Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Abstract and Applied Analysis
Volume 2014, Article ID 725145, 6 pages
http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2014/725145

Research Article

Norm and Essential Norm of Composition Followed by Differentiation from Logarithmic Bloch Spaces to H_μ^∞

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Received 25 February 2014; Revised 25 March 2014; Accepted 28 March 2014; Published 14 May 2014

Academic Editor: Ljubisa Kocinac

In this note we express the norm of composition followed by differentiation DC_φ from the logarithmic Bloch and the little logarithmic Bloch spaces to the weighted space H_μ^∞ on the unit disk and give an upper and a lower bound for the essential norm of this operator from the logarithmic Bloch space to H_μ^∞.

1. Introduction

Let $\mathbb{D} = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ be the open unit disk in the complex plane $\mathbb{C}$, $H(\mathbb{D})$ be the space of all analytic functions on $\mathbb{D}$, and H^∞ be the space of bounded analytic functions on $\mathbb{D}$ with the norm $\|f\|_\infty = \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}|f(z)|$.

An analytic function $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ is said to belong to the logarithmic Bloch space $\mathscr{LB}$ if

$$\|f\|_{\mathscr{LB}} = \sup\left\{(1-|z|)\ln\left(\frac{2e}{1-|z|}\right)\left|f'(z)\right| : z\in\mathbb{D}\right\} < \infty \tag{1}$$

and to the little logarithmic Bloch space $\mathscr{LB}_0$ if

$$\lim_{|z|\to 1^-}(1-|z|)\ln\left(\frac{2e}{1-|z|}\right)\left|f'(z)\right| = 0. \tag{2}$$

It can be easily proved that $\mathscr{LB}$ is a Banach space, under the norm

$$\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}} = \left|f(0)\right| + \|f\|_{\mathscr{LB}}, \tag{3}$$

and that $\mathscr{LB}_0$ is a closed subspace of $\mathscr{LB}$. Some sources for results and references about the logarithmic Bloch functions are the papers of Yoneda [1], Stević [2], and the authors of [3–8].

Let μ be a weight, that is, a positive continuous function on $\mathbb{D}$. The weighted space H_μ^∞ consists of all $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ such that

$$\|f\|_{H_\mu^\infty} = \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\mu(z)\left|f(z)\right| < \infty, \tag{4}$$

where μ is a weight.

Let φ be a holomorphic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$. The composition operator C_φ is defined by

$$C_\varphi(f)(z) = f(\varphi(z)), \quad f \in H(\mathbb{D}). \tag{5}$$

Let D be the differentiation operator. The product DC_φ is defined by

$$DC_\varphi(f) = (f\circ\varphi)' = f'(\varphi)\varphi', \quad f\in H(\mathbb{D}). \tag{6}$$

The operator DC_φ is probably studied for the first time by Hibschweiler and Portnoy in [9], where the boundedness and compactness of DC_φ between Bergman and Hardy spaces are investigated. In [10], Stević calculated the norm of the operator DC_φ from the classical Bloch space to H_μ^∞. Recently there has been some interest in calculating operator norms and essential norms of composition and related operators (see, e.g., [11–18] and the references therein). Motivated by the papers [10, 19], we continue here this line of research by calculating $\|DC_\varphi\|_{\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty}$.

Suppose that X_1 and X_2 are Banach spaces and $L : X_1 \to X_2$ is a bounded linear operator. The essential norm $\|L\|_{e,X_1\to X_2}$ of L is its distance to the compact operators. More precisely,

$$\|L\|_{e,X_1\to X_2} = \inf\{\|L-K\|_{X_1\to X_2} : K \text{ a compact operator of } X_1 \text{ into } X_2\}, \tag{7}$$

where $\|\cdot\|_{X_1\to X_2}$ denotes the operator norm. If $X_1 = X_2$, it is simply denoted by $\|\cdot\|_e$. Since the set of all compact operators is a closed subset of the set of bounded operators, it follows that an operator L is compact if and only if $\|L\|_{e,X_1\to X_2} = 0$.

Essential norm formulas for composition operators are known in various settings. When C_φ acts from the Hardy space $H^2(\mathbb{D})$ to itself, Shapiro [20] gives a formula for $\|C_\varphi\|_e$ in terms of the Nevanlinna counting function for φ. In [21], Donaway gives upper and lower estimates for $\|C_\varphi\|_e$ when C_φ maps the Bloch, Dirichlet, or a Besov type space to itself. The essential norm of the DC_φ operator from α-Bloch spaces to H_μ^∞ space was estimated recently by Stević in [10]. In this note we give upper and lower estimates for $\|DC_\varphi\|_{e,\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty}$.

2. The Operator Norm of $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) $\to H_\mu^\infty$

In this section we prove a nice formula. Namely, we calculate the norm of the operator $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) $\to H_\mu^\infty$.

Theorem 1. *Assume μ is a weight on $\mathbb{D}$. Then the following are equivalent:*

(a) $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB} \to H_\mu^\infty$ *is a bounded operator;*

(b) $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}_0 \to H_\mu^\infty$ *is a bounded operator;*

(c) $\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}(\mu(z)|\varphi'(z)|)/((1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))) < \infty$

Moreover, one has

$$\left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty} = \left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty} = \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}} \frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))}. \tag{8}$$

Proof. $(a) \Rightarrow (b)$. By the fact $\mathscr{LB}_0 \subset \mathscr{LB}$ and the definition of operator norm, we easily obtain that $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}_0 \to H_\mu^\infty$ is a bounded operator and

$$\left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty} \le \left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty}. \tag{9}$$

$(b) \Rightarrow (c)$. Suppose that DC_φ is a bounded operator from $\mathscr{LB}_0$ to H_μ^∞. Taking the test function $f(z) = z \in \mathscr{LB}_0$, we easily have

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(w)\left|\varphi'(w)\right| &\le \left\|\varphi'\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty} = \left\|DC_\varphi(z)\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \\ &\le \left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty}\|z\|_{\mathscr{L}} \\ &= \left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty}\ln 2e,\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

for every $w \in \mathbb{D}$. It implies that (c) holds when $\varphi(z) = 0$.

Fixing $w \in \mathbb{D}\setminus\{0\}$, we consider the function

$$f_w(z) = \frac{1}{\overline{w}}\ln\ln\left(\frac{2e}{1-\overline{w}z}\right) - \frac{1}{\overline{w}}\ln\ln 2e. \tag{11}$$

Since $r(x) = x\ln(2e/x)$ is increasing on $(0,2]$ and $f_w(0) = 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|f_w\right\|_{\mathscr{L}} &= \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}(1-|z|)\ln\left(\frac{2e}{1-|z|}\right) \\ &\quad\times\frac{1}{|\ln(2e/(1-\overline{w}z))|}\frac{1}{|1-\overline{w}z|} \\ &\le \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\frac{(1-|z|)\ln(2e/(1-|z|))}{(1-|\overline{w}z|)\ln(2e/(1-|\overline{w}z|))} \\ &\quad\times\frac{(1-|\overline{w}z|)\ln(2e/(1-|\overline{w}z|))}{|1-\overline{w}z|\ln(2e/(1-\overline{w}z))} \le 1.\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

Moreover, since

$$\begin{aligned}&(1-|z|)\ln\frac{2e}{1-|z|}\left|f_w'(z)\right| \\ &\quad\le\frac{(1-|z|)\ln(2e/(1-|z|))}{(1-|\overline{w}z|)\ln(2e/(1-|\overline{w}z|))} \\ &\quad\le\frac{(1-|z|)\ln(2e/(1-|z|))}{(1-|w|)\ln 2e}\longrightarrow 0,\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

as $|z| \to 1^-$, it follows that $f_w \in \mathscr{LB}_0$ for every $w \in \mathbb{D}\setminus\{0\}$. Thus, for each $t \in (0,1)$ we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty} &\ge \left\|DC_\varphi\left(f_{t(\varphi(w)/|\varphi(w)|)}\right)\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \\ &= \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)f'_{t(\varphi(w)/|\varphi(w)|)}(\varphi(z))\right| \\ &\ge \frac{\mu(w)\left|\varphi'(w)\right|}{(1-t|\varphi(w)|)\ln(2e/(1-t|\varphi(w)|))},\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

for every $\varphi(w) \ne 0$. Letting $t \to 1^-$, we obtain that

$$\left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty} \ge \frac{\mu(w)\left|\varphi'(w)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(w)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(w)|))}, \tag{15}$$

for every $\varphi(w) \ne 0$. It implies that (c) also holds when $\varphi(z) \ne 0$.

$(c) \Rightarrow (a)$. For every $f \in \mathscr{LB}$, we easily obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|DC_\varphi f\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty} &\le \sup_{z\in D}\mu(z)\left|\left(DC_\varphi f\right)(z)\right| \\ &= \sup_{z\in D}\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)f'(\varphi(z))\right| \\ &\le \sup_{z\in D}\frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))}\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}.\end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

Hence $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB} \to H_\mu^\infty$ is a bounded operator. Also, we obtain

$$\left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty} \le \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))}. \tag{17}$$

Moreover, from (9), (10), (15), and (17), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty} &= \left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty} \\ &= \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))}.\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

□

3. Estimates of Essential Norm of $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) $\to H_\mu^\infty$

In this section we will estimate the essential norm of $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) $\to H_\mu^\infty$. For this purpose we need some lemmas.

Lemma 2. *If $f \in \mathscr{LB}$, then $|f(z)| \le (1/2 + \ln\ln(e/(1-|z|)))\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}$.*

This can be done in exactly the same way as in the proof of [3, Lemma 2.1].

Lemma 3. *Let φ be an analytic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$ and μ be a weight on $\mathbb{D}$. Assume that DC_φ is a bounded operator from $\mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) to H_μ^∞; then DC_φ is compact if and only if for any bounded sequence $\{f_n\}$ in $\mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$), which converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}$, one has $\|DC_\varphi(f_n)\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.*

Proof. Necessity. Suppose that $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) $\to H_\mu^\infty$ is compact. Let $\{f_n\}$ be a bounded sequence in $\mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) with $f_n \to 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of D. Assume that there is a subsequence $\{f_{n_k}\}$ and an $\epsilon_0 > 0$ such that $\|DC_\varphi f_{n_k}\| \ge \epsilon_0$ for all $k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$. Since DC_φ is compact, we can find a further subsequence $\{f_{n_{k_j}}\}$ and a function $f \in H_\mu^\infty$ such that $\lim_{j\to\infty}\|DC_\varphi f_{n_{k_j}} - f\|_{H_\mu^\infty} = 0$. Then we obtain that, for $z \in D$,

$$\left|\left(DC_\varphi f_{n_{k_j}} - f\right)(z)\right| \le \frac{\left\|DC_\varphi f_{n_{k_j}} - f\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty}}{\mu(z)}. \tag{19}$$

Hence $DC_\varphi f_{n_{k_j}} - f \to 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of D. Also, since $f_{n_{k_j}} \to 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of D, $DC_\varphi f_{n_{k_j}} \to 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of D. It follows that $f = 0$ and hence $\lim_{j\to\infty}\|DC_\varphi f_{n_{k_j}}\|_{H_\mu^\infty} = 0$, contradicting the fact that $\|DC_\varphi f_{n_k}\| \ge \epsilon_0$ for all $k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$. Therefore we must have that $\lim_{n\to\infty}\|DC_\varphi(f_n)\|_{H_\mu^\infty} = 0$.

Sufficiency. Let $\{f_n\}$ be a bounded sequence in $\mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$). Then Lemma 2 and Montel's Theorem tell us that $\{f_n\}$ forms a normal family, and hence there exists a subsequence $\{f_{n_k}\}$ converging uniformly on compact sets to some function f. It is easy to see that f must be in $\mathscr{LB}$ ($\mathscr{LB}_0$). Then $\{f_{n_k} - f\}$ is a bounded sequence in $\mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) converging to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}$ and by the hypothesis guarantees that $DC_\varphi f_{n_k} \to DC_\varphi f$ in H_μ^∞. Thus DC_φ is compact. □

Lemma 4. *Let μ be a weight on $\mathbb{D}$ and φ be an analytic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$ with $\|\varphi\|_\infty < 1$. Suppose that $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) $\to H_\mu^\infty$ is bounded. Then $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) $\to H_\mu^\infty$ is compact.*

Proof. Suppose that $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in $\mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) which converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}$. By Cauchy's inequality we easily obtain that $\{f_n'\}$ also converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}$. Since DC_φ is bounded, one can take the test function $f(z) = z$ to see that $\varphi' \in H_\mu^\infty$. Then we obtain that

$$\left\|DC_\varphi f_n\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \le \left\|\varphi'\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty}\sup_{w\in\varphi(\mathbb{D})}\left|f_n'(w)\right| \longrightarrow 0, \tag{20}$$

as $n \to \infty$, since $\varphi(\mathbb{D})$ is contained in the disk $|w| \le \|\varphi\|_\infty < 1$, which is a compact subset of $\mathbb{D}$. Hence, by Lemma 3, the operator $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) $\to H_\mu^\infty$ is compact. □

Lemma 5. *Let $f \in \mathscr{LB}$. Then $\|f_t\|_{\mathscr{L}} \le \|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}, 0 < t < 1$, where $f_t(z) = f(tz)$.*

Since $r(x) = (1-x)\ln(2e/(1-x))$ is decreasing on $[0, 1)$, one may easily prove the result.

Theorem 6. *Let μ be a weight on $\mathbb{D}$ and φ be an analytic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$. Suppose that $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) $\to H_\mu^\infty$ is bounded. Then*

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}\limsup_{|\varphi(z)|\to 1^-}&\frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))}\\ &\le \left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{e,\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty}\le\left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{e,\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty}\\ &\le 2\limsup_{|\varphi(z)|\to 1^-}\frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))}.\end{aligned}\tag{21}$$

Proof. If $\|\varphi\|_\infty < 1$, by Lemma 4, it follows that $DC_\varphi : \mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) $\to H_\mu^\infty$ is compact which is equivalent to $\|DC_\varphi\|_{e,\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty} = \|DC_\varphi\|_{e,\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty} = 0$. On the other hand, it is clear that in this case the condition $|\varphi(z)| \to 1$ is vacuous, so that it is understood that

$$\limsup_{|\varphi(z)|\to 1^-}\frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))}=0.\tag{22}$$

Now suppose that $\|\varphi\|_\infty = 1$. Assume that $\{z_n\}$ is a sequence in $\mathbb{D}$ such that $|\varphi(z_n)| \to 1$ as $n \to \infty$. Let

$$\begin{aligned}f_n(z)&=\frac{1}{2\overline{\varphi(z_n)}a_n}\left(\ln\ln\frac{2e}{1-\overline{\varphi(z_n)}z}\right)^2\\ &\quad-\frac{1}{2\overline{\varphi(z_n)}a_n}(\ln\ln 2e)^2,\end{aligned}\tag{23}$$

where $a_n = \ln\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z_n)|^2))$. Then we have $f_n(0) = 0$,

$$f_n'(\varphi(z_n)) = \frac{1}{\left(1-|\varphi(z_n)|^2\right)\ln\left(2e/\left(1-|\varphi(z_n)|^2\right)\right)}.\tag{24}$$

Clearly $f_n(z) \to 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}$ as $n \to \infty$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|f_n\right\|_{\mathscr{L}}&=\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}(1-|z|)\ln\frac{2e}{1-|z|}\frac{1}{a_n}\left|\ln\ln\frac{2e}{1-\overline{\varphi(z_n)}z}\right|\\ &\quad\times\frac{1}{\left|\ln\left(2e/\left(1-\overline{\varphi(z_n)}z\right)\right)\right|}\frac{1}{\left|1-\overline{\varphi(z_n)}z\right|}\\ &\le\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\frac{2\pi+\ln(2\pi+\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z_n)|)))}{\ln\ln\left(2e/\left(1-|\varphi(z_n)|^2\right)\right)}\\ &\quad\times\frac{(1-|z|)\ln(2e/(1-|z|))}{\left(1-\left|\overline{\varphi(z_n)}z\right|\right)\ln\left(2e/\left(1-\left|\overline{\varphi(z_n)}z\right|\right)\right)}\\ &\quad\times\frac{\left(1-\left|\overline{\varphi(z_n)}z\right|\right)\ln\left(2e/\left(1-\left|\overline{\varphi(z_n)}z\right|\right)\right)}{\left|1-\overline{\varphi(z_n)}z\right|\ln\left(2e/\left|1-\overline{\varphi(z_n)}z\right|\right)}\\ &\le\frac{2\pi+\ln(2\pi+\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z_n)|)))}{\ln\ln\left(2e/\left(1-|\varphi(z_n)|^2\right)\right)}.\end{aligned}\tag{25}$$

Thus, $\limsup_{n\to\infty}\|f_n\|_{\mathscr{L}} \le 1$. Let $g_n = f_n/\|f_n\|_{\mathscr{L}}$. Then $\|g_n\|_{\mathscr{L}} = 1$ and $g_n \to 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}$ as $n \to \infty$. Since $g_n \in \mathscr{LB}_0$, then it follows that g_n converges to 0 weakly in $\mathscr{LB}_0$. Thus, for any compact operator $K : \mathscr{LB}_0 \to H_\mu^\infty$, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\|Kg_n\|_{H_\mu^\infty} = 0$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|DC_\varphi-K\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty}&=\sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1}\left\|\left(DC_\varphi-K\right)f\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty}\\ &\ge\limsup_{n\to\infty}\left\|\left(DC_\varphi-K\right)g_n\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty}\\ &\ge\limsup_{n\to\infty}\left\|DC_\varphi g_n\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty}.\end{aligned}\tag{26}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}&\left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{e,\mathscr{LB}_0\to H_\mu^\infty}\\ &\quad\ge\limsup_{n\to\infty}\left\|DC_\varphi g_n\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty}\\ &\quad=\limsup_{n\to\infty}\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\left|\mu(z)g_n'(\varphi(z))\varphi(z)\right|\\ &\quad\ge\limsup_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{\left\|f_n\right\|_{\mathscr{L}}}\left|\mu(z_n)f_n'(\varphi(z_n))\varphi(z_n)\right|\\ &\quad\ge\limsup_{n\to\infty}\frac{\mu(z_n)|\varphi(z_n)|}{\left(1-|\varphi(z_n)|^2\right)\ln\left(2e/\left(1-|\varphi(z_n)|^2\right)\right)}\\ &\quad=\frac{1}{2}\limsup_{n\to\infty}\frac{\mu(z_n)|\varphi(z_n)|}{(1-|\varphi(z_n)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z_n)|))}.\end{aligned}\tag{27}$$

Thus the first inequality in (21) follows. The second inequality in (21) is obvious. Now we prove the third one.

Let $s \in (0,1)$ be fixed and $\rho_n = 1-1/(n+1)$, $n = 1,2,\ldots$. By Lemma 4 we obtain that the operator $DC_{\rho_n\varphi} : \mathscr{LB} \to H_\mu^\infty$ is compact for every n. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|DC_\varphi\right\|_{e,\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty}&\le\left\|DC_\varphi-DC_{\rho_n\varphi}\right\|_{\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty}\\ &=\sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1}\left\|(DC_\varphi-DC_{\rho_n\varphi})(f)\right\|_{H_\mu^\infty}\\ &=\sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1}\sup_{|\varphi(z)|\le s}\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|\\ &\quad\times\left|f'(\varphi(z))-\rho_nf'(\rho_n\varphi(z))\right|\\ &\quad+\sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1}\sup_{|\varphi(z)|>s}\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|\\ &\quad\times\left|f'(\varphi(z))-\rho_nf'(\rho_n\varphi(z))\right|\triangleq I_1+I_2.\end{aligned}\tag{28}$$

By Cauchy's inequality, we obtain that

$$
\begin{aligned}
I_1 \le & \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1} \sup_{|\varphi(z)|\le s} \|\varphi'\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \left| f'(\varphi(z)) - f'(\rho_n\varphi(z)) \right| \\
& + \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1} \sup_{|\varphi(z)|\le s} \|\varphi'\|_{H_\mu^\infty} (1-\rho_n) \left| f'(\rho_n\varphi(z)) \right| \\
\le & \ (1-\rho_n) \|\varphi'\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1} \sup_{|w|\le s} \left| f''(w) \right| \\
& + (1-\rho_n) \|\varphi'\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1} \sup_{|w|\le s} \left| f'(w) \right| \\
\le & \ (1-\rho_n) \|\varphi'\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1} \frac{2}{1-s} \max_{|z|\le(1+s)/2} \left| f'(z) \right| \\
& + (1-\rho_n) \|\varphi'\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1} \sup_{|w|\le s} \left| f'(w) \right| \\
\le & \ (1-\rho_n) \|\varphi'\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1} \left(1 + \frac{2}{1-s}\right) \\
& \times \max_{|z|\le(1+s)/2} \frac{(1-|z|)\ln(2e/(1-|z|)) \left| f'(z) \right|}{(1-|z|)\ln(2e/(1-|z|))} \\
\le & \ \frac{1}{n+1} \|\varphi'\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{1-s}\right) \frac{2}{(1-s)\ln(4e/(1-s))}.
\end{aligned} \tag{29}
$$

On the other hand, by Lemma 5, we obtain that

$$
\begin{aligned}
I_2 \le & \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1} \sup_{|\varphi(z)|> s} \frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right| \|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))} \\
& + \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1} \sup_{|\varphi(z)|> s} \frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right| \|f_{\rho_n}\|_{\mathscr{L}}}{(1-\rho_n|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-\rho_n|\varphi(z)|))} \\
\le & \ 2 \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}\le 1} \sup_{|\varphi(z)|> s} \frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right| \|f\|_{\mathscr{L}}}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))} \\
\le & \ 2 \sup_{|\varphi(z)|> s} \frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))},
\end{aligned} \tag{30}
$$

where $f_{\rho_n}(z) = f(\rho_n z)$. Hence, for for all $s \in (0,1)$ and all n, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \|DC_\varphi\|_{e,\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty} \\
& \quad \le \frac{1}{n+1} \|\varphi'\|_{H_\mu^\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{1-s}\right) \frac{2}{(1-s)\ln(4e/(1-s))} \\
& \qquad + 2 \sup_{|\varphi(z)|> s} \frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))}.
\end{aligned} \tag{31}
$$

Letting $n \to \infty$ and then letting $s \to 1^-$, we obtain that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \|DC_\varphi\|_{e,\mathscr{LB}\to H_\mu^\infty} \\
& \quad \le 2 \limsup_{|\varphi(z)|\to 1^-} \frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))}.
\end{aligned} \tag{32}
$$

The proof of the theorem is finished. □

Corollary 7. *Let φ be an analytic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$, μ be a weight on $\mathbb{D}$, and DC_φ be a bounded operator from $\mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) to H_μ^∞. Then DC_φ is a compact operator from $\mathscr{LB}$ (or $\mathscr{LB}_0$) to H_μ^∞ if and only if*

$$
\limsup_{|\varphi(z)|\to 1^-} \frac{\mu(z)\left|\varphi'(z)\right|}{(1-|\varphi(z)|)\ln(2e/(1-|\varphi(z)|))} = 0. \tag{33}
$$

Conflict of Interests

The author declares that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgments

The author thanks the referee for the careful reading of the paper and for the helpful comments and suggestions. The work is partially supported by Special Fund of Colleges and Universities in Fujian Province (no. JK2012010) and Natural Science Foundation of Fujian Province (no. 2009J01004), China.

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