

Hilbert matrix operator on Besov spaces

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Abstract. We show that if $0 < p \leq \infty$, $1 < q \leq \infty$, then the Besov spaces $H_{1+1/p}^{p,q,1}$ are not mapped by the Hilbert matrix operator H into the Bloch space $\mathcal{B}$. As a corollary, we have that the space $VMOA$ is also not mapped by H into the Bloch space $\mathcal{B}$. In [7], it is shown that if a function $f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(k)z^k$, holomorphic in the unit disc, belongs to the logarithmically weighted Bergman space $A_{\log \alpha}^2$, $\alpha > 2$, then $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{f}(k)|}{k+1} < \infty$. We show that this implication holds only when $\alpha > 1$. In [7], it is also shown that if $\alpha > 3$, then H maps $A_{\log \alpha}^2$ into the Bergman space A^2 . We improve this result by proving that H maps $A_{\log \alpha}^2$ into A^2 when $\alpha > 2$.

1. Introduction

The Hilbert matrix is an infinite matrix H whose entries are $a_{n,k} = \frac{1}{n+k+1}$. It can be viewed as an operator on spaces of holomorphic functions by its action on their Taylor coefficients. If

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(n)z^n$$

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is a holomorphic function in the unit disc $\mathbb{D} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$, then we define a transformation H by

$$Hf(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\widehat{f}(k)}{n+k+1} z^n.$$

Let $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D})$ be the algebra of holomorphic functions in $\mathbb{D}$. For $0 < p \leq \infty$, Hardy space H^p is the space of all holomorphic functions $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D})$ for which

$$\|f\|_{H^p} = \|f\|_p = \sup_{0 \leq r < 1} M_p(r, f) < \infty,$$

where

$$M_p(r, f) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{it})|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad 0 < p < \infty;$$

$$M_\infty(r, f) = \sup_{0 \leq t < 2\pi} |f(re^{it})|.$$

The subspace of H^∞ consisting of the functions which are also continuous on $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$, equipped with the same supremum norm, is called the disc algebra. We denote it by $\mathcal{A}$.

Recall that the space $BMOA$ consists of the functions $f \in H^1$ whose boundary values $f(e^{it})$ are of bounded mean oscillation on $\mathbb{T} = \partial\mathbb{D}$, that is,

$$\sup_I \frac{1}{|I|} \int_I |f(e^{it}) - f_I| dt < \infty,$$

where supremum is taken over all intervals $I \subset \mathbb{T}$ and

$$f_I = \frac{1}{|I|} \int_I f(e^{it}) dt.$$

If

$$\lim_{|I| \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|I|} \int_I |f(e^{it}) - f_I| dt = 0,$$

then we say that $f \in VMOA$. Here, as usual, $|I|$ is arc length measure of the interval $I \subset \mathbb{T}$.

A function $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D})$ is said to belong to the mixed norm space $H^{p,q,\alpha}$, $0 < p, q \leq \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \infty$, if

$$\|f\|_{H^{p,q,\alpha}} = \|f\|_{p,q,\alpha} = \left(\int_0^1 M_p^q(r, f) (1-r)^{q\alpha-1} dr \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} < \infty, \quad 0 < q < \infty,$$

$$\|f\|_{H^{p,\infty,\alpha}} = \|f\|_{p,\infty,\alpha} = \sup_{0 \leq r < 1} (1-r)^\alpha M_p(r, f) < \infty.$$

The Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{D}$ will be denoted by A , and will be normalized so as to have $A(\mathbb{D}) = 1$, that is,

$$dA(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} r dr dt, \quad z = x + iy = re^{it}.$$

The Bergman space A^2 is the space of holomorphic functions in $L^2(\mathbb{D}, dA)$, that is,

$$A^2 = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}) : \|f\|_{A^2}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f(z)|^2 dA(z) < \infty \right\}.$$

For $t \in \mathbb{R}$ we write D^t for the sequence $\{(n+1)^t\}$, for all $n \geq 0$. If $\lambda = \{\lambda_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ is a sequence and X is a sequence space (by identifying the holomorphic function $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \hat{f}(n)z^n$ with the sequence $\{\hat{f}(n)\}_{n=0}^\infty$ we may consider the spaces of holomorphic functions as sequence spaces), we write

$$\lambda X = \{ \{ \lambda_n x_n \} : \{ x_n \} \in X \}.$$

For example, $\{a_n\} \in D^1 l^1$ if and only if $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{|a_n|}{n+1} < \infty$. The space $D^t H^{p,q,\alpha}$, for $t \neq 0$, will also be denoted by $H_{-t}^{p,q,\alpha}$.

Among the spaces $H_s^{p,q,\alpha}$, $0 < s < \infty$, the spaces $H_{1+s}^{p,q,1}$ are of independent interest, and are known as Besov spaces for $0 < q < \infty$, and as Lipschitz spaces when $q = \infty$.

We note that in [8] the spaces of functions $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D})$ such that $D^n f \in H^{p,q,n-\alpha}$ (equivalently, $f^{(n)} \in H^{p,q,n-\alpha}$) for some (any) nonnegative integer n such that $n - \alpha > 0$, and where $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, are called Besov spaces and they are denoted by $\mathcal{B}_\alpha^{p,q}$. Comparing with the notations given above, $\mathcal{B}_\alpha^{p,q} = H^{p,q,-\alpha}$ for $\alpha < 0$, and $\mathcal{B}_\alpha^{p,q} = H_{1+\alpha}^{p,q,1}$ for $\alpha > 0$.

The spaces $H_{1+1/p}^{p,p,1}$, $1 < p < \infty$, can be described as spaces of functions $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D})$ such that

$$\int_0^1 M_p^p(r, f')(1-r)^{p-2} dr < \infty,$$

or, equivalently,

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} |f'(z)|^p (1-|z|^2)^{p-2} dA(z) < \infty.$$

Obviously, $H_1^{\infty,\infty,1} = \mathcal{B}_0^{\infty,\infty}$ is the Bloch space $\mathcal{B}$.

2. Hilbert matrix operator on $VMOA$

Hilbert matrix operator is not bounded on H^∞ , but it maps H^∞ into $\mathcal{B}$ (more precisely, into $BMOA$). On the other hand, H does not map $BMOA$ into $\mathcal{B}$. We improve this. We show that the Besov space $H_{1+1/p}^{p,q,1}$, that is a subspace of $BMOA$, except for $p = \infty$, $2 < q \leq \infty$, is not mapped into the Bloch space $\mathcal{B}$ by the Hilbert matrix operator H if $1 < q \leq \infty$. As a corollary, we have that the space $VMOA$ is also not mapped by H into the Bloch space $\mathcal{B}$.

The following well-known duality result will be needed (see [2]).

Theorem 2.1. *If $g \in \mathcal{B}$, then*

$$\varphi_g(f) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(n) \overline{\widehat{g}(n)} r^n, \quad f \in H_1^{1,1,1},$$

defines a bounded linear functional on $H_1^{1,1,1}$ such that $\|\varphi_g\| \leq C \|D^1 g\|_{\infty, \infty, 1}$. Conversely, if $\varphi \in (H_1^{1,1,1})'$, then there exists a unique $g \in \mathcal{B}$ such that

$$\varphi(f) = \varphi_g(f) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(n) \overline{\widehat{g}(n)} r^n,$$

for all $f \in H_1^{1,1,1}$ and $\|D^1 g\|_{\infty, \infty, 1} \leq C \|\varphi\|$.

Now we are ready to state our first result.

Theorem 2.2.

- (a) *If $0 < q \leq 1$, then H maps $H_{1+1/p}^{p,q,1}$, $0 < p \leq \infty$, into $BMOA$.*
- (b) *If $1 < q \leq \infty$, then H does not map $H_{1+1/p}^{p,q,1}$, $0 < p \leq \infty$, into $\mathcal{B}$.*

PROOF. (a) In [3], the following formula for H acting on H^p , $1 \leq p$, was noticed:

$$Hf = P_+(M_b C f),$$

where $Cf(e^{it}) = f(e^{-it})$, $M_b u = bu$, $u \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$, $b(e^{it}) = ie^{-it}(\pi - t)$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, and P_+ is Szegő projection given by

$$P_+ u(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{u(e^{it})}{1 - ze^{-it}} dt.$$

Since the space $BMOA$ is the Szegő projection of $L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$, we have that the Hilbert matrix operator H acts as a bounded operator from H^∞ into $BMOA$ (see also Theorem 1.2 in [7]).

If $0 < q \leq 1$, then $H_{1+1/p}^{p,q,1} \subseteq H_1^{\infty,1,1}$. Now we prove that $H_1^{\infty,1,1} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. Let $f \in H_1^{\infty,1,1}$. Then we have

$$f(z) = \int_0^1 D^1 f(\rho z) d\rho.$$

To show that $f \in \mathcal{A}$, it is enough to show that the integral on the right hand side converges uniformly with respect to $z \in \overline{\mathbb{D}}$. But this follows from the estimate

$$\left| \int_r^1 D^1 f(\rho z) d\rho \right| \leq \int_r^1 M_\infty(\rho, D^1 f) d\rho, \quad 0 < r < 1, z \in \overline{\mathbb{D}},$$

and the fact that $\int_0^1 M_\infty(\rho, D^1 f) d\rho < \infty$, see [5, Theorem 4, p. 754]. Thus $H_{1+1/p}^{p,q,1} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, for $0 < q \leq 1$. Therefore, if $0 < q \leq 1$, then $H : H_{1+1/p}^{p,q,1} \rightarrow BMOA$.

(b) It is known that if $0 < p_1 < p_2 \leq \infty$, then $H_{1+1/p_1}^{p_1,q,1} \subseteq H_{1+1/p_2}^{p_2,q,1}$. We use this fact below.

Case 1. $q = \infty$. In [7], it is proved that if $f \in \mathcal{B}$, then

$$|(Hf)'(z)|(1 - |z|) = O\left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |z|}\right), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

This estimate cannot be improved as the function $g(z) = \log \frac{2}{1-z}$ shows. Let us prove that $g \in H_{1+1/p}^{p,\infty,1}$. Since

$$|g^{(n)}(z)| \leq \frac{C}{|1 - z|^n}, \quad n \geq 1,$$

we deduce for $\frac{1}{n} < p \leq \frac{1}{n-1}$, $n \geq 2$,

$$\|g^{(n)}\|_{p,\infty,n-1/p} \leq \sup_{0 \leq r < 1} (1-r)^{n-1/p} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{C dt}{|1 - re^{it}|^{np}} \right)^{1/p} \leq C.$$

Since $H_{1+1/p}^{p,\infty,1} \subseteq H_1^{\infty,\infty,1} = \mathcal{B}$, we see that H does not map $H_{1+1/p}^{p,\infty,1}$ into $\mathcal{B}$, and that the estimate

$$|(Hf)'(z)|(1 - |z|) = O\left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |z|}\right), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}, f \in H_{1+1/p}^{p,\infty,1},$$

cannot be improved.

Case 2. $1 < q < \infty$. We may assume that $\frac{1}{n} < p \leq \frac{1}{n-1}$, where $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. Let $h(z) = \left(\log \frac{2}{1-z}\right)^{\gamma-1}$, where $1 < \gamma < 2$ and $q(2-\gamma) > 1$. We

show that $h \in H_{1+1/p}^{p,q,1}$ and $Hh \notin \mathcal{B}$. First, if $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D})$, then $\|D^{1+1/p}f\|_{p,q,1} < \infty$ if and only if $\|f^{(n)}\|_{p,q,n-1/p} < \infty$. So it suffices to show that $\|h^{(n)}\|_{p,q,n-1/p} < \infty$. It is easy to see that

$$|h^{(n)}(z)| \leq \frac{C}{|1-z|^n \left(\log \frac{2}{1-|z|}\right)^{2-\gamma}}, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \|h^{(n)}\|_{p,q,n-1/p}^q &\leq C \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{|1-re^{it}|^{np} \left(\log \frac{2}{1-r}\right)^{(2-\gamma)p}} \right)^{q/p} (1-r)^{q(n-1/p)-1} dr \\ &\leq C \int_0^1 \frac{dr}{(1-r) \left(\log \frac{2}{1-r}\right)^{(2-\gamma)q}} < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Here and above, we used the estimate

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{|1-re^{it}|^\alpha} = O\left(\frac{1}{(1-r)^{\alpha-1}}\right), \quad \alpha > 1.$$

Let $f(z) = \frac{1}{(1-z)(\log \frac{2}{1-z})^\gamma}$. An argument similar to that given above shows that $f \in H_1^{1,1,1}$ (see also [8] and [9]). On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(n) \overline{Hh(n)} r^n &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^1 f(rt) \overline{h(t)} dt \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1-rt) \left(\log \frac{2}{1-rt}\right)^\gamma} \left(\log \frac{2}{1-t}\right)^{\gamma-1} dt = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $Hh \notin \mathcal{B}$ by Theorem 2.1. $\square$

Corollary 2.3. *H does not map VMOA into $\mathcal{B}$.*

PROOF. By [8, Theorem 6.8, p. 186], we find that $H_1^{\infty,2,1} \subseteq VMOA$. On the other hand, $H_{1+1/p}^{p,q,1} \subseteq H_1^{\infty,2,1}$, for $0 < q \leq 2$. By applying Theorem 2.2, we conclude that H does not map $VMOA$ into $\mathcal{B}$. $\square$

Remark 2.4. In [7], it is proved that if $f \in H_{1+1/p}^{p,p,1}$, $1 < p < \infty$, then

$$|(Hf)'(z)|(1-|z|) = O\left(\left(\log \frac{2}{1-|z|}\right)^{\frac{1}{p'}}\right), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}, \quad p + p' = pp'.$$

We do not know whether this estimate is optimal. We note that it follows from Theorem 2.2 that it cannot be replaced with

$$|(Hf)'(z)|(1-|z|) = O(1), \quad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

for every $f \in H_{1+1/p}^{p,p,1}$, where $1 < p < \infty$.

3. Hilbert matrix operator on H^1 (resp. $H_1^{1,1,1}$)

Hilbert matrix operator H is not bounded on H^1 . We show that operator H maps continuously H^1 into the space $H^{p,\infty,1/p'}$, $1 < p < \infty$, $p + p' = pp'$, but not into $H^{p,q,1/p'}$, for any $0 < q < \infty$ (note that $H^1 \subset H^{p,q,1/p'} \subset H^{p,\infty,1/p'}$, $1 < p, q < \infty$). In fact, a little more is true.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$. Then*

- (a) $H : H^1 \rightarrow H^{p,\infty,1/p'}$;
- (b) H does not map $H_1^{1,1,1}$ into $H^{p,q,1/p'}$, for any $q \in (0, \infty)$.

In the proof we will use Theorem 2.1, Theorem 2.2 and the following duality result ([8]).

Theorem 3.2. *Let $1 < p, q < \infty$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the dual of space $\mathcal{B}_\alpha^{p,q}$ is isomorphic to the space $\mathcal{B}_{-\alpha}^{p',q'}$, $p + p' = pp'$, $q + q' = qq'$, under the pairing*

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(n) \overline{\widehat{g}(n)}, \quad f \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha^{p,q}, \quad g \in \mathcal{B}_{-\alpha}^{p',q'},$$

where the series converges in the ordinary sense.

PROOF OF THEOREM 3.1. (a) Let $f \in H^1$. Then $Hf(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{f(r)}{1-rz} dr$, $z \in \mathbb{D}$. By using Minkowski's inequality in the continuous form and Fejér–Riesz inequality, we find that

$$M_p(\rho, Hf) \leq \int_0^1 |f(r)| dr \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{|1 - r\rho e^{it}|^p} \right)^{1/p} \leq \|f\|_1 \frac{C}{(1-\rho)^{1/p'}}.$$

(b) Since $H^{p,q_1,1/p'} \subseteq H^{p,q_2,1/p'}$, if $0 < q_1 < q_2 < \infty$, we may assume that $1 < q < \infty$. As usual, $q + q' = qq'$. Let $f \in H_{1+1/p'}^{p',q',1}$ and assume that $Hg \in H^{p,q,1/p'}$, for any $g \in H_1^{1,1,1}$. Then, for any $g \in H_1^{1,1,1}$ the series

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \widehat{Hg}(k) \overline{\widehat{f}(k)}$$

converges by Theorem 3.2, and therefore

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \widehat{H}g(k) \overline{\widehat{f}(k)} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \widehat{H}g(k) \overline{\widehat{f}(k)} r^k = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\widehat{g}(n)}{k+n+1} \overline{\widehat{f}(k)} r^k.$$

Since $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{g}(n)|}{n+k+1} \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{g}(n)|}{n+1} < \infty$ and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\widehat{f}(k)| r^k < \infty$, we find that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\widehat{g}(n)}{k+n+1} \overline{\widehat{f}(k)} r^k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\overline{\widehat{f}(k)} r^k}{n+k+1} \widehat{g}(n),$$

for any $r \in (0, 1)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \widehat{H}g(k) \overline{\widehat{f}(k)} &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\overline{\widehat{f}(k)} r^k}{n+k+1} \widehat{g}(n) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\overline{\widehat{f}(k)}}{n+k+1} \widehat{g}(n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \overline{\widehat{Hf}(n)} \widehat{g}(n). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by Theorem 2.1, $Hf \in \mathcal{B}$. This contradicts to Theorem 2.2 (b). $\square$

Remark 3.3. (1) It follows from [7, Corollary 2.2] that

$$H : H^1 \rightarrow H^{p,q,1/p'+\varepsilon},$$

where $1 < p, q < \infty$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $H^{p,q,1/p'+\varepsilon} \supseteq H^{p,q,1/p'}$, Theorem 3.1 (b) shows that conclusion

$$H : H^1 \rightarrow H^{p,q,1/p'+\varepsilon}$$

does not hold for $\varepsilon = 0$.

(2) Since $H_1^{1,1,1} \subset H^1 \subset H_1^{1,2,1} \subset H^{p,2,1/p'}$, where $1 < p < \infty$, as a corollary of Theorem 3.1 we have that H does not map $H_1^{1,1,1}$ into $H_1^{1,2,1}$. The same conclusion could also be derived by using the fact that the dual of $H_1^{1,2,1}$ is isomorphic to $H_1^{\infty,2,1}$, see [1] and Theorem 2.2.

4. Hilbert matrix operator on logarithmically weighted Bergman spaces

It follows from Theorem 3.1 that H does not map H^1 , a subspace of $D^1 l^1$ by Hardy's inequality, into $H^{2,2,1/2} = A^2$. In this section, we provide some subspaces

of D^1l^1 , the so-called logarithmically weighted Bergman spaces, that are mapped into A^2 by H . We improve the results given in [7, Section 4].

For $\alpha > 0$, we define the logarithmically weighted Bergman space $A_{\log^\alpha}^2 \subset A^2$ as follows:

$$A_{\log^\alpha}^2 = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}) : \|f\|_{A_{\log^\alpha}^2}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f(z)|^2 \left(\log \frac{2}{1-|z|^2} \right)^\alpha dA(z) < \infty \right\}.$$

The norm $\|f\|_{A_{\log^\alpha}^2}$ may be expressed in a different way, as the following lemma shows.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $\alpha > 0$ and $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(n)z^n$ be a holomorphic function in $\mathbb{D}$. Then $f \in A_{\log^\alpha}^2$ if and only if $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{f}(n)|^2}{n+1} \log^\alpha(n+1) < \infty$.*

PROOF. By using Parseval's formula, we find that

$$\|f\|_{A_{\log^\alpha}^2}^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\widehat{f}(n)|^2 \int_0^1 r^n \log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} dr.$$

Now the lemma follows from the estimate

$$\int_0^1 r^n \log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} dr \asymp \frac{\log^\alpha(n+1)}{n+1}, \quad (4.1)$$

that we prove below.

A function $\phi(t) = t \log^\alpha \frac{2}{t}$, $0 < t < 1$, is normal. An argument used in the proof of [8, Theorem 5.19, p. 163], shows that

$$\int_0^1 r^n \frac{\phi(1-r)}{1-r} dr \asymp \phi\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right).$$

Thus $\int_0^1 r^n \log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} dr \asymp \frac{\log^\alpha(n+1)}{n+1}$. □

Remark 4.2. We are grateful to the referee who pointed out to us that a similar argument based on the paper [10] leads to the same conclusion.

Remark 4.3. To keep the paper as self-contained as possible, we give a direct proof of (4.1). First, we find that

$$\int_0^1 r^n \log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} dr \geq \int_{1-\frac{1}{n+1}}^1 r^n \log^\alpha \frac{1}{1-r} dr \geq \log^\alpha(n+1) \int_{1-\frac{1}{n+1}}^1 r^n dr =$$

$$= \frac{\log^\alpha(n+1)}{n+1} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} \right) \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) \frac{\log^\alpha(n+1)}{n+1}.$$

On the other hand,

$$\int_0^1 r^n \log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} dr = S_1 + S_2, \quad (4.2)$$

where

$$S_1 = \int_0^{1-\frac{1}{n+1}} r^n \log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} dr$$

and

$$S_2 = \int_{1-\frac{1}{n+1}}^1 r^n \log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} dr.$$

If $0 \leq r \leq 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$, then $\frac{1}{1-r} \leq n+1$, and therefore $\log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} \leq 2^\alpha \log^\alpha(n+1)$ for $n \geq 1$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \int_0^{1-\frac{1}{n+1}} r^n \log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} dr \leq 2^\alpha \log^\alpha(n+1) \int_0^{1-\frac{1}{n+1}} r^n dr \\ &= 2^\alpha \frac{\log^\alpha(n+1)}{n+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} \leq \frac{2^\alpha \log^\alpha(n+1)}{e} \frac{1}{n+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

It is easy to see that

$$S_2 \leq \int_{1-\frac{1}{n+1}}^1 \log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} dr = 2 \int_{\log 2(n+1)}^\infty t^\alpha e^{-t} dt.$$

For $n \geq 2$, partial integration gives

$$\int_{\log(n+1)}^\infty t^\alpha e^{-t} dt = \frac{\log^\alpha(n+1)}{n+1} + \alpha \frac{\log^{\alpha-1}(n+1)}{n+1} + \alpha(\alpha-1) \int_{\log(n+1)}^\infty t^{\alpha-2} e^{-t} dt.$$

Continuing on this way, we find that

$$\int_{\log(n+1)}^\infty t^\alpha e^{-t} dt \leq C_\alpha \frac{\log^\alpha(n+1)}{n+1}.$$

Hence,

$$S_2 \leq C_\alpha \frac{\log^\alpha(n+1)}{n+1}. \quad (4.4)$$

From (4.2), (4.3) and (4.4), we find that $\int_0^1 r^n \log^\alpha \frac{2}{1-r} dr \leq C_\alpha \frac{\log^\alpha(n+1)}{n+1}$. $\square$

In [7], it is shown that $A_{\log^\alpha}^2 \subseteq D^1 l^1$ for $\alpha > 2$. Now we improve this.

Proposition 4.4. *If $\alpha > 1$, then $A_{\log^\alpha}^2 \subseteq D^1 l^1$. For $\alpha = 1$, $A_{\log^1}^2$ is not a subset of $D^1 l^1$.*

PROOF. Let $f \in A_{\log^\alpha}^2$, where $\alpha > 1$. By Lemma 4.1, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{f}(n)|^2}{n+1} \log^\alpha(n+1) < \infty$. Thus, by using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{f}(n)|}{n+1} &= |\widehat{f}(0)| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{f}(n)|}{n+1} \\ &\leq |\widehat{f}(0)| + \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{f}(n)|^2}{n+1} \log^\alpha(n+1) \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \log^\alpha(n+1)} \right)^{1/2} < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Now, let $f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{\log(n+1) \log(\log(n+1))}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{A_{\log^1}^2}^2 &\leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{f}(n)|^2}{n+1} \log(n+1) \\ &= C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \log(n+1) \log^2(\log(n+1))} < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{f}(n)|}{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \log(n+1) \log(\log(n+1))} = \infty. \quad \square$$

In [7], it is shown that if $f \in A_{\log^\alpha}^2$, where $\alpha > 3$, then $Hf \in A^2$. We also improve this result.

Theorem 4.5. *If $f \in A_{\log^\alpha}^2$, where $\alpha > 2$, then $Hf \in A^2$.*

PROOF. Since

$$Hf(z) = \widehat{f}(0) \frac{1}{z} \log \frac{1}{1-z} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\widehat{f}(k)}{n+k+1} z^n,$$

and $\frac{1}{z} \log \frac{1}{1-z} \in A^2$, it suffices to show that

$$H_1 f(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\widehat{f}(k)}{n+k+1} z^n \in A^2.$$

By using Proposition 4.4 and Lemma 4.1, we find that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|H_1 f\|_{A^2}^2 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\widehat{f}(k)}{n+k+1} \right|^2 \\
 &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{f}(k)|^2}{n+k+1} \log^{\alpha}(k+1) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+k+1) \log^{\alpha}(k+1)} \\
 &\leq C \|f\|_{A_{\log^{\alpha}}^2}^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+k+1) \log^{\alpha}(k+1)} \\
 &= C \|f\|_{A_{\log^{\alpha}}^2}^2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \log^{\alpha}(k+1)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+k+1} \right) \\
 &= C \|f\|_{A_{\log^{\alpha}}^2}^2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \log^{\alpha}(k+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{k} \right) \\
 &\leq C \|f\|_{A_{\log^{\alpha}}^2}^2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \log^{\alpha-1}(k+1)} < \infty,
 \end{aligned}$$

because $\alpha - 1 > 1$, or equivalently $\alpha > 2$. $\square$

Remark 4.6. We do not know whether there exists $\alpha \in (1, 2]$ such that H maps continuously $A_{\log^{\alpha}}^2$ into A^2 .

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