Weighted composition operators on the Dirichlet space: boundedness and spectral properties

Cáceres, Marzo 2016

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

Weighted composition operators on the Dirichlet space: boundedness and spectral properties

Cáceres, Marzo 2016

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

Joint work with Isabelle Chalendar (Lyon, France) and Jonathan R. Partington (Leeds, U.K.)

Given *h* and φ functions defined on *X* such that $\varphi(X) \subset X$, we may consider the linear map

Given h and φ functions defined on X such that $\varphi(X) \subset X$, we may consider the linear map

$$W_{h,\varphi}: f \rightarrow h(f \circ \varphi)$$

$$W_{h,\varphi}f(x) = h(x)f(\varphi(x)), \qquad (x \in X)$$

Given h and φ functions defined on X such that $\varphi(X) \subset X$, we may consider the linear map

$$W_{h,\varphi}: f \rightarrow h(f \circ \varphi)$$

$$W_{h,\varphi}f(x) = h(x)f(\varphi(x)), \qquad (x \in X)$$

Weighted composition operator

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

Why studying weighted composition operators?

<□ > < @ > < E > < E > E のQ @

• 1930, Banach

If X is a compact metric space and

$$egin{array}{rcl} T: & \mathcal{C}(X) & o & \mathcal{C}(X) \ & f & o & Tf \end{array}$$

is a surjective linear isometry, then

$$Tf(t) = h(t) f(\varphi(t))$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

where |h(t)| = 1 and φ is a homeomorphism of X onto itself.

• 1930, Banach

If X is a compact metric space and

$$egin{array}{rcl} T: & \mathcal{C}(X) & o & \mathcal{C}(X) \ & f & o & Tf \end{array}$$

is a surjective linear isometry, then

$$Tf(t) = h(t) f(\varphi(t))$$

where |h(t)| = 1 and φ is a homeomorphism of X onto itself. That is, T is the weighted composition operator $W_{h,\varphi}$.

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

• 1950, Bishop

Let $\alpha \in (0,1)$ be an irrational number and $T_{\alpha}: L^2[0,1) \to L^2[0,1)$ defined by

$$(T_{\alpha}h)(x) = xh(\{x + \alpha\}); \qquad x \in [0; 1)$$

where for any real number y the symbol $\{y\}$ denotes the fractional part of y,

• 1950, Bishop

Let $\alpha \in (0,1)$ be an irrational number and $T_{\alpha}: L^2[0,1) \to L^2[0,1)$ defined by

$$(T_{\alpha}h)(x) = xh(\{x + \alpha\}); \qquad x \in [0; 1)$$

where for any real number y the symbol $\{y\}$ denotes the fractional part of y,namely write y = n + s with $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $s \in [0; 1)$ and set $\{y\} := s$.

• 1950, Bishop

Let $\alpha \in (0,1)$ be an irrational number and $T_{\alpha}: L^2[0,1) \to L^2[0,1)$ defined by

$$(T_{\alpha}h)(x) = xh(\{x + \alpha\}); \qquad x \in [0; 1)$$

where for any real number y the symbol $\{y\}$ denotes the fractional part of y,namely write y = n + s with $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $s \in [0; 1)$ and set $\{y\} := s$.

Conjecture: T_{α} are candidates as counterexamples to the Invariant Subspace Problem.

• 1950, Bishop

Let $\alpha \in (0,1)$ be an irrational number and $T_{\alpha}: L^2[0,1) \to L^2[0,1)$ defined by

$$(T_{\alpha}h)(x) = xh(\{x + \alpha\}); \qquad x \in [0; 1)$$

where for any real number y the symbol $\{y\}$ denotes the fractional part of y,namely write y = n + s with $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $s \in [0; 1)$ and set $\{y\} := s$.

Conjecture: T_{α} are candidates as counterexamples to the Invariant Subspace Problem.

1974, Davie. T_{α} has non-trivial invariant subspaces for almost every $\alpha \in [0, 1)$.

• 1950, Bishop

Let $\alpha \in (0,1)$ be an irrational number and $T_{\alpha}: L^2[0,1) \to L^2[0,1)$ defined by

$$(T_{\alpha}h)(x) = xh(\{x + \alpha\}); \qquad x \in [0; 1)$$

where for any real number y the symbol $\{y\}$ denotes the fractional part of y,namely write y = n + s with $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $s \in [0; 1)$ and set $\{y\} := s$.

Conjecture: T_{α} are candidates as counterexamples to the Invariant Subspace Problem.

1974, Davie. T_{α} has non-trivial invariant subspaces for almost every $\alpha \in [0, 1)$.

Open question: Does T_{α} have non-trivial invariant subspaces for every $\alpha \in [0, 1)$?

• $\mathbb{D} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$

Given h and φ analytic functions in \mathbb{D} such that $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$, we may consider the linear map

$$W_{h,\varphi}: f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow h(f \circ \varphi) \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D})$$

Weighted composition operator

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

◆□ ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 • 의 Q @</p>

• 1960, de Leeuw, Rudin and Wermer

Characterization of the isometries of \mathcal{H}^1 .

• 1960, de Leeuw, Rudin and Wermer

Characterization of the isometries of \mathcal{H}^1 .

• 1964, Forelli

Characterization of the isometries of \mathcal{H}^p , $1 and <math>p \neq 2$.

• Classical Hardy spaces \mathcal{H}^p , with $1 \leq p \leq \infty$,

◆□ ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 • 의 Q @</p>

• Classical Hardy spaces \mathcal{H}^p , with $1 \leq p \leq \infty$,

f

$$\in \mathcal{H}^p, \ 1 \le p < \infty \iff f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}) \text{ and}$$

 $\|f\|_p = \left(\sup_{0 \le r < 1} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^p \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}\right)^{1/p} < \infty.$

◆□ ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 • 의 Q @</p>

• Classical Hardy spaces \mathcal{H}^p , with $1 \leq p \leq \infty$,

$$f \in \mathcal{H}^p, \ 1 \le p < \infty \iff f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}) \text{ and}$$

 $\|f\|_p = \left(\sup_{0 \le r < 1} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^p \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}\right)^{1/p} < \infty.$

 $f \in \mathcal{H}^\infty \iff f$ is a bounded analytic function on $\mathbb D$

◆□ ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 • 의 Q @</p>

Boundedness of weighted composition operators

Given h and φ analytic functions in \mathbb{D} such that $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$, we may consider the linear map

$$W_{h,\varphi}: f \in \mathcal{H}^p \rightarrow h(f \circ \varphi)$$

Weighted composition operator

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ● ● ●

• **Question:** When does $W_{h,\varphi}$ take \mathcal{H}^p boundedly into itself?

• A necessary condition:

Boundedness of weighted composition operators

Given h and φ analytic functions in \mathbb{D} such that $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$, we may consider the linear map

$$W_{h,\varphi}: f \in \mathcal{H}^p \rightarrow h(f \circ \varphi)$$

Weighted composition operator

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ● ● ●

• Question: When does $W_{h,\varphi}$ take \mathcal{H}^p boundedly into itself?

• A necessary condition:

Boundedness of weighted composition operators

Given h and φ analytic functions in \mathbb{D} such that $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$, we may consider the linear map

$$W_{h,\varphi}: f \in \mathcal{H}^p \rightarrow h(f \circ \varphi)$$

Weighted composition operator

• **Question:** When does $W_{h,\varphi}$ take \mathcal{H}^p boundedly into itself?

• A necessary condition: $h \in \mathcal{H}^p$.

• Suppose that $h \in \mathcal{H}^{\infty}$.

• Suppose that $h \in \mathcal{H}^{\infty}$. Then, $W_{h,\varphi} = M_h C_{\varphi}$.

• Suppose that
$$h \in \mathcal{H}^{\infty}$$
. Then, $W_{h,\varphi} = M_h C_{\varphi}$.

1925, Littlewood Subordination Principle

• Suppose that $h \in \mathcal{H}^{\infty}$. Then, $W_{h,\varphi} = M_h C_{\varphi}$.

1925, Littlewood Subordination Principle

If $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D})$ such that $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$, then C_{φ} is bounded on \mathcal{H}^{p} .



• 2003, Contreras and Hernández-Díaz

Necessary and sufficient condition for boundedness of $W_{h,\varphi}$ in terms of Carleson measures.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

• 2003, Contreras and Hernández-Díaz

 $W_{h,\varphi}$ is bounded in $\mathcal{H}^p \Leftrightarrow \mu_{h,\varphi}$ is a Carleson measure on $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$, where

$$\mu_{h,\varphi}(E) = \int_{\varphi^{-1}(E)\cap \mathbb{D}} |h|^p dm,$$

for measurable subsets $E \subseteq \mathbb{D}$.

• 2006, Harper

• 2006, Harper

 $W_{h, \varphi}$ is bounded in $\mathcal{H}^2 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\sup_{|w|<1} \left\| \frac{(1-|w|^2)^{1/2}h}{1-\overline{w}\varphi} \right\|_2 < \infty.$$

• 2006, Harper

 $W_{h,arphi}$ is bounded in $\mathcal{H}^2 \Leftrightarrow$ $\sup_{|w|<1} \|W_{h,arphi}k_w\|_2 < \infty,$

where k_w is the normalized reproducing kernel at w in \mathcal{H}^2 .

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ● ● ●

• 2006, Harper

 $egin{aligned} &\mathcal{W}_{h,arphi} ext{ is bounded in } \mathcal{H}^2 \Leftrightarrow \ & \sup_{|w|<1} \left\| \mathcal{W}_{h,arphi} k_w
ight\|_2 < \infty, \end{aligned}$

where k_w is the normalized reproducing kernel at w in \mathcal{H}^2 .

• 2007, Cučković and Zhao

Generalizations to mappings between \mathcal{H}^p and \mathcal{H}^q spaces.

• 2007, Jury

Let $H(\varphi)$ denote the de Branges-Rovnyak space, that is, the reproducing kernel Hilbert space on \mathbb{D} with reproducing kernel at w

$$k^{arphi}_w(z) = rac{1-\overline{arphi(w)}arphi(z)}{1-\overline{w}z}.$$

・ロト・日本・モート モー うへぐ

• 2007, Jury

Let $H(\varphi)$ denote the de Branges–Rovnyak space, that is, the reproducing kernel Hilbert space on \mathbb{D} with reproducing kernel at w

$$k^{arphi}_w(z) = rac{1-\overline{arphi(w)}arphi(z)}{1-\overline{w}z}$$

• **Theorem.** Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} and $h \in H(\varphi)$. Then $W_{h,\varphi}$ is bounded in \mathcal{H}^2 and

$$\|W_{h,\varphi}\|_2 \leq \|h\|_{H(\varphi)}.$$

• 2007, Jury

Let $H(\varphi)$ denote the de Branges–Rovnyak space, that is, the reproducing kernel Hilbert space on \mathbb{D} with reproducing kernel at w

$$k^arphi_w(z) = rac{1-\overline{arphi(w)}arphi(z)}{1-\overline{w}z}$$

• **Theorem.** Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} and $h \in H(\varphi)$. Then $W_{h,\varphi}$ is bounded in \mathcal{H}^2 and

$$\|W_{h,\varphi}\|_2 \leq \|h\|_{H(\varphi)}.$$

• Remark. This is not a necessary condition for boundedness.

• 2010, Kumar, GG and Partington


Let $f \in \mathcal{H}^p$, then $f = BS_{\sigma}F$ where

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

Let $f \in \mathcal{H}^p$, then $f = BS_{\sigma}F$ where

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

Let $f \in \mathcal{H}^p$, then $f = BS_{\sigma}F$ where

Let $f \in \mathcal{H}^p$, then $f = BS_{\sigma}F$ where

• *B* is a Blaschke product.

Given a sequence of (not necessarily distinct) points $\{z_k\}$ in $\mathbb{D} \setminus \{0\}$ satisfying the *Blaschke condition*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(1-|z_k|)<\infty,$$

the infinite product

$$B(z) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{|z_k|}{z_k} \frac{z_k - z}{1 - \overline{z_k} z},$$

converges uniformly on compact subsets of \mathbb{D} to a holomorphic function B called the *Blaschke product with zero* sequence $\{z_k\}$.

Let $f \in \mathcal{H}^p$, then $f = BS_{\sigma}F$ where

• *B* is a Blaschke product.

A general expression for a Blaschke product is given by

$$e^{i\theta} z^N \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{|z_k|}{z_k} \frac{z_k - z}{1 - \overline{z_k} z}$$

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

where $N \ge 0$ is an integer.

・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・

Let $f \in \mathcal{H}^p$, then $f = BS_{\sigma}F$ where

- *B* is a Blaschke product.
- S_{σ} is a singular inner function.

Let $f \in \mathcal{H}^p$, then $f = BS_{\sigma}F$ where

- *B* is a Blaschke product.
- S_{σ} is a singular inner function.

$$S_{\sigma}(z) = \exp\left(-\int_{0}^{2\pi}rac{e^{i heta}+z}{e^{i heta}-z}\,d\sigma(heta)
ight)$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

where σ is a positive singular measure in $\partial \mathbb{D}$.

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

Let $f \in \mathcal{H}^p$, then $f = BS_{\sigma}F$ where

- *B* is a Blaschke product.
- S_{σ} is a singular inner function.
- F is an outer function.

Let $f \in \mathcal{H}^p$, then $f = BS_{\sigma}F$ where

- *B* is a Blaschke product.
- S_{σ} is a singular inner function.
- F is an outer function.

$$F(z) = \lambda \exp\left(rac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} rac{e^{i heta} + z}{e^{i heta} - z} \log |f(e^{i heta})| d heta
ight).$$

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

• 2010, Kumar, GG and Partington

• 2010, Kumar, GG and Partington

If φ is inner, then

$$H(\varphi) = K_{\varphi} := \mathcal{H}^2 \ominus \varphi \mathcal{H}^2,$$

and

$$P_{K_{\varphi}}h=\varphi P_{-}(\overline{\varphi}h),$$

where P_{-} is the orthogonal projection onto $L^2 \ominus \mathcal{H}^2$.

• 2010, Kumar, GG and Partington

If φ is inner, then

$$H(\varphi) = K_{\varphi} := \mathcal{H}^2 \ominus \varphi \mathcal{H}^2,$$

and

$$P_{K_{\varphi}}h=\varphi P_{-}(\overline{\varphi}h),$$

where P_{-} is the orthogonal projection onto $L^{2} \ominus \mathcal{H}^{2}$. In this case, if $h \in K_{\varphi}$,

$$\left\|\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_n\varphi^n h\right\|_2^2 = \|h\|_2^2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}|a_n|^2,$$

since

$$\langle \varphi^n h, \varphi^m h \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } n \neq m, \\ \|h\|_2^2 & \text{for } n = m, \\ \| \sigma h \|_2^2 & \text{for } n = m, \end{cases}$$

• 2010, Kumar, GG and Partington

So, if φ is inner and $h \in K_{\varphi}$

$$||W_{h,\varphi}f||_2 = ||h||_2 ||f||_2.$$

・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・
 ・

• 2010, Kumar, GG and Partington

So, if φ is inner and $h \in K_{\varphi}$

$$||W_{h,\varphi}f||_2 = ||h||_2||f||_2.$$

Thus the condition in Jury's Theorem holds for $h \in K_{\varphi}$, although not in general. Indeed, if $\varphi(z) = z$, then $||W_{h,\varphi}|| = ||T_h|| = ||h||_{\infty}$.

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

- Definition. For $\varphi:\mathbb{D}\to\mathbb{D}$ analytic, the multiplier space of φ is defined by

 $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \{h \in \mathcal{H}^2 : W_{h,\varphi} := T_h C_{\varphi} \text{ is bounded}\}.$

- Definition. For $\varphi:\mathbb{D}\to\mathbb{D}$ analytic, the multiplier space of φ is defined by

$$\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \{h \in \mathcal{H}^2 : W_{h,\varphi} := T_h C_{\varphi} \text{ is bounded}\}.$$

• **Remark.** $\mathcal{H}^{\infty} \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{H}^2$ for all analytic self-maps φ of the unit disc.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

- Definition. For $\varphi:\mathbb{D}\to\mathbb{D}$ analytic, the multiplier space of φ is defined by

$$\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \{h \in \mathcal{H}^2 : W_{h,\varphi} := T_h C_{\varphi} \text{ is bounded}\}.$$

• **Remark.** $\mathcal{H}^{\infty} \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{H}^2$ for all analytic self-maps φ of the unit disc. It is easily verified that $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$ is a Banach space with the norm

$$\|h\|_{\mathcal{M}(\varphi)} = \|W_{h,\varphi}\|.$$

- Definition. For $\varphi:\mathbb{D}\to\mathbb{D}$ analytic, the multiplier space of φ is defined by

$$\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \{h \in \mathcal{H}^2 : W_{h,\varphi} := T_h C_{\varphi} \text{ is bounded}\}.$$

• **Remark.** $\mathcal{H}^{\infty} \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{H}^2$ for all analytic self-maps φ of the unit disc. It is easily verified that $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$ is a Banach space with the norm

$$\|h\|_{\mathcal{M}(\varphi)} = \|W_{h,\varphi}\|.$$

• Question. Determine $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$.

• Theorem (2010, Kumar, GG, Partington) $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \mathcal{H}^2$ if and only if $\|\varphi\|_{\infty} < 1$.

• Theorem (2010, Kumar, GG, Partington) $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \mathcal{H}^2$ if and only if $\|\varphi\|_{\infty} < 1$.

• Theorem (2003, Contreras and Hernández-Díaz, 2008 Matache) $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \mathcal{H}^{\infty}$ if and only if φ is a finite Blaschke product.

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

• Angular derivative

<□ > < @ > < E > < E > E のQ @

• Angular derivative

Let φ be an analytic self-map with $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$ and $\alpha \in \partial \mathbb{D}$.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

Angular derivative

Let φ be an analytic self-map with $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$ and $\alpha \in \partial \mathbb{D}$.

 φ has (finite) angular derivative at α , denoted by $\varphi'(\alpha)$, whenever the non-tangential limit

$$\angle \lim_{z \to lpha} rac{arphi(z) - \eta}{z - lpha} \qquad (z \in \mathbb{D}),$$

exists and is finite for some $\eta \in \partial \mathbb{D}$.

Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} with $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$ and $\alpha \in \partial \mathbb{D}$. The following conditions are equivalent

- 1) φ has finite angular derivative at α .
- 2 Both radial limits $\varphi(\alpha)$ and $\varphi'(\alpha)$ exist and are finite.

 $\label{eq:started} \begin{array}{l} \text{ (im inf }_{z \to \alpha} \, \frac{1 - |\varphi(z)|}{1 - |z|} < \infty, \text{ where the lim inf is calculated as } z \\ \text{ approaches } \alpha \text{ within } \mathbb{D}. \end{array}$

Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} with $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$ and $\alpha \in \partial \mathbb{D}$. The following conditions are equivalent

1) φ has finite angular derivative at α .

2 Both radial limits $\varphi(\alpha)$ and $\varphi'(\alpha)$ exist and are finite.

 $\label{eq:states} \begin{array}{l} \text{ If m inf}_{z \to \alpha} \, \frac{1 - |\varphi(z)|}{1 - |z|} < \infty, \text{ where the lim inf is calculated as z} \\ \text{ approaches α within \mathbb{D}.} \end{array}$

Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} with $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$ and $\alpha \in \partial \mathbb{D}$. The following conditions are equivalent

- 1) φ has finite angular derivative at α .
- **2** Both radial limits $\varphi(\alpha)$ and $\varphi'(\alpha)$ exist and are finite.

 $\label{eq:starsess} \begin{array}{l} \text{ (im inf }_{z \to \alpha} \, \frac{1 - |\varphi(z)|}{1 - |z|} < \infty, \text{ where the lim inf is calculated as } z \\ \text{ approaches } \alpha \text{ within } \mathbb{D}. \end{array}$

Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} with $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$ and $\alpha \in \partial \mathbb{D}$. The following conditions are equivalent

- 1) φ has finite angular derivative at α .
- **2** Both radial limits $\varphi(\alpha)$ and $\varphi'(\alpha)$ exist and are finite.
- **3** $\liminf_{z \to \alpha} \frac{1 |\varphi(z)|}{1 |z|} < \infty$, where the lím inf is calculated as z approaches α within \mathbb{D} .

Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} with $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$ and $\alpha \in \partial \mathbb{D}$. The following conditions are equivalent

- **1** φ has finite angular derivative at α .
- **2** Both radial limits $\varphi(\alpha)$ and $\varphi'(\alpha)$ exist and are finite.
- **3** $\liminf_{z \to \alpha} \frac{1 |\varphi(z)|}{1 |z|} < \infty$, where the lím inf is calculated as z approaches α within \mathbb{D} .

Moreover, under the above conditions it holds that $\varphi(\alpha) = \eta$,

$$|\varphi'(\alpha)| = \liminf_{z \to \alpha} \frac{1 - |\varphi(z)|}{1 - |z|}$$

• Theorem (2010, Kumar, GG, Partington) Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Let

 $E_{\varphi} = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : \varphi \text{ has finite angular derivative at } \zeta\}.$

If $W_{h,\varphi}$ is bounded on \mathcal{H}^p for some $1 \leq p < \infty$, then *h* is pointwise bounded on every Stolz domain whose vertex is a point of E_{φ} .

• Theorem (2010, Kumar, GG, Partington) Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Let

 $E_{\varphi} = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : \varphi \text{ has finite angular derivative at } \zeta\}.$

If $W_{h,\varphi}$ is bounded on \mathcal{H}^p for some $1 \leq p < \infty$, then *h* is pointwise bounded on every Stolz domain whose vertex is a point of E_{φ} .

• Remark. The converse does not hold.

• Theorem (2010, Kumar, GG, Partington) Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Let

 $E_{\varphi} = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : \varphi \text{ has finite angular derivative at } \zeta\}.$

If $W_{h,\varphi}$ is bounded on \mathcal{H}^p for some $1 \leq p < \infty$, then *h* is pointwise bounded on every Stolz domain whose vertex is a point of E_{φ} .

• Remark. The converse does not hold.

• Corollary Let φ be an inner function . Then any function $h \in \mathcal{M}(\varphi)$ is essentially bounded on all relatively compact subsets of $\mathbb{T} \setminus \sigma(\varphi)$, where $\sigma(\varphi)$ denotes the *spectrum* of φ , namely, $\sigma(\varphi) = \overline{\{a_n\}_n} \cup \text{ supp } \mu$.

The Dirichlet space $\ensuremath{\mathcal{D}}$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

The Dirichlet space $\ensuremath{\mathcal{D}}$

 $f \in \mathcal{D} \iff f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D})$ and $\|f\|_{\mathcal{D}}^2 = |f(0)|^2 + \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f'(z)|^2 \, dA(z)$

The Dirichlet space \mathcal{D}

$$W_{h,\varphi}: f \in \mathcal{D} \rightarrow h(f \circ \varphi)$$

Weighted composition operator

• **Question:** When does $W_{h,\varphi}$ take \mathcal{D} boundedly into itself?

The Dirichlet space \mathcal{D}

$$W_{h,\varphi}: f \in \mathcal{D} \rightarrow h(f \circ \varphi)$$

Weighted composition operator

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

• **Question:** When does $W_{h,\varphi}$ take \mathcal{D} boundedly into itself?
• **Remark.** Not every composition operator C_{φ} takes \mathcal{D} into itself!

- **Remark.** Not every composition operator C_{φ} takes \mathcal{D} into itself!
- 1980, C. Voas

$$egin{array}{rcl} \mathcal{C}_arphi &\colon & \mathcal{D} & o & \mathcal{D} \ & f & o & f \circ arphi \end{array}$$

・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・
・

- **Remark.** Not every composition operator C_{φ} takes \mathcal{D} into itself!
- 1980, C. Voas

$$\begin{array}{rrccc} \mathcal{C}_{\varphi}: & \mathcal{D} & \to & \mathcal{D} \\ & f & \to & f \circ \varphi \end{array}$$

 $n_{\varphi}(w) \equiv multiplicity of \varphi$ at w

$$S(\xi,\delta) = \{z \in \mathbb{D} : |z-\xi| < \delta\}$$

the Carleson disk centered at $\xi \in \partial \mathbb{D}$ of radius $0 < \delta < 1$.

$$\mathcal{C}_{arphi} ext{ is bounded on } \mathcal{D} \iff \int_{\mathcal{S}(\xi,\delta)} n_{arphi}(w) d\mathcal{A}(w) \sim \mathbf{O} \ (\delta^2).$$

It is clear that if C_{φ} is a bounded operator on \mathcal{D} and u is a **multiplier** of \mathcal{D} , that is, the Toeplitz operator $T_u : f \mapsto uf$ is defined everywhere on \mathcal{D} and hence bounded, the weighted composition operator $W_{u,\varphi}$ on \mathcal{D} is obviously bounded.

- Multipliers of \mathcal{D}_{\cdot}

•

◆□ ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 • 의 Q @</p>

• **1980, Stegenga** Characterization in terms of a condition involving the logarithmic capacity of their boundary values.

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

• **1980, Stegenga** Characterization in terms of a condition involving the logarithmic capacity of their boundary values. In particular, the strict inclusion

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subset \mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{H}^\infty$$

holds.

• **1980, Stegenga** Characterization in terms of a condition involving the logarithmic capacity of their boundary values. In particular, the strict inclusion

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})\subset \mathcal{D}\cap \mathcal{H}^\infty$$

holds.

• 1999, Wu An equivalent condition in terms of Carleson measures for \mathcal{D} (that is, there is a continuous injection from \mathcal{D} into $L^2(\mathbb{D}, \mu)$),

$$u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \iff u \in \mathcal{H}^{\infty} \text{ and } d\mu(z) = |u'(z)|^2 dA(z)$$

is a Carleson measure for \mathcal{D} .

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶

An example

An example Let $u(z) = (1 - z)^2$ and let φ be the infinite Blaschke product with zeroes

$$(1-1/n^2)_{n\geq 1}.$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶

An example Let $u(z) = (1 - z)^2$ and let φ be the infinite Blaschke product with zeroes

$$(1-1/n^2)_{n\geq 1}.$$

Now $\varphi \notin \mathcal{D}$, so C_{φ} is clearly unbounded.

An example Let $u(z) = (1 - z)^2$ and let φ be the infinite Blaschke product with zeroes

$$(1-1/n^2)_{n\geq 1}$$
.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶

Now $\varphi \notin \mathcal{D}$, so C_{φ} is clearly unbounded. However, $W_{u,\varphi}$ is **bounded** on \mathcal{D} .

An example Let $u(z) = (1 - z)^2$ and let φ be the infinite Blaschke product with zeroes

$$(1-1/n^2)_{n\geq 1}.$$

Now $\varphi \notin \mathcal{D}$, so C_{φ} is clearly unbounded. However, $W_{u,\varphi}$ is **bounded** on \mathcal{D} .

Conclusion One may construct self-maps of the unit disc φ such that $\varphi \notin \mathcal{D}$ and multipliers $u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$ such that $W_{u,\varphi}$ is bounded in the Dirichlet space.

An example Let $u(z) = (1 - z)^2$ and let φ be the infinite Blaschke product with zeroes

$$(1-1/n^2)_{n\geq 1}$$
.

Now $\varphi \notin \mathcal{D}$, so C_{φ} is clearly unbounded. However, $W_{u,\varphi}$ is **bounded** on \mathcal{D} .

Conclusion One may construct self-maps of the unit disc φ such that $\varphi \notin \mathcal{D}$ and multipliers $u \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$ such that $W_{u,\varphi}$ is bounded in the Dirichlet space. Therefore, facing the problem of describing the weighted composition operators taking \mathcal{D} boundedly into itself deals not only with the multipliers of \mathcal{D} but also with those self-maps of the unit disc that may induce unbounded composition operators in \mathcal{D} .

Let φ be a self-map of the unit disc \mathbb{D} , the **multiplier space** $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$ associated to φ by

 $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \{ u \in \mathcal{D} : W_{u,\varphi} \text{ is bounded on } \mathcal{D} \}.$

1) If C_{φ} is bounded on \mathcal{D} , then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$.

2 If φ induces an unbounded C_φ in D, then M(D) is no longer contained in M(φ)

Let φ be a self-map of the unit disc \mathbb{D} , the **multiplier space** $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$ associated to φ by

 $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \{ u \in \mathcal{D} : W_{u,\varphi} \text{ is bounded on } \mathcal{D} \}.$

- **1** If C_{φ} is bounded on \mathcal{D} , then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$.
- 2 If φ induces an unbounded C_φ in D, then M(D) is no longer contained in M(φ)

Let φ be a self-map of the unit disc \mathbb{D} , the **multiplier space** $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$ associated to φ by

 $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \{ u \in \mathcal{D} : W_{u,\varphi} \text{ is bounded on } \mathcal{D} \}.$

- 1 If C_{φ} is bounded on \mathcal{D} , then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$.
- 2 If φ induces an unbounded C_φ in D, then M(D) is no longer contained in M(φ)

Let φ be a self-map of the unit disc \mathbb{D} , the **multiplier space** $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$ associated to φ by

 $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \{ u \in \mathcal{D} : W_{u,\varphi} \text{ is bounded on } \mathcal{D} \}.$

- 1 If C_{φ} is bounded on \mathcal{D} , then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$.
- 2 If φ induces an unbounded C_φ in D, then M(D) is no longer contained in M(φ) since, in such a case, this latter space does not contain the constant functions.

Let φ be a self-map of the unit disc \mathbb{D} , the **multiplier space** $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$ associated to φ by

 $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \{ u \in \mathcal{D} : W_{u,\varphi} \text{ is bounded on } \mathcal{D} \}.$

- 1 If C_{φ} is bounded on \mathcal{D} , then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$.
- 2 If φ induces an unbounded C_φ in D, then M(D) is no longer contained in M(φ) since, in such a case, this latter space does not contain the constant functions.

An open question. Characterization of $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$.

Let φ be a self-map of the unit disc \mathbb{D} , the **multiplier space** $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$ associated to φ by

 $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \{ u \in \mathcal{D} : W_{u,\varphi} \text{ is bounded on } \mathcal{D} \}.$

- 1 If C_{φ} is bounded on \mathcal{D} , then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$.
- 2 If φ induces an unbounded C_φ in D, then M(D) is no longer contained in M(φ) since, in such a case, this latter space does not contain the constant functions.

An open question. Characterization of $\mathcal{M}(\varphi)$. Extreme cases?

Decomposition Theorem. (2015, Chalendar, G-G, Partington) Let *B* be a finite Blaschke product and write K_B for the model space $K_B = \mathcal{H}^2 \ominus B\mathcal{H}^2$. Assume B(0) = 0. Then

- $f \in \mathcal{H}^2$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in \mathcal{H}^2 norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|g_k\|^2 < \infty$.
- 2 $f \in \mathcal{D}$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in \mathcal{D} norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) ||g_k||^2 < \infty$.

③ $f \in A^2$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in A^2 norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ||g_k||^2/(k+1) < \infty$.

Decomposition Theorem. (2015, Chalendar, G-G, Partington) Let *B* be a finite Blaschke product and write K_B for the model space $K_B = \mathcal{H}^2 \ominus B\mathcal{H}^2$. Assume B(0) = 0. Then

- 1 $f \in \mathcal{H}^2$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in \mathcal{H}^2 norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ||g_k||^2 < \infty$.
- 2 $f \in \mathcal{D}$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in \mathcal{D} norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) ||g_k||^2 < \infty$.

(日) (同) (三) (三) (三) (○) (○)

③ $f \in A^2$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in A^2 norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ||g_k||^2/(k+1) < \infty$.

Decomposition Theorem. (2015, Chalendar, G-G, Partington) Let *B* be a finite Blaschke product and write K_B for the model space $K_B = \mathcal{H}^2 \ominus B\mathcal{H}^2$. Assume B(0) = 0. Then

- 1 $f \in \mathcal{H}^2$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in \mathcal{H}^2 norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ||g_k||^2 < \infty$.
- 2 $f \in \mathcal{D}$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in \mathcal{D} norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) ||g_k||^2 < \infty$.

3 $f \in \mathcal{A}^2$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in \mathcal{A}^2 norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ||g_k||^2/(k+1) < \infty$.

Decomposition Theorem. (2015, Chalendar, G-G, Partington) Let *B* be a finite Blaschke product and write K_B for the model space $K_B = \mathcal{H}^2 \ominus B\mathcal{H}^2$. Assume B(0) = 0. Then

- 1 $f \in \mathcal{H}^2$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in \mathcal{H}^2 norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|g_k\|^2 < \infty$.
- 2 $f \in \mathcal{D}$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in \mathcal{D} norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) ||g_k||^2 < \infty$.

(日) (同) (三) (三) (三) (○) (○)

3 $f \in \mathcal{A}^2$ if and only if $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k B^k$ (convergence in \mathcal{A}^2 norm) with $g_k \in K_B$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ||g_k||^2/(k+1) < \infty$.

Recall that if C_{φ} is bounded then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$. For φ a finite Blaschke product the space of weighted composition operators is as small as possible:

Recall that if C_{φ} is bounded then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$. For φ a finite Blaschke product the space of weighted composition operators is as small as possible:

Theorem (2015, Chalendar, G-G, Partington) Let φ be an inner function. Then $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$ if and only if φ is a finite Blaschke product.

Recall that if C_{φ} is bounded then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$. For φ a finite Blaschke product the space of weighted composition operators is as small as possible:

Theorem (2015, Chalendar, G-G, Partington) Let φ be an inner function. Then $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$ if and only if φ is a finite Blaschke product.

Remark. The assumption about φ being inner cannot be relaxed; even if $\|\varphi\|_{\infty} = 1$ and C_{φ} is bounded in \mathcal{D} .

Recall that if C_{φ} is bounded then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathcal{D}$. For φ a finite Blaschke product the space of weighted composition operators is as small as possible:

Theorem (2015, Chalendar, G-G, Partington) Let φ be an inner function. Then $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$ if and only if φ is a finite Blaschke product.

Remark. The assumption about φ being inner cannot be relaxed; even if $\|\varphi\|_{\infty} = 1$ and C_{φ} is bounded in \mathcal{D} . We can have $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) \neq \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$ even if $\|\varphi\|_{\infty} = 1$ and C_{φ} is bounded in \mathcal{D} . Let us consider

$$\varphi(z) = rac{1-z}{2}$$
 and $h(z) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} rac{z^k}{k(\log k)^{3/4}}.$

One has $h \in \mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$. Nonetheless, $W_{h,\varphi}$ is bounded; that is, $h \in \mathcal{M}(\varphi)$.

Theorem (2015, Chalendar, G-G, Partington) Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Then $\mathcal{M}(\varphi) = \mathcal{D}$ if and only if

- 1 $\|\varphi\|_{\infty} < 1$, and
- $\boldsymbol{\varrho} \ \varphi \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D}).$

◆□ ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 • 의 Q @</p>

- **Open question:** Determine the spectrum of composition operators in \mathcal{H}^{p} .
- 2005, Highdon Spectrum of composition operators induced by linear fractional self-maps of $\mathbb D$ acting on $\mathcal D$.
- **2011, Gunatillake** Study of the spectrum of invertible weighted composition operators in \mathcal{H}^{p} .
- 2013, Hyvärinen, Lindström, Nieminen and Saukko Extension of Gunatillake's results and study of the spectrum of invertible weighted composition operators in other spaces of analytic functions.

- Open question: Determine the spectrum of composition operators in H^p. Known cases: linear fractional self-maps of D, compact composition operators,...Kamowitz, Bourdon, Cowen, MacCluer,...
- 2005, Highdon Spectrum of composition operators induced by linear fractional self-maps of $\mathbb D$ acting on $\mathcal D$.
- **2011, Gunatillake** Study of the spectrum of invertible weighted composition operators in \mathcal{H}^p .
- 2013, Hyvärinen, Lindström, Nieminen and Saukko Extension of Gunatillake's results and study of the spectrum of invertible weighted composition operators in other spaces of analytic functions.

- Open question: Determine the spectrum of composition operators in H^p. Known cases: linear fractional self-maps of D, compact composition operators,...Kamowitz, Bourdon, Cowen, MacCluer,...
- 2005, Highdon Spectrum of composition operators induced by linear fractional self-maps of $\mathbb D$ acting on $\mathcal D$.
- **2011, Gunatillake** Study of the spectrum of invertible weighted composition operators in \mathcal{H}^{p} .
- 2013, Hyvärinen, Lindström, Nieminen and Saukko Extension of Gunatillake's results and study of the spectrum of invertible weighted composition operators in other spaces of analytic functions.

- Open question: Determine the spectrum of composition operators in H^p. Known cases: linear fractional self-maps of D, compact composition operators,...Kamowitz, Bourdon, Cowen, MacCluer,...
- 2005, Highdon Spectrum of composition operators induced by linear fractional self-maps of \mathbb{D} acting on \mathcal{D} .
- **2011, Gunatillake** Study of the spectrum of invertible weighted composition operators in \mathcal{H}^{p} .
- 2013, Hyvärinen, Lindström, Nieminen and Saukko Extension of Gunatillake's results and study of the spectrum of invertible weighted composition operators in other spaces of analytic functions.

- Open question: Determine the spectrum of composition operators in H^p. Known cases: linear fractional self-maps of D, compact composition operators,...Kamowitz, Bourdon, Cowen, MacCluer,...
- **2005, Highdon** Spectrum of composition operators induced by linear fractional self-maps of \mathbb{D} acting on \mathcal{D} .
- **2011, Gunatillake** Study of the spectrum of invertible weighted composition operators in \mathcal{H}^{p} .
- 2013, Hyvärinen, Lindström, Nieminen and Saukko Extension of Gunatillake's results and study of the spectrum of invertible weighted composition operators in other spaces of analytic functions.
Proposition. $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible in \mathcal{D} if and only if $h \in \mathcal{M}(D)$, bounded away from zero in \mathbb{D} and φ is an automorphism of \mathbb{D} . In such a case, the inverse operator of $W_{h,\varphi} : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ is also a weighted composition operator and

$$(W_{h,\varphi})^{-1}=\frac{1}{h\circ\varphi^{-1}}C_{\varphi^{-1}}.$$

Proposition. $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible in \mathcal{D} if and only if $h \in \mathcal{M}(D)$, bounded away from zero in \mathbb{D} and φ is an automorphism of \mathbb{D} . In such a case, the inverse operator of $W_{h,\varphi} : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ is also a weighted composition operator and

$$(W_{h,\varphi})^{-1}=\frac{1}{h\circ\varphi^{-1}}C_{\varphi^{-1}}.$$

• Disc automorphisms

$$arphi(z)=e^{i heta}\,rac{p-z}{1-\overline{p}z}\qquad(z\in\mathbb{D}).$$

(日) (同) (三) (三) (三) (○) (○)

where $p \in \mathbb{D}$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$.

Proposition. $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible in \mathcal{D} if and only if $h \in \mathcal{M}(D)$, bounded away from zero in \mathbb{D} and φ is an automorphism of \mathbb{D} . In such a case, the inverse operator of $W_{h,\varphi} : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ is also a weighted composition operator and

$$(W_{h,\varphi})^{-1}=\frac{1}{h\circ\varphi^{-1}}C_{\varphi^{-1}}.$$

• Disc automorphisms

$$arphi(z)=e^{i heta}\,rac{p-z}{1-\overline{p}z}\qquad(z\in\mathbb{D}).$$

(日) (同) (三) (三) (三) (○) (○)

where $p \in \mathbb{D}$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$.

Proposition. $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible in \mathcal{D} if and only if $h \in \mathcal{M}(D)$, bounded away from zero in \mathbb{D} and φ is an automorphism of \mathbb{D} . In such a case, the inverse operator of $W_{h,\varphi} : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ is also a weighted composition operator and

$$(W_{h,\varphi})^{-1} = rac{1}{h \circ \varphi^{-1}} C_{\varphi^{-1}}.$$

• Disc automorphisms

$$arphi(z)=e^{i heta}\,rac{p-z}{1-\overline{p}z}\qquad(z\in\mathbb{D}).$$

where $p \in \mathbb{D}$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$.

- * Parabolic.
- * Hyperbolic.
- * Elliptic.

Proposition. $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible in \mathcal{D} if and only if $h \in \mathcal{M}(D)$, bounded away from zero in \mathbb{D} and φ is an automorphism of \mathbb{D} . In such a case, the inverse operator of $W_{h,\varphi} : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ is also a weighted composition operator and

$$(W_{h,\varphi})^{-1}=rac{1}{h\circ \varphi^{-1}}C_{\varphi^{-1}}.$$

• Disc automorphisms

$$arphi(z)=e^{i heta}\,rac{p-z}{1-\overline{p}z}\qquad(z\in\mathbb{D}).$$

where $p \in \mathbb{D}$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$.

* Parabolic. φ has just one fixed point $\alpha \in \partial \mathbb{D} \ (\Leftrightarrow |p| = \cos(\theta/2))$

* Hyperbolic.

* Elliptic.

Proposition. $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible in \mathcal{D} if and only if $h \in \mathcal{M}(D)$, bounded away from zero in \mathbb{D} and φ is an automorphism of \mathbb{D} . In such a case, the inverse operator of $W_{h,\varphi} : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ is also a weighted composition operator and

$$(W_{h,\varphi})^{-1}=rac{1}{h\circ arphi^{-1}}C_{arphi^{-1}}.$$

• Disc automorphisms

$$arphi(z)={
m e}^{i heta}\,rac{
ho-z}{1-\overline{
ho}z}\qquad(z\in\mathbb{D}).$$

where $p \in \mathbb{D}$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$.

* Parabolic. φ has just one fixed point $\alpha \in \partial \mathbb{D} \ (\Leftrightarrow |p| = \cos(\theta/2))$

* Hyperbolic. φ has two fixed points α and β , such that $\alpha, \beta \in \partial \mathbb{D} \iff |p| > \cos(\theta/2))$

* Elliptic.

Proposition. $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible in \mathcal{D} if and only if $h \in \mathcal{M}(D)$, bounded away from zero in \mathbb{D} and φ is an automorphism of \mathbb{D} . In such a case, the inverse operator of $W_{h,\varphi} : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ is also a weighted composition operator and

$$(W_{h,\varphi})^{-1}=rac{1}{h\circ \varphi^{-1}}C_{\varphi^{-1}}.$$

• Disc automorphisms

$$arphi(z)=e^{i heta}\,rac{p-z}{1-\overline{p}z}\qquad(z\in\mathbb{D}).$$

where $p \in \mathbb{D}$ and $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$.

* Parabolic. φ has just one fixed point $\alpha \in \partial \mathbb{D} \ (\Leftrightarrow |p| = \cos(\theta/2))$

* Hyperbolic. φ has two fixed points α and β , such that $\alpha, \beta \in \partial \mathbb{D} \iff |p| > \cos(\theta/2)$

* Elliptic. φ has two fixed points α and β , with $\alpha \in \mathbb{D}$ ($\Leftrightarrow |p| < \cos(\theta/2)$) Spectral properties of invertible weighted composition operators on $\ensuremath{\mathcal{D}}$ Elliptic case

◆□ ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 ▶ < 圖 • 의 Q @</p>

Spectral properties of invertible weighted composition operators on \mathcal{D} Elliptic case

Theorem (Chalendar, G-G, Partington)

Suppose that φ is an elliptic automorphism of \mathbb{D} with fixed point $a \in \mathbb{D}$ and $W_{h,\varphi}$ a weighted composition operator on \mathcal{D} . Let $h_{(n)} = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} h \circ \varphi_k$. Then

1 either there exists a positive integer j such that $\varphi_j(z) = z$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$, in which case, if m is the smallest such integer, then

$$\sigma(W_{h,\varphi}) = \overline{\{\lambda : \lambda^m = h_{(m)}(z), z \in \mathbb{D}\}},$$

2 or $\varphi_n \neq Id$ for every n and, if $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible, then

$$\sigma(\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{h},arphi}) = \{\lambda: \; |\lambda| = |\mathrm{h}(\mathrm{a})|\}.$$

Spectral properties of invertible weighted composition operators on $\ensuremath{\mathcal{D}}$ Parabolic case

Spectral properties of invertible weighted composition operators on \mathcal{D} Parabolic case

Theorem (Chalendar, G-G, Partington)

Suppose that φ is a parabolic automorphism of \mathbb{D} with fixed point $a \in \mathbb{T}$ and $W_{h,\varphi}$ a weighted composition operator on \mathcal{D} , determined by an $h \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$ that is continuous at a. If $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible, then

$$\sigma(W_{h,\varphi}) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| = |h(a)|\}.$$

Spectral properties of invertible weighted composition operators on \mathcal{D} Parabolic case

Theorem (Chalendar, G-G, Partington)

Suppose that φ is a parabolic automorphism of \mathbb{D} with fixed point $a \in \mathbb{T}$ and $W_{h,\varphi}$ a weighted composition operator on \mathcal{D} , determined by an $h \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$ that is continuous at a. If $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible, then

$$\sigma(W_{h,\varphi}) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| = |h(a)|\}.$$

Key idea. Causal operators

Spectral properties of invertible weighted composition operators on $\ensuremath{\mathcal{D}}$ Hyperbolic case

Spectral properties of invertible weighted composition operators on \mathcal{D} Hyperbolic case

Theorem (Chalendar, G-G, Partington)

Suppose that φ is a hyperbolic automorphism of \mathbb{D} with attractive fixed point $a \in \mathbb{T}$ and repelling fixed point $b \in \mathbb{T}$. Let $W_{h,\varphi}$ be a weighted composition operator on \mathcal{D} , determined by an $h \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{D})$ that is continuous at a and b. If $W_{h,\varphi}$ is invertible, then

$$\rho(W_{h,\varphi}) \le \mathsf{máx}\{|h(a)|, |h(b)|\}/\mu,$$

where ϕ is conjugate to the automorphism

$$\psi(z) = rac{(1+\mu)z + (1-\mu)}{(1-\mu)z + (1+\mu)},$$

with 0 < μ < 1. Hence $\sigma(W_{h,\varphi})$ is contained in the annulus with radii máx{|h(a)|, |h(b)|}/ μ and mín{|h(a)|, |h(b)|} μ .

Bibliography (basic)

I. Chalendar, E. A. Gallardo-Gutirrez and J. R. Partington, Weighted composition operators on the Dirichlet space: boundedness and spectral properties. *Math. Annalen* **363** (2015), no. 3-4, 12651279.

I. Chalendar and J.R. Partington, Norm estimates for weighted composition operators on spaces of holomorphic functions. *Complex Anal. Oper. Theory* 8 (2014), no. 5, 1087–1095.

M.D. Contreras and A.G. Hernández-Díaz, Weighted composition operators between different Hardy spaces. Integral Equ. Oper. Theory 46 (2003), no. 2, 165–188.

E.A. Gallardo-Gutiérrez, R. Kumar and J.R. Partington, Boundedness, compactness and Schatten-class membership of weighted composition operators. *Integral Equations Operator Theory* 67 (2010), no. 4, 467–479.

G. Gunatillake, Invertible weighted composition operators, J. Funct. Anal. 261 (2011), 831-860.

W.M. Higdon, The spectra of composition operators from linear fractional maps acting upon the Dirichlet space. J. Funct. Anal. 220 (2005), no. 1, 55–75.

S. Hyvärinen, M. Lindström, I. Nieminen and E. Saukko, Spectra of weighted composition operators with automorphic symbols. J. Funct. Anal. 265 (2013), no. 8, 1749–1777.

D. Marshall and C. Sundberg, Interpolating sequences for the multipliers of the Dirichlet space, https://www.math.washington.edu/ marshall/preprints/interp.pdf.

D.A. Stegenga, Multipliers of the Dirichlet space, Illinois J. Math., 24 (1980), no.1, 113-139.

C. Voas, Toeplitz operators and univalent functions, Thesis, University of Virginia, 1980.

Z. Wu, Carleson measures and multipliers for Dirichlet spaces, J. Funct. Anal. 169 (1999), 148-163.