Acta Universitatis Matthiae Belii, series Mathematics
Volume 22 (2014), 35–44, ISSN 1338-712X, ISBN 978-80-557-0812-6
Online version available at http://actamath.savbb.sk

Products of composition and iterated differentation operators from fractional Cauchy transforms to weighted Bloch-type spaces

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Abstract

We consider products of composition and iterated differentiation operators from the space of fractional Cauchy transforms to weighted Bloch-type spaces and little weighted Bloch-type spaces. Upper and lower bounds for norm of these operators are computed and compactness is completely characterized.

Received July 30, 2014
Revised October 20, 2014
Accepted in final form November 5, 2014
Communicated with Vladimír Janiš.

Keywords composition operator, differentiation operator, Cauchy integral transforms, weighted Bloch-type space, little weighted Bloch-type space.
MSC(2010) Primary 47B33, 46E10; Secondary 30D55.

1 Introduction and Preliminaries

Let $\mathbb{D}$ be the open unit disk in the complex plane $\mathbb{C}$, $\partial\mathbb{D}$ its boundary, $dA(z)$ the normalized area measure on $\mathbb{D}$ (i.e. $A(\mathbb{D}) = 1$) and H^∞ the space of all bounded holomorphic functions on $\mathbb{D}$ with the norm $\|f\|_\infty = \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}} |f(z)|$. Let $H(\mathbb{D})$ the class of all holomorphic functions on $\mathbb{D}$. $H(\mathbb{D})$ is a locally convex linear topological space with respect to the topology given by uniform convergence on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}$. We denote by $\mathfrak{M}$ the space of all complex Borel measures on $\partial\mathbb{D}$ and let $\mathfrak{M}^*$ be the subset of $\mathfrak{M}$ consisting of probability measures. Let $\alpha > 0$ be a real number. The family $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$ of fractional Cauchy transforms is the collection of functions $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ which admits a representation of the form

$$f(z) = \int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{(1-\overline{\zeta}z)^\alpha} d\mu(\zeta) \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}) \tag{1.1}$$

for some $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}$. The principal branch is used in the power function in (1.1) and throughout the rest of the paper. The space $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$ is a Banach space with respect to the norm

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha} = \inf_{\mu\in\mathfrak{M}} \left\{ \|\mu\| \ : \ f(z) = \int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{(1-\overline{\zeta}z)^\alpha} d\mu(\zeta) \right\},$$

where $\|\mu\|$ denotes the total variation of measure μ. According to the Lebesgue decomposition theorem $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{M}_a + \mathfrak{M}_s$, where $\mathfrak{M}_a = \{\mu_a \in \mathfrak{M} : \mu_a << m\}$, where m is the normalized Lebesgue measure on the unit circle $\partial\mathbb{D}$, and $\mathfrak{M}_s = \{\mu_s \in \mathfrak{M} : \mu_s \perp m\}$. Thus any μ can be written as $\mu = \mu_a + \mu_s$, where $\mu_a \in \mathfrak{M}_a$, $\mu_s \in \mathfrak{M}_s$ and $\|\mu\| = \|\mu_a\| + \|\mu_s\|$. Consequently, the space $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$ may also be written as $\mathcal{F}_\alpha = (\mathcal{F}_\alpha)_a + (\mathcal{F}_\alpha)_s$, where $(\mathcal{F}_\alpha)_a$ is isometrically isomorphic to $\mathfrak{M}/\overline{H_0^1}$, the closed subspace of $\mathfrak{M}$ of absolutely continuous measures and $(\mathcal{F}_\alpha)_s$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{M}_s$ the closed subspace of $\mathfrak{M}$ of singular measures. If $f \in (\mathcal{F}_\alpha)_a$, then the singular part is null and the measure μ for which the integral in (1.1) holds reduces to $d\mu(e^{it}) = g(e^{it})dt$, where $g(e^{it}) \in L^1$ and dt is the Lebesgue measure on $\partial\mathbb{D}$. For more about the space $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$, we refer [1], [2] [3], [4], [8], [9] and [10]. Let

$$\eta_a(z) = \frac{a-z}{1-\bar{a}z}, \quad a, z \in \mathbb{D},$$

that is, the involutive automorphism of $\mathbb{D}$ interchanging points a and 0. Also we need the following well known identity

$$(1-|z|^2)|\eta_a'(z)| = 1 - |\eta_a(z)|^2 = \frac{(1-|a|^2)(1-|z|^2)}{|1-\bar{a}z|^2} \tag{1.2}$$

The Bloch-type space $\mathcal{B}_\nu(\mathbb{D}) = \mathcal{B}_\nu$ consists of all $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ such that

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}_\nu} := |f(0)| + b_\nu(f) = |f(0)| + \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}} \nu(z)|f'(z)| < \infty,$$

where ν is a positive continuous function on $\mathbb{D}$ (*weight*). A weight ν is called *typical* if it is radial, i.e. $\nu(z) = \nu(|z|)$, $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $\nu(|z|)$ decreasingly converges to 0 as $|z| \to 1$. A positive continuous function ν on the interval $[0, 1)$ is called normal if there are $\delta \in [0, 1)$ and τ and t, $0 < \tau < t$ such that

$$\frac{\nu(r)}{(1-r)^\tau} \text{ is decreasing on } [\delta, 1) \text{ and } \lim_{r\to 1} \frac{\nu(r)}{(1-r)^\tau} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\nu(r)}{(1-r)^t} \text{ is increasing on } [\delta, 1) \text{ and } \lim_{r\to 1} \frac{\nu(r)}{(1-r)^t} = \infty.$$

If we say that a function $\nu : \mathbb{D} \to [0, \infty)$ is normal we also assume that it is radial. The little Bloch-type space $\mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}(\mathbb{D}) = \mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ consists of all $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ such that

$$\lim_{|z|\to 1} \nu(z)|f'(z)| = 0.$$

With the norm $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{B}_\nu}$ the Bloch-type space $\mathcal{B}_\nu$ is a Banach space and the little Bloch-type space $\mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ is a closed subspace of the Bloch-type space $\mathcal{B}_\nu$.
Let φ be a holomorphic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$. For a non-negative integer n, we define a linear operator D_φ^n as follows:

$$D_\varphi^n f = f^{(n)} \circ \varphi, \quad f \in H(\mathbb{D}).$$

If $n = 0$, then we have $D_\varphi^n = C_\varphi$, the composition operator induced by φ, defined as $C_\varphi f = f \circ \varphi$, $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$. We recall that an operator T from a Banach space X to a Banach space Y is bounded if there exists a positive constant C such that $\|Tf\|_Y \le C\|f\|_X$. A bounded operator $T : X \to Y$ is compact if the image of every bounded set in X is relatively compact in Y. Equivalently, $T : X \to Y$ is compact if for every bounded sequence $\{f_m\}$ in X, $\{Tf_m\}$ has a convergent sequence in Y. In [8], Hibschweiler and MacGregor proved that if $\alpha \ge 1$, then every holomorphic self-map φ of

$\mathbb{D}$ induces a bounded composition operator on $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$. In fact, Bourdon and Cima [1] proved that

$$\|C_\varphi\|_{\mathcal{F}_1\to\mathcal{F}_1} \le \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{1-|\varphi(0)|}$$

which was improved to

$$\|C_\varphi\|_{\mathcal{F}_1\to\mathcal{F}_1} \le \frac{1+2|\varphi(0)|}{1-|\varphi(0)|}$$

by Cima and Matheson [3]. Moreover, equality is attained for certain linear fractional maps.

In contrast with the situation when $\alpha \ge 1$, a self-map φ of $\mathbb{D}$ need not induce a bounded composition operator on $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$ when $0 < \alpha < 1$. In fact, the condition $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$ is necessary for C_φ to be bounded on $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$. Hibschweiler and MacGregor [8], constructed a self-map φ of $\mathbb{D}$ with $\varphi \notin \mathcal{F}_\alpha (0 < \alpha < 1)$. For some recent results in this area, see [2],[6],[7], [11], [13] and the references therein. In this paper, we characterize boundedness and compactness of products of composition and iterated differentation from fractional Cauchy transforms to weighted Bloch-type spaces. Throughout the paper constants are denoted by C, they are positive and not necessarily the same at each occurrence. The notation $A \asymp B$ means that there is a positive constant C such that $A/C \le B \le CA$.

2 Boundedness and Compactness of $D^n_\varphi : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$

In this section, we characterize the boundedness and compactness of D^n_φ from the space of fractional Cauchy transforms to weighted Bloch-type spaces.

The following lemma can be found in [7], and is used throughout the rest of the paper.

Lemma 1. *Let $\alpha > 0$ and $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$.*

(1) If $f \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$ and $z \in \mathbb{D}$, then $|f(z)| \le \|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}/(1-|z|)^\alpha$.

(2) If $f \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$, then $f' \in \mathcal{F}_{\alpha+1}$ and $\|f'\|_{\mathcal{F}_{\alpha+1}} \le \alpha\|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$.

Theorem 2. *Let ν be a normal weight, $\alpha > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}\cup\{0\}$ and φ a holomorphic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$. Then $D^n_\varphi : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded if and only if*

$$M_1 := \sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}} \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}} \frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}} < \infty. \tag{2.1}$$

Moreover, if $D^n_\varphi : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded, then

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n)M_1 &\le \|D^n_\varphi\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha\to\mathcal{B}_\nu} \\ &\le \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n-1)\left\{(\alpha+n)M_1 + \frac{1}{(1-|\varphi(0)|)^{n+\alpha}}\right\}.\end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Proof. First, suppose that (2.1) holds. Let $f \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$. Then there is a $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}$ such that $\|\mu\| = \|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$ and

$$f(z) = \int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{d\mu(\zeta)}{(1-\overline{\zeta}z)^\alpha}.$$

Thus, we have

$$f^{(n+1)}(z) = \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n)\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{(\overline{\zeta})^{n+1}}{(1-\overline{\zeta}z)^{n+\alpha+1}}\,d\mu(\zeta). \tag{2.3}$$

Replacing z in (2.3) by $\varphi(z)$, using a known inequality and multiplying such obtained inequality by $\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)||f^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))| &\leq \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n)\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}}\frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}}d|\mu|(\zeta) \\ &\leq \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n)\sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}}\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}}\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}}d|\mu|(\zeta) \\ &= \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n)\sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}}\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}}\|\mu\|\end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

from which it follows that

$$\nu(z)|(D_\varphi^n f)'(z)| \leq \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n)\sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}}\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}}\|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}.$$

Taking the supremum over $z\in\mathbb{D}$, we get

$$\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\nu(z)|(D_\varphi^n f)'(z)| \leq \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n)M_1\|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}. \tag{2.5}$$

By Lemma 1, we have

$$|(D_\varphi^n f)(0)| = |f^{(n)}(\varphi(0))| \leq \frac{\|f^n\|_{\mathcal{F}_{n+\alpha}}}{(1-|\varphi(0)|)^{n+\alpha}} \leq \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n-1)\frac{\|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}}{(1-|\varphi(0)|)^{n+\alpha}}. \tag{2.6}$$

Thus from (2.5) and (2.6), we have

$$\|D_\varphi^n f\|_{\mathcal{B}_\nu} \leq \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n-1)\left\{(\alpha+n)M_1+\frac{1}{(1-|\varphi(0)|)^{n+\alpha}}\right\}\|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}.$$

Hence $D_\varphi^n:\mathcal{F}_\alpha\to\mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded and

$$\|D_\varphi^n\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha\to\mathcal{B}_\nu} \leq \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n-1)\left\{(\alpha+n)M_1+\frac{1}{(1-|\varphi(0)|)^{n+\alpha}}\right\}. \tag{2.7}$$

Next suppose that $D_\varphi^n:\mathcal{F}_\alpha\to\mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded. Let

$$f_\zeta(z)=\frac{1}{(1-\overline{\zeta}z)^\alpha}, \quad \zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}. \tag{2.8}$$

Then $\|f_\zeta\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}=1$ and

$$f_\zeta^{(n+1)}(z)=\alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n)\frac{(\overline{\zeta})^{n+1}}{(1-\overline{\zeta}z)^{n+\alpha+1}}.$$

From this and the boundedness of the operator $D_\varphi^n:\mathcal{F}_\alpha\to\mathcal{B}_\nu$, we have that $\|D_\varphi^n f_\zeta\|_{\mathcal{B}_\nu}\leq\|D_\varphi^n\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha\to\mathcal{B}_\nu}$, for every $\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}$ and so

$$\alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n)\sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}}\sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}} \leq \|D_\varphi^n\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha\to\mathcal{B}_\nu}. \tag{2.9}$$

If $D_\varphi^n:\mathcal{F}_\alpha\to\mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded, then from (2.7) and (2.9), inequality in (2.2) follows.

□

Theorem 3. *Let ν be a normal weight, $\alpha > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, φ a holomorphic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$ and $d\lambda(z) = dA(z)/(1-|z|^2)^2$. Then $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded if and only if*

$$L_1 := \sup_{\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}} \sup_{a \in \mathbb{D}} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{|\varphi'(z)|^2}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{2(n+\alpha+1)}} \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 d\lambda(z) < \infty. \tag{2.10}$$

Moreover, if $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded, then asymptotic relation $L_1 \asymp M_1^2$ holds.

Proof. First assume that (2.10) holds. Since ν is normal, $\nu(a) \asymp \nu(z)$ when $z \in D(a,(1-|a|)/2) = \{|z-a| < (1-|a|)/2\}$. Also it is known that $|1-\bar{a}z| \asymp 1-|a|^2$, for $z \in D(a,(1-|a|)/2)$. Using these two facts, (1.2) and the subharmonicity of the function

$$g(z) = \frac{|\varphi'(z)|^2}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{2(n+\alpha+1)}}$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &\geq \sup_{\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}} \sup_{a \in \mathbb{D}} \int_{D(a,(1-|a|)/2)} \frac{|\varphi'(z)|^2}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{2(n+\alpha+1)}} \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 d\lambda(z) \\ &= \sup_{\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}} \sup_{a \in \mathbb{D}} \int_{D(a,(1-|a|)/2)} \frac{|\varphi'(z)|^2}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{2(n+\alpha+1)}} \nu^2(z) \frac{(1-|a|^2)^2}{|1-\bar{a}z|^4} dA(z) \\ &\geq \sup_{\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}} \sup_{a \in \mathbb{D}} \frac{\nu^2(a)|\varphi'(a)|^2}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(a)|^{2(n+\alpha+1)}} = M_1^2. \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

Thus by Theorem 1, the operator $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded.
Next assume that the operator $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded. By Theorem 1, we have that (2.1) holds. From this, we have

$$L_1 \leq M_1^2 \sup_{a \in \mathbb{D}} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{(1-|a|^2)^2}{|1-\bar{a}z|^4} dA(z) = M_1^2 C < \infty. \tag{2.12}$$

The asymptotic relation $L_1 \asymp M_1^2$ follows from (2.11) and (2.12). ☐

Proceeding as in the proof of Theorem 2, we can easily prove the following lemma. We omit the proof.

Lemma 4. *Let $\nu : \mathbb{D} \to [0,\infty)$ be a normal weight function and $d\lambda(z) = dA(z)/(1-|z|^2)^2$. Then $f \in \mathcal{B}_\nu$ if and only if*

$$I := |f(0)|^2 + \sup_{a \in \mathbb{D}} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f'(z)|^2 \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 d\lambda(z) < \infty.$$

Moreover, the following asymptotic relationship holds

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}_\nu}^2 \asymp I.$$

By Lemma 1, the unit ball $B_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$ of $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$ is a normal family, a standard argument from Proposition 3.11 in [5] yields the proof of the next lemma.

Lemma 5. *Let ν be a normal weight, $\alpha > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and φ a holomorphic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$. Then $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is compact if and only if for any bounded sequence $\{f_m\}_{m\in\mathbb{N}}$ in $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$ converging to zero on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}$, we have that $\lim_{m\to\infty} \|D_\varphi^n f_m\|_{\mathcal{B}_\nu} = 0$.*

Theorem 6. *Let ν be a normal weight, $\alpha > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, φ a holomorphic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$, $d\lambda(z) = dA(z)/(1-|z|^2)^2$ and $D^n_\varphi : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

1. *$D^n_\varphi : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is compact.*

2. *$M_3 := \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2|\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < \infty$ and*

$$\lim_{r\to 1} \sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}} \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} \frac{\nu^2(z)}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{2(n+\alpha+1)}}(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2|\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) = 0. \quad (2.13)$$

Proof. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2). Since $D^n_\varphi : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded, for $f(z) = z^n/n! \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$, we get

$$M_3 = \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2|\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < \infty.$$

Let $f_m(z) = z^m$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$. It is a norm bounded sequence in $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$ converging to zero uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}$. Hence by Lemma 2, it follows that $\|D^n_\varphi f_m\|_{\mathcal{B}_\nu} \to 0$ as $m \to \infty$. Thus for every $\epsilon > 0$, there is an $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for $m \geq m_0$, we have

$$\Big(\prod_{j=0}^{n}(m-j)\Big)^2 \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |\varphi(z)|^{2(m-n-1)}\nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2|\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < \epsilon. \quad (2.14)$$

From (2.14), we have that for each $r \in (0,1)$

$$r^{2(m-n-1)}\Big(\prod_{j=0}^{n}(m-j)\Big)^2 \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2|\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < \epsilon. \quad (2.15)$$

Hence for $r \in \big[\prod_{j=0}^{n}(m-j)^{-\frac{1}{m-n-1}}, 1\big)$, we have

$$\sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2|\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < \epsilon. \quad (2.16)$$

Let $f \in B_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$ and $f_t(z) = f(tz)$, $0 < t < 1$. Then $\sup_{0<t<1}\|f_t\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha} \leq \|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$, $f_t \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$, $t \in (0,1)$ and $f_t \to f$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}$ as $t \to 1$. The compactness of $D^n_\varphi : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ implies that $\lim_{t\to 1}\|D^n_\varphi f_t - D^n_\varphi f\|_{\mathcal{B}_\nu} = 0$. Hence for every $\epsilon > 0$, there is a $t \in (0,1)$ such that

$$\sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f_t^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z)) - f^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))|^2\nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2|\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < \epsilon. \quad (2.17)$$

By inequalities (2.16) and (2.17), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} |f^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))|^2\nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2|\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) \\
&\quad\leq 2\sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f_t^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z)) - f^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))|^2\nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2|\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) \\
&\quad\quad + 2\sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} |f_t^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))|^2\nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2|\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) \\
&\quad\leq 2\varepsilon(1+\|f_t^{(n+1)}\|_\infty^2).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence for every $f \in B_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$, there is a $\delta_0 \in (0,1)$, $\delta_0 = \delta_0(f,\epsilon)$, such that for $r \in (\delta_0, 1)$

$$\sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} |f^{(n)}(\varphi(z))|^2 \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 |\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < \epsilon.$$

From the compactness of $D^n_\varphi : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$, we have that for every $\epsilon > 0$ there is a finite collection of functions $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k \in B_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$ such that for each $f \in B_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$, there is a $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ such that

$$\sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z)) - f_j^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))|^2 \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 |\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < \varepsilon. \tag{2.18}$$

On the other hand, from (2.18) it follows that if $\delta := \max_{1\le j\le k} \delta_j(f_j, \varepsilon)$, then for $r \in (\delta, 1)$ and all $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ we have

$$\sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} |f_j^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))|^2 \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 |\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < \varepsilon. \tag{2.19}$$

From (2.18) and (2.19), we have that for $r \in (\delta, 1)$ and every $f \in B_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$

$$\sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} |f^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))|^2 \nu^2(z)(1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 |\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < 4\varepsilon. \tag{2.20}$$

Applying (2.20) to the functions $f_\zeta(z) = 1/(1-\overline{\zeta}z)^\alpha$, $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$, we obtain

$$\sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}} \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} \frac{\nu^2(z)}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{2(n+\alpha+1)}} (1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 |\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < 4\varepsilon/(\alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n))^2$$

from which (2.13) follows.
(2) $\Rightarrow$ (1). Assume that $\{f_m\}_{m\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a bounded sequence in $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$, say by L, converging to 0 uniformly on compacts of $\mathbb{D}$ as $m \to \infty$. Then by the Weierstrass theorem, $f_m^{(k)}$ also converges to 0 uniformly on compacts of $\mathbb{D}$, for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$. We need to show that $\|D^n_\varphi f_m\|_{\mathcal{B}_\nu} \to 0$ as $m \to \infty$. For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we can find a $\mu_m \in \mathfrak{M}$ with $\|\mu_m\| = \|f_m\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$ such that

$$f_m(z) = \int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{d\mu_m(\zeta)}{(1-\overline{\zeta}z)^\alpha}. \tag{2.21}$$

Differentiating (2.21) $n+1$ times, composing such obtained equation by φ, applying Jensen's inequality, as well as the boundedness of sequence $\{f_m\}_{m\in\mathbb{N}}$, we obtain

$$|f_m^{(n+1)}(\varphi(w))|^2 \le L(\alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n))^2 \int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{d|\mu_m|(\zeta)}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(w)|^{2(n+\alpha+1)}}. \tag{2.22}$$

By the second condition in (2), we have that for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an $r_1 \in (0,1)$ such that for $r \in (r_1, 1)$, we have

$$\sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}} \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} \frac{\nu^2(z)}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{2(n+\alpha+1)}} (1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 |\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) < \varepsilon. \tag{2.23}$$

By Lemma 2, we have

$$\|D^n_\varphi f_m\|^2_{\mathcal{B}_\nu} \asymp |f_m^n(\varphi(0))|^2 + \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|\le r} |f_m^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))|^2 (1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 |\varphi'(z)|^2 \nu^2(z) d\lambda(z)$$
$$+ \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} |f_m^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))|^2 (1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 |\varphi'(z)|^2 \nu^2(z) d\lambda(z).$$

Using first condition in (2), (2.23), Fubini's theorem and the fact that

$$|f_m^{(n)}(\varphi(0))|^2 < \varepsilon \text{ and } \sup_{|w|\leq r} |f_m^{(n+1)}(w)|^2 < \varepsilon,$$

for sufficiently large m, say $m \geq m_0$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
\|D_\varphi^n f_m\|_{\mathcal{B}_\nu}^2 \leq\ & |f_m^{(n)}(\varphi(0))|^2 \\
& + \sup_{|\varphi(z)|\leq r} |f_m^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))|^2 \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|\leq r} (1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 |\varphi'(z)|^2 \nu^2(z) d\lambda(z) \\
& + \sup_{a\in\mathbb{D}} \int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \int_{|\varphi(z)|>r} \frac{\nu^2(z)}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(w)|^{2(n+\alpha+1)}} (1-|\eta_a(z)|^2)^2 |\varphi'(z)|^2 d\lambda(z) d|\mu_m|(\zeta) \\
& \leq \left(1 + M_3 + \int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} d|\mu_m|(\zeta)\right)\varepsilon \\
& \leq (1 + M_3 + L)\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

Since ε is an arbitrary, the result follows by Lemma 3. □

Theorem 7. *Let ν be a normal weight, $\alpha > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}\cup\{0\}$ and φ a holomorphic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$. Then $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ is bounded if and only if following conditions hold*

$$M_1 := \sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}} \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}} \frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}} < \infty. \tag{2.24}$$

$$\lim_{|z|\to 1} \frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}} = 0 \tag{2.25}$$

for every $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$.

Proof. First suppose that (2.24) and (2.25) hold. By (2.25), the integrand in (2.4) tends to zero for every $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$, as $|z| \to 1$, and is dominated by the function $f(z) = M_1$. Thus by the Lebesgue convergence theorem, the integral in (2.4) tends to zero as $|z| \to 1$, implying

$$\lim_{|z|\to 1} \nu(z)|(D_\varphi^n f)'(z)| = 0.$$

Hence, for every $f \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$ we have that $D_\varphi^n f \in \mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$, from which the boundedness of $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ follows. Conversely, suppose that $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ is bounded. Then $D_\varphi^n f_\zeta \in \mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ for every function f_ζ, $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$, defined in (2.8), that is

$$\lim_{|z|\to 1} \frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}} = 0$$

for every $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$. Since $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ is bounded, then $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_\nu$ is bounded too. Thus by Theorem 1, (2.24) follows, as claimed. □

Theorem 8. *Let ν be a normal weight, $\alpha > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}\cup\{0\}$ and φ a holomorphic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$. Then $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ is compact if and only if*

$$\lim_{|z|\to 1} \sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}} = 0. \tag{2.26}$$

Proof. By a know result (see, e.g. Lemma 1 in [12], a closed set E in $\mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ is compact if and only if it is bounded and satisfies

$$\lim_{|z|\to 1} \sup_{f\in E} \nu(z)|f'(z)| = 0.$$

Thus the set $\{D_\varphi^n f : f \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha, \|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha} \leq 1\}$ has compact closure in $\mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ if and only if

$$\lim_{|z|\to 1} \sup\{\nu(z)|(D_\varphi^n f)'(z)| : f \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha, \|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha} \leq 1\} = 0. \tag{2.27}$$

Let $f \in B_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$, then there is a $\mu \in \mathfrak{M}$ such that $\|\mu\| = \|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$ and

$$f(z) = \int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{d\mu(\zeta)}{(1-\overline{\zeta}z)^\alpha}.$$

Thus we easily get that for each $f \in B_{\mathcal{F}_\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}\nu(z)|(D_\varphi^n f)'(z)| &\leq \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n)\|\mu\| \sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}} \\ &\leq \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n) \sup_{\zeta\in\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{\nu(z)|\varphi'(z)|}{|1-\overline{\zeta}\varphi(z)|^{n+\alpha+1}}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.28}$$

Using (2.26) in (2.28), we get (2.27). Hence $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ is compact. Conversely, suppose that $D_\varphi^n : \mathcal{F}_\alpha \to \mathcal{B}_{\nu,0}$ is compact. Taking the test functions in (2.8), we can easily obtain that (2.26) follows from (2.27). □

Acknowledgements. We are thankful to the referee for his/her comments and suggestions.

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