

Hardy 型 Tent 空间上乘积算子的有界性

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摘 要:研究 Hardy 型 Tent 空间上乘积算子 M_g 的有界性问题, 借助序列型 Tent 空间的对偶性及分解定理, 分情况给出所有参数 $0 < p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 < \infty, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 > -n-1$ 所对应的算子 $M_g: HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n) \rightarrow HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}(B_n)$ 有界的连续型和离散型两种等价刻画.

关键词:单位球; 乘积算子; Tent 空间; 有界

中图分类号: O177.2

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1000-2162(2024)02-0001-07

Boundedness of multiplication operators on Hardy type Tent spaces

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Abstract: This paper discussed the boundedness of the multiplication operators M_g on Hardy type tent spaces in the unit ball of \mathbb{C}^n . By using the duality and factorization tricks of the tent spaces of sequences, it gave both the discrete and continuous characterizations of the boundedness of multiplication operators M_g from $HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n)$ to $HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}(B_n)$ for all parameters $0 < p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 < \infty$ and $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 > -n-1$.

Keywords: unit ball; multiplication operators; tent spaces; boundedness

设 g 为任意给定的全纯函数, 乘积算子 $M_g f(z) := f(z)g(z)$ 在各类函数空间上的有界性、紧性问题一直受到广大学者的关注^[1-5]. 文献[1]给出 Bloch 空间上乘积算子有界的充分必要条件, 文献[2]给出加权 Bergman 空间到 Bloch-Orlicz 空间上乘积型算子有界和紧的等价刻画, 文献[3]研究了 Riesz 有界变差空间上乘积算子的紧性. Tent(帐篷)空间的概念最先是由 Coifman 等^[6]在 1985 年提出. Hardy 型 Tent 空间是 Tent 空间与全纯函数空间的交集, Perälä 最早在文献[7]中对它进行研究. 最近的研究^[8-12]表明 Hardy 型 Tent 空间 $HT_{q, \alpha}^p(B_n)$ 与经典的 Bergman 空间 A_α^p 和 Hardy 空间 H^p 都有着紧密的联系, 如 A_α^p 可看作 $HT_{p, \alpha-n}^p$, $f \in H^p$ 当且仅当 $Rf \in HT_{2, 1-\alpha}^p$. 鉴于此, 作者将在已有的研究成果上, 进一步研究更大的函数空间 Hardy 型 Tent 空间上经典的乘积算子 $M_g: HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n) \rightarrow HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}(B_n)$ 的有界性问题, 借助序列型 Tent 空间的对偶性和分解定理, 完整地刻画所有参数 $0 < p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 < \infty, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 > -n-1$ 所对应的 Hardy 型 Tent 空间上乘积算子有界的充分必要条件.

约定下文中一些常用记号: 记 B_n 为 \mathbb{C}^n 上的单位球, S_n 为 B_n 的边界, $dv(z)$ 为 B_n 上规范化后的体积测度, $dv_\alpha(z) = c(n, \alpha)(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha dv(z)$ 为加权体积测度, 其中: $c(n, \alpha)$ 是规范化常数, $d\sigma$ 为 S_n 上

收稿日期: 2022-05-17

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(12101467)

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规范化后的表面积测度, $\beta(z, w)$ 为 \mathbb{B}_n 中的 Bergman 度量, $D(a, r) = \{z \in B_n : \beta(a, z) < r\}$ 为 \mathbb{B}_n 中以 a 为心、 $r > 0$ 为半径的 Bergman 度量球. 任意 $0 < r < 1$, 总能在 \mathbb{B}_n 中找到点列 $\{a_k\}$ 满足: (a) $B_n = \bigcup_k D(a_k, r)$; (b) 集合 $D(a_k, r/4)$ 两两互不相交; (c) \mathbb{B}_n 中的任意点至多包含在有限个 $D(a_k, 4r)$ 中, 这样的 $\{a_k\}$ 称为 r -格^[13]. 任意 $p \in [1, \infty]$, $p' = \frac{p}{p-1}$ 表示 p 的 Hölder 共轭数. 两个非负量 a 和 b , 若存在常数 C 和 $C' > 0$, 使得 $a \leq Cb$ 且 $b \leq C'a$, 则称 a 和 b 是可比的, 记为 $a \simeq b$. 由于常数 C 的精确值一般并不在意, 故下文中在不同的地方 C 可以表示不同的值.

任意 $\xi \in S_n, \gamma > 1$, 记

$$\Gamma_\gamma(\xi) := \left\{ z \in B_n : |1 - \langle z, \xi \rangle| < \frac{\gamma}{2}(1 - |z|^2) \right\}.$$

特别地, $\gamma = 2$ 时, $\Gamma_2(\xi)$ 简记 $\Gamma(\xi)$. 易知对任意 $r > 1, \gamma > 1$, 存在 $\gamma' > 1$, 使得

$$\bigcup_{z \in \Gamma_\gamma(\xi)} D(z, r) \subset \Gamma_{\gamma'}(\xi). \quad (1)$$

在不必强调口径 γ 取值大小的前提下, 常用 $\tilde{\Gamma}(\xi)$ 表示因口径改变而得到的不同区域. 任意给定 $z \in B_n$, 定义集合 $I(z) = \{\xi \in S_n : z \in \Gamma(\xi)\} \subset S_n$, 则 $\sigma(I(z)) \sim (1 - |z|^2)^n$. 由 Fubini 定理, 可得下列积分等价式

$$\int_{B_n} \varphi(z) dv(z) \simeq \int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} \varphi(z) \frac{dv(z)}{(1 - |z|^2)^n} \right) d\sigma(\xi).$$

任意非零向量 $u \in B_n$, 设 $\zeta_u = u/|u|$, 记

$$Q(u) := \{z \in B_n : |1 - \langle z, \zeta_u \rangle| < 1 - |u|^2\}.$$

定义 1 设 $0 < p, q < \infty, \alpha > -n-1$, f 为定义在 B_n 上的可测函数. Tent 空间 $T_{q,\alpha}^p(B_n)$ 由满足

$$\|f\|_{T_{q,\alpha}^p(B_n)}^{p/q} := \int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |f(z)|^q (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha dv(z) \right)^{p/q} d\sigma(\xi) < \infty$$

的函数全体构成. 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, $T_{q,\alpha}^p(B_n)$ 简记为 $T_q^p(B_n)$. 相应地, 有

$$T_\infty^p(B_n) = \left\{ f \mid \|f\|_{T_\infty^p(B_n)}^{p/q} := \int_{S_n} \left(\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{z \in \Gamma(\xi)} |f(z)| \right)^p d\sigma(\xi) < \infty \right\},$$

$$T_{q,\alpha}^\infty(B_n) = \left\{ f \mid \|f\|_{T_{q,\alpha}^\infty(B_n)} = \sup_{\xi \in S_n} \left(\sup_{u \in \Gamma(\xi)} \frac{1}{(1 - |u|^2)^n} \int_{Q(u)} |f(z)|^q (1 - |z|^2)^{n+\alpha} dv(z) \right)^{1/q} < \infty \right\}.$$

定义 2 设 $0 < p, q < \infty, \alpha > -n-1$, Hardy 型 Tent 空间 $HT_{q,\alpha}^p(B_n)$ 由 $T_{q,\alpha}^p(B_n)$ 中的全纯函数全体构成, 并有 $\|f\|_{HT_{q,\alpha}^p} = \|f\|_{T_{q,\alpha}^p}$.

定义 3 设 $0 < p, q < \infty, r$ -格 $Z = \{a_k\} \subset B_n$, 序列型 Tent 空间 $T_q^p(Z)$ 由满足

$$\|\lambda\|_{T_q^p(Z)}^{p/q} := \int_{S_n} \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\lambda_k|^q \right)^{p/q} d\sigma(\xi) < \infty$$

的复序列 $\lambda = \{\lambda_k\}$ 全体构成. 相应地, 有

$$T_\infty^p(Z) = \left\{ \lambda = \{\lambda_k\} \mid \|\lambda\|_{T_\infty^p(Z)}^{p/q} := \int_{S_n} \left(\sup_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\lambda_k| \right)^p d\sigma(\xi) < \infty \right\},$$

$$T_q^\infty(Z) = \left\{ \lambda = \{\lambda_k\} \mid \|\lambda\|_{T_q^\infty(Z)} = \sup_{\xi \in S_n} \left(\sup_{u \in \Gamma(\xi)} \frac{1}{(1 - |u|^2)^n} \sum_{a_k \in Q(u)} |\lambda_k|^q (1 - |a_k|^2)^n \right)^{1/q} < \infty \right\}.$$

1 一些引理

引理 1^[10] 设 $0 < p, q < \infty, \alpha > -n-1$, 则对任意 $f \in HT_{q,\alpha}^p(B_n)$, 有

$$|f(z)| \leq C \|f\|_{HT_{q,\alpha}^p} (1 - |z|^2)^{-\frac{n+1+\alpha}{q} - \frac{n}{p}}.$$

引理 2^[8] 当 $0 < p < t < \infty, 0 < q < \infty, \alpha > -n-1$ 时, 令 $\eta = \frac{nt}{p} - n - 1 + \frac{t(n+1+\alpha)}{q}$, 则

$$HT_{q,\alpha}^p(B_n) \subset A_\eta^t(B_n).$$

引理 3^[7] 当 $0 < p_2 < p_1 < \infty, 0 < q_1 \leq q_2 < \infty, \alpha_1 > -n-1$ 时, 若 $\alpha_2 = \frac{q_2(n+1+\alpha_1)}{q_1} - n-1$, 则

$$HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n) \subset HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}(B_n).$$

引理 4^[7] 设 $0 < p, q < \infty, \theta > n \max(1, \frac{q_1}{p_1}, \frac{1}{p_1}, \frac{1}{q_1})$, $Z = \{a_k\}$ 为 r -格, 则算子

$$S_Z^\theta \{\lambda_k\}(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \frac{(1 - |a_k|^2)^\theta}{(1 - \langle z, a_k \rangle)^{\theta + \frac{n+1+\alpha}{q}}}$$

为 $T_q^p(Z)$ 到 $HT_{q,a}^p(B_n)$ 的有界算子.

引理 5^[7] 设 $\{a_k\}$ 为 B_n 中的 r -格, 当 $1 \leq p, q < \infty$ 且 $p+q \neq 2$ 时, $T_q^p(Z)$ 的对偶空间在序对

$$\langle c, d \rangle_{T_2^2(Z)} = \sum_k c_k \overline{d_k} (1 - |a_k|^2)^n, \quad c = \{c_k\} \in T_q^p(Z), \quad d = \{d_k\} \in T_q^{p'}(Z)$$

作用下同构于 $T_q^{p'}(Z)$. 其中: p', q' 分别为 p, q 的 Hölder 共轭数; 当 $0 < q < 1 < p < \infty$ 时, $T_q^p(Z)$ 的对偶空间在上述序对下同构于 $T_\infty^{p'}(Z)$.

引理 6^[8] 设 $0 < p, q < \infty$, 序列 $Z = \{a_k\}$ 为 \mathbb{B}_n 中的 δ -格. 若 $p < p_1, p_2 < \infty, q < q_1, q_2 < \infty$ 且满足 $\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} = \frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{1}{q_2} = \frac{1}{q}$, 则序列型 Tent 空间有如下分解

$$T_q^p(Z) = T_{q_1}^{p_1}(Z) \cdot T_{q_2}^{p_2}(Z).$$

2 主要结果及证明

定理 1 设 $0 < p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 < \infty, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 > -n-1$, 若算子 $M_g: HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n) \rightarrow HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}(B_n)$ 有界, 则

$$g(z)(1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1} + n(\frac{1}{p_2} - \frac{1}{p_1})} < \infty.$$

证明 任意 $a \in B_n, \theta > 0$, 令

$$F_a(z) = \frac{(1 - |a|^2)^\theta}{(1 - \langle z, a \rangle)^{\theta + \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1} + \frac{n}{p_1}}}, \quad z \in B_n,$$

易验证 $F_a(z) \in HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n)$. 由 $M_g: HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n) \rightarrow HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}(B_n)$ 有界以及引理 1, 有

$$|M_g F_a(z)| \leq C \|M_g F_a\|_{HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}} (1 - |z|^2)^{-\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n}{p_2}} \leq C \|M_g\| \|F_a\|_{HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}} (1 - |z|^2)^{-\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n}{p_2}},$$

在上式中令 $z = a$, 易算得

$$g(z)(1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1} + n(\frac{1}{p_2} - \frac{1}{p_1})} \leq C \|M_g\| \|F_a\|_{HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}} < \infty.$$

下面定理给出当参数 p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 满足一定条件时, 定理 1 中的必要条件同时也是充分的.

定理 2 当 $0 < p_1 < p_2 < \infty, 0 < q_1, q_2 < \infty$ 或 $0 < p_1 = p_2 < \infty, 0 < q_1 \leq q_2 < \infty$ 时, 若有

$$g(z)(1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1} + n(\frac{1}{p_2} - \frac{1}{p_1})} \in L^\infty(B_n),$$

则算子 $M_g: HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n) \rightarrow HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}(B_n)$ 有界.

证明 $p_1 < p_2$ 时, 存在 p , 使得 $p_1 < p < p_2$. 由 $\|f\|_{H^t} \leq \|Rf\|_{A_{p-n-1+n/t}^p}$ ^[8] 及 $\|f\|_{H^t} \simeq$

$\|R^{s,t} f\|_{HT_{2, 2t-1-n}^p}$ ^[7], 选取适当的 s 和 t , 可得 $\|f\|_{HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}} \leq C \|Rf\|_{A_\beta^p}$, 其中 $\beta = \frac{np}{p_2} - n - 1 + \frac{p(n+1+\alpha_2+q_2)}{q_2}$, 再由 $\|Rf\|_{A_\beta^p} \sim \|f\|_{A_{\beta-p}^p}$ ^[13], 并令 $\eta = \frac{np}{p_1} - n - 1 + \frac{p(n+1+\alpha_1)}{q_1}$, 根据引理 2

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_g f\|_{HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}} &\leq C \|R(M_g f)\|_{A_\beta^p} \leq C \|M_g f\|_{A_{\beta-p}^p} = \\ &\left(\int_{B_n} |f(z)g(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{np}{p_2} - n - 1 + \frac{p(n+1+\alpha_2)}{q_2}} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/p} \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\sup_{z \in B_n} |g(z)|^{p_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{p_2 \left[\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1} + n \left(\frac{1}{p_2} - \frac{1}{p_1} \right) \right]} \left(\int_{B_n} |f(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{np}{p_1} - n - 1 + \frac{p(n+1+\alpha_1)}{q_1}} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/p} \leqslant C \|f\|_{\dot{A}_\eta^p}^{p_2} \leqslant C \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}}^{p_2}.$$

当 $p_1 = p_2$ 且 $q_1 \leqslant q_2$ 时, 令 $\alpha' = \frac{q_2(n+1+\alpha_1)}{q_1} - n - 1$, 由引理 3 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_g f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}}^{p_2} &= \int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |f(z)|^{q_2} |g(z)|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha_2} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant \\ \sup_{z \in B_n} |g(z)|^{p_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{p_2 \left(\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1} \right)} &\int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |f(z)|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha'} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant \\ C \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_2, \alpha'}^{p_2}}^{p_2} &\leqslant C \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}}^{p_2}. \end{aligned}$$

下面定理给出其他情形下乘积算子有界的充要条件.

定理 3 设 $0 < p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 < \infty, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 > -n - 1$, 算子 $M_g: HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n) \rightarrow HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}(B_n)$ 有界的充分必要条件是:

- (1) 当 $p_1 > p_2$ 且 $q_1 > q_2$ 时, $g(z)(1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{\alpha_1}{q_1}} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - q_2)}^{p_1 p_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}(B_n)$;
- (2) 当 $p_1 > p_2$ 且 $q_1 \leqslant q_2$ 时, $g(z)(1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1}} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}(B_n)$;
- (3) 当 $p_1 = p_2$ 且 $q_1 > q_2$ 时, $g(z)(1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{\alpha_1}{q_1}} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - q_2)}^\infty(B_n)$.

证明 先证必要性. 设 $r > 0$ 且充分小, $Z = \{a_k\}$ 为 \mathbb{B}_n 中的 r -格, $\lambda = \{\lambda_k\} \in T_{q_1}^{p_1}(Z)$, $\{\varphi_k(t)\}$ 为定义在 $[0, 1]$ 上的 Rademacher 函数列^[14], 取 $\theta > n \max(1, \frac{q_1}{p_1}, \frac{1}{p_1}, \frac{1}{q_1})$, 选取 $HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n)$ 中的测试函数

$$F_t(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k \varphi_k(t) \frac{(1 - |a_k|^2)^\theta}{(1 - \langle z, a_k \rangle)^{\theta + \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1}}},$$

则由 $M_g: HT_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}(B_n) \rightarrow HT_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}(B_n)$ 有界及引理 4 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_g F_t\|_{\dot{H}_{q_2, \alpha_2}^{p_2}}^{p_2} &= \int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |M_g F_t(z)|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha_2} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant \\ C \|M_g\|^{p_2} \|F_t\|_{\dot{H}_{q_1, \alpha_1}^{p_1}}^{p_2} &\leqslant C \|M_g\|^{p_2} \|\lambda\|_{T_{q_1}^{p_1}(Z)}^{p_2}, \end{aligned}$$

代入 F_t 的表达式, 对 t 从 0 到 1 积分, 并利用 Fubini 定理, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_n} \int_0^1 \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} \left| g(z) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_k \varphi_k(t) (1 - |a_k|^2)^\theta}{(1 - \langle z, a_k \rangle)^{\theta + \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1}}} \right|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha_2} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/q_2} dt d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant \\ C \|M_g\|^{p_2} \|\lambda\|_{T_{q_1}^{p_1}(Z)}^{p_2}. \end{aligned}$$

利用 Kahane 不等式^[15]和 Khinchine 不等式^[14], 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_n} \left[\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\lambda_k|^2 (1 - |a_k|^2)^{2\theta}}{|1 - \langle z, a_k \rangle|^{2\theta + \frac{2(n+1+\alpha_1)}{q_1}}} \right)^{q_2/2} |g(z)|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha_2} dv(z) \right]^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant \\ C \|M_g\|^{p_2} \|\lambda\|_{T_{q_1}^{p_1}(Z)}^{p_2}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

再令

$$\mu_k = |g(a_k)| (1 - |a_k|^2)^{\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1}},$$

则由次调和性及(1)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_n} \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\lambda_k|^{q_2} |\mu_k|^{q_2} \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) = \\ \int_{S_n} \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\lambda_k|^{q_2} |g(a_k)|^{q_2} (1 - |a_k|^2)^{n+1+\alpha_2 - \frac{q_2(n+1+\alpha_1)}{q_1}} \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant \end{aligned}$$

$$C \int_{S_n} \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\lambda_k|^{q_2} \int_{D(a_k, 4r)} |g(z)|^{q_2} \frac{(1-|z|^2)^{a_2} (1-|a_k|^2)^{q_2 \theta}}{|1-\langle z, a_k \rangle|^{q_2 \theta + \frac{q_2(n+1+a_1)}{q_1}}} \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant$$

$$C \int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k|^{q_2} \frac{(1-|a_k|^2)^{q_2 \theta}}{|1-\langle z, a_k \rangle|^{q_2 \theta + \frac{q_2(n+1+a_1)}{q_1}}} \chi_{D(a_k, 4r)}(z) \cdot |g(z)|^{q_2} (1-|z|^2)^{a_2} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi), \quad (3)$$

其中: $\chi_{D(a_k, 4r)}$ 表示集合 $D(a_k, 4r)$ 的特征函数. 当 $q_2 < 2$ 时, 由 Hölder 不等式并结合 r -格的性质, 可得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k|^{q_2} \frac{(1-|a_k|^2)^{q_2 \theta}}{|1-\langle z, a_k \rangle|^{q_2 \theta + \frac{q_2(n+1+a_1)}{q_1}}} \chi_{D(a_k, 4r)}(z) \leqslant C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_k|^2 \frac{(1-|a_k|^2)^{2\theta}}{|1-\langle z, a_k \rangle|^{2\theta + \frac{2(n+1+a_1)}{q_1}}} \right)^{q_2/2}. \quad (4)$$

当 $q_2 \geqslant 2$ 时, 由 $\|\cdot\|_{l^{q_2}} \leqslant \|\cdot\|_{l^2}$ 也可得(4)式成立. 结合(2), (3), (4)式, 有

$$\int_{S_n} \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\lambda_k|^{q_2} |\mu_k|^{q_2} \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant C \|M_g\|^{p_2} \|\lambda\|_{\dot{F}_{q_1}^{p_1}(Z)}. \quad (5)$$

(1) 当 $p_1 > p_2$ 且 $q_1 > q_2$ 时, 任取 s 足够大, 使得 $q_2 s > 1$ 且 $p_2 s > 1$, 下证 $\{\mu_k^{1/s}\} \in T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 - q_2)}^{p_1 p_2 s / (p_1 - p_2)}(Z)$.

由引理 5, 6, 有

$$T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 - q_2)}^{p_1 p_2 s / (p_1 - p_2)}(Z) = (T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 p_2 s - p_1 + p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 s / (p_1 p_2 s - p_1 + p_2)}(Z))^* = (T_{q_2 s / (q_2 s - 1)}^{p_2 s / (p_2 s - 1)}(Z) \cdot T_{q_1 s}^{p_1 s}(Z))^*.$$

任取 $v = \{v_k\} \in T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 p_2 s - p_1 + p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 s / (p_1 p_2 s - p_1 + p_2)}(Z)$, 分解为 $v_k = \rho_k \cdot \lambda_k^{1/s}$, 其中 $\rho = \{\rho_k\} \in T_{q_2 s / (q_2 s - 1)}^{p_2 s / (p_2 s - 1)}(Z)$, $\{\lambda_k^{1/s}\} \in T_{q_1 s}^{p_1 s}(Z)$, 即有 $\lambda = \{\lambda_k\} \in T_{q_1}^{p_1}(Z)$, 且 $\|\{\lambda_k^{1/s}\}\|_{T_{q_1 s}^{p_1 s}(Z)} = \|\lambda\|_{T_{q_1}^{p_1}(Z)}^{1/s}$. 由 Hölder 不等式以及(5)式可得

$$\sum_k |v_k \mu_k^{1/s}| (1-|a_k|^2)^n \simeq \int_{S_n} \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\rho_k| |\lambda_k|^{1/s} |\mu_k|^{1/s} \right) d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant$$

$$\int_{S_n} \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\rho_k|^{\frac{q_2 s}{q_2 s - 1}} \right)^{\frac{q_2 s - 1}{q_2 s}} \cdot \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\lambda_k|^{q_2} |\mu_k|^{q_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_2 s}} d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant$$

$$\left(\int_{S_n} \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\rho_k|^{\frac{q_2 s}{q_2 s - 1}} \right)^{\frac{q_2 s - 1}{q_2 s} \cdot \frac{p_2 s}{p_2 s - 1}} d\sigma(\xi) \right)^{\frac{p_2 s - 1}{p_2 s}} \cdot \left(\int_{S_n} \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\lambda_k|^{q_2} |\mu_k|^{q_2} \right)^{\frac{p_2}{q_2}} d\sigma(\xi) \right)^{\frac{1}{p_2 s}} \leqslant$$

$$C \|\rho\|_{T_{q_2 s / (q_2 s - 1)}^{p_2 s / (p_2 s - 1)}(Z)} \|\lambda\|_{T_{q_1}^{p_1}(Z)}^{1/s} \|M_g\|^{1/s} = \|v\|_{T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 p_2 s - p_1 + p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 s / (p_1 p_2 s - p_1 + p_2)}(Z)} \|M_g\|^{1/s}.$$

由对偶性可得 $\{\mu_k^{1/s}\} \in T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 - q_2)}^{p_1 p_2 s / (p_1 - p_2)}(Z)$, 即有 $\{\mu_k\} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - q_2)}^{p_1 p_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}(Z)$. 最后证明

$$g(z)(1-|z|^2)^{\frac{a_2}{q_2} - \frac{a_1}{q_1}} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - q_2)}^{p_1 p_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}(B_n),$$

再由参考文献[8]中引理 2, 有

$$\int_{S_n} \left[\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |g(z)|^{\frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} (1-|z|^2)^{\left(\frac{a_2}{q_2} - \frac{a_1}{q_1}\right) \frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} dv(z) \right]^{\frac{p_1 p_2}{p_1 - p_2} \cdot \frac{q_1 - q_2}{q_1 q_2}} d\sigma(\xi) \simeq$$

$$\int_{S_n} \left[\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |g(a_k)|^{\frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} (1-|a_k|^2)^{\left(\frac{a_2}{q_2} - \frac{a_1}{q_1}\right) \frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2} + n + 1} \right]^{\frac{p_1 p_2}{p_1 - p_2} \cdot \frac{q_1 - q_2}{q_1 q_2}} d\sigma(\xi) \simeq$$

$$\int_{S_n} \left(\sum_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\mu_k|^{\frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} \right)^{\frac{p_1 p_2}{p_1 - p_2} \cdot \frac{q_1 - q_2}{q_1 q_2}} d\sigma(\xi) < \infty.$$

(2) 当 $p_1 > p_2$ 且 $q_1 \leqslant q_2$ 时, 先证 $\mu = \{\mu_k\} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}(Z)$, 即证 $\mu = \{\mu_k^{1/s}\} \in T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 - p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 s / (p_1 - p_2)}(Z)$,

其中 s 为足够大的数, 使得 $q_2 s > 1$ 且 $p_2 s > 1$. 由于 $q_1 \leqslant q_2$, 则存在某个 $\epsilon \leqslant 1$, 使得 $\frac{q_2 s - 1}{q_2 s} + \frac{1}{q_1 s} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$. 由

引理 5, 6 可得

$$T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 - p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 s / (p_1 - p_2)}(Z) = (T_{q_1 p_2 s / (q_1 p_2 s - p_1 + p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 s / (p_1 p_2 s - p_1 + p_2)}(Z))^* = (T_{q_2 s / (q_2 s - 1)}^{p_2 s / (p_2 s - 1)}(Z) \cdot T_{q_1 s}^{p_1 s}(Z))^*.$$

采用(1)中方法, 根据序列型 Tent 空间的对偶性可证得 $\mu \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}(Z)$. 再由文献[8], 有

$$\int_{S_n} \sup_{z \in \Gamma(\xi)} |g(z)|^{\frac{p_1 p_2}{p_1 - p_2}} (1-|z|^2)^{\left(\frac{n+1+a_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+a_1}{q_1}\right) \frac{p_1 p_2}{p_1 - p_2}} d\sigma(\xi) \leqslant C \int_{S_n} \sup_{a_k \in \Gamma(\xi)} |\mu_k|^{\frac{p_1 p_2}{p_1 - p_2}} d\sigma(\xi),$$

即证得 $g(z)(1-|z|^2)^{\frac{n+1+a_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+a_1}{q_1}} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}(B_n)$.

(3) 当 $p_1 = p_2$ 且 $q_1 > q_2$ 时, 先证 $\{\mu_k^{1/s}\} \in T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 - q_2)}^\infty(Z)$. 由引理 5, 6 可得

$$T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 - q_2)}^\infty(Z) = (T_{q_1 q_2 s / (q_1 q_2 s - q_1 + q_2)}^1(Z))^* = (T_{q_2 s / (p_2 s - 1)}^{p_2 s / (p_2 s - 1)}(Z) \cdot T_{q_1 s}^{p_1 s}(Z))^*,$$

同理, 根据对偶性可证得 $\mu \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - q_2)}^\infty(Z)$. 再根据文献 [16] 可证得 $g(z)(1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{a_2}{q_2} - \frac{a_1}{q_1}} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - q_2)}^\infty(B_n)$.

下面证明充分性. 当 $p_1 > p_2$ 且 $q_1 > q_2$ 时, 两次利用 Hölder 不等式, 并由条件可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_g f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_2, a_2}^{p_2}} &\simeq \int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |g(z)f(z)|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{a_2} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leq \\ &\int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |f(z)|^{q_1} (1 - |z|^2)^{a_1} dv(z) \right)^{\frac{q_2 p_2}{q_1 q_2}} \cdot \\ &\left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |g(z)|^{\frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} (1 - |z|^2)^{\left(\frac{a_2}{q_2} - \frac{a_1}{q_1}\right) \frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} dv(z) \right)^{\frac{(q_2 - q_2) p_2}{q_1 - q_2}} d\sigma(\xi) \leq \\ &\left(\int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |f(z)|^{q_1} (1 - |z|^2)^{\left(\frac{a_2}{q_2} - \frac{a_1}{q_1}\right) \frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} dv(z) \right)^{\frac{p_2 p_1}{q_1 p_2}} d\sigma(\xi) \right)^{p_2/p_1} \cdot \\ &\left(\int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |g(z)|^{\frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} (1 - |z|^2)^{\left(\frac{a_2}{q_2} - \frac{a_1}{q_1}\right) \frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} dv(z) \right)^{\frac{p_2 (q_2 - q_2) p_1}{q_1 q_2 p_1 - p_2}} d\sigma(\xi) \right)^{\frac{p_1 - p_2}{p_1}} \leq C \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_1, a_1}^{p_1}}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $p_1 > p_2$ 且 $q_1 \leq q_2$ 时, 令 $\alpha' = \frac{q_2(n+1+\alpha_1)}{q_1} - n - 1$, 由 Hölder 不等式及引理 3 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_g f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_2, a_2}^{p_2}} &\simeq \int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |g(z)f(z)|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{a_2} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leq \\ &\int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |f(z)|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{a_2'} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/q_2} \left(\sup_{z \in \Gamma(\xi)} |g(z)|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{a_2 - a_2'} \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leq \\ &\left(\int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |f(z)|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{a_2'} dv(z) \right)^{\frac{p_2 p_1}{q_2 p_2}} d\sigma(\xi) \right)^{\frac{p_2}{p_1}} \cdot \\ &\left(\int_{S_n} \sup_{z \in \Gamma(\xi)} |g(z)|^{\frac{p_1 p_2}{p_1 - p_2}} (1 - |z|^2)^{\left(\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_2}\right) \frac{p_1 p_2}{p_1 - p_2}} d\sigma(\xi) \right)^{\frac{p_1 - p_2}{p_1}} \leq \\ &C \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_2, a_2}^{p_1}} \leq C \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_1, a_1}^{p_1}}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $p_1 = p_2$ 且 $q_1 > q_2$ 时, 由 Hölder 不等式及条件 $g(z)(1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{a_2}{q_2} - \frac{a_1}{q_1}} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - q_2)}^\infty(B_n)$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_g f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_2, a_2}^{p_2}} &\simeq \int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |g(z)f(z)|^{q_2} (1 - |z|^2)^{a_2} dv(z) \right)^{p_2/q_2} d\sigma(\xi) \leq \\ &\int_{S_n} \left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |f(z)|^{q_1} (1 - |z|^2)^{a_1} dv(z) \right)^{\frac{q_2 p_2}{q_1 q_2}} \cdot \\ &\left(\int_{\Gamma(\xi)} |g(z)|^{\frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} (1 - |z|^2)^{\left(\frac{a_2}{q_2} - \frac{a_1}{q_1}\right) \frac{q_1 q_2}{q_1 - q_2}} dv(z) \right)^{\frac{(q_2 - q_2) p_2}{q_1 - q_2}} d\sigma(\xi) \leq C \|f\|_{\dot{H}_{q_1, a_1}^{p_1}}, \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

由定理 3 的证明过程可以看出, 算子 M_g 的有界性还可借助于序列型 Tent 空间给出离散形式的刻画, 它具有独立的实用意义, 故结合定理 1~3 的证明, 给出所有参数 $0 < p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 < \infty$ 对应的乘积算子 $M_g: HT_{q_1, a_1}^{p_1}(B_n) \rightarrow HT_{q_2, a_2}^{p_2}(B_n)$ 有界的离散形式的等价刻画, 即定理 4.

定理 4 设 $0 < p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2 < \infty, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 > -n - 1$, 任意 $r \in (0, 1)$, $Z = \{a_k\}$ 为 \mathbb{B}_n 中的 r -格, 令

$$\mu_k = |g(a_k)| (1 - |a_k|^2)^{\frac{n+1+\alpha_2}{q_2} - \frac{n+1+\alpha_1}{q_1}},$$

则算子 $M_g: HT_{q_1, a_1}^{p_1}(B_n) \rightarrow HT_{q_2, a_2}^{p_2}(B_n)$ 有界的充要条件为:

- (1) 当 $p_1 > p_2$ 且 $q_1 > q_2$ 时, $\mu = \{\mu_k\} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - q_2)}^{p_1 p_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}(Z)$;
- (2) 当 $p_1 > p_2$ 且 $q_1 \leq q_2$ 时, $\mu = \{\mu_k\} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}^{p_1 p_2 / (p_1 - p_2)}(Z)$;

- (3) 当 $p_1 = p_2$ 且 $q_1 > q_2$ 时, $\mu = \{\mu_k\} \in T_{q_1 q_2 / (q_1 - q_2)}^\infty(Z)$;
 (4) 当 $p_1 < p_2$ 或者 $p_1 = p_2$ 且 $q_1 \leq q_2$ 时, $\{\mu_k (1 - |a_k|^2)^{n(1/p_2 - 1/p_1)}\} \in l^\infty$.

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