

A NOTE OF WEIGHTED COMPOSITION OPERATORS ON BLOCH-TYPE SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We obtain a new criterion for the boundedness and compactness of the weighted composition operators ψC_φ from \mathcal{B}^α ($0 < \alpha < 1$) to \mathcal{B}^β in terms of the sequence $\{\psi\varphi^n\}$. An estimate for the essential norm of ψC_φ is also given.

1. Introduction

Denote by $H(\mathbb{D})$ the space of all analytic functions on the unit disk $\mathbb{D} = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ in the complex plane. Let $0 < \alpha < \infty$. An $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ is said to belong to Bloch-type spaces (or α -Bloch spaces), denoted by \mathcal{B}^α , if

$$\|f\|_\alpha = \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |f'(z)|(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha < \infty.$$

The classical Bloch space \mathcal{B} is just \mathcal{B}^1 . It is clear that \mathcal{B}^α is a Banach space with the norm $\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} = |f(0)| + \|f\|_\alpha$. See [1, 15, 16] for the theory of Bloch-type spaces.

Let X and Y be Banach spaces of analytic functions on \mathbb{D} , $\psi \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and let φ be an analytic self mapping of \mathbb{D} . The weighted composition operator with symbols ψ and φ from X to Y is the operator ψC_φ defined by

$$\psi C_\varphi f = M_\psi C_\varphi f = \psi(f \circ \varphi) \quad \text{for } f \in X,$$

where M_ψ denotes the multiplication operator with symbol ψ and C_φ denotes the composition operator with symbol φ . A basic problem concerning composition operators on various Banach function spaces is to relate the operator theoretic properties of C_φ to the function theoretic properties of the symbol φ , which attracted a lots of attention recently, the reader can refer to [3].

Recall that the essential norm of an operator T between X and Y is the distance to the compact operators K , that is $\|T\|_e^{X \rightarrow Y} = \inf\{\|T - K\| : K \text{ is compact}\}$, where $\|\cdot\|$ is the operator norm. It is easy to see that $\|T\|_e^{X \rightarrow Y} = 0$ if and only if T is compact.

Received November 19, 2014.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 47B33, 30H30.

Key words and phrases. weighted composition operator, Bloch-type space, essential norm.

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It is well known that the composition operator is automatically bounded on the Bloch space by Schwarz-Pick Lemma. The compactness of the composition operator on the Bloch space was characterized in [7]. In [13], Wulan, Zheng and Zhu obtained a new characterization for the compactness of the composition operator acting on the Bloch space as follows:

Theorem A. *Let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Then C_φ is compact on the Bloch space if and only if*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\varphi^n\|_{\mathcal{B}} = 0.$$

The boundedness and the compactness of composition operators on Bloch type spaces was given in [5] by Lou. In [14], Zhao extended Theorem A to Bloch-type spaces. Among other results, he proved the following result.

Theorem B. *Let $0 < \alpha, \beta < \infty$, and φ be a self-map of \mathbb{D} . Then the essential norm of composition operator $C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is*

$$\|C_\varphi\|_e^{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} = \left(\frac{e}{2\alpha}\right)^\alpha \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\alpha-1} \|\varphi^n\|_\beta.$$

In [10], Ohno, Stroethoff and Zhao studied the boundedness and compactness of weighted composition operators on Bloch-type spaces. The essential norm of weighted composition operators on Bloch-type spaces are given in [6]. In [8], Manhas and Zhao gave an estimate for the essential norm of $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$. Especially, when $0 < \alpha < 1$, they obtained the following result.

Theorem C. *Suppose $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $0 < \beta < \infty$ and suppose that $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is bounded. Then the essential norm of composition operator $C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is*

$$\|\psi C_\varphi\|_e^{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} = \left(\frac{e}{2\alpha}\right)^\alpha \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\alpha-1} \|I_\psi(\varphi^n)\|_\beta,$$

where

$$I_\psi f(z) = \int_0^z f'(\zeta) \psi(\zeta) d\zeta.$$

Motivated by Theorems A, B and C, in this work we show that $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is bounded (respectively, compact) if and only if the sequence $\left(\frac{\|\psi \varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha}\right)_{n=1}^\infty$ is bounded (respectively, convergent to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$) when $0 < \alpha < 1$. Moreover, we give the exact essential norm for the operators ψC_φ .

2. Boundedness of ψC_φ on Bloch-type spaces

In this section, we give a characterization for the boundedness of $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ when $0 < \alpha < 1$. For this purpose, we need the following result which is given in [10].

Lemma 2.1. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \beta < \infty$, $\psi \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Then $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is bounded if and only if $\psi \in \mathcal{B}^\beta$ and*

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\psi(z)| \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\beta}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^\alpha} |\varphi'(z)| < \infty.$$

The boundedness of $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ implies that $\psi \in \mathcal{B}^\beta$ if we choose $f = 1 \in \mathcal{B}^\alpha$. So we always assume that $\psi \in \mathcal{B}^\beta$. We are now ready to state and prove the main results in this section.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \beta < \infty$, $\psi \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Assume that $\psi \in \mathcal{B}^\beta$, then $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is bounded if and only if*

$$(1) \quad \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\|\psi \varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} < \infty.$$

Proof. Assume that $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is bounded. Since for any nonnegative integer n , the sequence $f_n(z) = z^n / \|z^n\|_\alpha$ is bounded in \mathcal{B}^α , we get

$$\frac{\|\psi \varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} = \left\| \psi C_\varphi \left(\frac{z^n}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} \right) \right\|_\beta \leq \|\psi C_\varphi\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} < \infty.$$

The desired result follows.

Now we assume that (1) holds. Let $M := \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\|\psi \varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha}$. For $n \geq 2$, we define

$$\mathbb{D}_n = \{z \in \mathbb{D} : r_n \leq |\varphi(z)| \leq r_{n+1}\},$$

where $r_n = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n-1+2\alpha}}$. Fix an integer $N > 2$. For $|\varphi(z)| \leq r_N$, by the product rule, we have

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\beta |\psi(z)\varphi'(z)|}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^\alpha} &\leq \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\beta (|(\psi\varphi)'(z)| + |\psi'(z)\varphi(z)|)}{(1 - r_N^2)^\alpha} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{N - 1 + 2\alpha}{2\alpha}\right)^\alpha (\|\psi\varphi\|_\beta + \|\psi\|_\beta) < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Note that for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$,

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \|z^n\|_\alpha &= \|z^n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} = \max_{z \in \mathbb{D}} n|z^{n-1}|(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha \\ &= n \left(\frac{2\alpha}{n - 1 + 2\alpha}\right)^\alpha \left(\frac{n - 1}{n - 1 + 2\alpha}\right)^{(n-1)/2} = n(1 - r_n^2)^\alpha r_n^{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

the max is attained at any point on the circle with radius r_n .

For $|\varphi(z)| > r_N$, there exists $n \geq N$ such that $z \in \mathbb{D}_n$. So

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\beta |\psi(z)\varphi'(z)|}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^\alpha} &= \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\beta |\psi(z)\varphi(z)^{n-1}\varphi'(z)| \|z^n\|_\alpha}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^\alpha |\varphi(z)|^{n-1} \|z^n\|_\alpha} \\ &\leq \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\beta |\psi(z)\varphi(z)^{n-1}\varphi'(z)| n(1 - r_n^2)^\alpha r_n^{n-1}}{(1 - r_{n+1}^2)^\alpha r_n^{n-1} \|z^n\|_\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq 2^\alpha \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\beta \left[|(\psi\varphi^n)'(z)| + |\psi'(z)\varphi^n(z)| \right]}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} \\
 (4) \quad &\leq 2^\alpha \frac{\|\psi\varphi^n\|_\beta + \|\psi\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} \leq 2^\alpha \left(M + \frac{\|\psi\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} \right) < \infty,
 \end{aligned}$$

where we apply the inequality $1 - r_n^2 < 2(1 - r_{n+1}^2)$, $n \geq 2$ and the fact that $\|z^n\|_\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ when $0 < \alpha < 1$. From (2), (4) and Lemma 2.1, we deduce that ψC_φ is bounded from \mathcal{B}^α into \mathcal{B}^β . \square

Let $\psi \equiv 1$. We get the following result, which appeared in Theorem 2.1 of [14].

Corollary 2.3. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \beta < \infty$ and let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . The $C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is bounded if and only if*

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{\|\varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} < \infty.$$

3. Essential norm of ψC_φ on Bloch-type spaces

The following criterion for compactness follows by a standard argument similar, for example, to that outlined in Proposition 3.11 of [3].

Lemma 3.1. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \beta < \infty$, $\psi \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . The operator $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is compact if and only if for any bounded sequence $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathcal{B}^α which converges to zero uniformly on compact subsets of \mathbb{D} , we have $\|\psi C_\varphi f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\beta} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.*

Denote by $K_r f(z) = f(rz)$ for $r \in (0, 1)$. Then K_r is a compact operator on the space \mathcal{B}^α for $\alpha > 0$. It is easy to see that $\|K_r\| \leq 1$. Let I denote the identity operator. The following result can be found in [6].

Lemma 3.2. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$. There is a sequence $\{r_k\}$, with $0 < r_k < 1$ tending to 1, such that the compact operator $L_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n K_{r_k}$ on \mathcal{B}_0^α satisfies*

- (i) *For any $t \in (0, 1)$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{|z| \leq t} |(I - L_n)f'(z)| = 0$.*
- (ii) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |(I - L_n)f(z)| = 0$.
- (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|I - L_n\| \leq 1$.

Furthermore, these statements holds as well for the sequence of biadjoints L_n^{**} (which is the same form as L_n) on \mathcal{B}^α .

Theorem 3.3. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \beta < \infty$, $\psi \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Suppose that $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is bounded, then the essential norm of $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is*

$$(5) \quad \|\psi C_\varphi\|_e^{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|\psi\varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha}.$$

Proof. By the assumption that ψC_φ is bounded from \mathcal{B}^α into \mathcal{B}^β , we easily get that $\|\psi\varphi\|_\beta < \infty$ and $\|\psi\|_\beta < \infty$. Moreover, $\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1 - |z|^2)^\beta |\psi(z)\varphi'(z)| < \infty$.

First, we prove that (5) holds when $\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\varphi(z)| < 1$. Assume $\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\varphi(z)| < 1$, then there is a number $\delta \in (0, 1)$ such that $\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\varphi(z)| < \delta$. Choose a bounded sequence $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathcal{B}^α which converges to zero uniformly on compact subset of \mathbb{D} . Then $\{f'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ also converges to zero on compact subsets of \mathbb{D} as $n \rightarrow \infty$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\psi C_\varphi f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\beta} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (|\psi(0)f_n(\varphi(0))| + \|\psi C_\varphi f_n\|_\beta) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\psi'(z)f_n(\varphi(z)) + \psi(z)f'_n(\varphi(z))\varphi'(z)|(1 - |z|^2)^\beta \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\|\psi\|_\beta \sup_{|z| \leq \delta} |f_n(z)| + \sup_{|z| \leq \delta} |f'_n(z)| \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\psi\varphi'(1 - |z|^2)^\beta \right) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then the operator $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is compact by Lemma 3.1. This gives that $\|\psi C_\varphi\|_e^{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} = 0$. On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} &\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|\psi\varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} \\ &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\beta |\psi'(z)\varphi^n(z) + n\psi(z)\varphi^{n-1}(z)\varphi'(z)|}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} \\ &\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\beta (|\psi'(z)\varphi^n(z)| + n|\psi(z)\varphi^{n-1}(z)\varphi'(z)|)}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} \\ &\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\|\psi\|_\beta \delta^n}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} + \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} \frac{n|(\psi\varphi)'(z) - \psi'(z)\varphi(z)|\delta^{n-1}}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} (1 - |z|^2)^\beta \right) \\ &\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|\psi\|_\beta \delta^n + n\|\psi\|_\beta \delta^n + n\|\psi\varphi\|_\beta \delta^{n-1}}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, when $\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\varphi(z)| < 1$, we have

$$\|\psi C_\varphi\|_e^{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|\psi\varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} = 0.$$

Next, we prove that (5) holds when $\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\varphi(z)| = 1$.

We first give the lower estimate for the essential norm. Choose the sequence of function $f_n(z) = z^n / \|z^n\|_\alpha$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $\|f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} = 1$, and f_n converges to zero weakly on \mathcal{B}^α as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|Kf_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} = 0$ for any given compact operator K on \mathcal{B}^α . The basic inequality gives that

$$\|\psi C_\varphi - K\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} \geq \|(\psi C_\varphi - K)f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\beta} \geq \|\psi C_\varphi f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\beta} - \|Kf_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\beta}.$$

Thus we obtain that

$$\|\psi C_\varphi - K\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\psi C_\varphi f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\beta} \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\psi C_\varphi f_n\|_\beta.$$

So we have

$$\|\psi C_\varphi\|_e^{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} = \inf_K \|\psi C_\varphi - K\| \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|\psi \varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha}.$$

Next, still under the assumption that $\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\varphi(z)| = 1$, we give the upper estimate for the essential norm. Let L_n be the sequence of operators given in Lemma 3.2. Since L_n is compact on \mathcal{B}^α and $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is bounded, then $\psi C_\varphi L_n : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is also compact. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \|\psi C_\varphi\|_e^{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} &\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\psi C_\varphi - \psi C_\varphi L_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} \\ &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\psi C_\varphi(I - L_n)\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} \\ &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \|\psi C_\varphi(I - L_n)f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\beta} \\ &= I_1 + I_2, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$I_1 = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} |\psi(0)((I - L_n)f)(\varphi(0))|$$

and

$$I_2 = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |(\psi(z)((I - L_n)f)(\varphi(z)))'(1 - |z|^2)^\beta|.$$

It follows from Lemma 3.2 that $I_1 = 0$.

Let k be the smallest positive integer such that $\mathbb{D}_k \neq \emptyset$. Since $\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\varphi(z)| = 1$, \mathbb{D}_n is not empty for every integer $n \geq k$ and $\mathbb{D} = \bigcup_{n=k}^\infty \mathbb{D}_n$. Then we have that $I_2 \leq I_{21} + I_{22} + I_{23}$, where

$$I_{21} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\psi'(z)| |((I - L_n)f)(\varphi(z))| (1 - |z|^2)^\beta,$$

$$I_{22} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{N \leq i} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}_i} |\psi(z)((I - L_n)f)'(\varphi(z))\varphi'(z)| (1 - |z|^2)^\beta$$

and

$$I_{23} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{k \leq i \leq N-1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}_i} |\psi(z)((I - L_n)f)'(\varphi(z))\varphi'(z)| (1 - |z|^2)^\beta.$$

Here N is a positive integer determined as follows.

From (3), for any given $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a positive integer N such that

$$(6) \quad \frac{\|\psi\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha}} < \epsilon \text{ and } \frac{(1 - r_n^2)^\alpha}{(1 - r_{n+1}^2)^\alpha} < 1 + \epsilon,$$

when $n \geq N$.

For such N it follows by Lemma 3.2 that

$$\begin{aligned} I_{22} &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{N \leq i} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}_i} |\psi(z)((I - L_n)f)'(\varphi(z))\varphi'(z)| (1 - |z|^2)^\beta \\ &\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \|(I - L_n)f\|_\alpha \sup_{N \leq i} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}_i} \frac{|\psi(z)\varphi'(z)|}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^\alpha} (1 - |z|^2)^\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|I - L_n\| \sup_{N \leq i} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}_i} \frac{|\psi(z)\varphi'(z)\varphi^{i-1}(z)| \|z^i\|_\alpha}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^\alpha |\varphi(z)|^{i-1} \|z^i\|_\alpha} (1 - |z|^2)^\beta \\
 &\leq \sup_{N \leq i} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}_i} \frac{i(1 - r_i^2)^\alpha r_i^{i-1} |\psi(z)\varphi'(z)\varphi^{i-1}(z)|}{(1 - r_{i+1}^2)^\alpha r_i^{i-1} \|z^i\|_\alpha} (1 - |z|^2)^\beta \\
 &\leq (1 + \epsilon) \sup_{N \leq i} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}_i} \frac{|(\psi\varphi^i)'(z)| + |\psi'(z)\varphi^i(z)|}{\|z^i\|_\alpha} (1 - |z|^2)^\beta \\
 &\leq (1 + \epsilon) \sup_{N \leq i} \frac{\|\psi\varphi^i\|_\beta + \|\psi\|_\beta}{\|z^i\|_\alpha} \\
 (7) \quad &\leq (1 + \epsilon) \left(\sup_{N \leq i} \frac{\|\psi\varphi^i\|_\beta}{\|z^i\|_\alpha} + \epsilon \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Also it follows by Lemma 3.2 that

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{23} &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{k \leq i \leq N-1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}_i} |\psi(z)((I - L_n)f)'(\varphi(z))\varphi'(z)|(1 - |z|^2)^\beta \\
 &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{|\varphi(z)| \leq r_N} |\psi(z)((I - L_n)f)'(\varphi(z))\varphi'(z)|(1 - |z|^2)^\beta \\
 &\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{|\varphi(z)| \leq r_N} |((I - L_n)f)'(\varphi(z))| \cdot \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\psi(z)\varphi'(z)|(1 - |z|^2)^\beta \\
 (8) \quad &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{|w| \leq r_N} |((I - L_n)f)'(w)| \cdot \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |\psi(z)\varphi'(z)|(1 - |z|^2)^\beta = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{21} &\leq \|\psi\|_\beta \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |((I - L_n)f)(\varphi(z))| \\
 (9) \quad &\leq \|\psi\|_\beta \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\|f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq 1} \sup_{w \in \mathbb{D}} |((I - L_n)f)(w)| = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (7), (8) and (9) that

$$(10) \quad I_2 < (1 + \epsilon) \left(\sup_{N \leq i} \frac{\|\psi\varphi^i\|_\beta}{\|z^i\|_\alpha} + \epsilon \right).$$

From (10) we obtain that

$$\|\psi C_\varphi\|_e^{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} \leq I_1 + I_2 < (1 + \epsilon) \left(\sup_{N \leq i} \frac{\|\psi\varphi^i\|_\beta}{\|z^i\|_\alpha} + \epsilon \right).$$

Since ϵ is arbitrary, it follows that

$$\|\psi C_\varphi\|_e^{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} \leq \limsup_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|\psi\varphi^i\|_\beta}{\|z^i\|_\alpha}.$$

The proof is complete. □

From Theorem 3.3, we obtain the following result.

Corollary 3.4. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \beta < \infty$, $\psi \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Suppose that $\psi \in \mathcal{B}^\beta$. Then $\psi C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is compact if and only if*

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|\psi \varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha} = 0.$$

Corollary 3.5. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < \beta < \infty$ and let φ be an analytic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Then the essential norm of $C_\varphi : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta$ is*

$$\|C_\varphi\|_e^{\mathcal{B}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\beta} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|\varphi^n\|_\beta}{\|z^n\|_\alpha}.$$

Acknowledgment. This project was partially supported by the Macao Science and Technology Development Fund (No.083/2014/A2).

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