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► **To cite this version:**

Ihab Alam, Isabelle Chalendar, Fida El Chami, Emmanuel Fricain, Pascal Lefèvre. EVENTUAL IDEAL PROPERTIES OF THE RIEMANN-LIOUVILLE ANALYTIC SEMIGROUP. 2024. hal-04564068

HAL Id: hal-04564068

<https://hal.science/hal-04564068>

Preprint submitted on 30 Apr 2024

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EVENTUAL IDEAL PROPERTIES OF THE RIEMANN-LIOUVILLE ANALYTIC SEMIGROUP

S. GORILIHA*

ABSTRACT. In this paper, we revisit the Riemann–Liouville analytic semigroup. In particular, we completely characterize the membership to the Schatten class \mathcal{S}^r on $L^2(0, 1)$, as well as the membership to the class of nuclear operators on $L^p(0, 1)$, $p \geq 1$, and the membership to the ideal of absolutely r -summing operators for any $r \geq 1$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let X be a Banach space and $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$, which means that the map $T : X \rightarrow X$ is linear and continuous. Then T can always be embedded in the *discrete semigroup* of operators $(T^n)_{n \geq 0}$. When T is a composition operator on some classical Banach spaces X of holomorphic functions on the open unit disc \mathbb{D} , the asymptotic behaviour of T^n as $n \rightarrow \infty$, for the various possible topologies offered by $\mathcal{B}(X)$, is useful for describing all the composition operators which are isometric or similar to isometries, see [3, 4].

The problem of the embeddability of $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ in a strongly continuous semigroup is a natural question and a difficult problem in general. Recall that we say that $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ is embeddable in a C_0 -semigroup if there exists $(T_t)_{t \geq 0} \subset \mathcal{B}(X)$ such that $T_0 = Id$, $T_1 = T$, $T_{s+t} = T_t T_s$ for all $s, t \geq 0$ and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} T_t x = x \text{ for all } x \in X.$$

A sufficient spectral condition which guarantees the embeddability of T is the following: $\sigma(T) \subset \Omega$, where Ω is a simply connected open set which does not contain 0, so that it is possible to define an analytic logarithm of T using the Dunford–Riesz functional calculus, and then $T_t = T^t$, $t > 0$ defines a C_0 -semigroup.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 47B10, 47B38, 47D03 47G10.

Key words and phrases. Volterra operator, Riemann–Liouville semigroup, fractional integration, nuclear operators, Schatten class.

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This work was supported by Labex CEMPI (ANR-11-LABX-0007-01), the project FRONT (ANR-17-CE40 - 0021) and the project CEDRE Théorale 2020-2022.

A necessary condition for the embeddability is related to the kernel and the codimension of the closure of the range of T [9], namely

$$\dim \ker(T) \in \{0, \infty\} \text{ and } \operatorname{codim}(\overline{TX}) \in \{0, \infty\}.$$

From this, one can deduce that when X is a Hilbert space and T is normal, a necessary and sufficient condition for the embeddability is that $\dim \ker(T) \in \{0, \infty\}$ (see [9, Chapter 5]). Moreover, when X is a Hilbert space and T is isometric, a necessary and sufficient condition is that T is unitary or $\operatorname{codim}(TX) = \infty$.

We focus on the study of the well-known Volterra operator V on spaces X of functions over $(0, 1)$. More specifically, we shall work on $X = L^p(0, 1)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, and $X = C_0([0, 1]) = \{f \in C([0, 1]) \mid f(0) = 0\}$, rather than on $C([0, 1])$: indeed we could work on this latter space with the Volterra operator and the associated semigroup (see below). Nevertheless since their range is included in $C_0([0, 1])$, it makes more sense to work on $C_0([0, 1])$. Actually, we would lose the strong continuity of the semigroup in which V can be embedded if we considered $C([0, 1])$.

Recall that the Volterra operator V is defined, for every $f \in X$ and every $x \in [0, 1]$, by

$$V(f)(x) = \int_0^x f(u) \, du.$$

Since the spectrum of V is $\{0\}$, the embeddability of V is not clear in view of the sufficient condition for embeddability. Fortunately the necessary conditions are satisfied and indeed the computations of the powers of V quickly suggest that it embeds into the following semigroup:

$$(1.1) \quad V_t(f)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(t)} \int_0^x f(u)(x-u)^{t-1} \, du,$$

where $t > 0$, $x \in [0, 1]$ and Γ stands for the classical Euler function.

The semigroup $(V_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is called the *Riemann-Liouville semigroup*. For $a \in \mathbb{R}$, let \mathbb{C}_a be the right half plane $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Re}(z) > a\}$. In fact, (1.1) makes sense if we replace t by $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$, that is:

$$(RL1) \quad V_\xi(f)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\xi)} \int_0^x f(u)(x-u)^{\xi-1} \, du.$$

It can also be expressed as:

$$(RL2) \quad V_\xi(f)(x) = \frac{x^\xi}{\Gamma(\xi)} \int_0^1 f(x\theta)(1-\theta)^{\xi-1} \, d\theta.$$

The history of this integral (and semigroup) is very rich and goes back to the beginning of the nineteenth century [21, 26]. It is linked to the theory of fractional calculus and ordinary differential equations. Since its introduction, it has been generalized in many ways. See for

instance [7] and the reference therein. The aim of this paper is to revisit this semigroup and exhibit several new properties in connection with classical ideals of operators. In particular, we will see that the membership of V_ξ to most of the natural ideals (nuclear operators on $L^p(0, 1)$, Schatten class \mathcal{S}^r on $L^2(0, 1)$ or absolutely r -summing operators on $L^p(0, 1)$) will depend on $\operatorname{Re}(\xi)$. More precisely, we will show that for each of these ideals I , the semigroup $(V_\xi)_{\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0}$ on $L^p(0, 1)$ eventually belongs to I , meaning that there is a $\tau_0 > 0$ (depending on the ideal I and p) such that V_ξ belongs to I if and only if $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > \tau_0$.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we introduce and recall some useful properties of some ideals of operators we are interested in. We also revisit a three lines theorem in the context of Schatten classes. In Section 3, we collect some classical properties of the Riemann-Liouville semigroups concerning boundedness and prove again that $(V_\xi)_{\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0}$ is an analytic strongly continuous semigroup. In Section 4, we analyze the property of unicellularity of V_ξ , $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$. In the last section, which contains the main results, we completely characterize the membership to the class of nuclear operators on $L^p(0, 1)$, $p \geq 1$ as well as the membership to the Schatten class \mathcal{S}^r on $L^2(0, 1)$. Moreover, we characterize those V_ξ which are absolutely r -summing on $L^p(0, 1)$ for every $r, p \geq 1$. Finally, we we characterize those V_ξ which are nuclear, r -integral and absolutely r -summing on $C([0, 1])$.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In the following, X, Y are Banach spaces, $\mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ denotes the space of linear and continuous operators from X to Y , and $\mathcal{K}(X, Y)$ denotes the ideal of compact operators from X to Y . For a Banach space X , we denote by X' its dual (equipped with its usual norm), and we denote by B_X the closed unit ball of X . Finally, for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, p' denotes its conjugate exponent, that is $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$.

We recall some definitions and basic facts about well-studied ideals of operators related to compact operators. We refer to the textbooks [6, 8, 12, 25] for further details and references.

2.1. Ideals of linear operators: definitions and main properties.

2.1.1. *Nuclear operator.* Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, and let $T \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$. The operator T is called p -nuclear, and we write $T \in \mathcal{N}_p(X, Y)$, if there are sequences $(\lambda_n)_n \in \ell^p(\mathbb{N})$, $(\varphi_n)_n$ in the unit ball of X' and $(y_n)_n$ in the unit ball of $\ell_{weak}^{p'}(Y)$ such that

$$(2.1) \quad T = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n \varphi_n \otimes y_n,$$

where $\varphi_n \otimes y_n$ is the rank-one operator in $\mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ defined, for $x \in X$, by $(\varphi_n \otimes y_n)(x) = \varphi_n(x)y_n$, and

$$\ell_{weak}^{p'}(Y) = \{(y_n)_n \in Y^{\mathbb{N}} : \forall \psi \in Y', (\psi(y_n))_n \in \ell^{p'}(\mathbb{N})\},$$

equipped with the norm

$$\|(y_n)_n\|_{\ell_{weak}^{p'}(Y)} = \sup_{\psi \in Y'} \|(\psi(y_n))_n\|_{\ell^{p'}}.$$

When T is p -nuclear, we define its p -nuclear norm by $\nu_p(T) = \inf \|(\lambda_n)_n\|_{\ell^p}$, where the infimum is taken over all factorizations (2.1). Endowed with this norm, the space $(\mathcal{N}_p(X, Y), \nu_p(\cdot))$ is a Banach space. It is also an ideal, in the sense that if $T \in \mathcal{N}_p(X, Y)$, $U \in \mathcal{B}(X_1, X)$ and $V \in \mathcal{B}(Y, Y_1)$, then $VTU \in \mathcal{N}_p(X_1, Y_1)$ and $\nu_p(VTU) \leq \|V\|\nu_p(T)\|U\|$. Finally, for $1 \leq p < q < \infty$, we have $\mathcal{N}_p(X, Y) \subset \mathcal{N}_q(X, Y) \subset \mathcal{K}(X, Y)$ and for every $T \in \mathcal{N}_p(X, Y)$, $\nu_q(T) \leq \nu_p(T)$ (see [6, page 113]).

The particular class of 1-nuclear operators is simply called the class of *nuclear operators*. Note that if $p = 1$, then $p' = \infty$ and

$$\|(y_n)_n\|_{\ell_{weak}^{p'}(Y)} = \sup_{\psi \in Y'} \sup_{n \geq 1} |\psi(y_n)| = \sup_{n \geq 1} \|y_n\|_Y.$$

Therefore an operator $T \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ is nuclear if and only if there exist $(\varphi_n)_n \subset X'$ and $(y_n)_n \subset Y$ such that

$$T = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi_n \otimes y_n,$$

and

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\varphi_n\|_{X'} \|y_n\|_Y < \infty.$$

2.1.2. Absolutely p -summing operators. Let $1 \leq p < \infty$ and let $T \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$. The operator T is called *absolutely p -summing*, and we write $T \in \Pi_p(X, Y)$, if there exists $\rho > 0$ such that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and every $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$ we have

$$(2.2) \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|Tx_i\|_Y^p \right)^{1/p} \leq \rho \sup_{\varphi \in B_{X'}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\varphi(x_i)|^p \right)^{1/p}.$$

For $T \in \Pi_p(X, Y)$ we define its absolutely p -summing norm $\pi_p(T)$ by

$$\pi_p(T) = \inf\{\rho > 0 : (2.2) \text{ holds}\}$$

The space $(\Pi_p(X, Y), \pi_p(\cdot))$ is a Banach space. It is also an ideal, in the sense that if $T \in \Pi_p(X, Y)$, $U \in \mathcal{B}(X_1, X)$ and $V \in \mathcal{B}(Y, Y_1)$, then $VTU \in \Pi_p(X_1, Y_1)$ and $\pi_p(VTU) \leq \|V\|\pi_p(T)\|U\|$. In addition, we have

$$(2.3) \quad 1 \leq p < q < \infty \implies \Pi_p(X, Y) \subset \Pi_q(X, Y),$$

and for every $T \in \Pi_p(X, Y)$, $\pi_q(T) \leq \pi_p(T)$.

The most simple example of a p -absolutely summing operator is given as follows. Let μ be a probability Borel measure on a compact space K and let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Then the formal identity

$$(2.4) \quad i_p : C(K) \rightarrow L^p(\mu) \text{ is absolutely } p\text{-summing,}$$

and $\pi_p(i_p) = 1$. See [28, page 201] or [6, page 40]. It is also known that every absolutely p -summing operator, $1 \leq p < \infty$, is weakly compact and completely continuous. Moreover, if $T \in \Pi_p(X, Y)$ and $S \in \Pi_q(Y, Z)$, then ST is compact [6, Page 50].

A famous result of Pietsch states that the previous example of absolutely p -summing operators is in some sense canonical. We recall here the following version which we shall use when studying the membership to the absolutely p -summing operators on $C([0, 1])$. See [6, Theorem 2.12 and Corollary 2.15].

Theorem 2.1 (Pietsch). *Let K be a compact space and $T : C(K) \rightarrow Y$ be a bounded operator. Then T is absolutely p -summing if and only if there exists a regular Borel probability measure ν on K and a constant $C > 0$ such that, for every $f \in C(K)$, we have*

$$(2.5) \quad \|Tf\|_Y \leq C \left(\int_K |f(x)|^p d\nu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Moreover, in this case, the infimum of C satisfying (2.5) is $\pi_p(T)$.

Finally, let us mention the following well-known result of Grothendieck [6, Theorem 3.4].

Theorem 2.2 (Grothendieck). *Let μ and ν be any measures and let $T : L^1(\mu) \rightarrow L^2(\nu)$ be any bounded operator. Then T is absolutely 1-summing and*

$$\pi_1(T) \leq K_G \|T\|,$$

where K_G is a universal constant called the Grothendieck constant.

Let us briefly recall the standard notion of cotype for a Banach space and its relation with absolutely summing operators. Let $r_n : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, be the Rademacher functions defined by

$$r_n(t) = \text{sign}(\sin(2^n \pi t)), \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

A Banach space X has *cotype* q , $1 \leq q < \infty$, if there exists a constant $\kappa \geq 0$ such that, no matter how we select finitely many vectors x_1, \dots, x_n from X , we have

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \|x_k\|_X^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \kappa \left(\int_0^1 \left\| \sum_{k=1}^n r_k(t) x_k \right\|_X^2 dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

It is well known that if (Ω, Σ, μ) is any measure space and $1 \leq p < \infty$, then $L^p(\mu)$ has cotype $\max(p, 2)$. Moreover, every Hilbert space have cotype 2. See [6, Corollary 11.7 and Corollary 11.8]. We shall need the following links with the ideal of absolutely summing operators. If Y has cotype 2, then for any Banach space X and all $2 < r < \infty$, we have $\Pi_r(X, Y) = \Pi_2(X, Y)$. Furthermore, if X and Y both have cotype 2, then

$$(2.6) \quad \Pi_r(X, Y) = \Pi_1(X, Y) \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq r < \infty.$$

See [6, Theorem 11.13 and Corollary 11.16]. In particular, if H and K are Hilbert spaces, then

$$(2.7) \quad \Pi_r(H, K) = \Pi_1(H, K) \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq r < \infty.$$

2.1.3. p -integral operators. Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and let $T \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$. The operator T is called a p -integral operator, and we write $T \in \mathcal{I}_p(X, Y)$, if there exist a probability measure μ and two bounded linear operators $U : L^p(\mu) \rightarrow Y''$ and $V : X \rightarrow L^\infty(\mu)$ (Y'' is the bidual space of Y) giving rise to the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X & \xrightarrow{T} & Y & \xrightarrow{k_Y} & Y'' \\ V \downarrow & & \circ & & \uparrow U \\ L^\infty(\mu) & \xrightarrow{i_\mu} & & & L^p(\mu) \end{array}$$

where i_μ is the formal identity and k_Y is the canonical isometric embedding. With each $T \in \mathcal{I}_p(X, Y)$ we associate its p -integral norm

$$\iota_p(T) = \inf \|U\| \|V\|,$$

where the infimum is taken over all measures μ and U, V as above. It is known that $(\mathcal{I}_p(X, Y), \iota_p(\cdot))$ is a Banach space. It is also an ideal, in the sense that if $T \in \mathcal{I}_p(X, Y)$, $U \in \mathcal{B}(X_1, X)$ and $V \in \mathcal{B}(Y, Y_1)$, then $VTU \in \mathcal{I}_p(X_1, Y_1)$ and $\iota_p(VTU) \leq \|V\| \iota_p(T) \|U\|$. Finally, if $1 \leq p < q < \infty$, then we have $\mathcal{I}_p(X, Y) \subset \mathcal{I}_q(X, Y)$, and for every $T \in \mathcal{I}_p(X, Y)$, $\iota_q(T) \leq \iota_p(T)$.

The formal identity

$$(2.8) \quad i_p : C(K) \rightarrow L^p(\mu) \text{ is absolutely } p\text{-integral,}$$

where μ is a finite Borel measure on a compact space K and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

2.1.4. Schatten classes. If H, K are Hilbert spaces and $T \in \mathcal{K}(H, K)$, we denote by $(s_n(T))_n$ the decreasing sequence of the singular values of T (i.e. the eigenvalues of $\sqrt{T^*T}$ where T^* is the adjoint operator

of T). For $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, we say that T belongs to the *Schatten class operator* $\mathcal{S}^p(H, K)$ if $(s_n(T))_n \in \ell^p(\mathbb{N})$. Moreover, if we set

$$\|T\|_{\mathcal{S}^p} = \|(s_n(T))_n\|_{\ell^p},$$

then $(\mathcal{S}^p(H, K), \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{S}^p})$ is a Banach space and it is an ideal, in the sense that if $T \in \mathcal{S}^p(H, K)$, $U \in \mathcal{B}(H_1, H)$, $V \in \mathcal{B}(K, K_1)$, then $VTU \in \mathcal{S}^p(H_1, K_1)$, and we have

$$(2.9) \quad \|VTU\|_{\mathcal{S}^p} \leq \|V\| \|T\|_{\mathcal{S}^p} \|U\|.$$

Note that $\mathcal{S}^\infty(H, K) = \mathcal{K}(H, K)$ and, for $T \in \mathcal{S}^\infty(H, K)$, we have $\|T\|_{\mathcal{S}^\infty} = \|T\|$. Moreover, \mathcal{S}^2 is called the *Hilbert–Schmidt class operator*, whereas \mathcal{S}^1 is called the *trace class operator*. For $1 \leq p \leq q \leq \infty$, we have the following inclusions

$$\mathcal{S}^1(H, K) \subset \mathcal{S}^p(H, K) \subset \mathcal{S}^q(H, K) \subset \mathcal{K}(H, K),$$

and for every $T \in \mathcal{S}^p(H, K)$, we have $\|T\|_{\mathcal{S}^q} \leq \|T\|_{\mathcal{S}^p}$. Finally, we recall that if $T \in \mathcal{B}(H, K)$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$, then T belongs to $\mathcal{S}^p(H, K)$ if and only if for every orthonormal sequences $(h_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of H and $(k_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of K , we have

$$(2.10) \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} |\langle T(h_n), k_n \rangle|^p < \infty.$$

Moreover

$$(2.11) \quad \|T\|_{\mathcal{S}^p} = \sup \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} |\langle T(h_n), k_n \rangle|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

where the supremum runs over all the orthonormal sequences $(h_n)_{n \geq 1}$ in H and $(k_n)_{n \geq 1}$ in K . See [6, Theorem 4.6.b, p. 81] and its proof.

We shall need a general result making use of the analyticity in our framework.

Theorem 2.3. *Let $1 \leq p_1 < p_0 \leq \infty$, $\alpha_0 < \alpha_1$, and consider the open set $\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \alpha_0 < \operatorname{Re}(z) < \alpha_1\}$. Let $(T_z)_{z \in \overline{\Omega}}$ be a family in $\mathcal{B}(H, K)$ such that for every $(x, y) \in H \times K$, the map $z \mapsto \langle T_z(x), y \rangle$ is bounded and continuous on $\overline{\Omega}$, and holomorphic on Ω . Assume that*

- (i) $T_z \in \mathcal{S}^{p_1}(H, K)$ for $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \alpha_1$ with $\sup_{\operatorname{Re}(z)=\alpha_1} \|T_z\|_{\mathcal{S}^{p_1}} < \infty$;
- (ii) $T_z \in \mathcal{S}^{p_0}(H, K)$ for $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \alpha_0$ with $\sup_{\operatorname{Re}(z)=\alpha_0} \|T_z\|_{\mathcal{S}^{p_0}} < \infty$.

Then $T_z \in \mathcal{S}^p(H, K)$ when $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \alpha \in (\alpha_0, \alpha_1)$ with $\alpha = \theta\alpha_1 + (1 - \theta)\alpha_0$ and $p \in (p_1, p_0)$ defined by $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{\theta}{p_1} + \frac{1 - \theta}{p_0}$.

After this work was completed, we discovered that this result is not new and actually known for a long time: see [14, Th.13.1, p.137]. Nevertheless our presentation here is slightly different, even though it also relies on the three lines theorem.

This theorem is particularly interesting when $T_z = \psi(z)S_z$ where $(S_z)_{z \in \mathbb{C}_0}$ is an analytic semigroup of operators and ψ is some (non vanishing) holomorphic function on the right half plane. We shall exploit it in this context.

Proof. We give the proof for a finite p_0 but it is easy to adapt the proof when $p_0 = \infty$. Fix $N \in \mathbb{N}$, $a = (a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in the unit ball of $\ell^{p'}$ and two arbitrary orthonormal sequences $(h_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of H and $(k_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of K . Write $a_n = u_n |a_n|$ with $|u_n| = 1$, and, for $j \in \{0; 1\}$, denote by $S_j = \sup_{\operatorname{Re}(z) = \alpha_j} \|T_z\|_{\mathcal{S}^{p_j}}$. Let us now introduce the function

$$z \in \overline{\Omega_0} \longmapsto \Phi(z) = \sum_{n=0}^N u_n |a_n|^{p' \rho(z) + i\beta} \langle T_{z\alpha_1 + (1-z)\alpha_0}(h_n), k_n \rangle$$

where $\Omega_0 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < \operatorname{Re}(z) < 1\}$, $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ and

$$\rho(z) = 1 - \frac{z}{p_1} - \frac{1-z}{p_0} = \frac{z}{p_1'} + \frac{1-z}{p_0'}$$

Note that for $z \in \Omega_0$, $z\alpha_1 + (1-z)\alpha_0 \in \Omega$ and if $z \in \partial\Omega_0$, then $z\alpha_1 + (1-z)\alpha_0 \in \partial\Omega$. The function Φ is holomorphic on Ω_0 and moreover it is also clearly bounded on $\overline{\Omega_0}$ (with a bound maybe depending on N). Actually, on the boundary of Ω_0 , we have some estimates not depending on N . Indeed, from Hölder's inequality and the fact that $\|a\|_{\ell^{p'}} \leq 1$, we have, for $j \in \{0; 1\}$ and every $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi(j + i\sigma)| &\leq \sum_{n=0}^N |a_n|^{\frac{p'}{p_j}} |\langle T_{w_j}(h_n), k_n \rangle| \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{n=0}^N |\langle T_{w_j}(h_n), k_n \rangle|^{p_j} \right)^{\frac{1}{p_j}} \\ &\leq \|T_{w_j}\|_{\mathcal{S}^{p_j}} \end{aligned}$$

where $w_j = j\alpha_1 + (1-j)\alpha_0 + i\sigma(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)$. Since $\operatorname{Re}(w_j) = \alpha_j$, we get

$$\sup_{\operatorname{Re}(z)=j} |\Phi(z)| \leq S_j.$$

From the three lines theorem (see [15] for instance), we get

$$\forall \theta \in [0, 1], \forall \sigma \in \mathbb{R}, \quad |\Phi(\theta + i\sigma)| \leq S_0^{1-\theta} S_1^\theta.$$

For any $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$, we choose in the sequel $\beta = p'\sigma \left(\frac{1}{p_1} - \frac{1}{p_0} \right)$ so that we check that $p'\rho(\theta + i\sigma) + i\beta = 1$ and for $z = \theta + i\sigma$, $z\alpha_1 + (1-z)\alpha_0 =$

$\alpha + i\sigma(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)$. Thus, for every $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$, we get

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^N a_n \langle T_{\alpha+i\sigma(\alpha_1-\alpha_0)}(h_n), k_n \rangle \right| \leq S_0^{1-\theta} S_1^\theta.$$

Taking the supremum over a in the unit ball of $\ell^{p'}$ and then on $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we get

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} |\langle T_{\alpha+i\sigma(\alpha_1-\alpha_0)}(h_n), k_n \rangle|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq S_0^{1-\theta} S_1^\theta.$$

Finally, taking the supremum over all the orthonormal sequences (recall (2.11)), we have

$$\|T_{\alpha+i\sigma(\alpha_1-\alpha_0)}\|_{\mathcal{S}^p} \leq S_0^{1-\theta} S_1^\theta$$

and, since σ is arbitrary, we conclude that

$$(2.12) \quad \sup_{\operatorname{Re}(z)=\alpha} \|T_z\|_{\mathcal{S}^p} \leq S_0^{1-\theta} S_1^\theta.$$

□

We conclude this subsection on Schatten class operators by a nice factorization result. Let $1 \leq p, q, r < \infty$ such that $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{r}$. An operator $T \in \mathcal{B}(H_1, H_2)$ belongs to $\mathcal{S}^r(H_1, H_2)$ if and only if there exist a Hilbert space H and two bounded operators $V \in \mathcal{S}^p(H, H_2)$ and $W \in \mathcal{S}^q(H_1, H)$ such that $T = VW$. In such a case, we have

$$(2.13) \quad \|T\|_{\mathcal{S}^r} = \inf \|V\|_{\mathcal{S}^p} \|W\|_{\mathcal{S}^q},$$

where the infimum is taken over all such factorizations. Note that the infimum is actually a minimum. See [6, Theorem 6.3].

2.1.5. Order bounded operator. Let (Ω, Σ, μ) be any measure space and let $1 \leq p < \infty$. A non-empty subset M of $L^p(\mu)$ is said to be *order bounded* if there exists a non-negative function $h \in L^p(\mu)$ such that

$$|f| \leq h \quad \mu\text{-almost everywhere,}$$

for each $f \in M$. A Banach space operator $T : X \rightarrow L^p(\mu)$ is called *order bounded* if $T(B_X)$ is an order bounded subset of $L^p(\mu)$. Recall that B_X denotes the closed unit ball of X .

2.1.6. Links between all these classes. Let X, Y be Banach spaces and let $1 \leq p < \infty$. We have

$$(2.14) \quad \mathcal{N}_p(X, Y) \subset \mathcal{S}_p(X, Y) \subset \Pi_p(X, Y),$$

and both inclusions are contractive [6, pages 97 and 113]. Moreover, we have $\mathcal{S}_2(X, Y) = \Pi_2(X, Y)$ with equality of norms and furthermore, if Y is a subspace of an L^p -space, $1 \leq p \leq 2$, then for every Banach space X and for every $2 \leq q < \infty$, we have

$$\Pi_q(X, Y) = \mathcal{S}_q(X, Y) = \mathcal{S}_2(X, Y).$$

See [6, Page 99]. When H and K are Hilbert spaces, we can say more about the relations between all these ideals. If $1 < p < \infty$, then

$$(2.15) \quad \mathcal{I}_p(H, K) = \mathcal{N}_p(H, K) = \Pi_p(H, K) = \Pi_2(H, K) = \mathcal{S}^2(H, K)$$

isomorphically, and even isometrically if $p = 2$. Moreover,

$$\mathcal{I}_1(H, K) = \mathcal{N}_1(H, K) = \mathcal{S}^1(H, K)$$

isometrically. See [6, Corollary 3.16, Theorem 4.10 and Theorem 5.30].

Regarding the property of order boundedness, we shall need the following known facts that we gather in a theorem. In particular, we see that order boundedness yields an important characterization of Banach space operators whose duals are absolutely p -summing.

Theorem 2.4. *Let $1 \leq p < \infty$.*

- (i) *Let μ be any measure. Then an order bounded operator $T : X \rightarrow L^p(\mu)$ is p -integral.*
- (ii) *A Banach space operator $T : X \rightarrow Y$ has an adjoint which is absolutely p -summing if and only if, however we choose a measure μ and a (bounded) operator $U : Y \rightarrow L^p(\mu)$, the composition $UT : X \rightarrow L^p(\mu)$ is order bounded.*
- (iii) *Let μ be any measure. If the operator $T : X \rightarrow L^p(\mu)$ has an adjoint which is absolutely p -summing, then T must be order bounded.*

Proof. The assertion (i) is proved in [6, Proposition 5.18]. The assertion (ii) is proved in [6, Theorem 5.20]. The assertion (iii) follows immediately from (ii). \square

We shall also need the following facts on composition between these different ideals, that we also gather in the following result.

Theorem 2.5. *Let X, Y, Z be Banach spaces, let $U \in \mathcal{B}(Y, Z)$ and $V \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ and let $1 \leq p, q, r < \infty$ satisfy $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$.*

- (i) *If U is compact and V is a p -integral operator, or if U is a p -integral operator and V is compact, then the product UV is a p -nuclear operator.*
- (ii) *If U is an absolutely p -summing operator and V is a q -nuclear operator, or if U is a p -nuclear operator and V is an absolutely q -summing operator, then UV is a r -nuclear operator.*
- (iii) *If U and V are absolutely 2-summing operators, then UV is a nuclear operator.*

Proof. The assertion (i) is proved in [6, Theorems 5.27 and 5.28]. The assertion (ii) follows from [6, Theorem 5.29]. The assertion (iii) is contained in [6, Theorem 5.31]. \square

2.2. Convolution on $L^p(0, 1)$. In this subsection, we briefly recall some standard facts on the convolution on $L^p(0, 1)$. Let $1 \leq p < \infty$ and p' its conjugate exponent. For every $f \in L^p(0, 1)$ and $g \in L^{p'}(0, 1)$, we define, for every $x \in [0, 1]$,

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t) dt.$$

It is well known that $f * g \in C_0([0, 1])$. Moreover, thanks to Hölder's inequality, we have $\|f * g\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$. More generally, recall the Young's convolution inequality. Let $1 \leq p, q, r \leq \infty$ satisfying $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{r} + 1$ and let $f \in L^p(0, 1)$, $g \in L^q(0, 1)$. Then the convolution $(f * g)(x)$ is defined (as above) for almost all $x \in [0, 1]$ and $f * g \in L^r(0, 1)$, with $\|f * g\|_r \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q$.

When studying the nuclearity of V_ξ on $C([0, 1])$, we shall need the following result of factorization.

Theorem 2.6 (Salem). *Let $f \in C([0, 1])$ with $f(0) = f(1)$ and let $\delta > 0$. Then there exists $g \in C([0, 1])$ with $g(0) = g(1)$ and $h \in L^1(0, 1)$ such that*

$$f = g * h \quad \text{and} \quad \|g - f\|_\infty \leq \delta \quad \text{and} \quad \|h\|_1 = 1.$$

Proof. See [17, Theorem 32.31] or [19, Exercice 3.1, page 70]. Note that the result in [17] is stated and proved in the general context of a compact group. Using the usual identification of functions continuous on the unit circle \mathbb{T} with the functions $f \in C([0, 1])$ satisfying $f(0) = f(1)$, we obtain this version. \square

In Section 3, we revisit the unicellularity of the Riemann-Liouville semigroup and the method is based on the following classical result of Titchmarsh that we recall now. See [27], or [24] for a simpler proof.

Theorem 2.7 (Titchmarsh). *Let F and G be two functions in $L^1(0, 1)$. If $F * G = 0$ almost everywhere on $(0, 1)$, then there exists a number α ($0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$) such that F and G are equal to zero almost everywhere on the intervals $[0, \alpha]$ and $[0, 1 - \alpha]$ respectively.*

More precisely, we shall need the following consequence that we prove now.

Corollary 2.8. *Let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$, let $f \in L^p(0, 1)$ and let $g \in L^{p'}(0, 1)$ where $1 \leq p < \infty$ and p' its conjugate exponent. Assume that for every $n \geq 1$, we have*

$$\int_0^1 g(x) \left(\int_0^x f(s)(x-s)^{n\xi-1} ds \right) dx = 0.$$

Then there exists $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ such that $f(s) = 0$ for almost all $s \in [0, \alpha]$ and $g(s) = 0$ for almost all $s \in [\alpha, 1]$.

Proof. Using the change of variable $u = x - s$ in the inner integral, the hypothesis can be rewritten as

$$\int_0^1 g(x) \left(\int_0^x f(x-u) u^{n\xi-1} du \right) dx = 0, \quad n \geq 1.$$

We apply now the Fubini theorem to get

$$(2.16) \quad \int_0^1 u^{n\xi-1} \left(\int_u^1 g(x) f(x-u) dx \right) du = 0, \quad n \geq 1.$$

Denote by h the function defined by $h(u) = \int_u^1 g(x) f(x-u) dx$, $u \in [0, 1]$. It is standard that this defines a continuous function on $[0, 1]$ and in particular h belongs to $L^2(0, 1)$.

Consider an integer n_0 such that $n_0 > (2 \operatorname{Re}(\xi))^{-1}$. If $\lambda_n := n\xi - 1$, we have for every $n \geq n_0$, $\lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}_{-1/2}$ and since

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{Re}(\lambda_n)}{|\lambda_n + \frac{1}{2}|^2 + 1} \sim \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\xi)}{n|\xi|^2}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

it follows that

$$\sum_{n \geq n_0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{Re}(\lambda_n)}{|\lambda_n + \frac{1}{2}|^2 + 1} = +\infty.$$

Hence, by the Müntz theorem, the system $\{u^{n\xi-1} : n \geq n_0\}$ is complete in $L^2(0, 1)$ (see for instance [11]). Thus, we get from (2.16) that, for every $u \in [0, 1]$, $h(u) = 0$. In particular, for every $u \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$0 = h(1-u) = \int_{1-u}^1 g(x) f(x-1+u) dx = \int_0^u g(1-v) f(u-v) dv.$$

By the Titchmarsh theorem, there exists $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ such that $f(v) = 0$ for almost all $v \in [0, \alpha]$ and $g(1-v) = 0$ for almost all $v \in [0, 1-\alpha]$, which gives the conclusion. \square

3. THE RIEMANN-LIOUVILLE SEMIGROUP

We now present and prove the main properties of the Riemann-Liouville semigroup. Some of them are well-known but some short proofs are provided for self-completeness. First of all, we confirm that the definition given in the introduction makes sense. Indeed, for $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$, let us introduce the function ϕ_ξ defined by

$$(3.1) \quad \phi_\xi(u) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\xi)} u^{\xi-1}, \quad u \in (0, 1).$$

Clearly $\phi_\xi \in L^1(0, 1)$ with norm $\frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}(\xi)|\Gamma(\xi)|}$. Therefore the operator V_ξ is actually defined as $V_\xi f = f * \phi_\xi$ for any $f \in L^1(0, 1)$ so that the formulas (RL1) and (RL2) given in the introduction make sense for almost every $x \in (0, 1)$ for any $f \in L^p(0, 1) \subset L^1(0, 1)$. We can now present some results on the boundedness of $V_\xi : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^q(0, 1)$.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$.*

(i) *If $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}-\frac{1}{q}}$, then $V_\xi : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^q(0, 1)$ is bounded and we have*

$$(3.2) \quad \|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^p, L^q)} \leq \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\xi)|} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{p'} + \frac{1}{q}}{\operatorname{Re}(\xi) - \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p'} + \frac{1}{q}}.$$

(ii) *In particular, for every $p \geq 1$, and for every $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$, the operator V_ξ is bounded from $L^p(0, 1)$ to itself and we have*

$$(3.3) \quad \|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^p)} \leq \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}(\xi)|\Gamma(\xi)|}.$$

(iii) *When $1 < p < q < \infty$ and $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}$, then V_ξ is bounded from $L^p(0, 1)$ to $L^q(0, 1)$ and*

$$(3.4) \quad \|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^p, L^q)} \leq K_{p,q} \frac{|\Gamma(\operatorname{Re}(\xi))|}{|\Gamma(\xi)|}.$$

where $K_{p,q}$ depends on p and q only.

(iv) *If $p > 1$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$, then $V_\xi : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is bounded and we have*

$$(3.5) \quad \|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^p, C_0)} \leq \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\xi)|} \frac{1}{((\operatorname{Re}(\xi) - 1)p' + 1)^{1/p'}}.$$

(v) *If $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) \geq 1$, then $V_\xi : L^1(0, 1) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is bounded and we have*

$$\|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^1, C_0)} \leq \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\xi)|}.$$

(vi) *Let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$. Then $V_\xi : L^\infty(0, 1) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is bounded and we have*

$$\|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^\infty, C_0)} \leq \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}(\xi)|\Gamma(\xi)|}.$$

As usual, in the formulas with (conjugate) exponents, $\frac{1}{\infty}$ means 0.

Proof. Denote by $\tau = \operatorname{Re}(\xi)$. First we observe that, for $1 \leq r < \infty$, $\phi_\xi \in L^r(0, 1)$ if and only if $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{r}}$ and, in this case,

$$(3.6) \quad \|\phi_\xi\|_r = \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\xi)|} \frac{1}{((\tau - 1)r + 1)^{\frac{1}{r}}} = \frac{r^{-\frac{1}{r}}}{|\Gamma(\xi)| \left(\tau - \frac{1}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}}}.$$

(i) Let $f \in L^p(0, 1)$ and $r = \left(\frac{1}{p'} + \frac{1}{q}\right)^{-1}$. We have $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{r} - 1$, and in particular $r \geq 1$ since $q \geq p$.

Moreover, since $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{r}}$, $\phi_\xi \in L^r(0, 1)$ and according to the Young inequalities, we know that $V_\xi f \in L^q(0, 1)$ with

$$\|V_\xi f\|_q \leq \|\phi_\xi\|_r \|f\|_p.$$

We get (3.2).

(ii) is now obvious by definition of conjugate exponents.

(iii) Hardy and Littlewood proved in [16, Theorem 4] that if $\tau = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}$, with $1 < p < q < \infty$, then, for every function f in $L^p(0, 1)$, we have

$$(3.7) \quad \left(\int_0^1 |V_\tau(f)(x)|^q dx \right)^{1/q} \leq K \left(\int_0^1 |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p},$$

where $K = K(p, q)$ depends only on p and q . Observe now that, for $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) = \tau = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}$, we have

$$|V_\xi(f)(x)| \leq \frac{|\Gamma(\tau)|}{|\Gamma(\xi)|} |V_\tau(|f|)(x)|,$$

which gives that

$$\|V_\xi(f)\|_q \leq \frac{|\Gamma(\tau)|}{|\Gamma(\xi)|} \|V_\tau(|f|)\|_q.$$

Thus (3.7) implies that

$$\|V_\xi(f)\|_q \leq K \frac{|\Gamma(\tau)|}{|\Gamma(\xi)|} \|f\|_p,$$

which shows that V_ξ is bounded from $L^p(0, 1)$ to $L^q(0, 1)$ and we have

$$\|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^p, L^q)} \leq K \frac{|\Gamma(\tau)|}{|\Gamma(\xi)|}.$$

(iv) Since $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$, then $\phi_\xi \in L^{p'}(0, 1)$. Thus $V_\xi(f) = f * \phi_\xi \in C_0([0, 1])$ with

$$\|V_\xi f\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_p \|\phi_\xi\|_{p'}.$$

Now, using (3.6), we get (3.5).

(v) Observe that $\phi_\xi \in C_0([0, 1])$ for $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) \geq 1$ with $\|\phi_\xi\|_\infty = \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\xi)|}$.

Then, argue as in (iv) with $p = 1$ and $p' = \infty$.

(vi) Use here $p = \infty$ and $p' = 1$, and argue as in (iv). \square

Remark 1. Let $X = C_0([0, 1])$ or $X = L^p([0, 1])$ for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. As we have just seen, the operator V_ξ is bounded from X into itself and

$$(3.8) \quad \|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(X)} \leq \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}(\xi) |\Gamma(\xi)|}.$$

Note that the estimate (3.8) for the case $X = C_0([0, 1])$ follows immediately from Proposition 3.1 and the fact that $C_0([0, 1])$ is contained in $L^\infty(0, 1)$. Observe also that for $X = L^p(0, 1)$, the estimate (3.8) can also be obtained easily by interpolation, or using the Minkowski inequality. Finally, it turns out that when $X = L^1(0, 1)$ and ξ is real, then (3.8) becomes an equality.

Note that in [1], J. Adell and E. Gallardo-Gutiérrez got some lower and upper bounds for the norm of the Riemann-Liouville operator V_t on $L^p(0, 1)$ when $t > 0$. These estimates enable them to get some

asymptotic estimates of the norm. More precisely, they proved that, for every $1 \leq p \leq \infty$,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \Gamma(t+1) \|V_t\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^p)} = c_{p,q}$$

where

$$c_{p,q} = \begin{cases} p^{-1/p} q^{-1/q} & \text{if } 1 < p < \infty \\ 1 & \text{if } p = 1 \text{ or } p = \infty. \end{cases}$$

However, it should be noted that the exact computation of $\|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^p)}$ is not known.

We now recall the notion of analytic strongly continuous semigroup. For $\theta \in (0, \pi/2]$, let $\Sigma_\theta = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} : |\arg(z)| < \theta\}$. If X is a Banach space, the family $(T_z)_{z \in \Sigma_\theta}$ is called an *analytic strongly continuous semigroup* on X if it satisfies the following properties:

- (i) $T_z \in \mathcal{B}(X)$;
- (ii) for all $z, w \in \Sigma_\theta$, we have $T_z T_w = T_{z+w}$;
- (iii) For every $\theta' \in (0, \theta)$, we have

$$\lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow 0 \\ z \in \Sigma_{\theta'}}} \|T_z f - f\|_X = 0, \quad \text{for all } f \in X;$$

- (iv) the map $z \in \Sigma_\theta \mapsto T_z \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ is holomorphic.

Note that $\mathbb{C}_0 = \Sigma_{\pi/2}$.

Proposition 3.2. *Let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$, let X be $C_0([0, 1])$ or $L^p(0, 1)$ for $p \geq 1$, and let*

$$V_\xi(f)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\xi)} \int_0^x f(u)(x-u)^{\xi-1} du, \quad \text{where } f \in X \text{ and } x \in [0, 1].$$

Then $(V_\xi)_{\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0}$ is an analytic strongly continuous semigroup on X . Moreover we have $V = V_1$.

Proof. First, let us point out that, according to Proposition 3.1, $V_\xi \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ for every $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$.

Now, we justify the algebraic properties of the semigroup. For $\xi, \xi' \in \mathbb{C}_0$, $f \in X$ and $x \in (0, 1]$, we have factVC

$$\begin{aligned} V_\xi V_{\xi'}(f)(x) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\xi)\Gamma(\xi')} \int_0^x (x-u)^{\xi-1} \left(\int_0^u f(s)(u-s)^{\xi'-1} ds \right) du \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\xi)\Gamma(\xi')} \int_0^x f(s) \left(\int_s^x (u-s)^{\xi'-1} (x-u)^{\xi-1} du \right) ds, \end{aligned}$$

using the Fubini theorem.

But, with the change of variable $u = (1-\lambda)s + \lambda x$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_s^x (u-s)^{\xi'-1} (x-u)^{\xi-1} du &= (x-s)^{\xi+\xi'-1} \int_0^1 \lambda^{\xi'-1} (1-\lambda)^{\xi-1} d\lambda \\ &= (x-s)^{\xi+\xi'-1} B(\xi, \xi'), \end{aligned}$$

where B is the Beta function linked with the Gamma function by the formulae $B(\xi, \xi') = \frac{\Gamma(\xi)\Gamma(\xi')}{\Gamma(\xi+\xi')}$, for $\xi, \xi' \in \mathbb{C}_0$. We conclude that

$$V_\xi V_{\xi'}(f)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\xi + \xi')} \int_0^x (x-s)^{\xi+\xi'-1} f(s) ds = V_{\xi+\xi'}(f)(x)$$

and (RL) has the semigroup property.

Let us now justify that for every $\theta' \in (0, \pi/2)$ and every $f \in X$, we have

$$(3.9) \quad \lim_{\substack{\xi \rightarrow 0 \\ \xi \in \Sigma_{\theta'}}} \|V_\xi f - f\|_X = 0,$$

Thanks to (3.8), we have

$$\|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(X)} \leq \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re}(\xi)|\Gamma(\xi)|} = \frac{|\xi|}{\operatorname{Re}(\xi)|\Gamma(\xi+1)|} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arg(\xi))|\Gamma(\xi+1)|}.$$

But for any $\xi \in \Sigma_{\theta'}$, we have $\cos(\arg(\xi)) \geq \cos(\theta') > 0$, which proves that

$$\sup_{\xi \in \Sigma_{\theta'} \cap D(0, 1/2)} \|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(X)} < \infty,$$

where $D(0, 1/2) = \{\xi \in \mathbb{C} : |\xi| < 1/2\}$. Denote by $f_n(t) = t^n$, $n \geq 1$, $t \in [0, 1]$ and observe that the family $\{f_n : n \geq 1\}$ spans a dense subspace of X . Therefore, it suffices to prove (3.9) for every $f = f_n$, $n \geq 1$, to obtain that (3.9) holds for every $f \in X$. According to (RL2), for every $n \geq 1$, we have

$$(3.10) \quad V_\xi(f_n)(x) = \frac{B(n+1, \xi)}{\Gamma(\xi)} x^{n+\xi} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+1+\xi)} x^{n+\xi}.$$

Now write

$$\begin{aligned} \|V_\xi(f_n) - f_n\|_X &= \left\| \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+1+\xi)} x^{n+\xi} - x^n \right\|_X \\ &\leq \left| \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+1+\xi)} - 1 \right| \|x^{n+\xi}\|_X + \|x^{n+\xi} - x^n\|_X. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that $\|x^{n+\xi}\|_X \leq \|x^{n+\xi}\|_\infty \leq 1$ and by continuity of the Gamma function, we have

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+1+\xi)} - 1 \right| \|x^{n+\xi}\|_X = 0.$$

Hence it remains to justify that for every $n \geq 1$, we have

$$\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \|x^{n+\xi} - x^n\|_X = 0.$$

For $X = L^p(0, 1)$, this follows easily from Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem, but can also be deduced from the following case. For

$X = C_0([0, 1])$, observe that for every complex numbers a, b , $\operatorname{Re}(a) \neq \operatorname{Re}(b)$, we have

$$(3.11) \quad |e^a - e^b| \leq \frac{|a - b|}{|\operatorname{Re}(a) - \operatorname{Re}(b)|} |e^{\operatorname{Re}(a)} - e^{\operatorname{Re}(b)}|.$$

Indeed it is sufficient to write that

$$e^a - e^b = \int_0^1 e^{b+t(a-b)}(a-b) dt,$$

which gives that

$$|e^a - e^b| \leq |a - b| \int_0^1 e^{\operatorname{Re}(b)+t(\operatorname{Re}(a)-\operatorname{Re}(b))} dt$$

and we now obtain easily (3.11). Now the inequality (3.11) implies

$$|x^{n+\xi} - x^n| \leq \frac{|\xi|}{\operatorname{Re}(\xi)} (x^n - x^{n+\operatorname{Re}(\xi)}).$$

Denote by $\tau = \operatorname{Re}(\xi)$. We easily check that the function $x \mapsto x^n - x^{n+\tau}$ reached its maximum on $(0, 1)$ at point $x_n := (\frac{n}{n+\tau})^{1/\tau}$. Hence we get that

$$\|x^{n+\xi} - x^n\|_\infty \leq \frac{|\xi|}{\tau} (1 - x_n^\tau) = \frac{|\xi|}{\tau} \left(1 - \frac{n}{n+\tau}\right) = \frac{|\xi|}{n+\tau},$$

which obviously implies that $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \|x^{n+\xi} - x^n\|_\infty = 0$. That concludes the fact that V_ξ satisfies (3.9).

It remains to prove the analyticity of $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0 \mapsto V_\xi \in \mathcal{B}(X)$. Let us first start with $X = L^p(0, 1)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$. It is sufficient (see [20, Theorem 3.12]) to show that for any $f \in L^p(0, 1)$ and any $g \in L^{p'}(0, 1)$, the map

$$\xi \mapsto \int_0^1 \int_0^x g(x)(x-u)^{\xi-1} f(u) du dx$$

is analytic on \mathbb{C}_0 . But $\xi \mapsto g(x)(x-u)^{\xi-1} f(u)$ is analytic on \mathbb{C}_0 for almost all $(x, u) \in (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$. Moreover, for every ξ such that $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > \delta > 0$, we have

$$|g(x)(x-u)^{\xi-1} f(u)| \leq |g(x)|(x-u)^{\delta-1} |f(u)|, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq u < x$$

and

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^x |g(x)|(x-u)^{\delta-1} |f(u)| du dx = \Gamma(\delta) \int_0^1 |g(x)| V_\delta(|f|)(x) dx < \infty$$

since $g \in L^{p'}(0, 1)$ and $V_\delta(|f|) \in L^p(0, 1)$ according to Proposition 3.1. It follows from the Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem that the map $\xi \mapsto \int_0^1 \int_0^x g(x)(x-u)^{\xi-1} f(u) du dx$ is analytic on \mathbb{C}_0 . A similar argument works also for $X = C_0([0, 1])$ but we have to replace $g(x)dx$, $g \in L^{p'}(0, 1)$, by an arbitrary Borel measure μ on $(0, 1)$. \square

Remark 2. Writing $\xi = \tau + it$ (τ, t real with $\tau > 0$), we may consider the behavior of V_ξ as $\tau = \operatorname{Re}(\xi) \rightarrow 0^+$. For $1 < p < \infty$, it was proved by Kalisch [18] and Fisher [10] that, for each fixed $f \in L^p(0, 1)$, the limit

$$V_{it}f = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0^+} V_{\tau+it}f$$

exists in the $L^p(0, 1)$ norm. Furthermore, the family of operators $(V_{it})_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ so defined forms a strongly continuous group of bounded operators on $L^p(0, 1)$. We also have that $V_\xi V_{it} = V_{it} V_\xi = V_{\xi+it}$ for every $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Remark 3. Let $1 \leq p < \infty$. It is not difficult to check that for every $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$, the adjoint of $V_\xi : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ is the operator given by

$$(3.12) \quad V_\xi^*(f)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\xi)} \int_x^1 f(u)(u-x)^{\bar{\xi}-1} du, \quad f \in L^{p'}(0, 1).$$

Actually, we work here with a kernel operator, that is why the symmetric kernel naturally appears.

The spectrum and point spectrum are well-known and easy to identify. We also give a proof for self-completeness.

Proposition 3.3. *Let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$, and let X be $C_0([0, 1])$ or $L^p(0, 1)$ for $p \geq 1$. Then $\sigma(V_\xi) = \{0\}$ and V_ξ has no eigenvalue.*

Proof. We first show that the spectral radius of V_ξ is equal to 0. Indeed for every integer $n \geq 1$, $V_\xi^n = V_{n\xi}$ so, thanks to (3.8), we have

$$\|V_\xi^n\|_{\mathcal{B}(X)}^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq (n \operatorname{Re}(\xi) |\Gamma(n\xi)|)^{-\frac{1}{n}} = O(n^{-\operatorname{Re}(\xi)}) \longrightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

thanks to the Stirling Formula. Therefore we get $\sigma(V_\xi) = \{0\}$. In particular, the point spectrum of V_ξ is included in $\{0\}$.

Now we show that V_ξ is one-to-one. Indeed assume that $f \in L^1(0, 1)$ satisfies $V_\xi(f) = 0$. It means that for every $x \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$\int_0^x f(u)(x-u)^{\xi-1} du = 0.$$

Observe that the function g defined by $g(u) = u^{\xi-1}$, $u \in (0, 1)$, does not vanish on $(0, 1)$. Then it follows from the Titchmarsh theorem (Theorem 2.7) that $f(u) = 0$ for almost all $u \in (0, 1)$. We finally conclude that V_ξ has no eigenvalue. \square

4. UNICELLULARITY

It is a well-known fact [13, p. 397] that for each $t > 0$, the lattice of invariant subspaces and even hyperinvariant subspaces of V_t acting on $L^2(0, 1)$ is totally ordered (i.e. V_t is unicellular) and described by

$$\{E_{a,2} := \mathbf{1}_{[a,1]}L^2(0, 1), 0 < a < 1\}.$$

We recall that a closed subspace E of X is *hyperinvariant* for an operator $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ if E is invariant with respect to any operator commuting with T . The description of the invariant subspaces of V_t immediately yields the following description of the cyclic functions of V_t , namely,

$$f \text{ is cyclic for } V_t \in \mathcal{B}(L^2(0, 1)) \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, \int_0^\varepsilon |f(x)|^2 dx > 0.$$

In this section, following the proof in [13], we will revisit these results for V_ξ extending both to the $L^p(0, 1)$ case, $1 \leq p < \infty$, and also to the complex case $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$.

We first characterize the cyclic vectors for V_ξ on $L^p(0, 1)$, when $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$. In order to state the result, we introduce a convenient notation. We associate with every function $f \in L^p(0, 1)$ a number $\ell_f \in [0, 1]$ defined by

$$\ell_f = \sup \left\{ \ell \in [0, 1] : \int_0^\ell |f(u)|^p du = 0 \right\}.$$

Equivalently,

$$\int_0^{\ell_f} |f(u)|^p du = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad \int_{\ell_f}^{\ell_f + \varepsilon} |f(u)|^p du > 0.$$

Theorem 4.1. *Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$ and let $f \in L^p(0, 1)$. Then f is a cyclic vector for V_ξ if and only if $\ell_f = 0$, that is, for every $\varepsilon > 0$,*

$$\int_0^\varepsilon |f(u)|^p du > 0.$$

Proof. Assume first that $\ell_f > 0$. Then, $f = 0$ a.e. on $[0, \ell_f]$, which immediately implies that $V_\xi^n f = V_{n\xi} f = 0$ on $[0, \ell_f]$. In particular, we have that $\text{span}(V_\xi^n f : n \geq 0) \subset \mathbb{1}_{[\ell_f, 1]} L^p(0, 1)$, and f is not a cyclic vector for V_ξ .

Conversely, assume that $\ell_f = 0$. We shall show that any $\phi \in (L^p(0, 1))^*$ which satisfies $\phi(V_\xi^n f) = 0$, $n \geq 0$, is equal to zero. By the Riesz representation theorem, there exists $g \in L^{p'}(0, 1)$ such that

$$\phi(h) = \int_0^1 h(x)g(x) dx, \quad h \in L^p(0, 1).$$

Hence, since $V_\xi^n = V_{n\xi}$, for every $n \geq 1$, we have

$$\int_0^1 g(x) \left(\int_0^x f(u)(x-u)^{n\xi-1} du \right) dx = 0.$$

Now, Corollary 2.8 implies that there exists $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ such that $f(u) = 0$ for almost all $u \in [0, \alpha]$ and $g(u) = 0$ for almost all $u \in [\alpha, 1]$. But, since $\ell_f = 0$, necessarily $\alpha = 0$ and $g(u) = 0$ for almost all $u \in [0, 1]$. Hence $\phi = 0$. By the Hahn–Banach theorem, the subspace $\text{span}(V_\xi^n f : n \geq 0)$ is dense in $L^p(0, 1)$, which implies that f is cyclic for V_ξ in $L^p(0, 1)$. \square

To deduce from Theorem 4.1 the description of the invariant subspaces of V_ξ , we will use the following Lemma.

Lemma 4.2. *Let E be a closed subspace of $L^p(0, 1)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$. If for every $f \in E$, we have $\ell_f > 0$, then*

$$\inf_{f \in E} \ell_f = \min_{f \in E} \ell_f > 0.$$

Proof. We follow the proof of [13, Lemma 6.1] corresponding to the Hilbert case $L^2(0, 1)$. Let us consider a sequence of functions $(f_n)_{n \geq 0}$ in E such that if $\ell_n = \ell_{f_n}$, then $(\ell_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is a decreasing sequence which tends to $\ell := \inf_{f \in E} \ell_f$. Take $\lambda = 1/3^p$ and define inductively the sequence of positive real numbers $(b_n)_{n \geq 1}$ by $b_1 = 1$ and for $n \geq 1$,

$$b_{n+1}^p \int_0^1 |f_{n+1}(t)|^p dt \leq \lambda b_n^p \int_{\ell_n}^{\ell_{n-1}} |f_n(t)|^p dt.$$

Observe that by definition of ℓ_{n+1} , we have

$$\int_0^1 |f_{n+1}(t)|^p dt \geq \int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} |f_{n+1}(t)|^p dt > 0,$$

whence b_{n+1} is well-defined. By induction, we have for every $n, k \geq 1$,

$$(4.1) \quad b_{n+k}^p \int_0^1 |f_{n+k}(t)|^p dt \leq \lambda^k b_n^p \int_{\ell_n}^{\ell_{n-1}} |f_n(t)|^p dt.$$

In particular, for every $k \geq 1$,

$$b_{k+1}^p \int_0^1 |f_{k+1}(t)|^p dt \leq \lambda^k \int_{\ell_1}^{\ell_0} |f_1(t)|^p dt,$$

which gives

$$b_{k+1} \|f_{k+1}\|_p \leq \lambda^{k/p} \|f_1\|_p = \frac{1}{3^k} \|f_1\|_p.$$

Hence the series $\sum_n b_n f_n$ is convergent in $L^p(0, 1)$ and we can consider $\psi := \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_n f_n$. Observe that $\psi \in E$ because E is a closed subspace of $L^p(0, 1)$. Let us prove that $\ell_\psi = \ell$. Since $f_m = 0$ a.e. on $[0, \ell_m]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} |\psi(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p} &= \left(\int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} b_k f_k(t) \right|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \\ &\geq \left(\int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} |b_{n+1} f_{n+1}(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \\ &\quad - \sum_{k=n+2}^{\infty} \left(\int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} |b_k f_k(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p}. \end{aligned}$$

Using (4.1), we have for $k \geq n + 2$,

$$\left(\int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} |b_k f_k(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \leq \lambda^{\frac{k-(n+1)}{p}} \left(\int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} |b_{n+1} f_{n+1}(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p},$$

which gives

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} |\psi(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p} &\geq \left(1 - \sum_{k=n+2}^{\infty} \lambda^{\frac{k-(n+1)}{p}} \right) \left(\int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} |b_{n+1} f_{n+1}(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} |b_{n+1} f_{n+1}(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for every $n \geq 1$, we have

$$\int_{\ell_{n+1}}^{\ell_n} |\psi(t)|^p dt > 0,$$

and then, $\ell \leq \ell_\psi \leq \ell_n$. Since $(\ell_n)_n$ is a (decreasing) sequence which tends to ℓ , we conclude that $\ell = \ell_\psi > 0$. \square

Theorem 4.3. *Let $E_{\ell,p} = \mathbf{1}_{[\ell,1]} L^p(0,1)$, for $0 \leq \ell \leq 1$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ and let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$.*

- (i) *The closed invariant subspaces of V_ξ on $L^p(0,1)$ are exactly the subspaces $E_{\ell,p}$, $0 \leq \ell \leq 1$. In particular, the operator V_ξ is unicellular.*
- (ii) *The closed hyperinvariant subspaces of V_ξ on $L^p(0,1)$ are exactly the subspaces $E_{\ell,p}$, $0 \leq \ell \leq 1$.*

Proof. (i) First, it is easily seen that each of the subspaces $E_{\ell,p}$, $0 \leq \ell \leq 1$, is closed and invariant with respect to V_ξ on $L^p(0,1)$. Conversely, let E be a proper closed invariant subspace of V_ξ on $L^p(0,1)$. Using Theorem 4.1, we have $\ell_f > 0$ for every $f \in E$. According to Lemma 4.2, $\ell := \inf_{f \in E} \ell_f > 0$ and there exists $f_0 \in E$ such that $\ell = \ell_{f_0}$. Observe that $E \subset E_{\ell,p}$. Let us prove that we have indeed equality. For that purpose, we shall use the Hahn-Banach theorem. Let $\psi \in (E_{\ell,p})^*$ such that $\psi|_E \equiv 0$. We have to prove that ψ is zero. First, extend the linear functional ψ on $L^p(0,1)$ and use the Riesz representation theorem to get that there exists $g \in L^{p'}(0,1)$ such that

$$\psi(h) = \int_0^1 g(x)h(x) dx, \quad h \in L^p(0,1).$$

Since $f_0 \in E$ and E is invariant with respect to V_ξ , we have for every $n \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \psi(V_\xi^n f_0) = \psi(V_{n\xi} f_0) \\ &= \int_0^1 g(x) V_{n\xi} f_0(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 g(x) \left(\int_0^x f_0(s) (x-s)^{n\xi-1} ds \right) dx. \end{aligned}$$

According to Corollary 2.8, there exists $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ such that $f_0(s) = 0$ for almost all $s \in [0, \alpha]$ and $g(s) = 0$ for almost all $s \in [\alpha, 1]$. We thus have $\alpha \leq \ell_{f_0} = \ell$, which implies that $g(s) = 0$ for almost all $s \in [\ell, 1]$. In particular, for every $h \in E_{\ell,p}$, we get

$$\psi(h) = \int_0^1 g(x)h(x) dx = \int_0^\ell g(x)h(x) dx = 0.$$

Hence $\psi = 0$ on $E_{\ell,p}$ and by the Hahn-Banach theorem, we deduce that $E = E_{\ell,p}$.

(ii) The only thing to prove is that $E_{\ell,p}$, $0 < \ell < 1$, is a hyperinvariant subspace for V_ξ . Let $A \in \mathcal{B}(L^p(0, 1))$ such that $AV_\xi = V_\xi A$. We shall prove that $A(E_{\ell,p}) \subset E_{\ell,p}$. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $|\lambda| > \|A\|$. Observe that $(\lambda I - A)(E_{\ell,p})$ is an invariant subspace for V_ξ and it is also closed because $\lambda I - A$ is invertible. Hence by unicellularity of V_ξ , we have either $(\lambda I - A)(E_{\ell,p}) \subset E_{\ell,p}$ or $E_{\ell,p} \subset (\lambda I - A)(E_{\ell,p})$. In the first case, we immediately get that $A(E_{\ell,p}) \subset E_{\ell,p}$, and we are done. So we may assume that for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\lambda| > \|A\|$, we have $E_{\ell,p} \subset (\lambda I - A)(E_{\ell,p})$. Hence $(\lambda I - A)^{-1}(E_{\ell,p}) \subset E_{\ell,p}$. Fix $f \in E_{\ell,p}$. For every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\lambda| > \|A\|$, define $f_\lambda = (\lambda I - A)^{-1}f$. Then $f_\lambda \in E_{\ell,p}$, and we can rewrite the last relation as

$$\lambda^{-1}f + \lambda^{-2}Af + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \lambda^{-n-1}A^n f = f_\lambda.$$

Multiplying by λ^2 gives

$$Af + \lambda f - \lambda^2 f_\lambda = - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \lambda^{-n+1}A^n f.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \|Af + \lambda f - \lambda^2 f_\lambda\|_p &\leq \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |\lambda|^{-n+1} \|A\|^n \|f\|_p \\ &= \frac{|\lambda|^{-1} \|A\|^2}{1 - |\lambda|^{-1} \|A\|} \|f\|_p. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, when $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$, we get that $-\lambda f + \lambda^2 f_\lambda \rightarrow Af$ in $L^p(0, 1)$. Since $-\lambda f + \lambda^2 f_\lambda$ belongs to $E_{\ell,p}$ and $E_{\ell,p}$ is closed, we deduce that $Af \in E_{\ell,p}$. Hence $A(E_{\ell,p}) \subset E_{\ell,p}$, which concludes the proof. \square

5. MEMBERSHIP TO IDEALS OF OPERATORS

We introduce the following notation for the duality $L^p - L^{p'}$, $1 \leq p < \infty$. For $f \in L^p(0, 1)$ and $g \in L^{p'}(0, 1)$,

$$\langle f, g \rangle_{L^p, L^{p'}} = \int_0^1 f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx.$$

For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we also denote by $e_n(x) = e^{2i\pi nx}$, $x \in (0, 1)$. Note also that, as usual, we identify $L^1(0, 1)$ and $L^1(\mathbb{T})$, and for $f \in L^1(0, 1)$, we have

$$\widehat{f}(n) = \langle f, e_n \rangle_{L^1, L^\infty} = \int_0^1 f(x) e^{-2i\pi nx} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

The following technical lemma will be the key point to study the membership of the Riemann-Liouville semigroup to various classes of ideals of operators.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, and let ξ such that $0 < \operatorname{Re}(\xi) \leq 1$. Then*

$$(5.1) \quad \langle V_\xi e_n, e_n \rangle_{L^p, L^{p'}} \sim \frac{1}{(2i\pi n)^\xi}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Proof. Using the change of variable $s = x - \theta$ in the inner integral and the Fubini theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(\xi) \langle V_\xi(e_n), e_n \rangle_{L^p, L^{p'}} &= \int_0^1 e^{-2i\pi nx} \left(\int_0^x e^{2i\pi n\theta} (x - \theta)^{\xi-1} d\theta \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (1 - s) e^{-2i\pi ns} s^{\xi-1} ds \\ (5.2) \quad &= \widehat{\psi_{\xi-1}}(n) - \widehat{\psi_\xi}(n), \end{aligned}$$

where $\psi_\alpha(s) = s^\alpha$, $s \in (0, 1)$, with $\operatorname{Re}(\alpha) \in (-1, 1]$. Observe that, for every $n \geq 1$, we have,

$$(5.3) \quad n^{\alpha+1} \widehat{\psi_\alpha}(n) = \int_0^n u^\alpha e^{-2i\pi u} du.$$

We apply now the Cauchy Formula to the function $z \mapsto z^\alpha \exp(-2i\pi z) = \exp(\alpha \log(z) - 2i\pi z)$, where \log is associated to an argument taking values in $(-\pi, \pi)$, over the boundary of the sector-shaped region in the complex plane formed by $[0, -in]$ along the negative imaginary axis, a circular arc of radius n centered at the origin, and $[n, 0]$ along the positive real axis. Actually we should be careful with the origin but with an obvious limit argument in 0, we get

$$(5.4) \quad \int_0^n u^\alpha e^{-2i\pi u} du = -ie^{-i\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}} \int_0^n u^\alpha e^{-2\pi u} du + I_n,$$

where

$$I_n = \int_{-\pi/2}^0 n^\alpha e^{i\alpha t} e^{-2i\pi n e^{it}} i n e^{it} dt = i n^{\alpha+1} \int_{-\pi/2}^0 e^{i\alpha t - 2i\pi n e^{it} + it} dt.$$

Let us show that

$$(5.5) \quad I_n \sim \frac{i n^\alpha}{2\pi}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

By the change of variable $x = -nt$, we have

$$I_n = i n^\alpha \int_0^{n\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-i\alpha \frac{x}{n}} e^{-2i\pi n \cos(\frac{x}{n})} e^{-2\pi n \sin(\frac{x}{n})} e^{-i\frac{x}{n}} dx.$$

Using that $e^{2i\pi n} = 1$, we can write that $e^{-2i\pi n \cos(\frac{x}{n})} = e^{4i\pi n \sin^2(\frac{x}{2n})}$, which implies that

$$\frac{1}{in^\alpha} I_n = \int_0^\infty f_n(x) dx.$$

with $f_n(x) = e^{-i\alpha \frac{x}{n}} e^{4i\pi n \sin^2(\frac{x}{2n})} e^{-2\pi n \sin(\frac{x}{n})} e^{-i\frac{x}{n}} \mathbf{1}_{(0, n\frac{\pi}{2})}(x)$, $x > 0$. Observe that for every $x > 0$, we have

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow e^{-2\pi x} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Moreover, we have

$$|f_n(x)| = e^{-2\pi n \sin(\frac{x}{n})} e^{\text{Im}(\alpha) \frac{x}{n}} \mathbf{1}_{(0, n\frac{\pi}{2})}(x).$$

But for $x \in (0, n\frac{\pi}{2})$, we have

$$e^{\text{Im}(\alpha) \frac{x}{n}} \leq \max(1, e^{\text{Im}(\alpha) \frac{\pi}{2}}),$$

and since $\sin(\frac{x}{n}) \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{x}{n}$, we deduce that

$$|f_n(x)| \leq f(x) := \max(1, e^{\text{Im}(\alpha) \frac{\pi}{2}}) e^{-4x},$$

and f belongs to $L^1((0, \infty))$. Therefore, we can apply the dominated Lebesgue convergence theorem, and we get that

$$\frac{1}{in^\alpha} I_n \rightarrow \int_0^\infty e^{-2\pi x} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

which finally gives (5.5).

According to (5.3), (5.4) and (5.5), we can write

$$\begin{aligned} n^{\alpha+1} \widehat{\psi}_\alpha(n) &= -ie^{-i\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}} \int_0^\infty u^\alpha e^{-2\pi u} du + o(1) + \frac{in^\alpha}{2\pi} + o(n^\alpha) \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{(2i\pi)^{\alpha+1}} + o(1) + \frac{in^\alpha}{2\pi} + o(n^\alpha), \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$(5.6) \quad \widehat{\psi}_\alpha(n) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{(2i\pi n)^{\alpha+1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\alpha+1}}\right) + \frac{i}{2\pi n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

According to (5.2) and taking into account that $o(1/n) = o(1/n^\xi)$ (since $0 < \text{Re}(\xi) \leq 1$), we thus have

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(\xi) \langle V_\xi(e_n), e_n \rangle_{L^p, L^{p'}} &= \frac{\Gamma(\xi)}{(2i\pi n)^\xi} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^\xi}\right) + \frac{i}{2\pi n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{\Gamma(\xi+1)}{(2i\pi n)^{\xi+1}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{\xi+1}}\right) + \frac{i}{2\pi n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\xi)}{(2i\pi n)^\xi} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^\xi}\right), \end{aligned}$$

which concludes the proof. \square

Remark 4. Note that in the case when $\xi = 1$, it is easy to check that (5.1) is indeed an equality. Moreover, in the case when $0 < \operatorname{Re}(\xi) < 1$, we can also obtain (5.1) more quickly. Indeed, simple estimates (using the concavity of the sinus on $(0, \pi/2)$) show that $I_n = O(n^{\operatorname{Re}(\alpha)})$. This gives

$$(5.7) \quad \widehat{\psi}_\alpha(n) = -i \frac{e^{-i\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}}}{n^{1+\alpha}} \int_0^n u^\alpha e^{-2\pi u} du + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

Using that $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) < 1$, we thus obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(\xi) \langle V_\xi(e_n), e_n \rangle_{L^p, L^{p'}} &= \widehat{\psi}_{\xi-1}(n) - \widehat{\psi}_\xi(n) \\ &= \frac{e^{-i\frac{\pi\xi}{2}}}{n^\xi} \int_0^n u^{\xi-1} e^{-2\pi u} du + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{n^{\xi+1}}\right) \\ &= \frac{e^{-i\frac{\pi\xi}{2}}}{(2\pi n)^\xi} \int_0^{2\pi n} u^{\xi-1} e^{-u} du + o\left(\frac{1}{n^\xi}\right) \\ &\sim \frac{\Gamma(\xi)}{(2i\pi n)^\xi}. \end{aligned}$$

5.1. Around compactness.

Proposition 5.2. *Let $1 \leq p < \infty$ and let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$. Then the operator V_ξ is absolutely p -summing on $L^p(0, 1)$.*

Proof. According to Proposition 3.1, for $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$, the operator V_ξ factorizes through the formal identity i_p from $C([0, 1])$ to $L^p(0, 1)$ with the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L^p(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & L^p(0, 1) \\ V_\xi \downarrow & \nearrow i_p & \\ C([0, 1]) & & \end{array}$$

According to (2.4), we know that i_p is absolutely p -summing, whence we get, by ideal property, that V_ξ is also absolutely p -summing on $L^p(0, 1)$. \square

Remark 5. We deduce from Proposition 5.2 that for $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$, the operator V_ξ is weakly compact and completely continuous on $L^p(0, 1)$ (every absolutely p -summing operator is weakly compact and completely continuous). Now since $L^p(0, 1)$ is reflexive for $1 < p < \infty$, we obtain that V_ξ is compact on $L^p(0, 1)$, $1 < p < \infty$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$. Nevertheless, this latter property occurs more often as showed in the following result.

Note that the following result is certainly known to experts. However, we provide here a very short proof.

Proposition 5.3. *For every $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$, V_ξ is compact from $L^p(0, 1)$ into itself. It is also compact from $C([0, 1])$ to $C_0([0, 1])$.*

Proof. Since $\phi_\xi \in L^1(0, 1)$ (recall (3.1)), the convolution operator by ϕ_ξ , hence V_ξ , is compact.

Let us provide a quick selfcontained detailed argument in the case $X = L^p(0, 1)$. Let $\psi : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the function equal to ϕ_ξ on $(0, 1)$ and 0 on $[-1, 0]$. There exists a sequence of polynomials $(Q_n)_{n \geq 1}$ on $[-1, 1]$ converging to ψ in the space $L^1(-1, 1)$.

For every $x, u \in [0, 1]$, we can write $Q_n(x - u) = \sum_{j=0}^{d_n} x^j P_{j,n}(u)$ where $d_n \geq 1$ and $P_{j,n}$ are polynomials (knowing only that they are $L^{p'}$ functions would be sufficient).

Let $K_n(f) = \sum_{j=0}^{d_n} X^j \int_0^1 f(u) P_{j,n}(u) du$. It clearly defines a finite rank operator on $L^p(0, 1)$.

On the other hand, for every $f \in L^p(0, 1)$, we have, for a.e. $x \in (0, 1)$,

$$\begin{aligned} (V_\xi(f) - K_n(f))(x) &= \int_0^1 (\psi - Q_n)(x - u) f(u) du \\ &= \int_{x-1}^x (\psi - Q_n)(s) f(x - s) ds \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (\psi - Q_n)(s) \mathbb{1}_{[s, s+1]}(x) F(x - s) ds \end{aligned}$$

where $F = f$ on $(0, 1)$ and 0 on $[-1, 0]$. We get

$$\|V_\xi(f) - K_n(f)\|_p \leq \|\psi - Q_n\|_{L^1(-1, 1)} \|f\|_p.$$

Thus $\|V_\xi - K_n\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^p)} \leq \|\psi - Q_n\|_{L^1(-1, 1)}$, and V_ξ is the limit of a sequence of finite rank operators on $L^p(0, 1)$. Thus V_ξ is compact on $L^p(0, 1)$.

On $C([0, 1])$ we could use Ascoli's theorem, but we prefer here a direct argument based on the first preceding integral expression above. Indeed, we have $\|V_\xi(f) - K_n(f)\|_\infty \leq \|\psi - Q_n\|_{L^1(-1, 1)} \|f\|_\infty$ for every $f \in C([0, 1])$. We already know that $V_\xi(f)(0) = 0$. The sequence of finite rank operators defined by $\tilde{K}_n(f) = K_n(f) - K_n(f)(0)$ takes its values in $C_0([0, 1])$. Moreover, we have $\|V_\xi - \tilde{K}_n\| \leq 2\|\psi - Q_n\|_{L^1(-1, 1)}$ so V_ξ is compact from $C([0, 1])$ to $C_0([0, 1])$. \square

Point out that we can also prove immediatly the second part of Proposition 5.3 just using Proposition 3.1. Indeed choose p large enough so that $\operatorname{Re}(\xi/2) > 1/p$. Then $V_{\xi/2}$ viewed from $L^p(0, 1)$ to $C_0([0, 1])$ is bounded, a fortiori $V_{\xi/2}$ viewed from $C([0, 1])$ to $C_0([0, 1])$ is p -summing since it factorizes through the identity from $C([0, 1])$ to $L^p(0, 1)$. Therefore $V_{\xi/2}$ is both weakly compact and Dunford-Pettis

hence $V_\xi = V_{\frac{\xi}{2}}$ is compact.

In the same spirit, we can now improve Proposition 3.1.

Corollary 5.4. *Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$. Then the operator $V_\xi : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is compact.*

Proof. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > \frac{1}{p} + \varepsilon$ and let $\alpha := \xi - \varepsilon$. Then $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$ and we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L^p(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & C_0([0, 1]) \\ V_\varepsilon \downarrow & \nearrow V_\alpha & \\ L^p(0, 1) & & \end{array}$$

According to Proposition 5.3, $V_\varepsilon : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ is compact and according to Proposition 3.1, $V_\alpha : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is bounded. Thus the operator $V_\xi : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is compact, by the ideal property of compact operators. \square

Remark 6. Note that if $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) = 1$, according to Proposition 3.1, the operator $V_\xi : L^1(0, 1) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is bounded. However, it cannot be compact, not even weakly compact. Indeed, consider $g_n(t) = (n+1)t^n$, $n \geq 1$, $t \in (0, 1)$. Then g_n is in the unit ball of $L^1(0, 1)$ and according to (3.10), we have

$$V_\xi(g_n)(x) = \frac{\Gamma(n+2)}{\Gamma(n+1+\xi)} x^{n+\xi}, \quad x \in (0, 1), n \geq 1.$$

Now a standard argument shows that the sequence $(V_\xi(g_n))_{n \geq 1}$ cannot have a weakly convergent subsequence in $C_0([0, 1])$, which shows that V_ξ is not weakly compact, and thus not compact from $L^1(0, 1)$ to $C_0([0, 1])$.

Nevertheless, it is proved in [22] that V_1 is finitely strictly singular from $L^1(0, 1)$ to $C_0([0, 1])$.

5.2. Schatten classes. In Hilbert spaces, an (often) easier way to check compactness of an operator is to prove its membership to the Hilbert–Schmidt class.

Proposition 5.5. *The operator V_ξ is Hilbert–Schmidt on $L^2(0, 1)$ if and only if $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2}}$. Moreover, in this case we have*

$$\|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{S}^2} = \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\xi)|\sqrt{2\operatorname{Re}(\xi)(2\operatorname{Re}(\xi)-1)}}.$$

Proof. Observe that V_ξ is a kernel operator with kernel equals to

$$K_\xi(x, u) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\xi)} \mathbf{1}_{(0, x)}(u) (x-u)^{\xi-1}, \quad (x, u) \in (0, 1)^2, \xi \in \mathbb{C}_0.$$

Then, it is well known that V_ξ is Hilbert-Schmidt on $L^2(0, 1)$ if and only if $K_\xi \in L^2((0, 1)^2)$ and in this case $\|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{S}^2} = \|K_\xi\|_{L^2((0, 1)^2)}$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \|K_\xi\|_{L^2((0, 1)^2)}^2 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\xi)|^2} \mathbf{1}_{(0, x)}(u) |(x - u)^{\xi-1}|^2 du dx \\ &= \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\xi)|^2} \int_0^1 \int_0^x (x - u)^{2(\tau-1)} du dx, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tau = \operatorname{Re}(\xi)$. We see that the last quantity is finite if and only if $2\tau - 1 > 0$, that is $\tau > 1/2$. Therefore, V_ξ is Hilbert-Schmidt on $L^2(0, 1)$ if and only if $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{1/2}$ and in this case, we have

$$\|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{S}^2}^2 = \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\xi)|^2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2\tau-1}}{2\tau-1} dx = \frac{1}{2\tau(2\tau-1)|\Gamma(\xi)|^2},$$

which gives the result. \square

Remark 7. We can also recover a part of Proposition 5.5 as a consequence of Proposition 5.2. Indeed, when H and K are Hilbert spaces, according to (2.15), we have $\Pi_2(H, K) = \mathcal{S}^2(H, K)$.

We are going to extend Proposition 5.5 and characterize the membership of Schatten classes for the Riemann-Liouville analytic semigroup.

Theorem 5.6. *Let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$ and $r \geq 1$. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The operator $V_\xi : L^2(0, 1) \rightarrow L^2(0, 1)$ belongs to the Schatten class \mathcal{S}^r .*
- (ii) *$\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{r}}$.*

Proof. (i) \implies (ii): we use reductio ad absurdum and assume that $V_\xi \in \mathcal{S}^r$ and $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) \leq \frac{1}{r}$. From (2.10), we must have, for every orthonormal sequences $(h_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of $L^2(0, 1)$,

$$(5.8) \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} |\langle V_\xi(h_n), h_n \rangle_2|^r < \infty.$$

Here $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2$ stands for the scalar product on $L^2(0, 1)$ (which coincides with the duality bracket $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L^2, L^2}$). We are going to test this condition on the family $(e_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ with $e_n(\theta) = e^{2i\pi n\theta}$. Since $0 < \operatorname{Re}(\xi) \leq \frac{1}{r} \leq 1$, it follows from Lemma 5.1 that

$$|\langle V_\xi e_n, e_n \rangle_{L^p, L^{p'}}| \sim \frac{1}{(2\pi n)^{\operatorname{Re}(\xi)}}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Thus (5.8) would imply that

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^{r \operatorname{Re}(\xi)}} < \infty,$$

giving a contradiction with $r \operatorname{Re}(\xi) \leq 1$. Thus, we conclude that for $r \geq 1$, if $V_\xi \in \mathcal{S}^r$ then $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > \frac{1}{r}$.

(ii) \implies (i): Let $r \geq 1$. We want to prove that the condition $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > \frac{1}{r}$ implies that $V_\xi \in \mathcal{S}^r$.

We fix $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{r}}$, we can choose $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\tau = \operatorname{Re}(\xi) = \frac{1}{r} + \varepsilon$ and we shall use Theorem 2.3 with $\alpha_0 = \varepsilon$, $\alpha_1 = 1 + \varepsilon$, $p_0 = \infty$ and $p_1 = 1$ and

$$T_z = \Gamma(z)(\Gamma(z/2))^2 V_z, \quad z \in \overline{\Omega},$$

where $\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \varepsilon < \operatorname{Re}(z) < 1 + \varepsilon\}$. First note that, according to Proposition 3.2, the map $z \mapsto T_z$ is holomorphic from Ω into $\mathcal{B}(L^2(0, 1))$. Moreover, using (3.8), for every $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$, we have

$$\|T_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^2)} \leq \frac{(\Gamma(\tau/2))^2}{\tau},$$

so that $\|T_\xi\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^2)}$ is bounded for $\xi \in \overline{\Omega}$. Observe now that when $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \varepsilon$, T_z is compact (according to Proposition 5.3), whence $T_z \in \mathcal{S}^\infty(L^2(0, 1))$, and

$$\|T_z\|_{\mathcal{S}^\infty} = \|T_z\|_{\mathcal{B}(L^2)} \leq \frac{(\Gamma(\varepsilon/2))^2}{\varepsilon}.$$

On the other hand, for $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_1$, $\frac{\xi}{2} \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ and Proposition 5.5 implies that $V_{\frac{\xi}{2}} \in \mathcal{S}^2(L^2(0, 1))$ and

$$\|V_{\frac{\xi}{2}}\|_{\mathcal{S}^2} \leq \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\frac{\xi}{2})| \sqrt{\operatorname{Re}(\xi)(\operatorname{Re}(\xi) - 1)}}.$$

Then according to (2.13), $V_\xi = V_{\frac{\xi}{2}}^2 \in \mathcal{S}^1(L^2(0, 1))$ and

$$\|V_\xi\|_{\mathcal{S}^1} \leq \|V_{\frac{\xi}{2}}\|_{\mathcal{S}^2}^2 \leq \frac{1}{|\Gamma(\frac{\xi}{2})|^2 \operatorname{Re}(\xi)(\operatorname{Re}(\xi) - 1)}.$$

Hence, for any $z \in \mathbb{C}_1$, $T_z \in \mathcal{S}^1(L^2(0, 1))$ and for $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 1 + \varepsilon$, we have

$$\|T_z\|_{\mathcal{S}^1} \leq \frac{|\Gamma(z)| |\Gamma(\frac{z}{2})|^2}{|\Gamma(\frac{z}{2})|^2 \operatorname{Re}(z)(\operatorname{Re}(z) - 1)} \leq \frac{|\Gamma(1 + \varepsilon)|}{\varepsilon(1 + \varepsilon)}.$$

From Theorem 2.3 (with $\theta = \frac{1}{r}$), we get that, $T_\xi \in \mathcal{S}^r(L^2(0, 1))$, whence $V_\xi \in \mathcal{S}^r(L^2(0, 1))$. \square

5.3. Characterization of nuclear and absolutely p -summing operators on $L^p(0, 1)$. We can first recover both the absolutely p -summing property and the Hilbert-Schmidt property (when $p = 2$) as a consequence of the following result.

Proposition 5.7. *Let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$ and $1 \leq p, q < \infty$.*

- (i) *The operator $V_\xi : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^q(0, 1)$ is order bounded if and only if $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$.*
- (ii) *The operator $V_\xi^* : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^q(0, 1)$ is order bounded if and only if $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$, where V_ξ^* is given by (3.12).*

Proof. Denote by $\tau = \operatorname{Re}(\xi)$.

(i) Denote by $K_\xi(x, u) = \mathbb{1}_{(0,x)}(u)(x-u)^{\xi-1}$, $(x, u) \in (0, 1)^2$. We have

$$\sup_{\|f\|_p \leq 1} \left| \int_0^x f(u)(x-u)^{\xi-1} du \right| = \|K_\xi(x, \cdot)\|_{p'}$$

where p' is the conjugate exponent of p . Observe that the function $K_\xi(x, \cdot)$ belongs to $L^{p'}(0, 1)$ if and only if $(\tau - 1)p' + 1 > 0$, which is equivalent to $\tau > \frac{1}{p}$. Moreover, in this case, we have

$$\|K_\xi(x, \cdot)\|_{p'} = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{\tau - \frac{1}{p}}}{((\tau - 1)p' + 1)^{\frac{1}{p'}}}, & \text{if } 1 < p < \infty \\ x^{\tau - 1}, & \text{if } p = 1. \end{cases}$$

It remains to observe that in both cases, the latter function lies in $L^q(0, 1)$ (actually even in $C([0, 1])$).

(ii) The proof is similar and left to the reader, replacing the kernel K_ξ of V_ξ by the kernel $K_\xi^*(x, u) = \mathbb{1}_{(x,1)}(u)(x-u)^{\bar{\xi}-1}$, $(x, u) \in (0, 1)^2$, of V_ξ^* . \square

Corollary 5.8. *Let $1 \leq p, q < \infty$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$. Then both operators V_ξ and V_ξ^* are q -integral and hence absolutely q -summing from $L^p(0, 1)$ to $L^q(0, 1)$.*

Proof. It follows from Theorem 2.4 (i) that any order bounded operator $u : X \rightarrow L^q(\mu)$ is q -integral and according to (2.14), we have $\mathcal{I}_q(X, Y) \subset \Pi_q(X, Y)$. The result follows now immediately from Proposition 5.7.

Alternatively, we can factorize V_ξ as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L^p(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & L^q(0, 1) \\ V_\xi \downarrow & \nearrow i_q & \\ C([0, 1]) & & \end{array}$$

which shows that V_ξ is q -integral by definition. \square

For the membership to the class of nuclear operators, we need to recall some known facts on Fourier multipliers on the Hardy space $H^p = \{g \in L^p(0, 1) : \hat{g}(n) = 0, n < 0\}$, $p \geq 1$.

Lemma 5.9. *Let $p \geq 1$. For every $y \in \mathbb{R}$, we consider the Fourier multiplier M_y defined on the analytic polynomials p by*

$$(5.9) \quad M_y(p)(\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{iy} \hat{p}(n) e^{2i\pi n\theta}, \quad \theta \in (0, 1).$$

Then M_y is well-defined and bounded on H^p .

Proof. The case $p > 1$ follows from a result of Marcinkiewicz [23, Theorem 1]. Indeed if $(\lambda_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is the sequence defined by $\lambda_n = n^{iy}$, $n \geq 1$, it is sufficient to check that $(\lambda_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is bounded and satisfies

$$(5.10) \quad \sup_{n \geq 0} \sum_{k=2^n}^{2^{n+1}} |\lambda_{k+1} - \lambda_k| < \infty.$$

The boundedness of $(\lambda_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is clear and for the second condition, note that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=2^n}^{2^{n+1}} |\lambda_{k+1} - \lambda_k| &= \sum_{k=2^n}^{2^{n+1}} \left| \sin \left(\frac{y \ln(1 + \frac{1}{k})}{2} \right) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|y|}{2} \sum_{k=2^n}^{2^{n+1}} \frac{1}{k} \\ &\leq |y|, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (5.10). Thus M_y is bounded on H^p when $p > 1$.

The case $p = 1$ follows from a result of Daly–Fridli [5, Theorem 2.1]. Indeed, we need to check that for $r > 1$, we have

$$(5.11) \quad \sup_{j \geq 1} \left(2^j \left(\sum_{k=2^j}^{2^{j+1}-1} \frac{|\lambda_{k+1} - \lambda_k|^r}{2^j} \right)^{1/r} \right) < \infty.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} 2^j \left(\sum_{k=2^j}^{2^{j+1}-1} \frac{|\lambda_{k+1} - \lambda_k|^r}{2^j} \right)^{1/r} &\leq \frac{|y|}{2} 2^j \left(\frac{1}{2^j} \sum_{k=2^j}^{2^{j+1}-1} \frac{1}{k^r} \right)^{1/r} \\ &\leq \frac{|y|}{2} 2^j \left(\frac{1}{2^j} \frac{1}{2^{jr}} 2^j \right)^{1/r} \\ &= \frac{|y|}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (5.11). Thus M_y is bounded on H^1 . In fact, formally, the result of Daly–Fridli tells us that M_y is a multiplier for the real Hardy space $H_{2\pi} = \{g : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : g \in L^1(\mathbb{T}) \text{ and } \tilde{g} \in L^1(\mathbb{T})\}$, where \tilde{g} is the harmonic conjugate of g . However, it is not difficult to see that if M_y is a multiplier for $H_{2\pi}$, it is a multiplier for H^1 . \square

We will now characterize the membership to the class of nuclear operators.

Theorem 5.10. *Let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$ and $p \geq 1$. The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (i) *The operator $V_\xi : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ is nuclear.*
- (ii) *$\xi \in \mathbb{C}_1$.*

In particular, if $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_1$, we recover that the operator V_ξ belongs to the Schatten class \mathcal{S}^1 on $L^2(0, 1)$.

Proof. (ii) \implies (i): Let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_1$. We decompose the proof into two cases, depending whether $1 \leq p \leq 2$ or $p > 2$.

Let us first start with $1 \leq p \leq 2$. We will show that the operator $V_\xi : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ can be factorized as the composition of two absolutely 2-summing operators. Indeed, observe that we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} L^p(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & L^p(0, 1) & & \\ & & \circ & & \\ i \downarrow & & & & \uparrow i_p \\ L^1(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_{\frac{\xi}{2}}} & L^2(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_{\frac{\xi}{2}}} & C([0, 1]) \end{array}$$

where i and i_p are the natural inclusions. Since $\frac{\xi}{2} \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2}}$, Proposition 3.1 implies that $V_{\frac{\xi}{2}}$ is bounded from $L^1(0, 1)$ to $L^2(0, 1)$ and Proposition 3.1 implies that $V_{\frac{\xi}{2}}$ is bounded from $L^2(0, 1)$ to $C([0, 1])$. Now the Grothendieck theorem (Theorem 2.2) implies that $V_{\frac{\xi}{2}}$ is absolutely 1-summing from $L^1(0, 1)$ to $L^2(0, 1)$, and then

$$V_{\frac{\xi}{2}} \circ i : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^2(0, 1) \text{ is absolutely 2-summing,}$$

by ideal property and (2.3). On the other hand, by (2.4), the canonical inclusion $i_p : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ is absolutely p -summing. Thus

$$i_p \circ V_{\frac{\xi}{2}} : L^2(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1) \text{ is absolutely } p\text{-summing,}$$

hence absolutely 2-summing since $p \leq 2$. But, according to Theorem 2.5 (iii), the composition of two absolutely 2-summing operators is nuclear. It follows that $V_\xi = (j \circ V_{\frac{\xi}{2}}) \circ (V_{\frac{\xi}{2}} \circ i)$ is nuclear on $L^p(0, 1)$.

Assume now that $p > 2$. We can write $\xi = a + b + c$, where $a \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$, $b \in \mathbb{C}_0$ and $c \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p'}}$, and p' is the conjugate exponent of p (indeed, since $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > 1$, we can choose $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > 1 + \varepsilon$, and then set $a = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, $c = \frac{1}{p'} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ and $b = \xi - a - c$). Then we can factorize V_ξ as the composition of three operators

$$V_\xi = V_c \circ V_b \circ V_a,$$

where each of them acts from $L^p(0, 1)$ into itself. Since $a \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$, the operator V_a is p -integral on $L^p(0, 1)$ by Corollary 5.8 and Proposition 5.3 implies that V_b is compact. Since the product of a compact operator with a p -integral operator is p -nuclear (see Theorem 2.5 (i)), the operator $V_b \circ V_a$ is p -nuclear on $L^p(0, 1)$. According to Theorem 2.5 (ii), it remains to check that V_c is absolutely p' -summing to conclude that V_ξ is nuclear. For that purpose, we will decompose V_c , writing $c = c_1 + c_2$, where $c_1 \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$ and $c_2 \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p}}$. Now, since $c_1 \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$, the operator

V_{c_1} is bounded from $L^p(0, 1)$ to $C([0, 1])$ by Proposition 3.1. Moreover, since $p > 2$, then $p' < 2 < p$ and it follows from Proposition 3.1 that V_{c_2} is bounded from $L^{p'}(0, 1)$ to $L^p(0, 1)$. Thus we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L^p(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_c} & L^p(0, 1) \\ V_{c_1} \downarrow & \circlearrowleft & \uparrow V_{c_2} \\ C([0, 1]) & \xrightarrow{i_{p'}} & L^{p'}([0, 1]) \end{array}$$

where $i_{p'}$ is the canonical injection. But, as already observed the map $i_{p'} : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow L^{p'}(0, 1)$ is a p' -summing operator, whence V_c is also p' -summing on $L^p(0, 1)$ by the ideal property. Hence V_ξ is nuclear, which concludes the proof of the first implication.

(i) \implies (ii): According to the semigroup property and the ideal property of the class of nuclear operators, it is sufficient to check that for $\xi = 1 + iy$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$, V_ξ is not nuclear on $L^p(0, 1)$. we use reductio ad absurdum: we assume that there exist two sequences $(h_k)_{k \geq 0}$ in $L^{p'}(0, 1)$ and $(g_k)_{k \geq 0}$ in $L^p(0, 1)$ such that

$$V_\xi(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle f, h_k \rangle g_k, \quad f \in L^p(0, 1),$$

and

$$(5.12) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \|h_k\|_{p'} \|g_k\|_p < \infty$$

For simplicity, for $f \in L^p(0, 1)$ and $g \in L^{p'}(0, 1)$, $\langle f, g \rangle$ stands for $\langle f, g \rangle_{L^p, L^{p'}}$.

For every integer $n \geq 1$, we then have

$$\langle V_\xi(e_n), e_n \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \langle e_n, h_k \rangle \langle g_k, e_n \rangle.$$

where $e_n(\theta) = e^{2i\pi n\theta}$. Hence, for any integer $N \geq 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^N n^{iy} \langle V_\xi(e_n), e_n \rangle &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^N \langle e_n, h_k \rangle n^{iy} \langle g_k, e_n \rangle \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle M_y(S_N^+(g_k)), h_k \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where S_N^+g corresponds to the (positive) partial sum of the Fourier series defined by

$$S_N^+g = \sum_{n=1}^N \langle g, e_n \rangle e_n, \quad g \in L^p(0, 1),$$

and M_y is the Fourier multiplier defined in (5.9). According to Lemma 5.1, we know that

$$n^{iy} \langle V_\xi(e_n), e_n \rangle \sim \frac{1}{(2i\pi)^\xi} \frac{1}{n}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} \log(N) &\lesssim \left| \sum_{n=1}^N n^{iy} \langle V_\xi(e_n), e_n \rangle \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle M_y(S_N^+(g_k)), h_k \rangle \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|M_y(S_N^+g_k)\|_p \|h_k\|_{p'}. \end{aligned}$$

According to Lemma 5.9, we know that M_y is bounded on H^p for $p \geq 1$, whence we get

$$(5.13) \quad \log(N) \lesssim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|S_N^+g_k\|_p \|h_k\|_{p'}.$$

Thanks to the classical Riesz theorem, if $p > 1$, then S_N^+ defines a bounded operator on L^p with bound independent from N . Hence $\|S_N^+g_k\|_p \lesssim \|g_k\|_p$, and we get

$$\log(N) \lesssim \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|g_k\|_p \|h_k\|_{p'},$$

which contradicts (5.17), when $p > 1$.

For $p = 1$, we will also get a contradiction using (5.13). Indeed, we know that $h \in L^1(0, 1) \mapsto S_N^+(h) \in L^1(0, 1)$ defines a bounded operator on $L^1(0, 1)$ with bound $O(\log(N))$. Moreover, for every $h \in L^1(0, 1)$, we claim that

$$(5.14) \quad \|S_N^+(h)\|_1 = o(\log(N)).$$

Indeed, given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a trigonometric polynomial Q satisfying $\|h - Q\|_1 \leq \varepsilon$. This polynomial Q can be written as

$$Q = \sum_{k=-d}^d c_n e_n,$$

where $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and each Fourier coefficient satisfies $|c_n| \leq \|Q\|_1$, so that, when $N \geq d$, we have $\|S_N^+(Q)\|_1 \leq d\|Q\|_1$.

Therefore, for some numerical constant $C > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|S_N^+(h)\|_1}{\log(N)} &\leq \frac{\|S_N^+(h-Q)\|_1}{\log(N)} + \frac{d\|Q\|_1}{\log(N)} \\ &\leq C\|h-Q\|_1 + \frac{d\|Q\|_1}{\log(N)} \\ &\leq C\varepsilon + \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

as soon as N is large enough, and (5.14) is proved.

Using (5.13), we obtain that

$$1 \lesssim \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \|h_k\|_\infty \frac{\|S_N^+(g_k)\|_1}{\log(N)}.$$

But the right hand side tends to zero when N goes to ∞ (use (5.14) and (5.17) and apply the Lebesgue domination theorem). This contradiction gives our conclusion. \square

We can now complete Corollary 5.8 and give a complete characterization of absolutely r -summing operators on $L^p(0, 1)$. In the next result, we denote by $\Pi_r(X) = \Pi_r(X, X)$, the ideal of absolutely r -summing operators from X to itself.

Theorem 5.11. *Let $1 \leq p, r < \infty$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$.*

(i) *If $2 \geq p \geq 1$, then we have*

$$V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1)) \iff \xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

(ii) *If $p > 2$ and $1 \leq r \leq p'$, then we have*

$$V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1)) \iff \xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p'}}.$$

(iii) *If $p > 2$ and $p' < r \leq p$, then we have*

$$V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1)) \iff \xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

(iv) *If $p > 2$ and $p < r$, then we have*

$$V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1)) \iff \xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Proof. (i) Let $1 \leq p \leq 2$ and $r \geq 1$. Assume first that $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ and let us show that $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$. Since $1 \leq p \leq 2$, the canonical injections $i : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^1(0, 1)$ and $j : L^2(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ are both bounded. On the other hand, since $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2}}$, according to Proposition 3.1, the operator $V_\xi : L^1(0, 1) \rightarrow L^2(0, 1)$ is bounded. In particular, we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
L^p(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & L^p(0, 1) \\
i \downarrow & \circ & \uparrow j \\
L^1(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & L^2(0, 1)
\end{array}$$

Now, using the Grothendieck theorem (Theorem 2.2), the operator $V_\xi : L^1(0, 1) \rightarrow L^2(0, 1)$ is absolutely 1-summing, which implies by the ideal property that $V_\xi \in \Pi_1(L^p(0, 1))$, *a fortiori* $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$.

Conversely, assume that $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$ for some $r \geq 1$. Then, since $1 \leq p \leq 2$ and $L^p(0, 1)$ has cotype 2, $V_\xi \in \Pi_2(L^p(0, 1))$. Since the composition of two 2-summing operators is nuclear (see Theorem 2.5 (iii)), we get that $V_{2\xi} = V_\xi \circ V_\xi$ is nuclear on $L^p(0, 1)$. According to Theorem 5.10, it follows that $2\xi \in \mathbb{C}_1$, which means that $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2}}$. That concludes the proof of (i).

(ii) Let $p > 2$ and $1 \leq r \leq p'$. Assume first that $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p'}}$ and let us show that $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$. We can write $\xi = \alpha + \beta$, with $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p}}$. Now according to Proposition 3.1, the operator $V_\beta : L^2(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ is bounded, and since $p > 2$, the injection $i : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^2(0, 1)$ is also bounded. Hence, we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
L^p(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & L^p(0, 1) \\
i \downarrow & \circ & \uparrow V_\beta \\
L^2(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_\alpha} & L^2(0, 1)
\end{array}$$

Since $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2}}$, it follows from Proposition 5.5 that $V_\alpha \in \mathcal{S}^2(L^2(0, 1))$. But since $L^2(0, 1)$ is a Hilbert space, then we know from (2.7) and (2.15) that $\mathcal{S}^2(L^2(0, 1)) = \Pi_2(L^2(0, 1)) = \Pi_1(L^2(0, 1))$. Thus $V_\alpha \in \Pi_1(L^p(0, 1))$ and by the ideal property, we obtain that the operator V_ξ belongs to $\Pi_1(L^p(0, 1))$. But since $r \geq 1$, we have the inclusion $\Pi_1(L^p(0, 1)) \subset \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$, and we conclude that $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$.

Conversely, assume that $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$. Then since $r \leq p'$, we also have $V_\xi \in \Pi_{p'}(L^p(0, 1))$. The operator $V_\xi^* : L^{p'}(0, 1) \rightarrow L^{p'}(0, 1)$ has thus an adjoint which is absolutely p' -summing. It thus follows from Theorem 2.4 (iii) that V_ξ^* is order bounded on $L^{p'}(0, 1)$. Then, according to Proposition 5.7, we deduce that $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p'}}$.

(iii) Let $p > 2$ and $p' < r \leq p$. Assume first that $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{r}}$ and let us show that $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$. We can write $\xi = \alpha + \beta$, with $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{p}}$. According to Proposition 3.1, the operator $V_\beta : L^r(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ is bounded and Proposition 3.1 implies that the operator $V_\alpha : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow C([0, 1])$ is bounded. If i_r is the canonical

injection from $C([0, 1])$ to $L^r(0, 1)$, we have the following commutative diagram

$$(5.15) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} L^p(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & L^p(0, 1) \\ V_\alpha \downarrow & \circlearrowleft & \uparrow V_\beta \\ C([0, 1]) & \xrightarrow{i_r} & L^r(0, 1) \end{array}$$

Now, as already observed, the map i_r is an absolutely r -summing operator, and then by the ideal property of r -summing operators, we deduce that $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$.

Conversely, assume that $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$ and let us show that $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > \frac{1}{r}$. Observe that $r' < p$ and let us take $s = \frac{1}{r'} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{r}$. According to Proposition 3.1, the operator $V_s : L^{r'}(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ is bounded. Then we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L^{p'}(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_{\xi+s}^*} & L^r(0, 1) \\ V_\xi^* \downarrow & \nearrow V_s^* & \\ L^{p'}(0, 1) & & \end{array}$$

Since $V_\xi^* : L^{p'}(0, 1) \rightarrow L^{p'}(0, 1)$ has an adjoint which is absolutely r -summing, then, according to Theorem 2.4 (ii), the operator $V_s^* V_\xi^*$ must be order bounded. Hence $V_{\xi+s}^* : L^{p'}(0, 1) \rightarrow L^r(0, 1)$ is order bounded. It now follows from Proposition 5.7 that $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) + s > \frac{1}{p'}$, equivalently $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > \frac{1}{r}$.

(iv) Let $p > 2$ and $p < r$. Assume first that $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{p}}$ and let us show that $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$. According to (iii) with $r = p$, we know that $V_\xi \in \Pi_p(L^p(0, 1))$. But since $p < r$, it follows from (2.3) that $\Pi_p(L^p(0, 1)) \subset \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$, and we immediately get that V_ξ is an absolutely r -summing operator on $L^p(0, 1)$.

Conversely, assume that $V_\xi \in \Pi_r(L^p(0, 1))$ and let us show that $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > \frac{1}{p}$. We define $s = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p}$ and, since $p > 2$, we know from Proposition 3.1 that the operator $V_s : L^2(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ is bounded. Moreover the canonical injection $i : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^2(0, 1)$ is also bounded. Let us consider the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L^2(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_{\xi+s}} & L^2(0, 1) \\ V_s \downarrow & \circlearrowleft & \uparrow i \\ L^p(0, 1) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & L^p(0, 1) \end{array}$$

By the ideal property, we deduce that $V_{\xi+s} \in \Pi_r(L^2(0, 1))$. But since $L^2(0, 1)$ is an Hilbert space, according to (2.7) and (2.15), we have

$\Pi_r(L^2(0, 1)) = \mathcal{S}^2(L^2(0, 1))$. Thus $V_{\xi+s}$ is Hilbert-Schmidt on $L^2(0, 1)$ and Proposition 5.5 implies that $\xi+s \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{2}}$, equivalently $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > \frac{1}{p}$. \square

Remark 8. If $p > 2$, $p' \leq r \leq p$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{r}}$, then it follows from the proof of Theorem 5.11 that the operator $V_\xi : L^p(0, 1) \rightarrow L^p(0, 1)$ is not only absolutely r -summing but indeed r -integral. Indeed, this part of the proof of Theorem 5.11 works also for $r = p'$ and the conclusion follows from (5.15) and the definition of r -integral operators.

5.4. Characterization of nuclear, p -integral and absolutely p -summing operators on $C(0, 1)$. We first show that Theorem 5.10 can be extended to the case when $X = C([0, 1])$.

Theorem 5.12. *Let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$. The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (i) *The operator $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is nuclear.*
- (ii) *$\xi \in \mathbb{C}_1$.*

Proof. (ii) \implies (i): Let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_1$. Then $\operatorname{Re}(\xi/2) > \frac{1}{2}$ and the operator $V_{\xi/2}$ factorizes through the formal identity i_2 from $C([0, 1])$ to $L^2(0, 1)$ with the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C([0, 1]) & \xrightarrow{V_{\xi/2}} & C_0([0, 1]) \\ i_2 \downarrow & \nearrow V_{\xi/2} & \\ L^2(0, 1) & & \end{array}$$

According to Proposition 3.1 (iv), $V_{\xi/2} : L^2(0, 1) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is bounded. On the other hand, by (2.4), the operator $i_2 : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow L^2(0, 1)$ is absolutely 2-summing. Thus

$$V_{\frac{\xi}{2}} = V_{\frac{\xi}{2}} \circ i_2 : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$$

is absolutely 2-summing. But, according to Theorem 2.5 (iii), the composition of two absolutely 2-summing operators is nuclear. Therefore, denoting by $j : C_0([0, 1]) \rightarrow C([0, 1])$ the canonical inclusion, it follows that $V_\xi = V_{\xi/2} \circ j \circ V_{\xi/2}$ is nuclear from $C([0, 1])$ into $C_0([0, 1])$.

(i) \implies (ii): According to the semigroup property and the ideal property of the class of nuclear operators, it is sufficient to check that for $\xi = 1 + iy$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$, the operator $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is not nuclear. We use reductio ad absurdum: we assume that there exist two sequences $(\mu_k)_{k \geq 0}$ in $C'([0, 1]) = \mathcal{M}([0, 1])$ and $(g_k)_{k \geq 0}$ in $C_0([0, 1])$ such that

$$(5.16) \quad V_\xi(f) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle f, \mu_k \rangle g_k, \quad f \in C([0, 1]),$$

and

$$(5.17) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \|\mu_k\| \|g_k\|_\infty < \infty.$$

Here $\mathcal{M}([0, 1])$ denotes the space of regular complex Borel measures on $[0, 1]$ which identifies with the dual of $C([0, 1])$ with the following duality bracket

$$\langle f, \mu_k \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x) d\overline{\mu_k}(x), \quad f \in C([0, 1]).$$

For $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, define

$$f_{n,m}(u) = \begin{cases} (1-u)^{-iy}(1-u^m)e_n(u) & \text{if } u \in [0, 1) \\ 0 & \text{if } u = 1 \end{cases}$$

and

$$f_n(u) = \begin{cases} (1-u)^{-iy}e_n(u) & \text{if } u \in [0, 1) \\ 0 & \text{if } u = 1 \end{cases}$$

Then $f_{n,m} \in C([0, 1])$ with $\|f_{n,m}\|_\infty \leq 1$, and for every $u \in [0, 1]$ we have $f_{n,m}(u) \rightarrow f_n(u)$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$.

Using the dominated Lebesgue convergence theorem, we have, for every $k \geq 0$, $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \langle f_{n,m}, \mu_k \rangle = \langle f_n, \mu_k \rangle$. Moreover, since for every $x \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$|\langle f_{n,m}, \mu_k \rangle| |g_k(x)| \leq \|f_{n,m}\|_\infty \|\mu_k\| \|g_k\|_\infty \leq \|\mu_k\| \|g_k\|_\infty,$$

it follows from (5.17) and the dominated Lebesgue convergence theorem that

$$(5.18) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle f_{n,m}, \mu_k \rangle g_k(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle f_n, \mu_k \rangle g_k(x), \quad x \in [0, 1].$$

On the other hand, using one more time the dominated Lebesgue convergence theorem, we also have

$$(5.19) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} V_\xi(f_{n,m})(x) = V_\xi(f_n)(x).$$

Therefore using (5.16), (5.18) and (5.19), we have, for every $x \in [0, 1]$,

$$(5.20) \quad V_\xi(f_n)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle f_n, \mu_k \rangle g_k(x),$$

and the convergence is in $C_0([0, 1])$ because of (5.17). In particular, we have

$$(5.21) \quad \langle V_\xi(f_n), e_n \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle f_n, \mu_k \rangle \langle g_k, e_n \rangle.$$

Now observe that

$$\Gamma(\xi) \langle V_\xi(f_n), e_n \rangle = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x (x-u)^{iy} (1-u)^{-iy} e^{2i\pi nu} du \right) e^{-2i\pi nx} dx.$$

Making the change of variable $s = x - u$ and use the Fubini theorem to get

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma(\xi)\langle V_\xi(f_n), e_n \rangle &= \int_0^1 s^{iy} e^{-2i\pi ns} \left(\int_s^1 (1-x+s)^{-iy} dx \right) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{1-iy} \int_0^1 s^{iy} e^{-2i\pi ns} (1-s^{1-iy}) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{1-iy} \left(\widehat{\psi}_{iy}(n) - \widehat{\psi}_1(n) \right),\end{aligned}$$

where, as in the proof of Lemma 5.1, $\psi_\alpha(s) = s^\alpha$, $s \in (0, 1)$, with $\operatorname{Re}(\alpha) \in (-1, 1]$. Using (5.6), we then obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma(\xi)\langle V_\xi(f_n), e_n \rangle &= \frac{1}{1-iy} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\xi)}{(2i\pi n)^{1+iy}} + \frac{i}{2\pi n} - \frac{i}{2\pi n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1-iy} \frac{\Gamma(\xi)}{(2i\pi n)^{1+iy}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$(5.22) \quad \langle V_\xi(f_n), e_n \rangle \sim \frac{1}{1-iy} \frac{1}{(2i\pi n)^{1+iy}}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

The idea now to get a contradiction is to follow the proof of Theorem 5.10 (in the case $p = 1$) but the problem is to replace in (5.21) the measures μ_k by functions in $L^1(0, 1)$. For this purpose, define now $\tilde{g}_k(x) = g_k(x) - xg_k(1)$, $x \in [0, 1]$. We easily see that $\tilde{g}_k \in C([0, 1])$, $\tilde{g}_k(0) = g_k(0) = 0$ since $g_k \in C_0([0, 1])$, and $\tilde{g}_k(1) = g_k(1) - g_k(1) = 0$. Then, it follows from Theorem 2.6 that there are $F_k \in L^1(0, 1)$ and $G_k \in C([0, 1])$ such that

$$(5.23) \quad \tilde{g}_k = F_k * G_k,$$

with

$$(5.24) \quad \|G_k\|_\infty \leq 2\|\tilde{g}_k\|_\infty \leq 4\|g_k\|_\infty, \quad \text{and} \quad \|F_k\|_1 = 1.$$

Moreover, note that, for $n \geq 1$, we have

$$V_\xi(f_n)(1) = \int_0^1 (1-u)^{iy} (1-u)^{-iy} e^{2i\pi nu} du = 0,$$

and it follows from (5.20) that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle f_n, \mu_k \rangle g_k(1) = 0.$$

Therefore, for every $x \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$V_\xi(f_n)(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle f_n, \mu_k \rangle \tilde{g}_k(x),$$

and since $\|\widetilde{g}_k\|_\infty \leq 2\|g_k\|_\infty$, it follows from (5.17) that the convergence is in $C([0, 1])$. In particular, we can write

$$\langle V_\xi(f_n), e_n \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle f_n, \mu_k \rangle \langle \widetilde{g}_k, e_n \rangle.$$

Denote by $d\widetilde{\mu}_k(u) = (1-u)^{iy} \chi_{[0,1]}(u) d\mu_k(u)$. Then $\langle f_n, \mu_k \rangle = \langle e_n, \widetilde{\mu}_k \rangle$, and by (5.23), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f_n, \mu_k \rangle \langle \widetilde{g}_k, e_n \rangle &= \langle e_n, \widetilde{\mu}_k \rangle \widehat{g}_k(n) \\ &= \langle e_n, \widetilde{\mu}_k \rangle \widehat{F}_k(n) \widehat{G}_k(n). \end{aligned}$$

Observe now that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle e_n, \widetilde{\mu}_k \rangle \widehat{F}_k(n) &= \int_0^1 e^{2i\pi nu} d\widetilde{\mu}_k(u) \int_0^1 F_k(v) e^{-2i\pi nv} dv \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 F_k(v) e^{2i\pi n(u-v)} dv \right) d\widetilde{\mu}_k(u) \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^u F_k(u-s) e^{2i\pi ns} ds \right) d\widetilde{\mu}_k(u) \\ &= \langle e_n, H_k \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$H_k(s) = \int_s^1 \overline{F_k(u-s)} d\widetilde{\mu}_k(u).$$

It is easy to check that $H_k \in L^1(0, 1)$ with $\|H_k\|_1 \leq \|F_k\|_1 \|\mu_k\| = \|\mu_k\|$. Therefore, we have

$$(5.25) \quad \langle V_\xi(f_n), e_n \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle e_n, H_k \rangle \langle G_k, e_n \rangle,$$

and, according to (5.24) and (5.17), we have

$$(5.26) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|H_k\|_1 \|G_k\|_\infty \leq 4 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|\mu_k\| \|g_k\|_\infty < \infty.$$

Using (5.22), (5.25) and (5.26), we obtain now a contradiction using the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 5.10 (in the case $p = 1$). \square

As far as concerns the membership to the ideal of absolutely r -summing operators, the situation of $r = 1$ brings to light a new phenomenon.

Theorem 5.13. *Let $r \geq 1$ and let $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_0$.*

(a) *If $r > 1$, then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The operator $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is r -integral.*
- (ii) *The operator $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is absolutely r -summing.*
- (iii) *$\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{r}}$*

(b) If $r = 1$, then the following are equivalent:

- (i) The operator $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is 1-integral.
- (ii) The operator $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is absolutely 1-summing.
- (iii) $\xi \in \overline{\mathbb{C}_1}$.

Proof. (a) Let $r > 1$.

(iii) \implies (i): Assume that $\xi \in \mathbb{C}_{\frac{1}{r}}$. Thanks to Proposition 3.1 (iv), the operator $V_\xi : L^r(0, 1) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is bounded. In particular, we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C([0, 1]) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & C_0([0, 1]) \\ i_r \downarrow & \nearrow V_\xi & \\ L^r(0, 1) & & \end{array}$$

Since, by (2.8), the operator $i_r : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow L^r(0, 1)$ is absolutely r -integral, we deduce that the operator $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is also r -integral.

(i) \implies (ii): Apply (2.14).

(ii) \implies (iii): According to the semigroup property and the ideal property of the class of absolutely r -summing operators, it is sufficient to check that for $\xi = \frac{1}{r} + iy$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$, the operator $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is not nuclear. We use reductio ad absurdum and we assume that this operator is nuclear. According to Pietsch's theorem (see Theorem 2.1), there exists a regular Borel probability measure ν on $[0, 1]$ such that, for every $f \in C([0, 1])$, we have

$$(5.27) \quad \|V_\xi(f)\|_\infty \leq \pi_r(V_\xi) \left(\int_0^1 |f(u)|^r d\nu(u) \right)^{1/r}.$$

Fix $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{r}$ and $x \in (0, 1)$. Consider also $0 < a < a' < a_0 < x$ and define the function $f = f_{a, a', x}$ on $(0, 1)$ by

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} (x-u)^{-\frac{1}{r}+\varepsilon-iy} & \text{if } u \in (0, a) \\ (x-u)^{-iy}(\alpha u + \beta) & \text{if } u \in (a, a') \\ 0 & \text{if } u \in (a', 1), \end{cases}$$

where

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{a-a'}(x-a)^{-\frac{1}{r}+\varepsilon} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = -\alpha a'.$$

It is easy to see that f is continuous on $(0, 1)$ and $|f(u)| \leq |x-u|^{-\frac{1}{r}+\varepsilon}$. According to (5.27), we have

$$|V_\xi(f)(x)| \leq \pi_r(V_\xi) \left(\int_0^{a'} |f(u)|^r d\nu(u) \right)^{1/r}.$$

Observe that

$$V_\xi(f)(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\xi)} \int_0^{a'} (x-s)^{\frac{1}{r}+iy-1} f(s) ds,$$

whence

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^{a'} (x-s)^{\frac{1}{r}+iy-1} f(s) ds \right| &\lesssim \left(\int_0^{a'} |f(u)|^r d\nu(u) \right)^{1/r} \\ &\leq \left(\int_0^x (x-u)^{-1+r\varepsilon} d\nu(u) \right)^{1/r}. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\lim_{\substack{a' \rightarrow a \\ >}} \chi_{(0,a')}(s)(x-s)^{\frac{1}{r}+iy-1} f(s) = \chi_{(0,a)}(s)(x-s)^{\varepsilon-1},$$

and

$$|\chi_{(0,a')}(s)(x-s)^{\frac{1}{r}+iy-1} f(s)| \leq \chi_{(0,a_0)}(s)|x-s|^{\varepsilon-1},$$

we can apply the dominated Lebesgue convergence theorem to obtain

$$\frac{x^\varepsilon - (x-a)^\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \lesssim \left(\int_0^x (x-u)^{-1+r\varepsilon} d\nu(u) \right)^{1/r}.$$

We now let a goes to x to get

$$\frac{x^{r\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon^r} \lesssim \int_0^x (x-u)^{-1+r\varepsilon} d\nu(u).$$

Since this inequality is satisfied for any $x \in (0, 1)$, we integrate it and use the Fubini–Tonelli theorem for the second integral. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(1+r\varepsilon)\varepsilon^r} &\lesssim \int_0^1 \left(\int_u^1 (x-u)^{-1+r\varepsilon} dx \right) d\nu(u) \\ &= \frac{1}{r\varepsilon} \int_0^1 (1-u)^{r\varepsilon} d\nu(u) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{r\varepsilon}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from the fact that $(1-u)^{r\varepsilon} \leq 1$ and ν is a probability measure. Since $r > 1$, we get the desired contradiction letting ε goes to 0.

(b) Let $r = 1$.

(ii) \implies (iii): Assume that $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is absolutely 1-summing. According to (2.3), for every $r > 1$, the operator $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is absolutely r -summing. It follows from (a) that $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) > \frac{1}{r}$. Letting now $r \rightarrow 1$ implies that $\operatorname{Re}(\xi) \geq 1$.

(i) \implies (ii): Apply (2.14).

(iii) \implies (i): Assume that $\xi \in \overline{\mathbb{C}_1}$. According to Proposition 3.1 (v), the operator $V_\xi : L^1(0, 1) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is bounded. In particular, we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C([0, 1]) & \xrightarrow{V_\xi} & C_0([0, 1]) \\ \downarrow i_1 & \nearrow V_\xi & \\ L^1(0, 1) & & \end{array}$$

Since, by (2.8), the operator $i_1 : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow L^1(0, 1)$ is 1-integral, we deduce that the operator $V_\xi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C_0([0, 1])$ is 1-integral. \square

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