

# Weighted Composition Operators from Hardy Spaces to Weighted-Type Spaces on the Upper Half-Plane

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## Abstract

Let the holomorphic mapping  $\psi$ , and the holomorphic self-map  $\phi$  are on the upper half-plane. We characterize bounded weighted composition operators between the Hardy space and the weighted-type space on the upper half-plane, and we study the special cases when  $\alpha = 1$  which is the Hilbert space. Under a mild condition on  $\psi$ ; we also show the compactness of these operators and there special cases.

**Keywords:** Weighted composition operators, Hardy spaces, weighted type spaces, upper half plane.

## 1. Introduction

Let  $\mathbb{H}^+ = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im} z > 0\}$  be the upper half-plane,  $\Omega$  a domain in  $\mathbb{C}$  or  $\mathbb{C}^n$ , and  $H(\Omega)$  the space of all holomorphic functions on  $\Omega$ . Let  $\psi \in H(\Omega)$ , and let  $\phi$  be a holomorphic self-map of  $\Omega$ . Then by

$$W_{\phi, \psi}(f)(z) = \psi(f \circ \phi)(z), z \in \Omega \quad (1)$$

is defined a linear operator on  $H(\Omega)$  which is called weighted composition operator. If  $\psi(z) = 1$  then  $W_{\phi, \psi}$  becomes composition operator and is denoted by  $C_{\phi}$ , and if  $\phi(z) = z$  then  $W_{\phi, \psi}$  becomes multiplication operators and is denoted by  $M_{\psi}$ .

During the past few decades, composition operators and weighted composition operators have been studied extensively on spaces of holomorphic functions on various domains in  $\mathbb{C}$  or  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (see, e.g. [1– 21]. For some other operators related to weighted composition operators, see [22-29].

While there is a vast literature on composition and weighted composition operators between spaces of holomorphic functions on the unit disk  $\mathbb{D}$ , there are few papers on these and related operators on spaces of functions holomorphic in the upper half-plane (see, e.g., [5,7,8,9,16,17,18,30]. For related results in the setting of the complex plane see also papers[19– 21].

The behavior of composition operators on spaces of functions holomorphic in the upper half-plane is considerably different from the behavior of composition operators on spaces of functions holomorphic in the unit disk  $\mathbb{D}$ . For example, there are holomorphic self-maps of  $\mathbb{H}^+$  which do not induce composition operators on Hardy and Bergman spaces on the upper half-plane, where as it is a well-known consequence of the Little wood subordination principle that every holomorphic self-map  $\phi$  of  $\mathbb{D}$  induces a bounded composition operator on the Hardy and weighted Bergman spaces on  $\mathbb{D}$ . Also, Hardy and Bergman spaces on the upper half-plane do not support compact composition operators (see[5]).

For  $0 < p < \infty$  and  $\alpha \in (-1, \infty)$ , let  $L^p(\mathbb{H}^+, dA_{\alpha})$  denote the collection of all Lebesgue  $p$ -integrable functions  $f: \mathbb{H}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  such that :

$$\int_{\mathbb{H}^+} |f(z)|^p dA_{\alpha}(z) < \infty \quad (2)$$

where

$$dA_{\alpha}(z) = \frac{1}{\pi}(\alpha + 1)(2\text{Im} z)^{\alpha} dA(z) \quad (3)$$

Let  $A_{\alpha}^p(\mathbb{H}^+) = L^p(\mathbb{H}^+, dA_{\alpha}) \cap H(\mathbb{H}^+)$ . For  $1 \leq p < \infty$ ,  $A_{\alpha}^p(\mathbb{H}^+)$  is a Banach space with the norm defined by

$$\|f\|_{A_\alpha^p(\mathbb{H}^+)} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{H}^+} |f(z)|^p dA_\alpha(z) \right)^{1/p} < \infty \quad (4)$$

with this norm  $A_\alpha^p(\mathbb{H}^+)$  becomes a Banach space when  $p \geq 1$  while for  $p \in (0,1)$  it is a Frechet space with the translation invariant metric

$$d(f, g) = \|f - g\|_{A_\alpha^p(\mathbb{H}^+)}^p, \quad f, g \in A_\alpha^p(\mathbb{H}^+). \quad (5)$$

Recall that for every  $f \in H^p(\mathbb{H}^+)$  the following estimate holds:

$$|f(x + iy)|^p \leq C \frac{\|f\|_{A_\alpha^p(\mathbb{H}^+)}^p}{y^{\alpha+2}}, \quad (6)$$

where  $C$  is a positive constant independent of  $f$ .

Let  $\alpha > 0$ . The weighted-type space (or growth space) on the upper half-plane  $A_\alpha^p(\mathbb{H}^+)$  consists of all  $f \in H^p(\mathbb{H}^+)$  such that

$$\|f\|_{A_\alpha^p(\mathbb{H}^+)} = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{H}^+} (Jz)^\alpha |f(z)| < \infty. \quad (7)$$

For weighted type spaces on the unit disk, polydisk, or the unit ball see, for example, paper [30]. Given two Banach spaces  $Y$  and  $Z$ , we recall that a linear map  $T : Y \rightarrow Z$  is bounded if  $T(E) \subset Z$  is bounded for every bounded subset  $E$  of  $Y$ . In addition, we say that  $T$  is compact if  $T(E) \subset Z$  is relatively compact for every bounded set  $E \subset Y$ .

In this paper we follow the same Literature and methods of Stevo Stevic, Ajay K. Sharma, and S.D. Sharma [29] with a little change. We consider the boundedness and compactness of weighted composition operators acting from  $H^p$  to the weighted-type space  $\mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{H}^+)$ . Throughout this paper, constants are denoted by  $C$ ; they are positive and may differ from one occurrence to the other.

## 2. Main Results

The boundedness and compactness of the weighted composition operators from the Hardy space to the weighted type space on the upper half plane  $w_{\varphi, \psi} : H^p(\mathbb{H}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{H}^+)$ , and the special cases when  $\alpha = 1$  which is a Hilbert space are characterize in this section.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\psi \in H(\mathbb{H}^+)$ , and let  $\varphi$  be a holomorphic self-map of  $\mathbb{H}^+$ . Then  $w_{\varphi, \psi} : H^p(\mathbb{H}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{H}^+)$  is bounded if and only if

$$M := \sup_{z \in \mathbb{H}^+} \frac{(Jz)^\alpha}{(J\varphi(z))^{2/p}} |\varphi(z)| < \infty \quad (8)$$

Moreover, if the operator  $w_{\varphi, \psi} : H^p(\mathbb{H}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{H}^+)$  is bounded then the following asymptotic relationship holds

$$\|w_{\varphi, \psi}\|_{H^p(\mathbb{H}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{H}^+)} \approx M \quad (9)$$

Proof. First suppose that (8) holds. Then for any  $z \in \mathbb{H}^+$  and  $f \in H^p(\mathbb{H}^+)$ , by(6) we have

$$(Jz)^\alpha |(w_{\varphi, \psi} f)(z)| = (Jz)^\alpha |\psi(z)| |f(\varphi(z))| \leq \frac{(Jz)^\alpha}{(J\varphi(z))^{2/p}} |\psi(z)| \|f\|_{H^p(\mathbb{H}^+)}, \quad (10)$$

and so by (8)  $w_{\varphi, \psi} : H^p(\mathbb{H}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{H}^+)$  is bounded and moreover

$$\|w_{\varphi, \psi}\|_{H^p(\mathbb{H}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{H}^+)} \leq M \quad (11)$$

Conversely suppose  $w_{\varphi, \psi} : H^p(\mathbb{H}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{H}^+)$  is bounded. Consider the function

$$f_\omega(z) = \frac{(J\omega)^{2/p}}{(z - \bar{\omega})^{4/p}}, \quad \omega \in \Pi^+ \tag{12}$$

Then  $f_w \in H^p(\Pi^+)$ , and moreover  $\sup_{\omega \in \Pi^+} \|f_w\|_{H^p(\Pi^+)} \leq 1$  (see, e.g., Lemma 1 in [18]). Thus the boundedness of  $w_{\varphi,\psi}: H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  implies that

$$(Jz)^\alpha |\Psi(z)| |f_\omega(\varphi(z))| \leq \|w_{\varphi,\psi} f_w\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)} \leq \|w_{\varphi,\psi}\|_{H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)} \tag{13}$$

for every  $z, w \in \Pi^+$ . In particular, if  $z \in \Pi^+$  is fixed then for  $w = \varphi(z)$ , we get

$$\frac{(Jz)^\alpha}{(J\varphi(z))^{2/p}} |\Psi(z)| \leq \|w_{\varphi,\psi}\|_{H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)}. \tag{14}$$

Since  $w \in \Pi^+$  is arbitrary, (8) follows and moreover

$$M \leq \|w_{\varphi,\psi}\|_{H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)} \tag{15}$$

If  $w_{\varphi,\psi}: H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is bounded then from (11) and (15) asymptotic relationship (9) follows.  $\square$

**Corollary 2.2.** Let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ , and  $\alpha > 0$  be such that  $\alpha p \geq 2$  and  $\psi \in H(\Pi^+)$ . Then  $M_\psi: H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is bounded if and only if  $\Psi \in X$ , where

$$X = \begin{cases} \mathcal{A}_{\alpha-(2/p)}^\infty(\Pi^+) & \text{if } \alpha p > 2, \\ H^\infty(\Pi^+) & \text{if } \alpha p = 2 \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

**Example 2.3.** Let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ , and  $\alpha > 0$  be such that  $\alpha p \geq 2$  and  $w \in \Pi^+$ . Let  $\Psi_\omega$  be a holomorphic map of  $\Pi^+$  defined as

$$\Psi_\omega(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(z - \bar{\omega})^{\alpha-(2/p)}} & \text{if } \alpha p > 2 \\ \frac{J\omega}{z - \bar{\omega}} & \text{if } \alpha p = 2 \end{cases} \tag{17}$$

For  $z = x + iy$  and  $w = u + iv$  in  $\Pi^+$ , we have

$$\sup_{z \in \Pi^+} (Jz)^{\alpha-(2/p)} |\Psi_\omega(z)| = \sup_{z=x+iy \in \Pi^+} \frac{y^{\alpha-\frac{2}{p}}}{((x-u)^2 + (y+v)^2)^{\frac{\alpha p-2}{2p}}} \leq \sup_{z=x+iy \in \Pi^+} \frac{y^{\alpha-\frac{2}{p}}}{(y+v)^{\alpha-\frac{2}{p}}} \tag{18}$$

Thus  $\Psi_\omega \in \mathcal{A}_{\alpha-(2/p)}^\infty(\Pi^+)$  if  $\alpha p > 2$ . Similarly  $\Psi_\omega \in H(\Pi^+)$  if  $\alpha p = 2$ . By Corollary 2.2 it follows that  $M_\psi: H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is bounded.

**Corollary 2.4.** Let  $1 \leq p < \infty, \alpha > 0$ , and let  $\varphi$  be a holomorphic self-map of  $\Pi^+$ . Then  $C_\varphi: H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is bounded if and only if

$$\sup_{z \in \Pi^+} \frac{(Jz)^\alpha}{(J\varphi(z))^{2/p}} < \infty \tag{19}$$

**Corollary 2.5.** Let  $\varphi$  be the linear fractional map

$$\varphi(z) = \frac{az + p}{cz + d}, \quad a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}, ad - bc > 0. \tag{20}$$

Then necessary and sufficient condition that  $C_\varphi: H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is bounded is that  $c = 0$  and  $\alpha p = 2$ .

Proof. Assume that  $C_\varphi : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  is bounded. Then

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{I}^+} \frac{(Jz)^\alpha}{(J\varphi(z))^{2/p}} = \sup_{z=x+iy \in \mathbb{I}^+} \frac{((cx+d)^2 + c^2y^2)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} y^\alpha}{(ad-bc)^{\frac{2}{p}} y^{\frac{2}{p}}} \quad (21)$$

which is finite only if  $c = 0$  and  $\beta p = 2$ .

Conversely, if  $c = 0$  and  $\alpha p = 2$ , then from (20) we get  $a \neq 0$ , and by some calculation

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{I}^+} \frac{(Jz)^\alpha}{(J\varphi(z))^{2/p}} = \left(\frac{d}{a}\right)^\alpha < \infty \quad (22)$$

Hence that  $C_\varphi : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  is bounded.

□

**Corollary 2.6.** Let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ , and  $\alpha > 0$  be such that  $\alpha p = 2$ . Let  $\varphi$  be a holomorphic self-map of  $\mathbb{I}^+$  and  $\Psi = (\varphi)^\alpha$ . Then the weighted composition operator  $W_{\varphi, \Psi}$  acts boundedly from  $H^p(\mathbb{I}^+)$  to  $\mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$ .

Proof. By Theorem 2.1  $w_{\varphi, \Psi} : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  is bounded if and only if

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{I}^+} \frac{(Jz)^\alpha}{(J\varphi(z))^\alpha} |\varphi'(z)|^\alpha < \infty. \quad (23)$$

By the Schwarz-Pick theorem on the upper half-plane we have that for every holomorphic self-map  $\varphi$  of  $\mathbb{I}^+$  and all  $z \in \mathbb{I}^+$

$$\frac{|\varphi'(z)|}{J\varphi(z)} \leq \frac{1}{Jz} \quad (24)$$

where the equality holds when  $\varphi$  is a Mobius transformation given by (20). From (24), condition (23) follows and consequently the boundedness of the operator  $w_{\varphi, \Psi} : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$

**Corollary 2.6.** Enables us to show that there exist  $1 \leq p < \infty$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ , and holomorphic maps  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  of the upper half-plane  $\mathbb{I}^+$  such that neither  $C_\varphi : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  nor  $M_\psi : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  is bounded, but  $w_{\varphi, \psi} : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  bounded.

□

**Example 2.7.** Let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ , and  $\alpha > 0$  be such that  $\alpha p = 2$ . Let  $\varphi(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ ,  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $ad-bc > 0$ , and  $c \neq 0$ . Then by Corollary 2.5,  $C_\varphi : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  is not bounded. On the other hand, if

$$\varphi(z) = (\varphi'(z))^\alpha = \left(\frac{ad-bc}{(cz+d)^2}\right)^\alpha, \quad (25)$$

then  $\Psi \in H^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  and so by Corollary 2.2,  $M_\psi : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  is not bounded. However, by Corollary 2.6, we have that  $w_{\varphi, (\varphi)^\alpha} : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  is bounded.

The next Schwartz-type lemma characterizes compact weighted composition operators  $w_{\varphi, \Psi} : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  and it follows from standard arguments ([4]).

**Lemma 2.8.** Let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\psi \in H(\mathbb{I}^+)$ , and let  $\varphi$  be a holomorphic self-map of  $\mathbb{I}^+$ . Then  $w_{\varphi, \psi} : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  is compact if and only if, for any bounded sequence  $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset H^p(\mathbb{I}^+)$  converging to zero on compacts of  $\mathbb{I}^+$ , one has

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|w_{\varphi, \psi} f_n\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)} = 0 \quad (26)$$

**Remark 2.9.** Let  $p \geq 2$ ,  $\psi \in H(\mathbb{I}^+)$ , and let  $\varphi$  be a holomorphic self-map of  $\mathbb{I}^+$ . Then

- (i)  $M_\psi : H^p(\mathbb{I}^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1^\infty(\mathbb{I}^+)$  is bounded if and only if  $\Psi \in X$ , where

$$X = \begin{cases} \mathcal{A}_{1-(2/p)}^\infty(\Pi^+) & \text{if } p > 2, \\ H^\infty(\Pi^+) & \text{if } p = 2 \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

(ii)  $C_\varphi : H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is bounded if and only if

$$\sup_{z \in \Pi^+} \frac{Jz}{(J\varphi(z))^{2/p}} < \infty. \quad (28)$$

(iii) The weighted composition operator  $W_{\varphi,\psi}$  acts boundedly from  $H^2(\Pi^+)$  to  $\mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  where  $\Psi = \dot{\varphi}$ .

(iv)  $w_{\varphi,\psi} : H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is compact if and only if, for any bounded sequence  $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset H^p(\Pi^+)$  converging to zero on compacts of  $\Pi^+$ , one has

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|w_{\varphi,\psi} f_n\|_{H^p(\Pi^+)} = 0 \quad (29)$$

**Theorem 2.10** . Let  $1 \leq p < \infty, \alpha > 0, \psi \in H(\Pi^+)$  and  $\varphi$  be a holomorphic self-map of  $\Pi^+$  if  $w_{\varphi,\psi} : H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is compact, then

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sup_{J\varphi(z) < r} \frac{(Jz)^\alpha}{(J\varphi(z))^{2/p}} |\varphi(z)| = 0. \quad (30)$$

Proof. Suppose  $w_{\varphi,\psi} : H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is compact and (30) does not hold. Then there is  $\alpha \delta > 0$  and a sequence  $(z_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Pi^+$  such that  $J\varphi(z_n) \rightarrow 0$  and

$$\frac{(Jz_n)^\alpha}{(J\varphi(z_n))^{2/p}} |\varphi(z_n)| > \delta \quad (31)$$

for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Let  $w_n = \varphi(z_n), n \in \mathbb{N}$ , and

$$f_n(z) = \frac{(J\omega_n)^{2/p}}{(z - \bar{\omega}_n)^{4/p}}, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (32)$$

Then  $f_n$  is a norm bounded sequence and  $f_n \rightarrow 0$  on compacts of  $\Pi^+$  as  $J\varphi(z_n) \rightarrow 0$ . By Lemma 2.8 it follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|w_{\varphi,\psi} f_n\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)} = 0 \quad (33)$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \|w_{\varphi,\psi} f_n\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)} &\geq (Jz_n)^\alpha |(w_{\varphi,\psi} f_n)(z_n)| \\ &= (Jz_n)^\alpha |\psi(z_n)| |f_n \varphi(z_n)| \\ &= \frac{(Jz_n)^\alpha}{2^{4/p} (J\varphi(z_n))^{2/p}} |\psi(z_n)| > \frac{\delta}{2^{4/p}} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

which is a contradiction. Hence (30) must hold, as claimed.  $\square$

Before we formulate and prove a converse of Theorem 2.10, we define, for every  $a, b \in (0, \infty)$  such that  $a < b$ , the following subset of  $\Pi^+$  :

$$\Gamma_{a,b} = \{z \in \Pi^+ : a \leq Jz \leq b\}. \quad (35)$$

**Theorem 2.11.** Let  $1 \leq p < \infty, \alpha > 0, \psi \in H(\Pi^+)$ , and let  $\varphi$  be a holomorphic self-map of  $\Pi^+$  and  $w_{\varphi,\psi} : H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  be bounded. Suppose that  $\psi \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  and  $(Jz)^\alpha |\Psi(z)| \rightarrow 0$  as  $|\Re \varphi(z)| \rightarrow \infty$  within  $\Gamma_{a,b}$  for all  $a$  and  $b, 0 < a < b < \infty$ . Then  $w_{\varphi,\psi} : H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is compact if condition (30) holds.

Proof. Assume (30) holds. Then for each  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there is an  $M_1 > 0$  such that

$$\frac{(jz)^\alpha}{(j\varphi(z))^{2/p}} |\varphi(z)| < \varepsilon, \text{ whenever } j\varphi(z) < M_1. \quad (36)$$

Let  $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a sequence in  $H^p(\Pi^+)$  such that  $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|f_n\|_{H^p(\Pi^+)} \leq M$  and  $f_n \rightarrow 0$  uniformly on compact subsets of  $\Pi^+$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Thus for  $z \in \Pi^+$  such that  $j\varphi(z) < M_1$  and each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have

$$(jz)^\alpha |\Psi(z)| |f_n(\varphi(z))| \leq \frac{(jz)^\alpha}{(j\varphi(z))^{2/p}} |\varphi(z)| \|f_n\|_{H^p(\Pi^+)} < \varepsilon M. \quad (37)$$

From estimate (16) we have

$$|f_n(z)| \leq \frac{\|f_n\|_{H^p(\Pi^+)}}{(jz)^{2/p}} \leq \frac{M}{(jz)^{2/p}} \quad (38)$$

Thus there is an  $M_2 > M_1$  such that

$$|f_n(\varphi(z))| < \varepsilon \quad (39)$$

whenever  $j\varphi(z) < M_2$ . Hence for  $z \in \Pi^+$  such that  $j\varphi(z) < M_2$  and each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we have

$$(jz)^\alpha |\Psi(z)| |f_n(\varphi(z))| < \varepsilon \|\Psi\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)}. \quad (40)$$

If  $M_1 \leq j\varphi(z) \leq M_2$ , then by the assumption there is an  $M_3 > 0$  such that  $(jz)^\alpha |\Psi(z)| < \varepsilon$ , whenever  $|\Re \varphi(z)| > M_3$ . Therefore, for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we have

$$(jz)^\alpha |\Psi(z)| |f_n(\varphi(z))| < \varepsilon \frac{\|f_n\|_{H^p(\Pi^+)}}{(j\varphi(z))^{2/p}} \leq \frac{\varepsilon M}{M_1^{2/p}} \quad (41)$$

whenever  $M_1 \leq j\varphi(z) \leq M_2$  and  $|\Re \varphi(z)| > M_3$ .

If  $M_1 \leq j\varphi(z) \leq M_2$  and  $|\Re \varphi(z)| \leq M_3$ , then there exists some  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $|f_n \varphi(z)| < \varepsilon$  for all  $n \geq n_0$ , and so

$$(jz)^\alpha |\Psi(z)| |f_n(\varphi(z))| < \varepsilon \|\Psi\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)}. \quad (42)$$

Combining (37)-(42), we have that

$$\|w_{\varphi, \psi} f_n\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)} < \varepsilon C, \quad (43)$$

for  $n \geq n_0$  and some  $C > 0$  independent of  $n$ . Since  $\varepsilon$  is an arbitrary positive number, by Lemma 2.8, it follows that  $w_{\varphi, \psi}: H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is compact.  $\square$

**Example 2.12.** Let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ , and  $\alpha > 0$  be such that  $\alpha p = 2$ .

Let  $\varphi(z) = z + i$  and  $\Psi(z) = \frac{1}{(z+i)^\alpha}$ , then  $\Re \varphi(z) = x$  and  $j\varphi(z) = y + 1$ . It is easy to see that  $\Psi \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$ . Beside this, for  $z \in \Gamma_{\alpha, b}$  we have

$$(jz)^\alpha |\Psi(z)| = \frac{y^\alpha}{(x^2 + (y+1)^2)^{\alpha/2}} \leq \frac{b^\alpha}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\alpha/2}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \Re \varphi(z) = x \rightarrow \infty. \quad (44)$$

Also

$$\sup_{z \in \Pi^+} \frac{(jz)^\alpha}{(j\varphi(z))^\alpha} |\varphi'(z)|^\alpha = \sup_{z \in \Pi^+} \frac{y^\alpha}{(y+1)^\alpha (x^2 + (y+1)^2)^{\alpha/2}} \leq 1 \leq \infty, \quad (45)$$

and the set  $\{z : j\varphi(z) < 1\}$  is empty. Thus  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  satisfy all the assumptions of Theorem 2.11, and so  $w_{\varphi, \psi}: H^p(\Pi^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\alpha^\infty(\Pi^+)$  is compact.

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