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► **To cite this version:**

Hannah Benazouz, Omar El-Fallah, Karim Kellay, Houssame Mahzouli. Contact points and Schatten composition operators. *Mathematische Zeitschrift*, 2015, 279 (1-2), pp.407-422. hal-00950738v2

HAL Id: hal-00950738

<https://hal.science/hal-00950738v2>

Submitted on 11 Jul 2014

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CONTACT POINTS AND SCHATTEN COMPOSITION OPERATORS

H. BENAZZOUZ, O. EL-FALLAH, K. KELLAY, H. MAHZOULI

ABSTRACT. We study composition operators on Hardy and Dirichlet spaces belonging to Schatten classes. We give some new examples and analyse the size of contact set of the symbol of such operators.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we consider composition operators acting on Hardy and weighted Dirichlet spaces. Let \mathbb{D} be the unit disc. Let $dA(z) = dxdy/\pi$ denote the normalized area measure on \mathbb{D} . For $\alpha > -1$, dA_α will denote the finite measure on the unit disc \mathbb{D} given by

$$dA_\alpha(z) := (1 + \alpha)(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha dA(z).$$

The weighted Dirichlet space \mathcal{D}_α ($0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$) consists of those analytic functions on \mathbb{D} such that

$$\mathcal{D}_\alpha(f) := \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f'(z)|^2 dA_\alpha(z) \asymp \sum_{n \geq 0} |\widehat{f}(n)|^2 (1 + n)^{1-\alpha} < \infty.$$

Note that the classical Dirichlet space \mathcal{D} corresponds to $\alpha = 0$ and $\mathcal{D}_1 = H^2$ is the Hilbertian Hardy space. Every function $f \in \mathcal{D}_\alpha$ has non-tangential limits almost everywhere on the unit circle $\mathbb{T} = \partial\mathbb{D}$. If the non-tangential limit of f at $\zeta \in \mathbb{T}$ exists it also will be denoted by $f(\zeta)$.

Let φ be a holomorphic self-map of \mathbb{D} . The composition operator C_φ on \mathcal{D}_α is defined by

$$C_\varphi(f) = f \circ \varphi, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}_\alpha.$$

For $s \in (0, 1)$, the level set of φ is given by

$$E_\varphi(s) = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : |\varphi(\zeta)| \geq s\},$$

The contact set of φ is $E_\varphi := E_\varphi(1)$.

Let \mathcal{H} be a Hilbert space, a compact operator is said to belong in the Schatten class $\mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{H})$ if its sequence of singular numbers is in the sequence space ℓ^p .

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 47B38, 30H05, 30C85, 47A15.

Key words and phrases. Hardy space, Dirichlet space, composition operators, capacity, level set, Schatten classes.

First, second and fourth authors supported by CNRST (URAC/03). Second and fourth authors supported by Académie Hassan II des sciences et techniques. Second and third authors supported by PICS-CNRS.

In section 2, we give a simple proof of Luecking's Theorem [18, 23] about the characterization for p -Schatten class of Toeplitz operators for $p \geq 1$. In section 3, we give a simple sufficient condition, in terms of the level set, which ensures the membership to $\mathcal{S}_p(\mathbb{H}^2)$. This approach allows us to give explicit examples of composition operator belonging to Schatten classes. If the symbol is outer and the contact set is reduced to one point, we give an explicit complete characterization to the membership to $\mathcal{S}_p(\mathbb{H}^2)$. In the last section, we study the size of contact set of φ , when $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$. For a treatment of some questions addressed in this paper see also [4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 17].

The notation $A \lesssim B$ means that there is a constant C independent of the relevant variables such that $A \leq CB$. We write $A \asymp B$ if both $A \lesssim B$ and $B \lesssim A$.

2. LUECKING CHARACTERIZATION FOR SCHATTEN CLASS OF TOEPLITZ OPERATORS

2.1. Toeplitz operators on the Bergman spaces. Let $\alpha > -1$. We denote by \mathcal{A}_α the Bergman space consisting of analytic functions f on \mathbb{D} such that

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f(z)|^2 dA_\alpha(z) < \infty.$$

The reproducing kernel of \mathcal{A}_α is given by

$$K_w(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \bar{w}z)^{2+\alpha}}, \quad z, w \in \mathbb{D}.$$

So we have

$$f(w) = \langle f, K_w \rangle_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}, \quad f \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha. \quad (1)$$

In particular,

$$\|K_w\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}^2 = K_w(w) = \frac{1}{(1 - |w|^2)^{2+\alpha}}.$$

For a positive measure μ on the unit disc we associate the operator \mathbf{T}_μ defined on the Bergman space \mathcal{A}_α by

$$\mathbf{T}_\mu(f)(z) := \int_{\mathbb{D}} K_w(z) f(w) d\mu(w) = \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{f(w)}{(1 - \bar{w}z)^{2+\alpha}} d\mu(w), \quad f \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha.$$

Let us denote $k_w = K_w/\|K_w\|$ the normalized reproducing kernel at w . The Berezin transform of \mathbf{T}_μ is given by

$$\tilde{\mu}(z) := \langle \mathbf{T}_\mu k_z, k_z \rangle_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha} = \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{2+\alpha}}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{4+2\alpha}} d\mu(w).$$

The hyperbolic measure in \mathbb{D} is given by

$$d\lambda(w) = (1 - |w|^2)^{-2} dA(w).$$

It satisfies

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} |\langle k_w, f \rangle_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}|^2 d\lambda(w) = \frac{1}{1+\alpha} \|f\|_\alpha^2, \quad f \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha. \quad (2)$$

The dyadic decomposition of \mathbb{D} is the family $(R_{n,j})$ given by

$$R_{n,j} = \left\{ re^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{D} : r_n \leq r < r_{n+1}, \frac{2\pi j}{2^n} \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi(j+1)}{2^n} \right\}$$

where $j = 0, 1, \dots, 2^n - 1$ and where $1 - r_n = 2^{-n}$.

Using the dyadic decomposition, it is not difficult to prove that $\tilde{\mu} \in L^p(\mathbb{D}, d\lambda)$ if and only if

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} 2^{(2+\alpha)np} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} \mu(R_{n,j})^p < \infty.$$

For details see [22].

The following result is due to Luecking [18] (an alternative proof is given by Zhu [23]). Here we give a simple proof of this result.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $p \geq 1$. The following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) $\mathbf{T}_\mu \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{A}_\alpha)$,
- (ii) $\tilde{\mu} \in L^p(\mathbb{D}, d\lambda)$.

For the proof, we need the following key inequality (see [4, Lemma 2.1]).

Lemma 2.2. *Let $f \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha^2$. Then there exists a constant C , depending only on α , such that*

$$|f(z)|^2 \leq C_\alpha \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{(1-|w|^2)^{2+\alpha}}{|1-\bar{w}z|^{4+2\alpha}} |f(w)|^2 dA_\alpha(w), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}. \quad (3)$$

Proof. Let f_n be an orthonormal basis of \mathcal{A}_α . We have by (1) and (3),

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_n \langle \mathbf{T}_\mu f_n, f_n \rangle_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}^p &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\int_{\mathbb{D}} |f_n(z)|^2 d\mu(z) \right)^p \\ &\leq C_\alpha^p \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\int_{\mathbb{D}} \left[\int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{(1-|w|^2)^{2+\alpha}}{|1-\bar{w}z|^{4+2\alpha}} |f_n(w)|^2 dA_\alpha(w) \right] d\mu(z) \right)^p \\ &= C_\alpha^p \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\int_{\mathbb{D}} \tilde{\mu}(w) |f_n(w)|^2 dA_\alpha(w) \right)^p \\ &= C_\alpha^p \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\int_{\mathbb{D}} \tilde{\mu}(w) dv_n(w) \right)^p, \end{aligned}$$

where $dv_n(w) = |f_n(w)|^2 dA_\alpha(w)$. Note that $v_n(\mathbb{D}) = \|f_n\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}^2 = 1$. By (2) and Jensen's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_n \langle \mathbf{T}_\mu f_n, f_n \rangle_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}^p &\leq C_\alpha^p \sum_{n \geq 1} \int_{\mathbb{D}} (\bar{\mu}(w))^p |f_n(w)|^2 dA_\alpha(w) \\ &= C_\alpha^p \int_{\mathbb{D}} (\bar{\mu}(w))^p \sum_{n \geq 1} |f_n(w)|^2 dA_\alpha(w) \\ &= C_\alpha^p \|\bar{\mu}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{D}, d\lambda)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

The last equality comes from the fact that

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} |f_n(w)|^2 = \sum_{n \geq 1} \langle K_w, f_n \rangle_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}^2 = \|K_w\|_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}^2 = \frac{1}{(1 - |w|^2)^{2+\alpha}}$$

Conversely, since $\mathbf{T}_\mu \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{A}_\alpha)$, let $(s_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be the singular values of \mathbf{T}_μ and $(e_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be the orthonormal sequence of the eigenfunctions of \mathbf{T}_μ associated to $(s_n)_{n \geq 0}$. Using the spectral decomposition of \mathbf{T}_μ ($\mathbf{T}_\mu = \sum_{n \geq 1} s_n \langle \cdot, e_n \rangle e_n$) and Jensen's inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{\mu}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{D}, d\lambda)}^p &= \int_{\mathbb{D}} |\langle \mathbf{T}_\mu k_w, k_w \rangle_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}|^p d\lambda(w) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{D}} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} s_n |\langle k_w, e_n \rangle_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}|^2 \right)^p d\lambda(w) \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{D}} \sum_{n \geq 0} s_n^p |\langle k_w, e_n \rangle_{\mathcal{A}_\alpha}|^2 d\lambda(w) \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \alpha} \sum_{n \geq 0} s_n^p. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

2.2. Composition operators. Let $\alpha \geq 0$ and $\varphi \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{D})$ such that $\varphi(\mathbb{D}) \subset \mathbb{D}$. The generalized counting Nevanlinna function of φ is defined by

$$N_{\varphi, \alpha}(z) = \sum_{w \in \mathbb{D} : \varphi(w) = z} (1 - |w|)^\alpha, \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

Note that $N_{\varphi, 0}(z) = n_\varphi(z)$ is the multiplicity of φ at z and $N_{\varphi, 1} = N_\varphi$ is equivalent to the usual Nevanlinna counting function associated to φ . For a Borel subset Ω of \mathbb{D} , we put

$$\mu_{\varphi, \alpha}(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} N_{\varphi, \alpha}(z) dA(z).$$

It is well known that $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$ if and only if $C_\varphi^* C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_{p/2}(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$. By a routine calculation (see [22]), there exists a rank one operator R on \mathcal{A}_α such that $C_\varphi^* C_\varphi$ and $\mathbf{T}_{\mu_{\varphi, \alpha}} + R$ are similar. It implies that $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$ if and only if $\mathbf{T}_{\mu_{\varphi, \alpha}} \in \mathcal{S}_{p/2}(\mathcal{A}_\alpha)$, and the following

result can be deduced easily from Theorem 2.1 (see also [22]).

Corollary 2.3. *Let $p \geq 2$, $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ and φ holomorphic self-map on \mathbb{D} . The following assertions are equivalent*

(i) $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$,

(ii) $\sum_n 2^{(2+\alpha)np/2} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} [\mu_{\varphi,\alpha}(R_{n,j})]^{p/2} < \infty$,

(iii) $\tilde{\mu}_{\varphi,\alpha} \in L^{p/2}d\lambda(w)$.

Remark 2.4. 1. *Let g be a positive measurable function on \mathbb{D} and a holomorphic self-map φ on \mathbb{D} . By the change of variables formula [21] we have*

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} (g \circ \varphi)(z) |\varphi'(z)|^2 dA_\alpha(z) = (1 + \alpha) \int_{\mathbb{D}} g(z) N_{\varphi,\alpha}(z) dA(z).$$

Hence the condition (iii) becomes

$$\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,p}(\varphi) = (1 + \alpha)^{p/2} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{(1 - |w|^2)^{2+\alpha}}{|1 - \bar{w}z|^{4+2\alpha}} N_{\varphi,\alpha}(z) dA(z) \right)^{p/2} d\lambda(w) < \infty. \quad (4)$$

2. The pull back measure associated to φ is defined by

$$m_\varphi(B) := |\{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : \varphi(\zeta) \in B \text{ a.e.}\}|,$$

here B is a Borel subset for $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ and $|E|$ denotes the normalized Lebesgue measure of a Borelian subset E of \mathbb{T} .

In [14], Lefèvre, Li, Queffélec and Rodriguez-Piazza showed that the classical Nevanlinna counting function and the pull back measure are connected as follows : There exists two universal constants C_1, C_2 such that

$$m_\varphi(W(\zeta, C_1 h)) \lesssim \sup_{z \in W(\zeta, h) \cap \mathbb{D}} N_\varphi(z) \lesssim m_\varphi(W(\zeta, C_2 h)), \quad \zeta \in \mathbb{T}, h \in (0, 1)$$

where $W(\zeta, h) = \{z \in \mathbb{D} : 1 - h \leq |z| < 1 \text{ and } |\arg(z\bar{\zeta})| \leq h\}$ are the Carleson boxes.

Clearly, one can formulate the membership to Schatten classes, in the case of the Hardy space, in terms of the pull back measure as follows,

$$C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(H^2) \iff \sum_n 2^{np/2} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} [m_\varphi(R_{n,j})]^{p/2} < \infty.$$

Let $W_{n,j}$ the dyadic Carleson box given by

$$W_{n,j} = \left\{ z = re^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{D} : 1 - 2^{-n} \leq |z| < 1 \text{ and } \frac{2\pi j}{2^n} \leq \theta < \frac{2\pi(j+1)}{2^n} \right\},$$

where $j = 0, 1, \dots, 2^n - 1$. It was remarked in [15] that

$$\sum_n 2^{np/2} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} [m_\varphi(R_{n,j})]^{p/2} < \infty \iff \sum_n 2^{np/2} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} [m_\varphi(W_{n,j})]^{p/2} < \infty.$$

In this paper we will also use the earlier characterization of compactness due to B. MacCluer and J. Shapiro. They showed in [19] that C_φ is compact on H^2 if and only if

$$\sup_{\zeta \in \mathbb{T}} m_\varphi(W(\zeta, h)) = o(h) (h \rightarrow 0).$$

3. MEMBERSHIP TO $\mathcal{S}_p(H^2)$

3.1. Membership to $\mathcal{S}_p(H^2)$ through level sets. Note that C_φ is in the Hilbert-Schmidt class in H^2 (i.e. $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_2(H^2)$) if and only if

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \|\varphi^n\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{|d\zeta|}{1 - |\varphi(\zeta)|^2} \asymp \int_0^1 \frac{|E_\varphi(s)|}{(1-s)^2} ds < \infty.$$

Then the membership of composition operators to $\mathcal{S}_2(H^2)$ is completely described by the level sets of their symbols. For $p > 2$, it is proved in [13] that there exists two symbols φ, ψ such that $|E_\varphi(r)| = |E_\psi(r)|$ for $r \in (0, 1]$, $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(H^2)$ and $C_\psi \notin \mathcal{S}_p(H^2)$. In the following proposition we give a sufficient condition in terms of the level sets which ensures the membership to Schatten classes. This allows us to give new examples of operators in $\mathcal{S}_p(H^2) \setminus \mathcal{S}_2(H^2)$ for $p > 2$.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $p \geq 2$. If*

$$\int_0^1 \frac{|E_\varphi(s)|^{p/2}}{(1-s)^{1+p/2}} ds < \infty,$$

then $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(H^2)$.

Proof. Since $|E_\varphi(1 - 2^{-n})| = \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} m_\varphi(W_{n,j})$, we get

$$\sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} m_\varphi(W_{n,j})^{p/2} \leq |E_\varphi(1 - 2^{-n})|^{p/2}.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_n 2^{np/2} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} m_\varphi(W_{n,j})^{p/2} &\leq \sum_n |E_\varphi(1 - 2^{-n})|^{p/2} \int_{1-2^{-n}}^{1-2^{-n-1}} \frac{ds}{(1-s)^{1+p/2}} \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \frac{|E_\varphi(s)|^{p/2}}{(1-s)^{1+p/2}} ds < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

By Remarks 2.4.2, we obtain $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(H^2)$. □

Remark 3.2. If $C_\varphi \in S_p(\mathbb{H}^2)$, then

$$\int_0^1 \frac{|E_\varphi(r)|^{p/2}}{(1-r)^2} < \infty.$$

Indeed, write $|E_\varphi(1 - 2^{-n})| = 2^n (\sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} 2^{-n} m_\varphi(W_{n,j}))$. So by Jensen's inequality,

$$|E_\varphi(1 - 2^{-n})|^{p/2} \leq 2^{np/2-n} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} m_\varphi(W_{n,j})^{p/2}.$$

Since $C_\varphi \in S_p(\mathbb{H}^2)$, by Remark 2.4.2, we have

$$\int_0^1 \frac{|E_\varphi(r)|^{p/2}}{(1-r)^2} \leq \sum_n 2^n |E_\varphi(1 - 2^{-n})|^{p/2} \leq \sum_n 2^{np/2} \sum_{j=1}^{2^n} m_\varphi(W_{n,j})^{p/2} < \infty.$$

Now we are able to give some concrete examples. Let K be a closed subset of the unit circle \mathbb{T} . Fix a non-negative function $h \in C^1[0, \pi]$ such that $h(0) = 0$. We consider the outer function defined by

$$f_{h,K}(z) = \exp \left(- \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{\zeta + z}{\zeta - z} h(d(\zeta, K)) |d\zeta| \right),$$

where d denotes the arc-length distance. It is known that the non tangential limit of $f_{h,K}$ satisfies

$$|f_{h,K}(\zeta)| = e^{-h(d(\zeta, K))}, \quad \text{a.e. on } \mathbb{T}. \quad (5)$$

Given $K \subset \mathbb{T}$ and $t > 0$, let us write $K_t = \{\zeta : d(\zeta, K) \leq t\}$ and $|K_t|$ denotes the Lebesgue measure of K_t .

Corollary 3.3. Let $p \geq 2$ and let $\varphi = f_{h,K}$.

(1) If

$$\int_0^1 \frac{h'(t)}{h(t)^{1+p/2}} |K_t|^{p/2} dt < \infty,$$

then $C_\varphi \in S_p(\mathbb{H}^2)$.

(2) If $C_\varphi \in S_p(\mathbb{H}^2)$ then

$$\int_0^1 \frac{h'(t)}{h(t)^2} |K_t|^{p/2} dt < \infty.$$

Proof. Since

$$\begin{aligned} |E_\varphi(s)| &= |\{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : e^{-h(d(\zeta, K))} \geq s\}| \\ &\asymp |\{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : d(\zeta, K) \leq h^{-1}(1-s)\}| \\ &= |K_{h^{-1}(1-s)}| \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 3.1 and Remark 3.2 give the result. \square

Note that there are several examples of composition operators which belong in $\mathcal{S}_p(\mathbb{H}^2) \setminus \mathcal{S}_2(\mathbb{H}^2)$ for $p > 2$ (see [3, 5, 9, 13]). In all these examples the contact sets of their symbols is reduced to one point. Here we will construct examples with a large set of contact points. To state our example we have to recall the definition of Hausdorff dimension.

Let E be a closed subset of \mathbb{T} . The Hausdorff dimension of E is defined by

$$d(E) = \inf\{\alpha : \Lambda_\alpha(E) = 0\}$$

where $\Lambda_\alpha(E)$ is the α -Hausdorff measure of E given by

$$\Lambda_\alpha(E) = \liminf_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \sum_i |\Delta_i|^\alpha : E \subset \bigcup_i \Delta_i, |\Delta_i| < \epsilon \right\}.$$

Corollary 3.4. *Let $p > 2$ there exists an analytic self-map φ of \mathbb{D} such that $\varphi \in A(\mathbb{D})$, the disc algebra, $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathbb{H}^2) \setminus \mathcal{S}_2(\mathbb{H}^2)$ and $d(E_\varphi) = 1$.*

Proof. It suffices to apply corollary 3.3 with $\varphi = f_{h,K}$ where

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\log^2(e/t)} \quad \text{and} \quad |K_t| \asymp \frac{1}{\log^2(e/t) \log \log(e^2/t)}.$$

□

Other type of examples are constructed by Gallardo-Gonzalez [6]. They proved that there exists a univalent symbol φ such that C_φ is compact on \mathbb{H}^2 and such that the Hausdorff dimension of E_φ is equal to one. This result can not be extended to Schatten classes. Indeed, we have the following result

Proposition 3.5. *Let $p \geq 2$. If φ is univalent function such that $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_2(\mathbb{H}^2)$ then*

$$d(E_\varphi) \leq \frac{p}{p+2}.$$

For the proof see Remark 4.5.

3.2. Contact set reduced to one point. In this subsection we will consider outer functions φ which their contact set is reduced to one point. In this case, and under some regularity conditions, we give a concrete necessary and sufficient condition for the membership to Schatten classes.

Let h be a continuous increasing function defined on $[0, \pi]$ such that $h(0) = 0$. We extend it to an even 2π -periodic function on \mathbb{R} . We say that the function h is admissible if h is differentiable, $h(2t) \asymp h(t) \asymp th'(t)$, and h is concave or convex.

Let φ be the outer function on \mathbb{D} such that

$$|\varphi(e^{it})| = e^{-h(t)}, \quad \text{a.e on } (0, \pi).$$

We have the following:

Theorem 3.6. *Let h be an admissible function such that $t^2 = o(h(t))$ and*

$$h(\theta) = o\left(\theta \int_{\theta}^{\pi} \frac{h(t)}{t^2}\right)(t \rightarrow 0).$$

Then

(1) C_{φ} is compact if and only if

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{h(t)}{t^2} dt = \infty.$$

(2) Let $p > 0$, then $C_{\varphi} \in S_p(\mathbb{H}^2)$ if and only if

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{h(t) \left(\int_t^{\pi} \frac{h(s)}{s^2} ds \right)^{p/2-1}} < +\infty.$$

As an immediate consequence of this theorem we obtain

Corollary 3.7. 1. *There exists compact composition operator C_{φ} on \mathbb{H}^2 but belongs to none Schatten class.*

2. *Let $q > 0$ there exists a compact composition operator C_{φ} such that*

$$C_{\varphi} \in \bigcap_{p>q} S_p(\mathbb{H}^2) \setminus S_q(\mathbb{H}^2).$$

To prove our theorem, we need some notions. Let \tilde{h} be the harmonic conjugate of h . It is defined by

$$\tilde{h}(\theta) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\varepsilon}^{\pi} \frac{h(\theta+t) - h(\theta-t)}{\tan(t/2)} dt.$$

The Hilbert transform of h will be denoted by Hh and is given by

$$Hh(\theta) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\varepsilon}^{\pi} \frac{h(\theta+t) - h(\theta-t)}{t} dt$$

We will also need the following auxiliary function

$$\Psi(\theta) := \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{2\theta}^{\pi-2\theta} h'(s) \log \frac{s+\theta}{s-\theta} ds.$$

The following estimates of \tilde{h} is the key of the proof of our theorem.

Lemma 3.8. *Let h be an admissible function. There exists $a, b > 0$ such that*

$$\Psi(\theta) \leq \tilde{h}(\theta) \leq \Psi(\theta) + ah(\theta) + b\theta^2, \quad \theta \in [0, \pi/4].$$

Proof. First let's estimate the Hilbert transform of h . Under our assumptions, the Hilbert transform can be written as follows

$$Hh(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{h(\theta+t) - h(\theta-t)}{t} dt.$$

We split the integral into three parts

$$\begin{aligned} Hh(\theta) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\theta \frac{h(\theta+t) - h(\theta-t)}{t} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_\theta^{\pi-\theta} \frac{h(\theta+t) - h(t-\theta)}{t} dt \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\pi-\theta}^\pi \frac{h(2\pi-\theta-t) - h(t-\theta)}{t} dt \\ &= A + B + C. \end{aligned}$$

Since h increases on $(0, \pi)$, it is clear that A, B, C are positive. First, we will prove that

$$A + C = O(h(2\theta) + \theta^2). \quad (6)$$

By concavity or convexity, we have

$$h(t+\theta) - h(\theta-t) \leq 2t \max(h'(\theta-t), h'(\theta+t)).$$

Hence,

$$A = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\theta \frac{h(\theta+t) - h(\theta-t)}{t} dt \leq \frac{2}{\pi} h(2\theta)$$

By a change of variables and convexity, we get

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\theta \frac{h(\pi-\theta+u) - h(\pi-\theta-u)}{\pi-u} du \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\theta \frac{2u \max(h'(\pi-\theta-u), h'(\pi-\theta+u))}{\pi-u} du \\ &\leq \frac{8\theta^2}{3\pi^2} \sup_{\theta \in [\pi/2, \pi]} |h'(t)|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence (6) is proved. Now we have to estimate B . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi B &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\chi_{[\theta, \pi-\theta]}}{t} \left(\int_{t-\theta}^{t+\theta} h'(s) ds \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^\pi h'(s) \int_{s-\theta}^{s+\theta} \frac{\chi_{[\theta, \pi-\theta]}}{t} dt \\ &= \int_\theta^{2\theta} h'(s) \log \frac{s+\theta}{\theta} ds + \int_{2\theta}^{\pi-2\theta} h'(s) \log \frac{s+\theta}{s-\theta} ds + \int_{\pi-2\theta}^\pi h'(s) \log \frac{\pi-\theta}{s-\theta} ds \\ &= B_1 + B_2 + B_3 \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$B_1 + B_3 = O(h(2\theta) + \theta^2).$$

Indeed, we have

$$B_1 \leq \log 3(h(2\theta) - h(\theta))$$

and

$$B_3 \leq 2\theta \log \frac{\pi - \theta}{\pi - 3\theta} \sup_{[\pi/2, \pi]} |h'(s)| \leq \frac{4^2 \theta^2}{\pi} \sup_{[\pi/2, \pi]} |h'(s)|.$$

Hence the estimate of the Hilbert transform follows from B_2 and we have

$$\Psi(\theta) \leq Hh(\theta) \leq \Psi(\theta) + c_1 h(2\theta) + c_2 \theta^2, \quad \theta \in [0, \pi/4].$$

Since

$$\frac{1}{\tan(t/2)} - \frac{1}{t} = -\frac{t}{3} + o(t^2),$$

as before

$$|Hh(\theta) - \tilde{h}(\theta)| = O(h(2\theta) + \theta^2) \quad \theta \rightarrow 0.$$

The proof is complete. \square

Remark 3.9. 1. If $\int_0^\pi \frac{h(t)}{t^2} dt = \infty$, then

$$\theta^2 + h(\theta) = O\left(\theta \int_\theta^\pi \frac{h(t)}{t^2} dt\right), \quad \theta \rightarrow 0+.$$

2. Note that if h is an admissible function and $\int_0^\pi \frac{h(t)}{t^2} dt = \infty$ then

$$\Psi(\theta) = \int_{2\theta}^{\pi-2\theta} h'(s) \log \frac{s+\theta}{s-\theta} ds \asymp \theta \int_\theta^\pi \frac{h(t)}{t^2} dt.$$

Observe that, the function Ψ is increasing, $\Psi(0) = 0$, and satisfies the following properties

- $\Psi(t) \asymp \Psi(2t)$
- $\Psi'(t) \asymp \int_\theta^\pi \frac{h(t)}{t^2} dt$
- $(\Psi^{-1})'(2t) \asymp (\Psi^{-1})'(t)$.

Proof of Theorem. 1) Let m_φ be the pull back measure associated to the function φ and let $W(1, \delta) = \{z \in \mathbb{D} : 1 - |z| < \delta, |\arg(z)| < \delta\}$ be a Carleson box.

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} m_\varphi(W(1, \delta)) &= |\{\theta \in (-\pi, \pi) : |\varphi^*(e^{i\theta})| \in W(1, \delta)\}| \\ &\asymp |\{\theta \in (0, \pi) : h(\theta) < \delta, \tilde{h}(\theta) < \delta\}| \\ &\asymp |\{\theta \in (0, \pi) : \Psi(\theta) < \delta\}| \\ &\asymp \Psi^{-1}(\delta). \end{aligned}$$

Recall that C_φ is compact if and only if $m_\varphi(W(1, \delta)) = o(\delta)$. It follows that C_φ is compact if $\Psi^{-1}(\delta) = o(\delta)$ as $\delta \rightarrow 0$, which is equivalent to

$$\int_0^{\Psi^{-1}(\delta)} \frac{h(t)}{t^2} dt = +\infty.$$

Conversely, suppose that $\int_0^{\Psi^{-1}(\delta)} \frac{h(t)}{t^2} dt < +\infty$. It is clear that $h(t) = o(t)$. Note that $\theta = O(\tilde{h}(\theta))$. Indeed by convexity

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{h}(\theta) &\geq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{2\theta}^{\pi-\theta} \frac{h(\theta+t) - h(t-\theta)}{\tan(t/2)} dt \\ &\geq 2\theta \int_{2\theta}^{\pi-\theta} \frac{\max(h'(t-\theta), h'(t+\theta))}{\tan(t/2)} dt \asymp \theta \int_{2\theta}^{\pi-\theta} \frac{h(t)}{t^2} dt \asymp \theta \end{aligned}$$

So in this case $m_\varphi(W(1, \delta)) \asymp \delta$ and C_φ is not compact.

2) To prove the second assertion, we will estimate $m_\varphi(W_{n,j})$, where

$$W_{n,j} = W(e^{i2\pi j/2^n}, 1/2^n) = \{z \in \mathbb{D} : 1 - |z| < 1/2^n, j/2^n \leq \arg z < (j+1)/2^n\}.$$

Let

$$\Omega_{n,j} = \{\theta : h(\theta) < 1/2^n, j/2^n \leq \tilde{h}(\theta) < (j+1)/2^n\}.$$

We have $m_\varphi(W_{n,j}) = |\Omega_{n,j}|$. By Lemma 3.6, there exists $\kappa > 0$ such that

$$\Psi(\theta) \leq \tilde{h}(\theta) \leq \Psi(\theta) + \kappa h(\theta).$$

Let

$$A_{n,j} := \{\theta : h(\theta) < 1/2^n, j/2^n \leq \Psi(\theta) < (j+1)/2^n\}.$$

Hence for $j \geq [\kappa] + 1$,

$$\Omega_{n,j} \subset \{\theta : h(\theta) < 1/2^n, (j-\kappa)/2^n \leq \Psi(\theta) < (j+1)/2^n\} = \bigcup_{l=j-[\kappa]}^j A_{n,l}$$

and for $j \leq [\kappa]$,

$$\Omega_{n,j} \subset \{\theta : h(\theta) < 1/2^n, \Psi(\theta) < (j+1)/2^n\} = \bigcup_{l=0}^j A_{n,l}.$$

Note that for $\theta \in A_{n,j}$, we have $A_{n,j} =$ for $j > J_n = 2^n \Psi(h^{-1}(1/2^n))$. We obtain

$$\sum_n 2^{np/2} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} [m_\varphi(W_{n,j})]^{p/2} \lesssim \sum_n 2^{np/2} \sum_{j=0}^{J_n} |A_{n,j}|^{p/2}.$$

Recall that $(\Psi^{-1})'(2t) \asymp (\Psi^{-1})'(t)$. By Remark 3.9.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_n 2^{np/2} \sum_{j=0}^{J_n} |A_{n,j}|^{p/2} &\asymp \sum_n 2^{np/2} \sum_0^{J_n} \left(\int_{j/2^n}^{(j+1)/2^n} (\Psi^{-1})'(t) dt \right)^{p/2} \\
&\asymp \sum_n \sum_0^{J_n} [(\Psi^{-1})'(j/2^n)]^{p/2} \asymp \sum_n \int_0^{J_n} [(\Psi^{-1})'(s)]^{p/2} ds \\
&\asymp \sum_n \sum_0^{J_n} 2^n \int_{j/2^n}^{(j+1)/2^n} [(\Psi^{-1})'(t)]^{p/2} dt \asymp \sum_n 2^n \int_0^{J_n/2^n} [(\Psi^{-1})'(t)]^{p/2} \\
&\asymp \sum_n 2^n \int_0^{\Psi^{-1}(h^{-1}(1/2^n))} [(\Psi^{-1})'(t)]^{p/2} \asymp \sum_n 2^n \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \int_{\Psi^{-1}(h^{-1}(1/2^k))}^{\Psi^{-1}(h^{-1}(1/2^{k+1}))} [(\Psi^{-1})'(t)]^{p/2} \\
&\asymp \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^k \int_{\Psi^{-1}(h^{-1}(1/2^k))}^{\Psi^{-1}(h^{-1}(1/2^{k+1}))} [(\Psi^{-1})'(t)]^{p/2} \asymp \int_0^1 \frac{[(\Psi^{-1})'(t)]^{p/2}}{h \circ \Psi^{-1}(t)} dt \\
&\asymp \int_0^1 \frac{1}{h(u)} \frac{1}{[\Psi'(u)]^{\frac{p}{2}-1}} du \asymp \int_0^1 \frac{1}{h(u) \left(\int_u^1 \frac{h(s)}{s^2} ds \right)^{\frac{p}{2}-1}} du.
\end{aligned}$$

Conversely, let $0 < c_1 < 1$

$$B_{n,j} := \{\theta : h(\theta) < (1 - c_1)/(\kappa 2^n) : j/2^n \leq \Psi(\theta) < (j + c_1)/2^n\},$$

By Lemma 3.8 $B_{n,j} \subset \Omega_{n,j}$. The rest of the proof runs in the same way as before. \square

Remark 3.10. Note that H. Queffelec and K. Seip studied in [17] the asymptotic behavior of the singular values of composition operators with symbol having one point as contact set.

4. SCHATTEN CLASS $\mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$ AND LEVEL SETS

Let φ be a holomorphic self map of \mathbb{D} . In this section, we discuss the size of E_φ , when $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$.

Given a (Borel) probability measure μ on \mathbb{T} , we define its α -energy, $0 \leq \alpha < 1$, by

$$I_\alpha(\mu) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\widehat{\mu}(n)|^2}{n^{1-\alpha}}.$$

For a closed set $E \subset \mathbb{T}$, its α -capacity $\text{cap}_\alpha(E)$ is defined by

$$\text{cap}_\alpha(E) := 1 / \inf\{I_\alpha(\mu) : \mu \text{ is a probability measure on } E\}.$$

For Borelian set E of the unit circle its α -capacity is defined as follows

$$\text{cap}_\alpha(E) := \sup\{\text{cap}_\alpha(F) : F \subset E, F \text{ closed}\}.$$

Note that if $\alpha = 0$, $\text{cap} := \text{cap}_0$ is equivalent to the classical logarithmic capacity. There is a connection between the α -capacity and the Hausdorff dimension. In fact the capacity dimension of E is the supremum of $\alpha > 0$ such that $\text{cap}_\alpha(E) > 0$. By Frostman's Lemma [11] the capacity dimension is equal to the Hausdorff dimension for compact sets. Let us mention the result obtained by Beurling in [1] (and extended by Salem Zygmund [2, 11]), which reveals an important connection between α -capacities and weighted Dirichlet spaces. These results can be stated as follows: Let $f \in \mathcal{D}_\alpha$, the radial limit of f satisfies capacity weak-type inequality

$$\text{cap}_\alpha\{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : |f(\zeta)| \geq t\} \leq A \frac{\|f\|_\alpha^2}{t^2}.$$

In particular

$$\text{cap}_\alpha(\{\zeta \in \mathbb{T} : f(\zeta) \text{ does not exist}\}) = 0.$$

Our main result in this section is the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1. *Let φ be a holomorphic self-map of \mathbb{D} , $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $p \leq 2/(1 - \alpha)$. If $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$ then $\text{cap}_\alpha(E_\varphi) = 0$.*

For the proof we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 4.2. *If*

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{|\varphi'(z)|^2 dA_\alpha(z)}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^2 \log 1/(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)} < \infty, \quad (7)$$

then $\text{cap}_\alpha(E_\varphi) = 0$

Proof. First, note that

$$\frac{1}{(1 - x^2)^2 \log e/(1 - x^2)} \asymp \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1 + n}{\log e(1 + n)} x^{2n}, \quad x \in (0, 1). \quad (8)$$

Indeed,

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1 + n}{\log e(1 + n)} x^{2n} \geq \sum_{\frac{1}{1-x^2} \leq n \leq \frac{2}{1-x^2}} \frac{1 + n}{\log e(1 + n)} x^{2n} \asymp \frac{1}{(1 - x^2)^2 \log e/(1 - x^2)},$$

and

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1 + n}{\log e(1 + n)} x^{2n} \leq \sup_n \frac{1 + n}{\log e(1 + n)} x^n \sum_m x^m \asymp \frac{1}{(1 - x) \log e/(1 - x)} \frac{1}{1 - x}.$$

By (8), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{|\varphi'(z)|^2 dA_\alpha(z)}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^2 \log 1/(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)} &\asymp \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1 + n}{\log(1 + n)} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |\varphi'(z)|^2 |\varphi(z)|^{2n} dA_\alpha(z) \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\varphi^n)}{(1 + n) \log(1 + n)}. \end{aligned}$$

So (7) implies that $\liminf_n \|\varphi^n\|_\alpha = 0$. On the other hand, the weak capacity inequality gives

$$\text{cap}_\alpha(E_\varphi) = \text{cap}_\alpha(E_{\varphi^n}) \leq c_\alpha \|\varphi^n\|_\alpha^2.$$

Now let $n \rightarrow \infty$, we get our result. \square

Lemma 4.3. *Let $d > 0$, $c > -1$ and $\sigma \geq 0$, then*

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{dA_c(w)}{|1 - z\bar{w}|^{2+c+d} |\log(1 - |w|^2)|^\sigma} \asymp \frac{1}{(1 - |z|^2)^d |\log(1 - |z|^2)|^\sigma} \quad (9)$$

Proof. Let $w = |w|e^{it}$, by [23, Lemma 3.2], we have

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{|1 - z|w|e^{-it}|^{2+c+d}} \asymp \frac{1}{(1 - |z|w|)^{1+c+d}}.$$

Using this result the lemma follows from a direct computation. \square

4.1. Proof of Theorem. Let $\beta = 2/(p - 2)$ and

$$d\mu(w) = \frac{dA(w)}{(1 - |w|)|\log(1 - |w|)|^{1+\beta}}.$$

We have $\mu(\mathbb{D}) < \infty$, so for $p \geq 2$, by Jensen inequality and by Lemma 4.3, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{|\varphi'(z)|^2 dA_\alpha(z)}{(|1 - |\varphi(z)|^2|^{1+\alpha+2/p} |\log(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)|)} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ & \asymp \left(\int_{\mathbb{D}} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{(1 - |w|^2)^{2+\alpha-\frac{2}{p}} |\log(1 - |w|)|^{(1+\beta)\frac{2}{p}} |\varphi'(z)|^2}{|1 - \bar{w}\varphi(z)|^{4+2\alpha}} dA_\alpha(z) \frac{d\mu(w)}{\mu(\mathbb{D})} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ & \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{D}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{(1 - |w|^2)^{2+\alpha-\frac{2}{p}} |\log(1 - |w|)|^{(1+\beta)\frac{2}{p}} |\varphi'(z)|^2}{|1 - \bar{w}\varphi(z)|^{4+2\alpha}} dA_\alpha(z) \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \frac{d\mu(w)}{\mu(\mathbb{D})} \asymp \mathcal{I}_{\alpha,p}(\varphi). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\alpha + 2/p + 1 \geq 2$, by Remarks 2.4.2 and Lemma 4.2 we get the result. \square

As a consequence, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 4.4. *Let $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ and φ be a holomorphic self-map of \mathbb{D} . Suppose that φ is univalent. If $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$ then $\text{cap}_{\frac{p\alpha}{2+p\alpha}}(E_\varphi) = 0$.*

Proof. Since φ is univalent, $N_{\varphi,\beta} = (N_\varphi)^\beta$. By [20], $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\beta)$ if and only if $N_{\varphi,\beta} \in L^{p/2}(\mathbb{D}, d\lambda)$. Using these observations, it is clear that $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$ if and only if $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_{p/\gamma}(\mathcal{D}_{\alpha\gamma})$. Let $\gamma = 2 + p\alpha/p$, since $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$, $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_{2+p\alpha}(\mathcal{D}_{\frac{p\alpha}{2+p\alpha}})$. The result follows from Theorem 4.1. \square

Remark 4.5. *If φ is univalent function and $C_\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_p(\mathbb{H}^2)$ (here $\alpha = 1$) then $\text{cap}_{\frac{p}{2+p}}(E_\varphi) = 0$.*

Proposition 4.6. *If C_φ is bounded on \mathcal{D}_α and $\varphi(\mathbb{D})$ is contained in a polygon of the unit disc, then $\text{cap}_\alpha(E_\varphi) = 0$.*

Proof. Since C_φ is bounded on \mathcal{D}_α ,

$$\sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{T}} \mu_{\varphi, \alpha}(W(\xi, h)) = O(h^{2+\alpha})(h \rightarrow 0).$$

see [4, 10]. Hence $\mu_{\varphi, \alpha}(R_{n,j}) = O(1/2^{(2+\alpha)n})$. Suppose that $\varphi(\mathbb{D})$ is contained in a polygon of the unit disc, then for all n we have $\mu_{\varphi, \alpha}(R_{n,j}) = 0$ uniformly on n except for a finite number of j . Then there exists J such that for all n and all $j \geq J$, $\mu_{\varphi, \alpha}(R_{n,j}) = 0$ and so

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} 2^{2n} \sum_j \mu_{\varphi, \alpha}(R_{n,j}) < \infty.$$

Now, we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{|\varphi'(z)|}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^2} dA_\alpha(z) = \sum_n 2^{2n} \sum_j \left(\int_{R_{n,j}} N_{\varphi, \alpha}(z) dA(z) \right) < \infty,$$

and by Lemma 4.2 we obtain $\text{cap}_\alpha(E_\varphi) = 0$. \square

Gallardo-González [7, Corollary 3.1] showed that for all $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ there exists a compact composition operator, C_φ , on \mathcal{D}_α such that the Hausdorff dimension of E_φ is one. In the case of the classical Dirichlet space ($\alpha = 0$) the situation is different as showed in the following proposition.

Proposition 4.7. *If C_φ is compact on the Dirichlet space \mathcal{D} , then E_φ as vanishing Hausdorff dimension.*

Proof. Let $K_\lambda(z) = \log 1/(1 - z\bar{\lambda})$ be the reproducing kernel of \mathcal{D} and let $k_\lambda(z) = K_\lambda(z)/(\log 1/1 - |\lambda|^2)^{1/2}$ the normalized reproducing kernel. If C_φ is compact then C_φ^* is as well and $C_\varphi^*(k_\lambda) \rightarrow 0$, $|\lambda| \rightarrow 1$. Hence

$$\frac{k_{\varphi(\lambda)}(\varphi(\lambda))}{k_\lambda(\lambda)} = \frac{|\log(1 - |\varphi(\lambda)|^2)|}{|\log(1 - |\lambda|^2)|} \rightarrow 0, \quad |\lambda| \rightarrow 1.$$

Then $(1 - |\lambda|^2)^\beta / (1 - |\varphi(\lambda)|^2)^2$ is bounded for all $\beta \in (0, 1]$. So

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{|\varphi'(z)|^2}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^2} dA_\alpha(z) \leq C \int_{\mathbb{D}} |\varphi'(z)|^2 dA(z) = \mathcal{D}(\varphi) < \infty.$$

By Lemma 7, $\text{cap}_\alpha(E_\varphi) = 0$ for all α and hence $d(E) = 0$ (see [11]). \square

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