Research Article

Composition Operators from the Weighted Bergman Space to the $n$th Weighted Spaces on the Unit Disc

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The boundedness of the composition operator from the weighted Bergman space to the recently introduced by the author, the $n$th weighted space on the unit disc, is characterized. Moreover, the norm of the operator in terms of the inducing function and weights is estimated.

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1. Introduction

Let $\mathbb{D}$ be the open unit disc in the complex plane $\mathbb{C}$, $dm(z)$ the Lebesgue area measure on $\mathbb{D}$, $dm_\alpha(z) = (1-|z|^2)^\alpha dm(z)$, $\alpha > -1$, and $H(\mathbb{D})$ the space of all analytic functions on the unit disc.

The weighted Bergman space $A^p_\alpha(\mathbb{D})$, where $p > 0$ and $\alpha > -1$, consists of all $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ such that

$$
\|f\|_{A^p_\alpha(\mathbb{D})} = (\alpha + 1) \int_\mathbb{D} |f(z)|^p (1-|z|^2)^\alpha dm(z) < \infty.
$$

(1.1)

With this norm, $A^p_\alpha(\mathbb{D})$ is a Banach space when $p \geq 1$, while for $p \in (0, 1)$, it is a Fréchet space with the translation invariant metric

$$
d(f, g) = \|f - g\|_{A^p_\alpha(\mathbb{D})}, \quad f, g \in A^p_\alpha(\mathbb{D}).
$$

(1.2)
Let $\mu(z)$ be a positive continuous function on a set $X \subset \mathbb{C}$ (weight) and $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be fixed. The $n$th weighted-type space on $X$, denoted by $\mathcal{K}_\mu^{(n)}(X)$, consists of all $f \in H(X)$ such that
\begin{equation}
 b_{\mathcal{K}_\mu^{(n)}(X)}(f) := \sup_{z \in X} \mu(z) \left| f^{(n)}(z) \right| < \infty. \tag{1.3}
\end{equation}

For $n = 0$, the space becomes the weighted-type space $H_\mu^n(X)$, for $n = 1$ the Bloch-type space $B_\mu(X)$, and for $n = 2$ the Zygmund-type space $Z_\mu(X)$.

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the quantity $b_{\mathcal{K}_\mu^{(n)}(X)}(f)$ is a seminorm on the $n$th weighted-type space $\mathcal{K}_\mu^{(n)}(X)$ and a norm on $\mathcal{K}_\mu^{(n)}(X)/\mathbb{P}_{n-1}$, where $\mathbb{P}_{n-1}$ is the set of all polynomials whose degrees are less than or equal to $n - 1$. A natural norm on the $n$th weighted-type space can be introduced as follows:
\begin{equation}
 \| f \|_{\mathcal{K}_\mu^{(n)}(X)} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left| f^{(j)}(a) \right| + b_{\mathcal{K}_\mu^{(n)}(X)}(f), \tag{1.4}
\end{equation}
where $a$ is an element in $X$. With this norm, the $n$th weighted-type space becomes a Banach space.

For $X = \mathbb{D}$ is obtained the space $\mathcal{K}_\mu^{(n)}(\mathbb{D})$, on which a norm is introduced as follows:
\begin{equation}
 || f ||_{\mathcal{K}_\mu^{(n)}(\mathbb{D})} := \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left| f^{(j)}(0) \right| + \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \mu(z) \left| f^{(n)}(z) \right|. \tag{1.5}
\end{equation}

Some information on Zygmund-type spaces on the unit disc and some operators on them can be found, for example, in [1–6], for the case of the upper half-plane, see [7, 8], while some information in the setting of the unit ball can be found, for example, in [9–13]. This considerable interest in Zygmund-type spaces motivated us to introduce the $n$th weighted-type space (see [8]).

Assume $\varphi$ is a holomorphic self-map of $\mathbb{D}$. The composition operator induced by $\varphi$ is defined on $H(\mathbb{D})$ by
\begin{equation}
 (C_\varphi f)(z) = f(\varphi(z)). \tag{1.6}
\end{equation}

A typical problem is to provide function theoretic characterizations when $\varphi$ induces bounded or compact composition operators between two given spaces of holomorphic functions. Some classical results on composition and weighted composition operators can be found, for example, in [14], while some recent results can be found in [1, 5, 7, 15–34] (see also related references therein).

Here we characterize the boundedness of the composition operator from the weighted Bergman space to the $n$th weighted space on the unit disc when $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The case $n = 0$ was previously treated in [16, 22, 24, 31, 35]. Hence we will not consider this case here. See also [36] for some good results on weighted composition operators between weighted-type spaces. The case $n = 1$ was treated, for example, in [26, 32]. For some other results on weighted composition operators which map a space into a weighted or a Bloch-type space, see, for example, [15, 17–21, 23, 25, 33, 34].
Let $X$ and $Y$ be topological vector spaces whose topologies are given by translation-invariant metrics $d_X$ and $d_Y$, respectively, and $T : X \to Y$ be a linear operator. It is said that $T$ is metrically bounded if there exists a positive constant $K$ such that

$$d_Y(Tf, 0) \leq Kd_X(f, 0)$$

(1.7)

for all $f \in X$. When $X$ and $Y$ are Banach spaces, the metrically boundedness coincides with the usual definition of bounded operators between Banach spaces.

If $Y$ is a Banach space, then the quantity $\|C_\varphi\|_{A^p_\alpha(D) \to Y}$ is defined as follows:

$$\|C_\varphi\|_{A^p_\alpha(D) \to Y} := \sup_{\|f\|_{A^p_\alpha(D)} \leq 1} \|C_\varphi f\|_Y.$$  

(1.8)

It is easy to see that this quantity is finite if and only if the operator $C_\varphi : A^p_\alpha(D) \to Y$ is metrically bounded. For the case $p \geq 1$ this is the standard definition of the norm of the operator $C_\varphi : A^p_\alpha(D) \to Y$, between two Banach spaces. If we say that an operator is bounded, it means that it is metrically bounded.

Throughout this paper, constants are denoted by $C$, they are positive and may differ from one occurrence to the other. The notation $a \preccurlyeq b$ means that there is a positive constant $C$ such that $a \leq Cb$. Moreover, if both $a \preccurlyeq b$ and $b \preccurlyeq a$ hold, then one says that $a \asymp b$.

2. Auxiliary Results

Here, we quote several auxiliary results. The first lemma is a direct consequence of a well-known estimate in [37, Proposition 1.4.10]. Hence, we omit its proof.

**Lemma 2.1.** Assume $p > 0$, $\alpha > -1$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and $w \in \mathbb{D}$. Then the function

$$g_{w,n}(z) = \frac{(1 - |w|^2)^{(n+\alpha+2)/p}}{(1 - wz)^{(n+2(\alpha+2)/p)}},$$

(2.1)

belongs to $A^p_\alpha(D)$. Moreover, $\sup_{w \in \mathbb{D}} \|g_{w,n}\|_{A^p_\alpha} < \infty$.

The next lemma is folklore and was essentially proved in [38]. We will sketch a proof of it for the completeness and the benefit of the reader.

**Lemma 2.2.** Assume $p > 0$, $\alpha > -1$, $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and $z \in \mathbb{D}$. Then there is a positive constant $C$ independent of $f$ such that

$$|f^{(n)}(z)| \leq C \frac{\|f\|_{A^p_\alpha(D)}}{(1 - |z|^{n+\alpha+2)/p}}.$$  

(2.2)
Assume Lemma 2.3.

By the subharmonicity of the function $|f^{(n)}(z)|^p$, $p > 0$, applied on the disk:

$$D\left(z, \frac{1 - |z|}{2}\right) = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z - w| < \frac{1 - |z|}{2}\right\}, \quad \text{(2.3)}$$

and since

$$1 - |w| > 1 - |z|, \quad w \in D\left(z, \frac{1 - |z|}{2}\right), \quad \text{(2.4)}$$

we have that

$$\left|f^{(n)}(z)\right|^p \leq \frac{C}{(1 - |z|)^{2n + p}} \int_{D(z, (1 - |z|)/2)} \left|f^{(n)}(w)\right|^p \, dm_{2n + p}(w). \quad \text{(2.5)}$$

From (2.5) and in light of the following well-known asymptotic relation [38]:

$$\int_D |f(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^a \, dm(z) \times \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} |f^{(j)}(0)| + \int_D |f^{(n)}(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{a + np} \, dm(z), \quad \text{(2.6)}$$

the lemma easily follows. \hfill \Box

**Lemma 2.3.** Assume $a > 0$ and

$$D_n(a) = \begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\
a & a + 1 & \cdots & a + n - 1 \\
a(a+1) & (a+1)(a+2) & \cdots & (a+n-1)(a+n) \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
p^{-2} \prod_{j=0}^{a+j} & n^{-2} \prod_{j=0}^{a+j+1} & \cdots & n^{-2} \prod_{j=0}^{a+j+n-1}
\end{vmatrix}. \quad \text{(2.7)}$$

Then $D_n = \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} j!$.

**Proof.** By using elementary transformations, we have

$$D_n(a) = \begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
a & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\
a(a+1) & 2(a+1) & \cdots & 2(a+n-1) \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
p^{-2} \prod_{j=0}^{a+j} & n^{-3} \prod_{j=0}^{a+j+1} & \cdots & n^{-3} \prod_{j=0}^{a+j+n-1}
\end{vmatrix}. \quad \text{(2.8)}$$
Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society

from which it follows that

\[ D_n(a) = (n-1)!D_{n-1}(a+1), \]

which along with the fact \( D_2(a+n-2) = 1 \) implies the lemma.

We will also need the classical Faà di Bruno’s formula

\[ (f \circ \varphi)^{(n)}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{k_1! \cdots k_n!} f^{(k)}(\varphi(z)) \prod_{j=1}^{n} \left( \frac{\varphi^{(j)}(z)}{j!} \right)^{k_j}, \]

where \( k = k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_n \) and the sum is over all nonnegative integers \( k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n \) satisfying \( k_1 + 2k_2 + \cdots + nk_n = n \). For a nice exposition related to this formula see, for example, [39].

By using Bell polynomials \( B_{n,k}(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-k+1}) \), (2.10) can be written in the following form:

\[ (f \circ \varphi)^{(n)}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} f^{(k)}(\varphi(z)) B_{n,k}(\varphi'(z), \varphi''(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n-k+1)}(z)). \]

**Remark 2.4.** Since \( B_{n,0}(x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}) = 0 \) the summation in (2.11) is from 1 to \( k \). Moreover, since \( B_{n,1}(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = x_n \) and \( B_{n,n}(x_1) = x_1^n \), (2.11) can be written in the following form:

\[ (f \circ \varphi)^{(n)}(z) = f'(\varphi(z)) \varphi^{(n)}(z) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f^{(k)}(\varphi(z)) B_{n,k}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n-k+1)}(z)) \]

\[ + f^{(n)}(\varphi(z))(\varphi'(z))^n. \]

### 3. Main Result

Here, we formulate and prove our main result.

**Theorem 3.1.** Assume \( p > 0 \), \( \alpha > -1 \), \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), \( \mu \) is a weight on \( \mathbb{D} \) and \( \varphi \) is a holomorphic self-map of \( \mathbb{D} \). Then \( C_\varphi : A^\mu_p(\mathbb{D}) \to \mathcal{V}^{(n)}_\mu(\mathbb{D}) \) is bounded if and only if

\[ I_k := \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \frac{\mu(z) \left| \sum (n!/(k_1! \cdots k_n!)) \prod_{j=1}^{n} \left( \frac{\varphi^{(j)}(z)}{j!} \right)^{k_j} \right|}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^{k+(\alpha+2)/p}} < \infty, \quad k = 1, \ldots, n, \]

where for each fixed \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \), the sum is over all nonnegative integers \( k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n \) such that \( k = k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_n \) and \( k_1 + 2k_2 + \cdots + nk_n = n \).

Moreover, if the operator \( C_\varphi : A^\mu_p(\mathbb{D}) \to \mathcal{V}^{(n)}_\mu(\mathbb{D})/\mathbb{P}_{n-1} \) is bounded, then

\[ \|C_\varphi\|_{A^\mu_p(\mathbb{D}) \to \mathcal{V}^{(n)}_\mu(\mathbb{D})/\mathbb{P}_{n-1}} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} I_k. \]
Remark 3.2. Note that by (2.11) we see that the conditions in (3.1) can be written in the following form:

\[ I_k = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \mu(z) \left| B_{n,k}(\varphi'(z), \varphi''(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n-k+1)}(z)) \right| \left( 1 - |\varphi(z)|^2 \right)^{k+(\alpha+2)/p} < \infty, \quad k = 1, \ldots, n. \]  

(3.3)

Proof. First assume that conditions in (3.1) hold. By formula (2.10) and Lemma 2.2 we have

\[ \|C\varphi\|_{\mathcal{H}^{(n)}_{p} (\mathbb{D})} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left| (f \circ \varphi)^{(j)}(0) \right| + \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \mu(z) \left| (C\varphi)^{(n)}(z) \right| \]

\[ = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{l=0}^{j} \frac{n!}{k_1! \cdots k_n!} f^{(k)}(\varphi(z)) \prod_{k=1}^{n} \left( \frac{\varphi^{(s)}(0)}{s!} \right)^{k_j} \left| \sum_{l=0}^{j} \frac{j!}{l_1! \cdots l_j!} \prod_{s=1}^{l} \left( \frac{\varphi^{(s)}(0)}{s!} \right)^{l_j} \right| \]

\[ + \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \mu(z) \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\mu(z)}{n!/(k_1! \cdots k_n!)} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \left( \frac{\varphi^{(j)}(z)}{j!} \right)^{k_j} \frac{1}{\left( 1 - |\varphi(z)|^2 \right)^{k+(\alpha+2)/p}} \right|. \]  

(3.4)

From this, (2.2) with \( z = \varphi(0) \), and by conditions in (3.1), it follows that the operator \( C\varphi : A^{P}_{\alpha}(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{(n)}_{p} (\mathbb{D}) \) is bounded. Moreover, if we consider the space \( \mathcal{H}^{(n)}_{p} (\mathbb{D}) / \mathbb{P}_{n-1} \), we have that

\[ \|C\varphi\|_{A^{P}_{\alpha}(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{(n)}_{p} (\mathbb{D}) / \mathbb{P}_{n-1}} \leq C \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \frac{\mu(z)}{n!/(k_1! \cdots k_n!)} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \left( \frac{\varphi^{(j)}(z)}{j!} \right)^{k_j} \left( 1 - |\varphi(z)|^2 \right)^{k+(\alpha+2)/p}. \]

(3.5)

Now assume that the operator \( C\varphi : A^{P}_{\alpha}(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{(n)}_{p} (\mathbb{D}) \) is bounded. For a fixed \( \omega \in \mathbb{D} \), and constants \( c_1, \ldots, c_n \), set

\[ g_{\omega}(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{c_j}{\mu(z)}/n - 2 + j + 2((\alpha + 2)/p) \left( 1 - |\omega|^2 \right)^{n-2+j+(\alpha+2)/p} \]

\[ \left( 1 - |\omega|^2 \right)^{n-2+j+(\alpha+2)/p}. \]

(3.6)

Applying Lemma 2.1 we see that \( g_{\omega} \in A^{P}_{\alpha}(\mathbb{D}) \) for every \( \omega \in \mathbb{D} \). Moreover, we have that

\[ \sup_{\omega \in \mathbb{D}} \|g_{\omega}\|_{A^{P}_{\alpha}(\mathbb{D})} \leq C. \]

(3.7)
Now we show that for each \( l \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \), there are constants \( c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n \), such that

\[
\left| G^{(l)}_w (\omega) \right| = \frac{\omega^l}{(1 - |\omega|^2)^{l+(a+2)/p}}, \quad G^{(m)}_w (\omega) = 0, \quad m \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \setminus \{l\}. \tag{3.8}
\]

Indeed, by differentiating function \( g_{w,l} \), for each \( l \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \), the system in (3.8) becomes

\[
C_1 + C_2 + \cdots + C_n = 0, \\
\left( n + 2\frac{a + 2}{p} \right) C_1 + \left( n + 1 + 2\frac{a + 2}{p} \right) C_2 + \cdots + \left( 2n - 1 + 2\frac{a + 2}{p} \right) C_n = 0, \\
\vdots \\
\prod_{j=0}^{l-2} \left( n + j + 2\frac{a + 2}{p} \right) C_1 + \prod_{j=0}^{l-2} \left( n + 1 + j + 2\frac{a + 2}{p} \right) C_2 + \cdots + \prod_{j=0}^{l-2} \left( 2n - 1 + j + 2\frac{a + 2}{p} \right) C_n = 1, \\
\vdots \\
\prod_{j=0}^{n-2} \left( n + j + 2\frac{a + 2}{p} \right) C_1 + \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} \left( n + 1 + j + 2\frac{a + 2}{p} \right) C_2 + \cdots + \prod_{j=0}^{n-2} \left( 2n - 1 + j + 2\frac{a + 2}{p} \right) C_n = 0. \tag{3.9}
\]

By using Lemma 2.3 with \( a = n + 2(2 + a)/p > 0 \), we obtain that the determinant of system (3.9) is different from zero from which the claim follows.

Now for each \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \), we choose the corresponding family of functions which satisfy (3.8) and denote it by \( g_{w,k} \).

For each \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \), the boundedness of the operator \( C_\varphi : A^p_n (\mathbb{D}) \to \mathcal{K}^{(n)}_\mu (\mathbb{D}) \) along with (2.10) and (3.7) implies that for each \( \varphi (\omega) \neq 0 \):

\[
\mu (\omega) |\varphi (\omega)|^k \prod_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\varphi^{(j)} (\omega) / j!}{|\varphi (\omega)|^2} \right|^{k_j} \leq \sup_{\omega \in \mathbb{D}} \left\| C_\varphi (g_{\varphi (\omega), k}) \right\| \mathcal{K}^{(n)}_\mu (\mathbb{D}) \leq C \| C_\varphi \|_{A^p_n (\mathbb{D}) \to \mathcal{K}^{(n)}_\mu (\mathbb{D})}, \tag{3.10}
\]

where (for each fixed \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \)) the sum is over all nonnegative integers \( k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n \) such that \( k = k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_n \) and \( k_1 + 2k_2 + \cdots + nk_n = n \).

From (3.10), it follows that for each \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \),

\[
\sup_{|\varphi (z)| > 1/2} \frac{\mu (z) \prod_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\varphi^{(j)} (z) / j!}{|\varphi (z)|^2} \right|^{k_j}}{(1 - |\varphi (z)|^2)^{k+(a+2)/p}} \leq C \| C_\varphi \|_{A^p_n (\mathbb{D}) \to \mathcal{K}^{(n)}_\mu (\mathbb{D})}, \tag{3.11}
\]
Now we use consecutively the test functions
\[ h_k(z) = z^k \in A^p_\mu(\mathbb{D}), \quad k = 1, \ldots, n, \] (3.12)
in order to deal with the case \(|\varphi(z)| \leq 1/2\). Note that
\[ \|h_k\|_{A^p_\mu(\mathbb{D})} \leq 1, \quad \text{for each } k \in \mathbb{N}. \] (3.13)

By applying (2.11) to the function \( f(z) = h_1(z) \), we get
\[ (h_1 \circ \varphi)^{(n)}(z) = h'_1(\varphi(z))B_{n,1}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n)}(z)) = B_{n,1}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n)}(z)), \] (3.14)
which along with the boundedness of the operator \( C_\varphi : A^p_\mu(\mathbb{D}) \to \mathcal{H}_\mu^{(n)}(\mathbb{D}) \) and (3.13) implies that
\[ \sup_{z \in \mathbb{B}} \mu(z) \left| B_{n,1}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n)}(z)) \right| \leq \left\| C_\varphi(z) \right\| \mathcal{H}_\mu^{(n)}(\mathbb{D}) \leq \left\| C_\varphi \right\|_{A^p_\mu(\mathbb{D})} \to \mathcal{H}_\mu^{(n)}(\mathbb{D}), \] (3.15)
or equivalently \( \varphi \in \mathcal{H}_\mu^{(n)}(\mathbb{D}) \) (see Remark 2.4).

Further, by applying formula (2.11) to the function \( f(z) = h_2(z) \), we get
\[ (h_2 \circ \varphi)^{(n)}(z) = h'_2(\varphi(z))B_{n,1}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n)}(z)) \]
\[ + h''_2(\varphi(z))B_{n,2}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n-1)}(z)). \] (3.16)

From the boundedness of \( C_\varphi : A^p_\mu(\mathbb{D}) \to \mathcal{H}_\mu^{(n)}(\mathbb{D}) \) and (3.13), we get
\[ \sup_{z \in \mathbb{B}} \mu(z) \left| (h_2 \circ \varphi)^{(n)}(z) \right| \leq \left\| C_\varphi \right\|_{A^p_\mu(\mathbb{D})} \leq \left\| C_\varphi \right\|_{A^p_\mu(\mathbb{D})} \to \mathcal{H}_\mu^{(n)}(\mathbb{D)}. \] (3.17)

From (3.16) and (3.17), and by using the triangle inequality it follows that
\[ 2 \sup_{z \in \mathbb{B}} \mu(z) \left| B_{n,2}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n-1)}(z)) \right| \]
\[ \leq \left\| C_\varphi \right\|_{A^p_\mu(\mathbb{D})} \to \mathcal{H}_\mu^{(n)}(\mathbb{D}) + 2 \sup_{z \in \mathbb{B}} \mu(z) \left| \varphi(z)B_{n,1}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n)}(z)) \right|. \] (3.18)

Using the fact \( \sup_{z \in \mathbb{B}} |\varphi(z)| \leq 1 \) and applying inequality (3.15) in (3.18) we get
\[ \sup_{z \in \mathbb{B}} \mu(z) \left| B_{n,2}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n-1)}(z)) \right| \leq \frac{3}{2} \left\| C_\varphi \right\|_{A^p_\mu(\mathbb{D})} \to \mathcal{H}_\mu^{(n)}(\mathbb{D}). \] (3.19)
Assume that we have proved the following inequalities:

\[
\sup_{z \in \mathbb{B}} \mu(z) \left| B_{n,j}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n-j+1)}(z)) \right| \leq C \| C_{\varphi} \|_{\mathcal{L}_{e}(D) \to \mathcal{K}_{p}^{(n)}(D)}, \tag{3.20}
\]

for \( j \in \{1, \ldots, k-1\} \) and a \( k \leq n \).

Applying formula (2.11) to the function \( f(z) = h_k(z), \) \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \), we have that

\[
(h_k \circ \varphi)^{(n)}(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} k(k-1) \cdots (k-j+1) (\varphi(z))^{k-j} B_{n,j}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n-j+1)}(z)).
\]

From this, by using the boundedness of the operator \( C_{\varphi} : \mathcal{L}_{e}(D) \to \mathcal{K}_{p}^{(n)}(D) \), the boundedness of function \( \varphi \), the triangle inequality, noticing that the coefficient at \( B_{n,k}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n-k+1)}(z)) \) is independent of \( z \) (it is equal \( k! \)), and finally using hypothesis (3.20), we easily obtain

\[
\sup_{z \in \mathbb{B}} \mu(z) \left| B_{n,k}(\varphi'(z), \ldots, \varphi^{(n-k+1)}(z)) \right| \leq C \| C_{\varphi} \|_{\mathcal{L}_{e}(D) \to \mathcal{K}_{p}^{(n)}(D)}. \tag{3.22}
\]

Hence, by induction, we get that (3.22) holds for each \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \).

From (3.22) and bearing in mind Remark 2.4, for each fixed \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \), we have that

\[
\sup_{|\varphi(z)| \leq 1/2} \mu(z) \left[ \sum_{l=1}^{n} (n! / (k_1! \cdots k_n!)) \prod_{j=1}^{n} \left( \frac{\varphi^{(j)}(z)}{j!} \right)^{k_j} \right] \left( 1 - |\varphi(z)|^2 \right)^{k_l(n+2)/p} \right| \leq C \| C_{\varphi} \|_{\mathcal{L}_{e}(D) \to \mathcal{K}_{p}^{(n)}(D)}.
\]

(3.23)

where as usual for a fixed \( k \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \), the sum is over all nonnegative integers \( k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n \) such that \( k = k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_n \) and \( k_1 + 2k_2 + \cdots + nk_n = n \).

Hence from (3.11) and (3.23), we get

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n} I_k \leq C \| C_{\varphi} \|_{\mathcal{L}_{e}(D) \to \mathcal{K}_{p}^{(n)}(D)}. \tag{3.24}
\]

From (3.5) and (3.24), we obtain asymptotic relation (3.2). \( \square \)
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