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Superposition operators between weighted Banach spaces of analytic functions of controlled growth

José Bonet and Dragan Vukotić

Abstract

We characterize the entire functions which transform a weighted Banach space of holomorphic functions on the disc of type H^∞ into another such space by superposition. We also show that all the superposition operators induced by such entire functions map bounded sets into bounded sets and are continuous. Superposition operators that map bounded sets into relatively compact sets are also considered.

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1 Introduction and Notation

The purpose of this note is to study superposition operators $f \rightarrow \varphi \circ f$ defined between weighted Banach spaces $H_v^\infty = H_v^\infty(\mathbb{D})$ of holomorphic functions on the disc by means of an entire function φ . If X and Y are linear spaces of holomorphic functions on the unit disc \mathbb{D} of the complex plane and φ is an entire function, the superposition operator $S_\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ with symbol φ is defined by $S_\varphi(f) := \varphi \circ f$. Since X and Y are assumed to be linear spaces, the operator S_φ is linear if and only if $\varphi(z) = cz$ for some complex constant c and all z . The central question concerning superposition operators is to characterize those symbols φ such that the superposition operator maps X into Y . In case X and Y are Banach spaces, it is also important to determine when S_φ is *bounded*, in the sense that it maps bounded subsets of X into bounded subsets of Y , when S_φ is continuous or when it is *compact*, in the sense that it maps bounded sets into relatively compact sets.

Similar problems of action between spaces have a long history in the context of real valued functions [2, 3], where this operator is also known as the Nemytskij operator, and in the theory of uniform algebras. However, these questions in the context of complex functions have only been addressed during the last two decades or so. Superposition operators mapping a Bergman space or a Hardy space into another such space were characterized by Cámara and Giménez in [12] and Cámara [13]. A whole set of new techniques was used in obtaining a complete description of the superposition operators acting between various spaces of Dirichlet type in a paper by Buckley, Fernández and Vukotić [10]. Álvarez, Márquez, and Vukotić [1] described the superpositions between a Bergman space and the Bloch space in both directions in terms of the order and type of the entire function φ . More recently, Buckley and Vukotić [11] characterized superposition operators from an analytic Besov space into a Bergman space and Girela and Márquez [17] obtained analogous results for the superpositions between Q_p and Hardy spaces. We also refer the reader to [16], [28], [29], or to the survey [27].

The results in these papers are typically formulated in terms of a condition limiting the order and type of entire functions. In view of the first results of this type obtained in [10], the following question arose naturally around 2000: *Can one find two natural scales of spaces X_α and Y_β (depending of some exponents or indices α, β) so that the characterization of all superposition operators $S_\varphi : X_\alpha \rightarrow Y_\beta$ would yield an alternative description of all entire functions of exponential type (covering the whole possible range of orders and types)?* It is one of our aims in this article to give a partial answer to this question. See Proposition 3.2 and Theorem 3.4 for exact formulations.

In this paper a *weight* v on \mathbb{D} is a strictly positive continuous function on \mathbb{D} which is radial, i.e. $v(z) = v(|z|)$, $z \in \mathbb{D}$, $v(r)$ is strictly decreasing on $[0, 1[$ and satisfies $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} v(r) = 0$. For such a weight, the *weighted Banach space of holomorphic functions* H_v^∞ is defined by

$$H_v^\infty := \{f \in H(\mathbb{D}) \mid \|f\|_v = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} v(z)|f(z)| < +\infty\},$$

endowed with the norm $\|f\|_v := \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} v(z)|f(z)|$. Spaces of this type appear in the study of growth conditions of analytic functions and have been investigated in various articles since the work of Shields and Williams, see *e.g.* [4],[5], [22], [23], [26] and the references therein. Composition operators on these type of spaces have been also thoroughly studied [6], [7]. Harutyunyan and Lusky [19] investigated the continuity of the differentiation operator $Dh = h'$ between spaces of type H_v^∞ .

Here are examples of weights $v(z)$ on \mathbb{D} satisfying our assumptions:

- (1) The polynomial weights $v(z) = (1 - |z|)^\alpha$, $\alpha > 0$, which describe polynomial growth.
- (2) The exponential weights $v(z) = \exp(-\frac{1}{(1-|z|)^\alpha})$, $\alpha > 0$.
- (3) The logarithmic weights $v(z) = (\log \frac{e}{1-|z|})^{-\alpha}$, $\alpha > 0$.

A few words about the notation. The greatest integer part of a real number γ will be denoted by $[\gamma]$. For a given entire function φ , we will write $M(\varphi, r) := \sup_{|z|=r} |\varphi(z)|$, $r \geq 0$. We refer the reader to Levin [21] for the definition of type and order of an entire function. The Bloch space is denoted by \mathcal{B} . Among the many references on the Bloch functions, we mention [24] and [30].

2 Some general results about boundedness and compactness

Lemma 2.1 is a consequence of a more general result due to Boyd and Rueda [8, Theorem 1]. We present a short proof of the lemma in order to make the paper self-contained.

Lemma 2.1 *Let u and v be weights. If the entire function φ satisfies that the superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ and is bounded, then $S_\varphi : H_u^\infty \rightarrow H_v^\infty$ is continuous.*

Proof. Since $S_\varphi : H_u^\infty \rightarrow H_v^\infty$ is bounded, it is locally bounded in the sense that it is bounded on a neighbourhood of each point (*cf.* Dineen [14, p. 10]). By [14, Lemma 2.8], to show that $S_\varphi : H_u^\infty \rightarrow H_v^\infty$ is continuous, it is enough to show that, for each $f, g \in H_u^\infty$, the map $\Phi : \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \rightarrow S_\varphi(g + \lambda f)$ is holomorphic. As Φ is also locally bounded and the linear span of the Dirac functionals $\delta_\zeta, \zeta \in \mathbb{D}$, is weak-* dense in $(H_v^\infty)^*$, by a result of Grosse-Erdmann [18, Theorem 1], Φ is holomorphic if we show that, for each $\zeta \in \mathbb{D}$, the map

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mapsto (\delta_\zeta \circ \Phi)(\lambda) = \varphi(g(\zeta) + \lambda f(\zeta))$$

is holomorphic. However, this is trivial because φ is an entire function. \square

We are now ready for a general result.

Theorem 2.2 (a) *Let u and v be weights. If the entire function φ satisfies the following condition:*

$$\forall \varepsilon \in]0, 1[\exists C > 0 \exists R_0 > 0 \forall R \geq R_0 :$$

$$v(u^{-1}(\frac{1}{\varepsilon R})) \max_{|w|=R} |\varphi(w)| \leq C,$$

then the superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ and is bounded.

(b) *Let u and v be weights. If the entire function φ satisfies the following condition:*

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} v(u^{-1}(\frac{k}{R}))M(\varphi, R) = 0$$

for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then $S_\varphi : H_u^\infty \rightarrow H_v^\infty$ is compact.

Proof. (a) Fix $f \in H_u^\infty$ with $\|f\|_u \leq M$, $M > 1$. Put $\varepsilon := 1/M$, find C, R_0 as in the assumption and set

$$A := \max(R_0, M/u(0)), \quad B := \max_{|w| \leq A} |\varphi(w)|.$$

If $|f(z)| \leq A$, then $v(z)|\varphi(f(z))| \leq v(0)B$. If $|f(z)| > A$, since u and u^{-1} are strictly decreasing, we have that $u^{-1}(1/(\varepsilon|f(z)|))$ is defined and $|z| \geq u^{-1}(1/(\varepsilon|f(z)|))$. Applying the fact that v is decreasing, we get $v(z) \leq v(u^{-1}(1/(\varepsilon|f(z)|)))$. This implies $v(z)|\varphi(f(z))| \leq C$. Consequently

$$\|\varphi \circ f\|_v \leq \max(v(0)B, C),$$

and $S_\varphi(H_u^\infty) \subset H_v^\infty$ and S_φ is bounded.

(b) For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0 \leq r < 1$, define $\psi_k(r) := M(\varphi, k/u(r))$. Clearly ψ_k is strictly increasing, $\psi_k(r) \rightarrow \infty$ as $r \rightarrow 1$, $\psi_k(0) = M(\varphi, k/u(0))$, and $\psi_k \leq \psi_{k+1}$ on $[0, 1[$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$. We show that $\psi_k(r) = o(1/v(r))$ as $r \rightarrow 1$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Indeed, fix $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\delta > 0$. Apply the hypothesis to find $R_0 > 0$ such that $v(u^{-1}(\frac{k}{R}))M(\varphi, R) < \delta$ if $R \geq R_0$. We assume that R_0 is selected so that $k/R_0 < u(0)$, so that $u^{-1}(k/R)$ is defined if $R \geq R_0$. Now, if $u^{-1}(k/R_0) < r < 1$, then $k/u(r) > R_0$. Therefore

$$v(u^{-1}(\frac{k}{k/u(r)}))M(\varphi, k/u(r)) = v(r)M(\varphi, k/u(r)) = v(r)\psi_k(r) < \delta.$$

Now we construct $\psi : [0, 1[\rightarrow]0, \infty[$, strictly increasing, continuous such that $\psi_k(r) = o(\psi(r))$ as $r \rightarrow 1$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\psi(r) = o(1/v(r))$ as $r \rightarrow 1$. Clearly $w(z) := 1/\psi(z), z \in \mathbb{D}$, is a weight and $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} v(r)/w(r) = 0$. This implies that the inclusion $H_w^\infty \subset H_v^\infty$ is compact as a consequence of Montel's theorem. See also [7] for more general results. The proof is complete if we show that $S_\varphi : H_u^\infty \rightarrow H_w^\infty$ is continuous. To see this we apply part (a) and Lemma 2.1. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and select $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $k > 1/\varepsilon$. Since $\psi_k(r) = o(1/w(r))$ as $r \rightarrow 1$, there is $r_0 \in]0, 1[$ such that $M(\varphi, k/u(r)) \leq 1/w(r)$. Set $R_0 := k/u(r_0)$. For $R \geq R_0$ we have $0 < k/R \leq k/R_0 = u(r_0) < u(0)$, hence $u^{-1}(k/R)$ is defined and $u^{-1}(k/R) \geq r_0$, since u is strictly decreasing. Thus

$$M(\varphi, R)w(u^{-1}(1/\varepsilon R)) \leq M(\varphi, R)w(u^{-1}(k/R)) = M(\varphi, k/u(u^{-1}(k/R)))w(u^{-1}(k/R)) \leq 1,$$

which proves the sufficient condition in part (a). \square

3 Results for some concrete weights

3.1 The domain space is defined by a polynomial weight

Below we will use the notation $[\gamma]$, as is customary, to denote the greatest integer part of a real number γ .

Proposition 3.1 *Let $u(z) = (1 - |z|)^\alpha$, $\alpha > 0$, $v(z) = (1 - |z|)^\beta$, $\beta > 0$.*

(1) *The following conditions are equivalent for an entire function φ :*

- (i) *φ is a polynomial of degree at most $[\beta/\alpha]$.*
- (ii) *The superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ .*
- (iii) *The superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ and is bounded.*

(2) *The following conditions are equivalent for an entire function φ :*

- (i) *φ is a polynomial of degree $s < \beta/\alpha$.*
- (ii) *The superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ and it is compact, i.e. maps bounded sets into relatively compact sets.*

Proof. We first prove the equivalences in part (1).

Condition (i) implies condition (iii) by Theorem 2.2 (a) since $v(u^{-1}(w)) = |w|^{\beta/\alpha}$. Clearly condition (iii) implies condition (ii).

Now assume that (ii) holds and set $m := [\beta/\alpha]$. To conclude (i), by the standard Cauchy estimates, it is enough to prove $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} M(\varphi, r)/r^{m+1} = 0$. Assuming that this does not hold, we select a sequence $(w_n)_n$ of complex numbers such that $|w_n| > 1$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |w_n| = \infty$ and $|\varphi(w_n)| > \delta |w_n|^{m+1}$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and some $\delta > 0$. By passing to a subsequence, we may assume without loss of generality that all the elements in the sequence $(w_n)_n$ also satisfy $|\arg w_n| < \frac{1}{4}\pi\alpha$. This can be assumed safely after applying symmetries and rotations if necessary, since the entire functions $\psi(z) := \overline{\varphi(\bar{z})}$ and $\varphi_t(z) := \varphi(e^{it}z)$ behave like φ with respect to condition (i). The function $g(z) = (1 - z)^{-\alpha}$ belongs to H_u^∞ . The preimages of w_n under g :

$$z_n = 1 - \frac{1}{w_n^{1/\alpha}}, \quad (1 - z_n)^{-1} = w_n^{1/\alpha},$$

satisfy $|1 - z_n| < 1$ and $|\arg(1 - z_n)| < \pi/4$; i.e. they belong to a Stolz domain, hence there is $c > 0$ such that $|1 - z_n| \leq c(1 - |z_n|)$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Suppose that $S_\varphi g = \varphi \circ g$ belongs to H_v^∞ . There is $M > 0$ such that $|\varphi(g(z))| \leq M(1 - |z|)^{-\beta}$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. This implies

$$\delta |w_n|^{m+1} < |\varphi(w_n)| = |\varphi(g(z_n))| \leq M(1 - |z_n|)^{-\beta} \leq M c^\beta |1 - z_n|^{-\beta} = M c^\beta |w_n|^{\beta/\alpha}.$$

Consequently $|w_n|^{m+1-\beta/\alpha} \leq Mc^\beta \delta^{-1}$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, which is a contradiction, since $m+1-\beta/\alpha$ is strictly positive.

Now we prove (2). Assume first that (i) holds and denote by s the degree of the polynomial φ . By assumption $s\alpha < \beta$. For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$v(u^{-1}(k/R))M(\varphi, R) = (k/R)^{\beta/\alpha}M(\varphi, R) = k^{\beta/\alpha} \frac{M(\varphi, R)}{R^{\beta/\alpha}},$$

which tends to 0 as $R \rightarrow \infty$. We can apply Theorem 2.2 (b) to conclude that S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ and is compact. Conversely, if S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ and it is compact, then we conclude from part (1) that $s \leq \beta/\alpha$.

It remains to show that if $\beta = s\alpha$, then $S_\varphi : H_u^\infty \rightarrow H_{u^s}^\infty$ is not compact, $u^s(z) = u(z)^s = (1-|z|)^\beta$. We show this for $\varphi(w) = w^s$, which is enough. Consider a strictly increasing sequence of positive numbers $(r_n)_n$ tending to 1 and define $g_n(z) := (1-r_n)^\alpha / (1-r_n z)^{2\alpha}$, $z \in \mathbb{D}$. Clearly $g_n \in H_u^\infty$, $\|g_n\|_u \leq 1$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and the sequence $(g_n)_n$ tends to 0 uniformly on compact sets. As $\beta = s\alpha$, $S_\varphi(g_n)(z) = (1-r_n)^\beta / (1-r_n z)^{2\beta}$, $z \in \mathbb{D}$, and $S_\varphi(g_n)$ converges to 0 uniformly on compact sets. If $S_\varphi : H_u^\infty \rightarrow H_{u^s}^\infty$ were compact, the sequence $S_\varphi(g_n)$ would converge to 0 in $H_{u^s}^\infty$. This is a contradiction since $(1-r_n)^\beta S_\varphi(g_n)(r_n) = 1/(1+r_n)^{2\beta}$ converges to $1/4^\beta$ as n goes to infinity. \square

Observe that every entire function φ defines a bounded superposition operator S_φ from the space H^∞ of bounded analytic functions on \mathbb{D} into an arbitrary weighted Banach space of type H_v^∞ , since $\varphi \circ f \in H^\infty \subset H_v^\infty$ for each $f \in H^\infty$. The space H^∞ corresponds to the ‘‘weight’’ $v(z) = 1, z \in \mathbb{D}$, which is not a weight in the sense of this paper. On the other hand, the only superposition operators S_φ mapping H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ for $u(z) = (1-|z|)^2, v(z) = 1-|z|, z \in \mathbb{D}$, are those with φ constant.

Proposition 3.2 (1) was obtained independently by Boyd and Rueda [9, Theorem 3].

Proposition 3.2 *Let $u(z) = (1-|z|)^\alpha, z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $v(z) = \exp(-\frac{1}{(1-|z|)^\beta}), \alpha, \beta > 0$. Let φ be an entire function.*

(1) *If the function φ is of order less than β/α or of order β/α and type zero, or equivalently, if for all $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ there are $C \geq 1, R_0 > 0$ such that $|\varphi(z)| \leq C \exp(\varepsilon|z|^{\beta/\alpha})$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|z| \geq R_0$, then the superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ and is bounded.*

(2) *If the superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ , then for each $D > 1$ we can find $C \geq 1, R_0 > 0$ such that $|\varphi(z)| \leq C \exp(D|z|^{\beta/\alpha})$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|z| \geq R_0$.*

Proof. Part (1) follows from Theorem 2.2 (a), since $v(u^{-1}(s)) = \exp(-1/s^{\beta/\alpha})$. To prove (2), we proceed by reduction to absurd. If the desired conclusion does not hold, we can find $D > 1$ such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is $w_n \in \mathbb{C}, |w_n| > n$, such that $|\varphi(w_n)| \geq n \exp(D|w_n|^{\beta/\alpha})$. Given D , select $d > 1$ with $1 < d^\beta < D$ and find $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi\alpha}{4}$ such that, if z belongs to the Stolz angle

$$S_\theta := \{z \in \mathbb{D} \mid |1-z| < 1, |\arg(1-z)| < \theta\},$$

then $|1-z| \leq d(1-|z|)$. Passing to a subsequence, using rotations and symmetries as in the proof of Proposition 3.1, we may assume that all w_n belong to the first quadrant, the sequence $(\arg w_n)_n$ converges to 0 and $\arg w_n \leq \beta\theta$. This is possible because the entire functions $\psi(z) := \varphi(\bar{z})$ and $\varphi_t(z) := \varphi(e^{it}z)$ behave like φ with respect to condition (i). The function $g(z) = (1-z)^{-\alpha}$ belongs to H_u^∞ . By condition (ii), $\varphi \circ g \in H_v^\infty$. The preimages of w_n under g

$$z_n = 1 - \frac{1}{w_n^{1/\alpha}}, \quad (1-z_n)^{-\beta} = w_n^{\beta/\alpha},$$

belong to the Stolz domain S_θ . In particular $|1-z_n| \leq d(1-|z_n|)$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We have, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$|\varphi(g(z_n))| = |\varphi(w_n)| > n \exp(D|w_n|^{\beta/\alpha}) =$$

$$= n \exp\left(\frac{D}{|1 - z_n|^\beta}\right) \geq n \exp\left(\frac{D}{d^\beta(1 - |z_n|)^\beta}\right) \geq n \exp\left(\frac{1}{(1 - |z_n|)^\beta}\right).$$

This contradicts $\varphi \circ g \in H_v^\infty$ and completes the proof. \square

3.2 The domain space is defined by a logarithmic weight

The key result to treat the case of logarithmic weights in the domain is the following Lemma. It is based on a geometric construction of a simply connected domain that can be imagined as a “highway from a point near the origin to infinity” of constant width. It is a variant of the construction to be found e.g. in [1, Lemma 2], [11, Lemma 7].

Lemma 3.3 *For each positive number δ and for every sequence $\{w_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ of complex numbers such that $|w_0| < \delta$, $|w_1| \geq 3\delta$, $0 < \arg w_1 < \pi/4$, $\arg w_n \searrow 0$, and*

$$|w_n| \geq \max \left\{ 3|w_{n-1}|, 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} |w_k - w_{k-1}| \right\} \quad \text{for all } n \geq 2, \quad (3.1)$$

there exists a domain Ω with the following properties:

- (i) Ω is simply connected;
- (ii) Ω contains the infinite polygonal line $L = \cup_{n=1}^\infty [w_{n-1}, w_n]$, where $[w_{n-1}, w_n]$ denotes the line segment from w_{n-1} to w_n ;
- (iii) any Riemann map f of \mathbb{D} onto Ω belongs to the Bloch space \mathcal{B} ;
- (iv) $\text{dist}(w, \partial\Omega) = \delta$ for each point w on the broken line L .

Proof. It is clear from (3.1) that $|w_n| \nearrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. We construct the domain Ω as follows. First connect the points w_n by a polygonal line L as indicated in the statement. Let $D(z, \delta) = \{w : |z - w| < \delta\}$ and define

$$\Omega = \bigcup \{D(z, \delta) : z \in L\},$$

i.e. let Ω be a δ -thickening of the polygonal line L . In other words, Ω is the union of simply connected cigar-shaped domains

$$C_n = \bigcup \{D(z, \delta) : z \in [w_{n-1}, w_n]\}.$$

By our choice of w_n , it is easy to check inductively that $|w_n - w_k| \geq 5\delta$ whenever $n > k$. Since our construction implies that

$$C_n \subset \{w : |w_{n-1}| - \delta < |w| < |w_n| + \delta\},$$

we see immediately that

- (a) for all m, n , $C_m \cap C_n \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $|m - n| \leq 1$;
- (b) for all n , $C_n \cap C_{n+1}$ is either $D(w_n, \delta)$ or the interior of the convex hull of $D(w_n, \delta) \cup \{a_n\}$ for some point a_n outside of $D(w_n, \delta)$.

Thus, each $\Omega_N = \cup_{n=1}^N C_n$ is also simply connected. Since

$$\Omega = \cup_{N=1}^\infty \Omega_N \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_N \subset \Omega_{N+1} \quad \text{for all } N,$$

we conclude that Ω is also simply connected by the Cauchy integral theorem and a simple compactness argument (open coverings). By construction, $\text{dist}(w, \partial\Omega) \leq \delta$ for all w in Ω , hence any Riemann map onto Ω will belong to \mathcal{B} . It is also clear that (iv) holds. \square

Recall that the *hyperbolic distance* between two points z and w in the disk is defined as

$$\rho(z, w) = \inf_{\gamma} \int_{\gamma} \frac{|d\zeta|}{1 - |\zeta|^2} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 + \left| \frac{z-w}{1-\bar{z}w} \right|}{1 - \left| \frac{z-w}{1-\bar{z}w} \right|},$$

where the infimum is taken over all rectifiable curves γ in \mathbb{D} that join z with w .

The hyperbolic metric ρ_{Ω} on an arbitrary simply connected domain Ω (not the entire plane) is defined via the corresponding pullback to the disk: if f is a Riemann map of \mathbb{D} onto Ω then

$$\rho_{\Omega}(f(z), f(w)) = \rho(z, w) = \inf_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{|d\zeta|}{1 - |\zeta|^2},$$

where the infimum is taken over all rectifiable curves Γ in Ω from $f(z)$ to $f(w)$. The metric ρ_{Ω} does not depend on the choice of the Riemann map f . For more details, we refer the reader to § 1.2 and § 4.6 of [24].

From the definition of hyperbolic metric we notice the following important feature of Riemann maps:

$$\rho_{\Omega}(f(0), f(z)) = \rho(0, z) \geq \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{1 - |z|}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}. \quad (3.2)$$

Another fundamental property is the comparison between the hyperbolic and the so-called quasi-hyperbolic metric:

$$\rho_{\Omega}(w_1, w_2) \leq \inf_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{|dw|}{\text{dist}(w, \partial\Omega)}, \quad (3.3)$$

where the infimum is taken over all rectifiable curves Γ in Ω from w_1 to w_2 .

Theorem 3.4 *Let $u(r) = (\log \frac{e}{1-r})^{-\alpha}$ and $v(r) = (1-r)^{\beta}$ with $\alpha, \beta > 0$. The following statements are equivalent for an entire function φ :*

- (i) *The function φ is of order less than $1/\alpha$ or of order $1/\alpha$ and type zero.*
- (ii) *For all $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ there are $C > 0, R_0 > 0$ such that $|\varphi(z)| \leq C \exp(\varepsilon|z|^{1/\alpha})$ whenever $|z| \geq R_0$.*
- (iii) *The superposition operator S_{φ} maps H_u^{∞} into H_v^{∞} .*
- (iv) *S_{φ} is a bounded operator from H_u^{∞} into H_v^{∞} .*
- (v) *S_{φ} is a compact operator from H_u^{∞} into H_v^{∞} .*

Proof. Conditions (i) and (ii) are equivalent by the definition of type and order. We show that (ii) \Rightarrow (v). A direct calculation shows that $v(u^{-1}(s)) = e^{\beta} \exp(-\beta/s^{1/\alpha})$. In order to apply Theorem 2.2 (b) to conclude that $S_{\varphi} : H_u^{\infty} \rightarrow H_v^{\infty}$ is compact, we fix $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and select $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\varepsilon < \beta/k^{1/\alpha}$. We apply condition (ii) to find $C > 0$ and $R_0 > 0$. If $R \geq R_0$, we have

$$v(u^{-1}(k/R))M(\varphi, R) = e^{\beta} \exp\left(-\frac{\beta R^{1/\alpha}}{k^{1/\alpha}}\right)M(\varphi, R) \leq C e^{\beta} \exp\left(-\frac{\beta}{k^{1/\alpha}} + \varepsilon\right)R^{1/\alpha},$$

that tends to 0 as $R \rightarrow \infty$.

For the proof of (iii) \Rightarrow (ii), let us assume that $S_{\varphi}(H_u^{\infty}) \subset H_v^{\infty}$ holds but (ii) is false. Then we can find $\varepsilon > 0$ and a sequence $(w_n)_n^{\infty}$ such that

$$|\varphi(w_n)| \geq n e^{\varepsilon|w_n|^{1/\alpha}}, \quad \text{for all } n. \quad (3.4)$$

Select a positive constant $\delta > \beta/\varepsilon$. By passing on to a subsequence, denoted again $(w_n)_n$, we may assume that the sequence $(\arg w_n)_n$ in $[0, 2\pi]$ is convergent and all points w_n lie in an angular sector of opening $\{w : |\arg w| < \frac{\pi}{4}\}$. We can further assume that they are all located in

the first quadrant and the arguments $\arg w_n$ decrease to 0, by applying symmetries or rotations if necessary. There is no loss of generality in doing this because the entire functions ψ , φ_t , defined by $\psi(z) = \overline{\varphi(\bar{z})}$, $\varphi_t(z) = \varphi(e^{it}z)$ respectively, behave like φ with respect to condition (ii).

Select inductively a further subsequence, labelled again $(w_n)_n$, so that $|w_1| \geq 3\delta$, and inequality (3.1) holds. Next, add to the sequence a point $w_0 \neq 0$ with $|w_0| < \delta$ and use Lemma 3.3 to construct a domain Ω with the properties (i)–(iv) indicated there, contained in the angular sector $\{w : |\arg w| < \frac{\pi}{4}\}$. Let f be a Riemann map of \mathbb{D} onto Ω such that $f(0) = w_0$.

Now let z_n be the pre-images in \mathbb{D} of the points w_n , $n \geq 1$. Since $|w_n| \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, it follows that $|z_n| \rightarrow 1$. By applying estimate (3.2) for hyperbolic metric, the triangle inequality, inequality (3.3) and property (iv) from Lemma 3.3, as well as the property (3.1) of the points w_n respectively, we obtain the following chain of inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{1-|z_n|} &\leq \rho_\Omega(f(0), f(z_n)) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \rho_\Omega(w_{k-1}, w_k) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{[w_{k-1}, w_k]} \frac{|dw|}{\text{dist}(w, \partial\Omega)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{[w_{k-1}, w_k]} \frac{|dw|}{\delta} = \frac{1}{\delta} \sum_{k=1}^n |w_k - w_{k-1}| \leq \frac{1}{2\delta} |w_n|. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that

$$|w_n| \geq \delta \log \frac{1}{1-|z_n|}, \quad n \geq 1. \quad (3.5)$$

Since Ω is a simply connected domain that does not contain the origin and the function f does not vanish in the disk, we can define the analytic function $F = f^\alpha$. As observed, the function $f \in \mathcal{B}$, so by the basic logarithmic estimate for Bloch functions, the function F enjoys the estimate

$$|F(z)| \leq K \left(\log \frac{1}{1-|z|} \right)^\alpha, \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

hence $F \in H_u^\infty$.

On the other hand, by (3.5), we also know that

$$|F(z_n)| = |w_n|^\alpha \geq \delta^\alpha \left(\log \frac{1}{1-|z_n|} \right)^\alpha, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

From here and our assumption on φ and w_n we deduce that

$$|\varphi(F(z_n))| \geq n e^{\varepsilon |F(z_n)|^{1/\alpha}} \geq n e^{\varepsilon \delta \log \frac{1}{1-|z_n|}} \geq \frac{n}{(1-|z_n|)^\beta},$$

which means that $\varphi \circ F \notin H_v^\infty$. This contradicts our assumption $S_\varphi : H_u^\infty \rightarrow H_v^\infty$, which completes the proof. \square

By proceeding similarly as in the proof of Proposition 3.1, and using Lemma 3.3, we can prove the following result.

Proposition 3.5 *Let $u(r) = (\log \frac{e}{1-r})^\alpha$, $\alpha > 0$, $v(r) = (\log \frac{e}{1-r})^\beta$, $\beta > 0$.*

(1) *The superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ and is bounded if and only if φ is a polynomial of degree at most $[\beta/\alpha]$.*

(2) *The superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ and is compact if and only if φ is a polynomial of degree less than β/α .*

As a closing remark, we would like to stress that if one is concerned only with the boundedness of superposition operators, most of the statements of this section can be proved in a different way. For example, proving that the statements (i), (ii), and (iv) in Theorem 3.4 are equivalent no longer requires an involved geometric constructions. Relatively general results of this type were obtained most recently by Ramos Fernández [25] for some known classes of weights such as the so-called essential weights [7].

3.3 Superpositions from a space defined by an exponential weight

Proposition 3.6 *Let $u(r) = \exp(-(1 - |z|)^{-\alpha})$, $\alpha > 0$ and let φ be an entire function.*

(1) *If there exist $C > 0$ and $R_0 > 0$ such that $|\varphi(w)| \leq C \exp((\log |w|)^\gamma)$ for $|w| \geq R_0$, then for each $c > 1$ the superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ boundedly into the space $H_{v_c}^\infty$, where $v_c(r) = \exp(-\frac{c}{(1-|z|)^{\alpha\gamma}})$.*

(2) *If the superposition operator S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ , $v(r) = \exp(-\frac{1}{(1-|z|)^\beta})$, $\beta > 0$, then for every $c > 1$ there exist $C > 0$ and $R_0 > 0$ such that $|\varphi(w)| \leq C \exp(c(\log |w|)^{\beta/\alpha})$ for $|w| \geq R_0$.*

Proof. We first prove (1). Fix $c > 1$. Given $f \in H_u^\infty$, there is a constant $M > 0$ such that

$$\log |f(z)| \leq \log M + (1 - |z|)^{-\alpha}.$$

Select $r_0 \in]0, 1[$ so that $\log M \leq (c^{1/\gamma} - 1)/(1 - |z|)^\alpha$ for $r_0 \leq |z| < 1$. If $|f(z)| \geq R_0$ and $r_0 \leq |z| < 1$ we have

$$|\varphi(f(z))| \leq C \exp((\log |f(z)|)^\gamma) \leq C \exp((\log M + 1/(1 - |z|)^\alpha)^\gamma) \leq C \exp(\frac{c}{(1 - |z|)^{\alpha\gamma}}).$$

On the other hand, there is $S_0 \geq R_0$ such that $|f(z)| \leq S_0$ if $|z| \leq r_0$. Hence $|\varphi(f(z))| \leq M(\varphi, S_0)$ if $|f(z)| \leq R_0$ or $|z| \geq r_0$. These two last inequalities together imply that $\varphi \circ f \in H_{v_c}^\infty$.

To prove (2) we assume that S_φ maps H_u^∞ into H_v^∞ , $v(z) = \exp(-\frac{1}{(1-|z|)^\beta})$, $\beta > 0$, but that there is $c > 1$ such that the conclusion does not hold. The function $f(z) = \exp((1 - z)^{-\alpha})$ belongs to H_u^∞ and $\|f\|_u \leq 1$. By assumption $\varphi \circ f \in H_v^\infty$, hence there is $M > 0$ such that

$$\log |\varphi(f(z))| \leq \log M + 1/(1 - |z|)^\beta, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

Select $d > 1$ so that $d^{2\beta} < c$. Since we have assumed that the conclusion of (2) does not hold for c , we can find a sequence $\{w_n\}_n$ of complex numbers w_n of large modulus on which the conclusion fails. Proceeding as before, we may assume that all of these points are contained in the region

$$\Omega = \{w : |w| > \rho, -\pi/4 < \text{Arg } w < \pi/4\},$$

for some fixed positive ρ . By taking a small enough positive value of γ , by considering the mapping properties of the function $z \mapsto (1 - z)^{-\alpha}$, it is easy to see that every $w \in \Omega$ has a preimage in the Stolz angle of aperture γ and vertex at $z = 1$. This means that we can find a sequence of points $\{z_n\}_n$ in this angle such that $w_n = f(z_n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, by passing to a subsequence if necessary, we can pick the points z_n that satisfy the inequalities

$$|1 - z_n| \leq d(1 - |z_n|), \quad \text{Re}(1/(1 - z_n)^\alpha) \geq 1/(d|1 - z_n|)^\alpha$$

(which simply means requiring that the points z_n belong to the smaller of these two Stolz angles), as well as the condition $\log |\varphi(w_n)| \geq \log n + c(\log |w_n|)^{\beta/\alpha}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Now,

$$|w_n| = \exp(\text{Re}(1/(1 - z_n)^\alpha)) \geq \exp(1/(d|1 - z_n|)^\alpha) \geq \exp(1/(d^2(1 - |z_n|)^\alpha)),$$

for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. This implies, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\log M + \frac{1}{(1 - |z_n|)^\beta} \geq \log |\varphi(w_n)| \geq \log n + c(\log |w_n|)^{\beta/\alpha} \geq \log n + \frac{c}{d^{2\alpha}} \frac{1}{(1 - |z_n|)^\beta}.$$

This contradicts the fact that $c/d^{2\alpha} > 1$. □

Of course, if $\gamma > 1$, there exist entire transcendental functions φ satisfying the assumptions of Proposition 3.6. Since these constructions are not the main subject of this article, we refer an interested reader to Corollary 1.4, Lemma 1.3 and Definition 1.1 in Langenbruch [20] or to [21].

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