

CARLESON MEASURES AND A CLASS OF GENERALIZED INTEGRATION OPERATORS ON THE BERGMAN SPACE

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we consider a linear operator

$$I_{h,\varphi}^{(n)} f(z) = \int_0^z f^{(n)}(\varphi(\zeta)) h(\zeta) d\zeta$$

induced by holomorphic maps h and φ of the open unit disk \mathbf{D} , where $\varphi(\mathbf{D}) \subset \mathbf{D}$ and n is a non-negative integer. A complete characterization of when $I_{h,\varphi}^{(n)}$ is bounded on the Bergman space \mathcal{A}^2 is established by using Luecking's result for Carleson measures. We also compute upper and lower bounds for the essential norm of this operator on the Bergman space.

1. Introduction. Let \mathbf{D} be the open unit disk in the complex plane \mathbf{C} . Throughout this paper, we denote by $H(\mathbf{D})$ the space of holomorphic functions on \mathbf{D} . Let $dA(z) = (1/\pi) dx dy$, where $z = x + iy$, denote the normalized Lebesgue measure on \mathbf{D} . Recall that the Bergman space \mathcal{A}^2 is a Hilbert space of holomorphic functions on \mathbf{D} with the norm

$$(1.1) \quad \|f\|_{\mathcal{A}^2} = \left(\int_{\mathbf{D}} |f(z)|^2 dA(z) \right)^{1/2} < \infty.$$

Also, if $f \in \mathcal{A}^2$ and $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ is its Taylor series in \mathbf{D} , then $\|f\|_{\mathcal{A}^2}$ may also be defined as

$$(1.2) \quad \|f\|_{\mathcal{A}^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|a_n|^2}{n+1}.$$

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