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NEVANLINNA COUNTING FUNCTION AND PULL BACK MEASURE

O. EL-FALLAH & K. KELLAY

ABSTRACT. We give an explicit relation between Nevanlinna counting function of analytic self-map and its pull-back measure. This gives a simple proof of the results of Lefèvre, Li, Queffélec and Rodríguez-Piazza [3].

1. INTRODUCTION

In this note we study the relationship between the Laplacian of Nevanlinna counting function of analytic self-map and its pull-back measure. This allows us to refine asymptotic identities involving the Nevanlinna counting function and pull back measure given recently by Lefèvre, Li, Queffélec and Rodríguez-Piazza [3]. As consequences of their result, one easily recovers several previously known results about composition operators on the Hardy space, including the characterization of compact composition operators and composition operators belonging to Schatten classes (see [3, 4, 5, 7, 8]).

In order to state our main result, we need some notation. Let φ be an analytic map of the unit disk \mathbb{D} of the complex plane into itself. The Nevanlinna counting function is defined for every $z \in \mathbb{D} \setminus \{\varphi(0)\}$ by

$$N_{\varphi}(z) = \begin{cases} \sum_{w \in \varphi^{-1}(z)} \log \frac{1}{|w|} & \text{if } z \in \varphi(\mathbb{D}), \\ 0 & \text{if } z \notin \varphi(\mathbb{D}). \end{cases}$$

Let $\varphi^*(e^{it}) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \varphi(re^{it})$ the radial limit of φ . The function φ^* maps the unit circle \mathbb{T} on the unit disc $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$. The pull back measure on $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ of the Lebesgue measure induced by φ^* is given by

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

where B is a Borel subset for $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ and $|E|$ denotes the normalized Lebesgue measure of a Borelian subset E of the unit circle $\mathbb{T} = \partial\mathbb{D}$. For every $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{T}$ and $0 < h < 1$, the Carleson box $W(\zeta, h)$ centered at ζ and of size h is the set

$$W(\zeta, h) := \{z \in \overline{\mathbb{D}} : 1 - h \leq |z| \leq 1 \text{ and } |\arg(z\bar{\zeta})| \leq \pi h\}.$$

We use, inside the Carleson box $W(\zeta, h)$, the set

$$S(\zeta, h) := \{z \in \overline{\mathbb{D}} : |z - \zeta| \leq h\}.$$

which whose size is equivalent to that of $W(\zeta, h)$.

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Now we are able to state the main result. This is a generalization of a theorem which was obtained by Lefèvre, Li, Queffélec and Rodríguez-Piazza in [3, Theorem 1.1] (see also Remarks (4) below). In fact, our proof the more general result is simpler than the origin proof from [3].

Theorem 1.1. *For every $0 < c < 1/8$ and $0 < h < 1/8$, we have*

$$m_\varphi[S(\zeta, (1-c)h)] \leq \frac{2}{c^2} \sup_{z \in S(\zeta, h) \cap \mathbb{D}} N_\varphi(z), \quad (\zeta \in \overline{\mathbb{D}}, \varphi(0) \notin S(\zeta, h)) \quad (1.1)$$

and

$$\sup_{z \in W(\zeta, h) \cap \mathbb{D}} N_\varphi(z) \leq \frac{100}{c^2} m_\varphi[W(\zeta, (1+c)h)], \quad (\zeta \in \mathbb{T}, \varphi(0) \notin W(\zeta, h)). \quad (1.2)$$

2. PROOF

Let H^2 be the Hardy space of the disc,

$$H^2 = \left\{ f = \sum_{n \geq 0} \widehat{f}(n) z^n \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}) : \sum_{n \geq 0} |\widehat{f}(n)|^2 < \infty \right\}.$$

The normalized area measure on \mathbb{D} will be denoted by dA and let $\Delta = 4\partial^2/\partial z\partial\bar{z}$ the usual Laplacian. For the proof of the above Theorem we need the following key Lemma which gives a generalization of the classical Littlewood-Paley identity.

Lemma 2.1. *For every analytic self map-map $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ and every $g \in \mathcal{C}^2$ on \mathbb{C} we have*

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} g(z) dm_\varphi(z) = g(\varphi(0)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \Delta g(w) N_\varphi(w) dA(w).$$

Proof. Since Δg is bounded, by the change of variable formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \Delta g(w) N_\varphi(w) dA(w) &= \int_{\mathbb{D}} \Delta g(\varphi(w)) |\varphi'(w)|^2 \log \frac{1}{|w|} dA(w) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{D}} \Delta(g \circ \varphi)(w) \log \frac{1}{|w|} dA(w) \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \int_{r\mathbb{D}} \Delta(g \circ \varphi)(rw) \log \frac{1}{|rw|} dA(w). \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

Now by Green's formula, for $r < 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int_{r\mathbb{D}} \Delta(g \circ \varphi)(w) \log \frac{r}{r|w|} dA(w) = \\ -g(\varphi(0)) + \int_{\mathbb{T}} g(\varphi(r\zeta)) \frac{|d\zeta|}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{r} \int_{r\mathbb{D}} \Delta(g \circ \varphi)(w) dA(w). \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

Note that for $\rho < 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \log \frac{1}{\rho} \int_{\rho\mathbb{D}} \Delta(g \circ \varphi)(w) dA(w) \right| &= \left| \log \frac{1}{\rho} \int_{\rho\mathbb{D}} \Delta g(\varphi(w)) |\varphi'(w)|^2 dA(w) \right| \\
&\leq \|\Delta g\|_\infty \log \frac{1}{\rho} \int_{\mathbb{D}} |\varphi'(w)|^2 dA(w) \\
&\leq \|\Delta g\|_\infty \int_{\mathbb{D}} |\varphi'(w)|^2 \log \frac{1}{|w|} dA(w) \\
&= \|\Delta g\|_\infty (\|\varphi\|_{\mathbb{H}^2}^2 - |\varphi(0)|^2).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence for $0 < \rho < r < 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left| \log \frac{1}{r} \int_{r\mathbb{D}} \Delta(g \circ \varphi)(w) dA(w) \right| = \\
&\frac{\log(1/r)}{\log(1/\rho)} \log \frac{1}{\rho} \int_{\rho\mathbb{D}} |\Delta(g \circ \varphi)(w)| dA(w) + \log \frac{1}{r} \int_{r\mathbb{D} \setminus \rho\mathbb{D}} |\Delta(g \circ \varphi)(w)| dA(w) \leq \\
&\frac{\log(1/r)}{\log(1/\rho)} \|\Delta g\|_\infty \|\varphi\|_{\mathbb{H}^2}^2 + \int_{\mathbb{D} \setminus \rho\mathbb{D}} |\varphi'(w)|^2 \log \frac{1}{|w|} dA(w). \tag{2.3}
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, if we choose $\rho = e^{(\log 1/r)^{1/2}}$, by (2.1), (2.2) and (2.3) the result follows from $r \rightarrow 1$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let $\zeta \in \overline{\mathbb{D}}$ and consider the function g defined on \mathbb{C} by

$$g(w) = \begin{cases} (h^2 - |w - \zeta|^2)^2 & \text{if } |w - \zeta| \leq h, \\ 0 & \text{if } |w - \zeta| \geq h. \end{cases}$$

First note that for $\epsilon > 0$, $g_\epsilon = g^{1+\epsilon} \in \mathcal{C}^2(\mathbb{C})$. Applying Lemma 2.1 with g_ϵ and letting ϵ go to 0, we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} g(z) dm_\varphi(z) = g(\varphi(0)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \Delta g(w) N_\varphi(w) dA(w). \tag{2.4}$$

We have

$$\Delta g(w) = 8(2|w - \zeta|^2 - h^2).$$

Note that if $z \in S(\zeta, (1-c)h)$, then $g(z) \geq (7^2/2^4)c^2h^4$. By (2.4), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
m_\varphi[S(\zeta, (1-c)h)] &\leq \frac{2^4}{7^2c^2h^4} \int_{S(\zeta, (1-c)h)} g(z) dm_\varphi(z) \\
&\leq \frac{2^3}{7^2c^2h^4} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \Delta g(z) N_\varphi(z) dA(z) \\
&\leq \frac{2^3}{7^2c^2h^4} \int_{h/\sqrt{2} \leq |z-\zeta| \leq h} \Delta g(z) N_\varphi(z) dA(z) \\
&\leq \frac{2^3}{7^2c^2h^4} \sup_{z \in S(\zeta, h)} N_\varphi(z) \int_{h/\sqrt{2} \leq |z-\zeta| \leq h} \Delta g(z) dA(z) \\
&\leq \frac{2^6}{7^2c^2} \sup_{z \in S(\zeta, h)} N_\varphi(z).
\end{aligned}$$

For the second estimate, let $\zeta = z/|z|$, $h = 1 - |z|$, $Z = (1 + \eta h)\zeta$ and $\rho = 1 + 2c + \eta$ where $\eta = (1 + 2c)(1 + \sqrt{2})$. Consider the function g defined by

$$g(w) = \begin{cases} (\rho^2 h^2 - |w - Z|^2)^2 & \text{if } |w - Z| < \rho h, \\ 0 & \text{if } |w - Z| \geq \rho h. \end{cases}$$

As before for $\epsilon > 0$, $g_\epsilon = g^{1+\epsilon} \in \mathcal{C}^2(\mathbb{C})$. Applying Lemma 2.1 with g_ϵ and letting ϵ go to 0 and we get (2.4). We have

$$\Delta g(w) = 8(2|w - Z|^2 - \rho^2 h^2).$$

If $w \in \mathbb{D}$, then $|w - Z| \geq \eta h = \rho h/\sqrt{2}$ and so $\Delta g(w) \geq 0$. Denote by $D(a, r)$ the disc of radius r centered at a . Note that $D(z, ch) \subset D(Z, \rho h)$. Also, if $|w - z| \leq ch$ then

$$|w - Z| \geq |Z - z| - |w - z| \geq (1 - c + \eta)h,$$

hence

$$\Delta g(w) \geq 8(2(1 - c + \eta)^2 - (1 + 2c + \eta)^2)h^2 \geq 2^3(\sqrt{2} + 2)h^2.$$

By the sub-mean value property of N_φ (see Remark 3 below) and (2.4), we get

$$\begin{aligned} N_\varphi(z) &\leq \frac{2}{c^2 h^2} \int_{D(z, ch)} N_\varphi(w) dA(w) \\ &\leq \frac{2}{2^3(\sqrt{2} + 2)c^2 h^4} \int_{D(z, ch)} N_\varphi(w) \Delta g(w) dA(w) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2^2(\sqrt{2} + 2)c^2 h^4} \int_{\mathbb{D}} N_\varphi(w) \Delta g(w) dA(w) \\ &= \frac{2}{2^2(\sqrt{2} + 2)c^2 h^4} \int_{D(Z, \rho h) \cap \overline{\mathbb{D}}} g(w) dm_\varphi(w) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{2} + 2)c^2 h^4} \rho^4 h^4 m_\varphi(D(Z, \rho h) \cap \overline{\mathbb{D}}) \\ &\leq \frac{100}{c^2} m_\varphi(D(Z, \rho h) \cap \overline{\mathbb{D}}). \end{aligned}$$

We claim that

$$D(Z, \rho h) \cap \overline{\mathbb{D}} \subset W(\zeta, (1 + 2ch)).$$

Suppose that $\zeta = 1$ and let $e^{i\theta} \in D(Z, \rho h) \cap \mathbb{T}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \theta &= \frac{1}{4(1 + \eta h)^2} [(1 + \rho h)^2 - (1 + \eta h)^2][(1 + \eta h)^2 - (1 - \rho h)^2] \\ &\leq (3 + 2\sqrt{2})(1 + 2c)^2 h^2. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $c < 1/8$ and $h < 1/8$, so we get $\theta \leq (1 + c)h\pi$. Now the proof is complete.

3. REMARKS

- (1) In the proof in the first inequality (1.1), one can consider the following function $g(w) = (h^2 - \operatorname{Re}(w - \zeta))^2 (h^2 - \operatorname{Im}(w - \zeta))^2$ if $\operatorname{Re}(w - \zeta) \leq h$ and $\operatorname{Im}(w - \zeta) \leq \pi h$ and $g(w) = 0$ otherwise. We obtain as before :

For every $0 < c < 1/8$ and $0 < h < 1/8$, we have

$$m_\varphi[W(\zeta, (1 - c)h)] \leq \frac{A}{c^4} \sup_{z \in W(\zeta, h) \cap \mathbb{D}} N_\varphi(z) \quad (\zeta \in \mathbb{T}, \varphi(0) \notin W(\zeta, h)),$$

where A is an absolute constant.

- (2) The following corollary, first proved by Rudin [6], (see also Bishop [1]), is an immediate consequence of the Lemma 2.1

Corollary 3.1 ((Bishop & Rudin)). *We have*

$$\Delta N_\varphi = -\delta_{\varphi(0)} + m_\varphi,$$

where Δ is the distributional Laplacian and δ_{z_0} is the Dirac mass at z_0 . Furthermore N_φ is equal to a subharmonic function almost everywhere on \mathbb{D} .

- (3) The formula from Lemma 2.1 was given by Stanton [2, Theorem 2] when g is a subharmonic function instead of a smooth function. The proof of Stanton's formula is based on Jensen's formula.

- (4) The following result of Lefèvre, Li, Queffélec and Rodriguez-Piazza in [3] is based on Stanton's formula. Their proof is quite complicated. They showed that the classical Nevanlinna counting function and the pull back measure are connected as follows :

For every $\zeta \in \mathbb{T}$ and $0 < h < (1 - |\varphi(0)|)/16$, we have

$$\frac{1}{64} m_\varphi[\widetilde{W}(\zeta, h/64)] \leq \sup_{z \in W(\zeta, h)} N_\varphi(z) \leq 196 m_\varphi[\widetilde{W}(\zeta, 24h)],$$

where $\widetilde{W}(\zeta, h) := \{z \in \overline{\mathbb{D}} : 1 - h \leq |z| \leq 1 \text{ and } |\arg(z\bar{\zeta})| \leq h\}$.

- (5) By Corollary 3.1, N_φ is equal to a subharmonic function almost everywhere on \mathbb{D} . In fact N_φ fails to be subharmonic only on a set of logarithmic capacity zero [2]. The Nevanlinna function satisfies the sub-mean value property

$$N_\varphi(z) \leq \frac{2}{r^2} \int_{D(0,r)} N_\varphi(w) dA(w),$$

for every disc $D(z, r)$ of center z and radius r does not contain $\varphi(0)$ see [7, 8].

- (6) There are several different conditions which characterize the compactness of the composition operator $C_\varphi(f) = f \circ \varphi$ on the Hardy space H^2 . For the holomorphic self-map φ of \mathbb{D} the following conditions are equivalent :

- (i) $N_\varphi(z) = o(\log 1/|z|)$ as $|z| \rightarrow 1-$,
- (ii) $m_\varphi[W(\zeta, h)] = o(h)$ as $h \rightarrow 0$,
- (iii) C_φ is compact on H^2 .

The condition (ii) means that m_φ is a vanishing Carleson measure for H^2 [5]. For Hilbert-Schmidt class membership see [4]. We refer the reader to the monograph by Shapiro for an account of these problems [7].

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