+p-2}^p} \leq C$, and since μ is a Carleson measure for $D_{\beta+p-2}^p$, one obtains

$$\int_D \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^\beta}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{2\beta}} d\mu(z) = \int_D |f_a(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq C.$$

Hence μ is a β -Carleson measure. Now, by Proposition 2.3, we have that $\|f\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)}^p$ is comparable to the quantity

$$\sup_{a \in D} \int_D \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^t}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} |f(z)|^p d\mu(z)$$

for all $t > 0$. Fix $a \in D$, and let $t = s + 2p(\alpha - 1)$, and $f \in F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$. Then

$$\int_D \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^t}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq \max(1, 2^{p-1})(I_1(a) + I_2(a)),$$

where

$$I_1(a) = |f(a)|^p \int_D \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^t}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} d\mu(z),$$

and

$$I_2(a) = \int_D \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^t}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} |f(z) - f(a)|^p d\mu(z).$$

Since $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \subset B^\alpha$, and $\alpha > 1$, one has

$$(2) \quad |f(a)|^p \leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)}^p (1 - |a|^2)^{-p(\alpha - 1)}.$$

This, together with the fact that μ is an $[s + p(\alpha - 1)]$ -Carleson measure and Lemma 2.2, gives

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(a) &\leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)}^p (1 - |a|^2)^{t - p(\alpha - 1)} \int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} \\ &= C \|f\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)}^p (1 - |a|^2)^{s + p(\alpha - 1)} \int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{2s + 2p(\alpha - 1)}} \\ &\leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

It remains to deal with the term $I_2(a)$. Set

$$f_a(z) = \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{(1 - \bar{a}z)^{\frac{s+t}{p}}}.$$

Since μ is a Carleson measure for $D_{s+p\alpha-2}^p$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} I_2(a) &= (1 - |a|^2)^t \int_D |f_a(z)|^p d\mu(z) \\ &\leq C(1 - |a|^2)^t |f_a(0)|^p + C(1 - |a|^2)^t \int_D |(f_a)'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{s+p\alpha-2} dA(z). \end{aligned}$$

By (2), one has

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - |a|^2)^t |f_a(0)|^p &= (1 - |a|^2)^t |f(a) - f(0)|^p \\ &\leq C(1 - |a|^2)^{s+p(\alpha-1)} \|f\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)}^p \\ &\leq C \|f\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by Lemma 2.2 and Proposition 2.8,

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - |a|^2)^t \int_D |(f_a)'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{s+p\alpha-2} dA(z) \\ \leq C(1 - |a|^2)^t \int_D |f'(z)|^p \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{s+p\alpha-2}}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t}} dA(z) \\ + C(1 - |a|^2)^t \int_D \frac{|f(z) - f(a)|^p}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^{s+t+p}} (1 - |z|^2)^{s+p\alpha-2} dA(z) \\ \leq C \|f\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

All together gives

$$I_2(a) \leq C \|f\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)}^p,$$

finishing the proof of the theorem. \square

Theorem 4.4. *Let $\alpha > 1$, $s > 0$, and $p > 0$ with $s + p\alpha > 1$, and let μ be a nonnegative Borel measure on D . If $0 < p \leq 1$; or $p > 1$ with $s + p(\alpha - 1) > 1$; or $1 < p \leq 2$ with $s + p(\alpha - 1) = 1$, then*

- (i) *The identity operator $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded if and only if μ is an $[s + p(\alpha - 1)]$ -Carleson measure.*
- (ii) *The following two conditions are equivalent:*
 - (a) *For any bounded sequence $\{f_n\}$ in $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ satisfying $f_n(z) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on every compact subset of D ,*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f_n\|_{T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)} = 0.$$

- (b) *μ is a vanishing $[s + p(\alpha - 1)]$ -Carleson measure.*

Proof. (i) Suppose first that μ is an $[s + p(\alpha - 1)]$ -Carleson measure. In all the cases considered, this is equivalent to μ being a Carleson measure for $D_{s+p\alpha-2}^p$ (see [25]). Note that for $0 < p \leq 1$, the implication needed here is proved in our proof of Lemma 3.2). Thus, by Theorem 4.3 it follows that $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded.

Conversely, let $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ be bounded. Given any arc $I \subset \partial D$, let $a = (1 - |I|)\zeta$, where ζ is the center of I . Let

$$f_a(z) = (1 - \bar{a}z)^{1-\alpha}.$$

By Lemma 2.6, there is a constant $C > 0$ such that $\|f_a\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)} \leq C$. Since $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is bounded, we get

$$\frac{1}{|I|^s} \int_{S(I)} |f_a(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq C \|f_a\|_{F(p,p\alpha-2,s)}^p \leq C.$$

It is easy to see that

$$f_a(z) \approx |I|^{1-\alpha}$$

for any $z \in S(I)$. Combining the above two inequalities we get

$$\frac{1}{|I|^{s+p(\alpha-1)}} \mu(S(I)) \leq C.$$

Thus μ is an $[s + p(\alpha - 1)]$ -Carleson measure.

Next, we prove (ii). Let μ be a vanishing $[s + p(\alpha - 1)]$ -Carleson measure and $\{f_n\}$ be a bounded sequence in $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ with $f_n(z) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on every compact subset of D . We first deal with the cases considered with $s + p(\alpha - 1) \geq 1$. Let $D_r = \{z \in D : |z| \leq r\}$, and $\mu_r = \mu|_{D \setminus D_r}$ be the restriction of μ on $D \setminus D_r$. By Proposition 2.9, if $r \rightarrow 1$ then

$$\sup_{I \subset \partial D} \frac{\mu_r(S(I))}{|I|^{s+p(\alpha-1)}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Recall that, in the introduction we have seen that, when $\alpha > 1$, if $g \in B^\alpha$ then there is a constant $C > 0$, independent of g , such that

$$|g(z)| \leq C \|g\|_{B^\alpha} (1 - |z|^2)^{1-\alpha}.$$

By Corollary 2.8 in [27], $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \subset B^\alpha$. Thus, if $f \in F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ then

$$|f(z)| \leq C \|f\|_{B^\alpha} (1 - |z|^2)^{1-\alpha} \leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p\alpha-2, s)} (1 - |z|^2)^{1-\alpha}.$$

Hence, given any arc $I \subset \partial D$ with $w = (1 - |I|)\zeta$ and ζ is the center of I , for our sequence $\{f_n\}$ we can find a uniform constant $C > 0$ such that

$$|f_n(w)| \leq \frac{C \|f_n\|_{F(p, p\alpha-2, s)}}{(1 - |w|^2)^{\alpha-1}} = \frac{C \|f_n\|_{F(p, p\alpha-2, s)}}{|I|^{\alpha-1}}.$$

The fact that the limit $\|f_n\|_{T_{p, s}^\infty}(\mu) \rightarrow 0$ now follows from part (i) and

$$\int_{S(I)} |f_n(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq C \int_{S(I)} |f_n(z)|^p d\mu_{D_r}(z) + C \|f_n\|_{F(p, p\alpha-2, s)}^p \frac{\mu_r(S(I))}{|I|^{p(\alpha-1)}}.$$

The proof for $0 < p \leq 1$ follows a similar argument as the corresponding one in Theorem 3.1. We left the details to the interested reader.

Conversely, suppose that for any bounded sequence $\{f_n\}$ in $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ with $f_n(z) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on every compact subset of D we have $\|f_n\|_{T_{p, s}^\infty}(\mu) \rightarrow 0$. Let $\{I_n\}$ be a sequence of subarcs of ∂D such that $|I_n| \rightarrow 0$. Let ζ_n be the center of I_n , $w_n = (1 - |I_n|)\zeta_n$, and

$$f_n(z) = \frac{1 - |w_n|^2}{(1 - \bar{w}_n z)^\alpha}.$$

By a proof similar to that of Lemma 2.6, we can easily see that $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$, and $f_n(z) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on every compact subset of D . Clearly, for any $z \in S(I)$,

$$|f_n(z)| \approx |I_n|^{1-\alpha}.$$

Thus

$$\frac{\mu(S(I_n))}{|I_n|^{s+p(\alpha-1)}} \leq C \frac{1}{|I_n|^s} \int_{S(I_n)} |f_n(z)|^p d\mu(z) \leq C \|f_n\|_{T_{p, s}^\infty}^p(\mu) \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence μ is a vanishing $[s + p(\alpha - 1)]$ -Carleson measure. The proof is complete. \square

Using Lemma 2.1 we immediately get the following corollary of Theorem 4.4.

Corollary 4.5. *Let $\alpha > 1$, $s > 0$ and $p > 0$ satisfy $s + p\alpha > 1$, and let μ be a nonnegative Borel measure on D . Suppose that the point evaluation is a bounded functional on $T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$. If $0 < p \leq 1$; or $p > 1$ with $s + p(\alpha - 1) > 1$; or $1 < p \leq 2$ with $s + p(\alpha - 1) = 1$, then $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ is compact if and only if μ is a vanishing $[s + p(\alpha - 1)]$ -Carleson measure.*

5. RIEMANN-STIELTJES OPERATORS ON $F(p, q, s)$

In this section we look at applications of our main theorems to Riemann-Stieltjes integral operators. Recall that, for $g \in H(D)$, the Riemann-Stieltjes integral operator J_g is defined by

$$J_g f(z) = \int_0^z f(\zeta) g'(\zeta) d\zeta$$

for $f \in H(D)$. The operators J_g were first used by Ch. Pommerenke in [20] to characterize BMOA functions. They were first systematically studied by A. Aleman and A. G. Siskakis in [2]. They proved that J_g is bounded on the Hardy space H^p if and only if $g \in BMOA$. Thereafter there have been many works on these operators. See, [1], [3], [13], [19], and [22] for a few examples. Here we are considering boundedness and compactness of these operators on $F(p, q, s)$.

For $0 < p < \infty$, $-2 < q < \infty$, $0 \leq s < \infty$ such that $q + s > -1$, we define the space $F_L(p, q, s)$, called *logarithmic $F(p, q, s)$ space*, as the space of analytic functions f on D satisfying

$$\sup_{a \in D} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |a|^2} \right)^p \int_D |f'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^q (1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2)^s dA(z) < \infty.$$

We also say $f \in F_{L,0}(p, q, s)$, if

$$\lim_{|a| \rightarrow 0} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |a|^2} \right)^p \int_D |f'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^q (1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2)^s dA(z) = 0.$$

The following result establishes the boundedness of J_g on $F(p, q, s)$.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $\alpha > 0$, $s > 0$ and $p > 0$ satisfy $s + p\alpha > 1$. Then we have the following results.*

- (i) *As $0 < \alpha < 1$, J_g is bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ if and only if $g \in F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$.*
- (ii) *J_g is bounded on $F(p, p - 2, s)$ if and only if $g \in F_L(p, p - 2, s)$.*
- (iii) *Let $\alpha > 1$ and $\gamma = s + p(\alpha - 1)$. For the cases $0 < p \leq 1$; or $p > 1$ and $\gamma > 1$; or $1 < p \leq 2$ and $\gamma = 1$, we have that J_g is bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ if and only if $g \in F(p, p - 2, \gamma)$.*

Proof. Since $(J_g f)' = fg'$, the operator J_g is bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ if and only if

$$\int_D |f(z)|^p |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p\alpha - 2} (1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2)^s dA(z) \leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)}^p.$$

Since $1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2 = (1 - |z|^2)|\varphi'_a(z)|$, the above inequality is equivalent to

$$(3) \quad \int_D |f(z)|^p |\varphi'_a(z)|^s d\mu_g(z) \leq C \|f\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)}^p,$$

where

$$d\mu_g(z) = |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{s + p\alpha - 2} dA(z).$$

By Proposition 2.3, (3) means that $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu_g)$ is a bounded operator.

(i) As $0 < \alpha < 1$, by Theorem 4.2, (3) is equivalent to that μ_g is an s -Carleson measure. By Lemma 2.2, this means that

$$\sup_{a \in D} \int_D |\varphi'_a(z)|^s d\mu_g(z) < \infty,$$

which is the same as

$$\sup_{a \in D} \int_D |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p\alpha - 2} (1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2)^s dA(z) < \infty.$$

Thus $g \in F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$.

(ii) As $\alpha = 1$, by Theorem 3.1, (3) is equivalent to that μ_g is a (p, s) -logarithmic Carleson measure. By Lemma 2.2 (or also by Theorem 2 in [29]), this is equivalent to

$$\sup_{a \in D} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |a|} \right)^p \int_D |\varphi'_a(z)|^s d\mu_g(z) < \infty,$$

or

$$\sup_{a \in D} \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |a|} \right)^p \int_D |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p-2} (1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2)^s dA(z) < \infty,$$

which means $g \in F_L(p, p-2, s)$.

(iii). Let $\alpha > 1$. By Theorem 4.4, in all the cases considered, (3) means that μ_g is an $[s + p(\alpha - 1)]$ -Carleson measure. By Lemma 2.2, this is equivalent to

$$\sup_{a \in D} \int_D |\varphi'_a(z)|^{s+p(\alpha-1)} d\mu_g(z) < \infty,$$

or

$$\sup_{a \in D} \int_D |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p-2} (1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2)^{s+p(\alpha-1)} dA(z) < \infty.$$

which means $g \in F(p, p-2, s + p(\alpha - 1))$. The proof is complete. \square

Remark. Parts of the above results have been proved before. When $p = 2$, $\alpha = 1$ and $s = 1$, it is known that $F(2, 0, 1) = BMOA$, the space of analytic functions of bounded mean oscillation. In this case, the above result was proved by Siskakis and the second author in [22]. When $p = 2$, $\alpha = 1$, $0 < s < 1$, we know that $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) = Q_s$. In this case, the result was proved by Xiao in [26]. Note also that in the case $\alpha > 1$ and $\gamma = s + p(\alpha - 1) > 1$, by Theorem 1 in [28] (also see Theorem 1.3 in [27]), we know that $F(p, p-2, \gamma) = B$, the Bloch space.

We can also use our previous results to characterize compactness of J_g on $F(p, q, s)$.

Theorem 5.2. *Let $\alpha > 0$, $s > 0$ and $p > 0$ satisfy $s + p\alpha > 1$. Then we have the following results.*

- (i) *As $0 < \alpha < 1$, J_g is compact on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ if and only if $g \in F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$.*
- (ii) *J_g is compact on $F(p, p-2, s)$ if and only if $g \in F_{L,0}(p, p-2, s)$.*
- (iii) *Let $\alpha > 1$ and $\gamma = s + p(\alpha - 1)$. For the cases $0 < p \leq 1$; or $p > 1$ and $\gamma > 1$; or $1 < p \leq 2$ and $\gamma = 1$, we have that J_g is compact on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ if and only if $g \in F_0(p, p-2, \gamma)$.*

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 5.1, we know that the operator J_g is compact on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ if and only if for any bounded sequence $\{f_n\}$ in $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ with $f_n(z) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of D , we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|J_g(f_n)\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)} = 0.$$

Thus we can apply Theorem 3.1, Theorem 4.2 and Theorem 4.4 to complete the proof. The proof goes in the same way as the proof of Theorem 5.1, so we omit the details here. \square

Remark. Recall that a function f analytic on D belongs to $F_0(p, q, s)$ if $f \in F(p, q, s)$ and

$$\lim_{|a| \rightarrow 1^-} \int_D |f'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^q (1 - |\varphi_a(z)|^2)^s dA(z) = 0.$$

When $\alpha > 1$ and $\gamma = s + p(\alpha - 1) > 1$, one has $F_0(p, p - 2, \gamma) = B_0$, the little Bloch space.

6. POINTWISE MULTIPLICATION OPERATORS ON $F(p, q, s)$

For an F -space X of analytic functions, we denote by $M(X)$ the space of all *pointwise multipliers* on X , that is,

$$M(X) = \{g \in H(D) : fg \in X \text{ for all } f \in X\}.$$

Let M_g denote the pointwise multiplication operator, given by $M_g f = fg$. Since the Closed Graph Theorem is still available for F -spaces (see [11, Chap. II]), we know that $g \in M(X)$ if and only if M_g is bounded on X . We also denote

$$M_0(X) = \{g \in H(D) : M_g \text{ is compact on } X\}.$$

In this section, we give characterizations of $M(F(p, q, s))$ and $M_0(F(p, q, s))$. To this end, we first study another integral operator. Let g be an analytic function on D . Define

$$I_g f(z) = \int_0^z f'(t)g(t) dt, \quad f \in H(D).$$

Proposition 6.1. *Let $\alpha > 0$, $s > 0$ and $p > 0$ satisfy $s + p\alpha > 1$. Then*

- (i) I_g is bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ if and only if $g \in H^\infty$.
- (ii) I_g is compact on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ if and only if $g = 0$.

Proof. (i) Let $g \in H^\infty$. Since $(I_g f)' = f'g$, it is obvious that I_g is bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$.

Conversely, suppose I_g is bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$. Let $a \in D$, and let

$$h_a(z) = \frac{1 - |a|^2}{\alpha(1 - \bar{a}z)^\alpha}.$$

By a computation similar to the proof of Lemma 2.6, we can see that

$$\sup_{a \in D} \|h_a\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)} < \infty.$$

Since $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \subset B^\alpha$, we know that I_g is bounded from $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ to B^α . Thus,

$$\|I_g h_a\|_{B^\alpha} \leq C \|h_a\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)} \leq C.$$

Since $(I_g h_a)' = h_a' g$, the above inequality is the same as

$$(4) \quad \sup_{z \in D} |h_a'(z)| |g(z)| (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha \leq C.$$

Since $h_a'(z) = \bar{a}(1 - |a|^2)(1 - \bar{a}z)^{-\alpha-1}$, we get $h_a'(a) = \bar{a}(1 - |a|^2)^{-\alpha}$. Letting $z = a$ in (4) we get

$$|a| |g(a)| \leq C.$$

Since g is analytic on D , this implies that $g \in H^\infty$.

- (ii) Let $g = 0$, then trivially, I_g is compact on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$.

Conversely, suppose I_g is compact on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$. Then I_g is bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$, and so by (i), $g \in H^\infty$. Since $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \subset B^\alpha$, we know that I_g is compact from $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ to B^α . Let $\{a_n\}$ be any sequence of points in D such that $|a_n| \rightarrow 1$, and let

$$h_n(z) = \frac{1 - |a_n|^2}{\alpha(1 - \bar{a}_n z)^\alpha}.$$

As in the proof of (i), we know that

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} \|h_n\|_{F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)} < \infty.$$

Obviously, h_n converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of D . Hence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|I_g h_n\|_{B^\alpha} = 0,$$

which is equivalent to

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{z \in D} |h'_n(z)| |g(z)| (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha = 0.$$

Let $z = a_n$ we see

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |h'_n(a_n)| |g(a_n)| (1 - |a_n|^2)^\alpha = 0.$$

Since $h'_n(a_n) = \bar{a}_n(1 - |a_n|^2)^{-\alpha}$, the above equation becomes

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| |g(a_n)| = 0.$$

Since $g \in H^\infty$, we must have $g = 0$. The proof is complete. \square

Theorem 6.2. *Let $\alpha > 0$, $s > 0$ and $p > 0$ satisfy $s + p\alpha > 1$. Then we have the following results.*

- (i) *If $0 < \alpha < 1$, then $M(F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)) = F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$.*
- (ii) *As $\alpha = 1$, we have that*

$$M(F(p, p - 2, s)) = H^\infty \cap F_L(p, p - 2, s).$$

- (iii) *Let $\alpha > 1$ and $\gamma = s + p(\alpha - 1)$. Then*

- (a) *If $0 < p \leq 1$, then $M(F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)) = F(p, p - 2, \gamma)$.*
- (b) *If $p > 1$ and $\gamma > 1$, then $M(F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)) = H^\infty \cap B = H^\infty$.*
- (c) *If $1 < p \leq 2$ and $\gamma = 1$, then $M(F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)) = F(p, p - 2, \gamma) \cap H^\infty$.*

Proof. (i) If $0 < \alpha < 1$, then $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \subset H^\infty$, and it is easy to see that the space $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ is an algebra.

In order to prove (ii) and (iii), notice that

$$(5) \quad M_g f(z) = f(z)g(z) = f(0)g(0) + I_g f(z) + J_g f(z).$$

Hence, if I_g and J_g are both bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$, then M_g is also bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$. So the inclusions

$$H^\infty \cap F_L(p, p - 2, s) \subset M(F(p, p - 2, s)), \text{ for } \alpha = 1,$$

and, in all the cases considered,

$$H^\infty \cap F(p, p - 2, \gamma) \subset M(F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)), \text{ for } \alpha > 1,$$

are direct consequences of Theorem 5.1 and (i) of Proposition 6.1.

Now we are proving the inverse inclusions. Let $\alpha > 0$ and $g \in M(F(p, p\alpha - 2, s))$. For $a \in D$, let

$$\psi_a(z) = \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^2}{(1 - \bar{a}z)^{\alpha+1}} - \frac{1 - |a|^2}{(1 - \bar{a}z)^\alpha}.$$

By a computation similar to the proof of Lemma 2.6, we get that

$$\sup_{a \in D} \|\psi_a\|_{F(p, p\alpha-2, s)} \leq C < \infty.$$

It is also easy to check that

$$\psi_a(a) = 0, \quad \psi'_a(a) = \bar{a}(1 - |a|^2)^{-\alpha}.$$

Since M_g is bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ and $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \subset B^\alpha$, we get that M_g is bounded from $F(p, p\alpha - s, s)$ to B^α . Hence, there is a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} C\|\psi_a\|_{F(p, p\alpha-2, s)} &> \sup_{a \in D} \|M_g \psi_a\|_{B^\alpha} \\ &= \sup_{a \in D} \sup_{z \in D} |g'(z)\psi_a(z) + g(z)\psi'_a(z)|(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha \\ &\geq |g'(a)\psi_a(a) + g(a)\psi'_a(a)|(1 - |a|^2)^\alpha \\ &= |g(a)||a|(1 - |a|^2)^{-\alpha}(1 - |a|^2)^\alpha \\ &= |g(a)||a|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $g \in H^\infty$. By Proposition 6.1, I_g is bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$. Hence, from (5) we know that J_g is also bounded on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$. The results now follow from Theorem 2.3 and the fact that $g \in H^\infty$. When $\alpha > 1$, in all the cases considered, we obtain $M(F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)) = H^\infty \cap F(p, p - 2, \gamma)$, and the statements of (iii) are consequences of $F(p, p - 2, \gamma) \subset H^\infty$ for $0 < p \leq 1$, and the fact that $H^\infty \subset B$ and $F(p, p - 2, \gamma) = B$ for $\gamma > 1$. The proof is complete. \square

Remark. The above result for $BMOA = F(2, 0, 1)$ was obtained first by Stegenga in [23] (see also [17] and [29]). When $p = 2$, $\alpha = 1$, $0 < s < 1$, we know $F(2, 0, s) = Q_s$ with $0 < s < 1$. In this case the result was proved by Pau and Peláez in [18].

Theorem 6.3. *Let $\alpha > 0$, $s > 0$ and $p > 0$ satisfy $s + p\alpha > 1$. Then $M_0(F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)) = \{0\}$.*

Proof. Let $g \in M_0(F(p, p\alpha - 2, s))$. Then obviously, $g \in M(F(p, p\alpha - 2, s))$. By Theorem 6.2 we know that $g \in H^\infty$. Let $\{a_n\}$ be any sequence in D such that $|a_n| \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Let

$$\psi_n(z) = \frac{(1 - |a_n|^2)^2}{(1 - \bar{a}_n z)^{\alpha+1}} - \frac{1 - |a_n|^2}{(1 - \bar{a}_n z)^\alpha}.$$

Then, as in the proof of Theorem 6.2, we know

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} \|\psi_n\|_{F(p, p\alpha-2, s)} \leq C < \infty, \quad \psi_n(a_n) = 0, \quad \psi'_n(a_n) = \bar{a}_n(1 - |a_n|^2)^{-\alpha}.$$

Since M_g is compact on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ and $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \subset B^\alpha$, we get that M_g is compact from $F(p, p\alpha - s, s)$ to B^α . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leftarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|M_g \psi_n\|_{B^\alpha} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{z \in D} |g'(z)\psi_n(z) + g(z)\psi'_n(z)|(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha \\ &\geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |g'(a)\psi_n(a) + g(a)\psi'_n(a)|(1 - |a|^2)^\alpha \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |g(a_n)||a_n|(1 - |a_n|^2)^{-\alpha}(1 - |a_n|^2)^\alpha \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |g(a_n)||a_n|. \end{aligned}$$

Since $g \in H^\infty$, we must have $g = 0$. The proof is complete. \square

7. AN OPEN QUESTION

Finally, we want to mention a natural question that remains open. The question concerns the embedding $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ in the case $\alpha > 1$. From Theorem 4.3 we know that μ being a Carleson measure for $D_{s+\alpha p-2}^p$ is a sufficient condition for the boundedness. On the other hand, it is easy to see that if the embedding is bounded, then μ must be an $[s + p(\alpha - 1)]$ -Carleson measure. In the cases $0 < p \leq 1$; or $s + p(\alpha - 1) > 1$; or $1 < p \leq 2$ and $s + p(\alpha - 1) = 1$ it is well known that the two conditions are equivalent, allowing to obtain a complete description in that case (see Theorem 4.4). However, it is known that the two conditions are no longer equivalent in the remaining cases. So, what is the criterion for the boundedness and compactness of the embedding $I : F(p, p\alpha - 2, s) \rightarrow T_{p,s}^\infty(\mu)$ in these cases? Is the converse of Theorem 4.3 true? How about the boundedness of the Riemann-Stieltjes operator J_g and the multiplication operator M_g on $F(p, p\alpha - 2, s)$ for this case?

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