HILBERT-SCHMIDT HANKEL OPERATORS
ON THE SEGAL-BARGMANN SPACE

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(Communicated by Joseph A. Ball)

ABSTRACT. This paper considers Hankel operators on the Segal-Bargmann space of holomorphic functions on $\mathbb{C}^n$ that are square integrable with respect to the Gaussian measure. It is shown that in the case of a bounded symbol $g \in L^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n)$ the Hankel operator $H_g$ is of the Hilbert-Schmidt class if and only if $H_g$ is Hilbert-Schmidt. In the case where the symbol is square integrable with respect to the Lebesgue measure it is known that the Hilbert-Schmidt norms of the Hankel operators $H_g$ and $H_g$ coincide. But, in general, if we deal with bounded symbols, only the inequality $\|H_g\|_{HS} \leq \|H_g\|_{HS}$ can be proved. The results have a close connection with the well-known fact that for bounded symbols the compactness of $H_g$ implies the compactness of $H_g$.

INTRODUCTION

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be fixed and let $\mu$ denote the Gaussian measure on the complex space $\mathbb{C}^n$ defined by $d\mu(z) = \exp(-|z|^2)dV(z)\pi^{-n}$, where $V$ is the usual Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{C}^n$.

The Segal-Bargmann space $\mathcal{F}$ is the closed subspace of the Hilbert space $L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu)$ of all square integrable holomorphic functions on $\mathbb{C}^n$. Let $P$ denote the orthogonal projection from $L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu)$ onto $\mathcal{F}$. Now, for a function $g \in \mathcal{T}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ (for definition see section [1]), the Toeplitz operator $T_g : \mathcal{D}(T_g) \subseteq \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ and the Hankel operator $H_g : \mathcal{D}(H_g) \subseteq \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^*$ are the (in general, unbounded) operators defined by

$$T_g f = P(g f), \quad H_g f = (I - P)(g f), \quad f \in \mathcal{D}(T_g).$$

C. Berger and L. Coburn proved ([BC1]) that, when $g \in L^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n)$, the Hankel operator $H_g$ is compact if and only if $H_g$ is compact. Stroethoff ([SI]) gave a necessary and sufficient condition for the compactness of the operators $T_g$ and $H_g$, and his methods led to an alternate approach to Berger and Coburn’s work. It seems to be natural to examine the question if, in general, all Schatten class Hankel operators are stable under conjugation of a bounded symbol. J. Xia and D. Zheng proved this in the case of Hilbert-Schmidt Hankel operators on the complex plane ([XZ]). Furthermore, they gave a necessary and sufficient condition for Hankel operators $H_g$ and $H_g$ on the Segal-Bargmann space to belong simultaneously to the Schatten class $\mathcal{C}_p$ for $1 \leq p < \infty$. 

Received by the editors July 10, 2002 and, in revised form, February 15, 2003.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 47B35.

This work was supported by a fellowship of the “Deutscher akademischer Austauschdienst” (DAAD).

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This article examines the case of Hilbert-Schmidt Hankel operators in the case of all dimensions and it gives a necessary and sufficient condition under which the Hankel operator $H_g$ is of Hilbert-Schmidt type. The main theorem is an analogue to the above-mentioned case of compact Hankel operators. Namely, with a symbol $g \in L^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n)$ the operator $H_g$ is of Hilbert-Schmidt type if and only if $H_g$ is of Hilbert-Schmidt type.

1. Preliminaries

Let $\langle \cdot , \cdot \rangle$ [resp. $| \cdot |$] denote the Euclidean sesquilinear form [resp. the Euclidean norm] on $\mathbb{C}^n$. In the usual, $| \cdot |_2$ [resp. $| \cdot |_{L^p(\mathbb{C}^n, V)}$] means the usual $L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu)$ [resp. $L^p(\mathbb{C}^n, V)$] norm with $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Furthermore, write $\langle \cdot , \cdot \rangle_2$ for the $L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu)$-scalar product.

Because each point evaluation is a continuous functional on $\mathcal{F}$, the Segal-Bargmann space is a Hilbert space with reproducing kernel function $K$. For $z, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n$ it is easy to check that $K(z, \lambda) = \exp(\langle z, \lambda \rangle)$ and for $f \in \mathcal{F}$ it yields the equality $f(\lambda) = \langle f, K(\cdot, \lambda) \rangle_2$. In the following we also use the normalized kernel function

$$k_\lambda(z) := \frac{K(z, \lambda)}{|K(\cdot, \lambda)|_2} = \exp \left( \langle z, \lambda \rangle - \frac{1}{2} |\lambda|^2 \right).$$

For $j = (j_1, \ldots, j_n) \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ define $z^j := z_1^{j_1} \cdots z_n^{j_n}$ and $j! := j_1! \cdots j_n!$. Consider the monomials $e_j(z) := \frac{z^j}{\sqrt{j!}}$. Then the system $\{e_j : j \in \mathbb{N}_0^n\}$ forms an orthonormal basis in $\mathcal{F}$. For $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n$ define the shift $\tau_\lambda : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}^n$ by $\tau_\lambda(z) := z + \lambda$. Lemma 1.1 shows a connection between the normalized kernel functions $k_\lambda$ and the shifts $\tau_\lambda$, and it follows with a direct computation.

**Lemma 1.1.** Let $g \in L^1(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu)$. Then $(g \circ \tau_\lambda)|k_{-\lambda}|^2$ is $\mu$-integrable and we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} g(z) d\mu(z) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} g \circ \tau_\lambda(z)|k_{-\lambda}(z)|^2 d\mu(z)$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

For $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n$ consider the operator $W_\lambda : L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu) \ni f \mapsto k_\lambda[f \circ \tau_{-\lambda}] \in L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu)$. According to Lemma 1.1 the operators $W_\lambda$ are unitary and they are called Weyl operators.

If we define $\mathcal{T}(\mathbb{C}^n) := \{g \in L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu) : g \circ \tau_\lambda \in L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu) \text{ for every } \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n\}$, then from Lemma 1.1 it follows that a measurable function $g$ on $\mathbb{C}^n$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ if and only if the functions $w \mapsto g(w)K(w, \lambda)$ belong to $L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu)$ for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

Because the linear span of the set of all kernel functions $\{K(\cdot, \lambda) : \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n\}$ is dense in $\mathcal{F}$ the linear space $D(T_g) = D(H_g) := \{h \in \mathcal{F} : gh \in L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \mu)\}$ is dense in $\mathcal{F}$ if $g \in \mathcal{T}(\mathbb{C}^n)$. Lemma 1.2 below can be found as Proposition 1 in [S1].

**Lemma 1.2.** Let $g \in \mathcal{T}(\mathbb{C}^n)$. Then we have for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n$

(i) $P(gk_\lambda) = [P(g \circ \tau_\lambda) \circ \tau_{-\lambda}] k_\lambda$,

(ii) $(I - P)(gk_\lambda) = [(I - P)(g \circ \tau_\lambda) \circ \tau_{-\lambda}] k_\lambda$.

Using the notation of the Weyl operator, the identities (i) and (ii) in Lemma 1.2 can be written as $T_g k_\lambda = W_\lambda T_{g \circ \tau_\lambda} 1$ and $H_g k_\lambda = W_\lambda H_{g \circ \tau_\lambda} 1$. Because $W_\lambda$ is unitary, we immediately conclude the following corollary.
Corollary 1.1. Let \( g \in T(\mathbb{C}^n) \). Then we have for all \( \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n \)

\[
(i) \quad \| P(g \circ \tau_\lambda) \|_2 = \| P(gk_\lambda) \|_2, \\
(ii) \quad \|(I - P)[g \circ \tau_\lambda] \|_2 = \|(I - P)[gk_\lambda] \|_2.
\]

2. Proof of the Theorems

Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 below correspond to Theorems 5 and 6 in Stroethoff ([41]). If \( A \) is a bounded operator, then denote by \( \|A\| \) the operator norm of \( A \). If, in addition, \( A \) is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator, then we write \( \|A\|_{HS} \) for its Hilbert-Schmidt norm.

Theorem 2.1. Let \( g \in T(\mathbb{C}^n) \). Then the following statements (a) and (b) are equivalent:

(a) \( H_g \) is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator,

(b) \( \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \| (I - P)[g \circ \tau_\lambda] \|_2^2 dV(\lambda) < \infty. \)

If (a) and (b) are valid, then \( \|H_g\|_{HS}^2 = \frac{1}{\pi^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \| (I - P)[g \circ \tau_\lambda] \|_2^2 dV(\lambda). \)

Theorem 2.2. Let \( g \in T(\mathbb{C}^n) \). Then the following statements (a) and (b) are equivalent:

(a) \( T_g \) is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator,

(b) \( \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \| P[g \circ \tau_\lambda] \|_2^2 dV(\lambda) < \infty. \)

If (a) and (b) are valid, then \( \|T_g\|_{HS}^2 = \frac{1}{\pi^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \| P[g \circ \tau_\lambda] \|_2^2 dV(\lambda). \)

Proof of Theorems 2.1 and 2.2. This follows from \( \| (I - P)[g \circ \tau_\lambda] \|_2^2 = \langle H_g^* H_g k_\lambda, k_\lambda \rangle_2 \)

and \( \| P[g \circ \tau_\lambda] \|_2^2 = \langle T_g^* T_g k_\lambda, k_\lambda \rangle_2 \) (see Corollary 1.1) and the well-known trace formula for any positive operator \( T \) on \( \mathcal{F} \):

\[
\text{tr}(T) = \frac{1}{\pi^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \langle Tk_\lambda, k_\lambda \rangle_2 dV(\lambda).
\]

(See, for example, Proposition 6.3.2 in [41].) \( \square \)

For each function \( g \in T(\mathbb{C}^n) \) and \( \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n \) define the Berezin symbol \( \hat{g} \) of \( g \) by the formula

\[
\hat{g}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} g(z) \exp(-|\lambda - z|^2) dV(z) = \langle gk_\lambda, k_\lambda \rangle_2.
\]

As an immediate consequence of the change-of-variable formula (see Lemma 1.1) the Berezin symbol of \( g \) has the form \( \hat{g}(\lambda) = \langle g \circ \tau_\lambda, 1 \rangle_2 \). Formula (1) shows that \( \hat{g} \circ \tau_\lambda = \hat{g} \circ \tau_\lambda \) and \( \hat{g} = \hat{g} \).

Lemma 2.1. Let \( g \in T(\mathbb{C}^n) \) with \( g \geq 0 \) a.e. Then \( g \in L^1(\mathbb{C}^n, V) \) if and only if its Berezin transform \( \hat{g} \in L^1(\mathbb{C}^n, V) \). In this case, \( \|g\|_{L^1(\mathbb{C}^n, V)} = \|\hat{g}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{C}^n, V)}. \)

Proof. Because \( g \geq 0 \) a.e., then it is obvious that \( \hat{g} \geq 0 \). By Fubini’s Theorem, it follows that, if either \( g \) or \( \hat{g} \) are Lebesgue integrable, then

\[
\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \hat{g}(\lambda) dV(\lambda) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} g(\lambda + z) d\mu(z) dV(\lambda) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} g(\lambda + z) dV(\lambda) d\mu(z) \\
= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} g(\lambda) dV(\lambda) d\mu(z) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} g(\lambda) dV(\lambda).
\]

Now, the desired result follows. \( \square \)
The next lemma as well as Lemma 2.3 are essential for the proof of our main theorem. We thank the reviewer for some simplifications of the original proofs.

**Lemma 2.2.** For \( g \in T(\mathbb{C}^n) \),
\[
\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|(I - P)[g \circ \tau_z]\|^2_2 dV(\lambda) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \left( \|P[\tilde{g} \circ \tau_z] - \tilde{g}(z)\|^2_2 + |g(z) - \tilde{g}(z)|^2 \right) dV(z).
\]
The integral on the right-hand side exists if and only if the integral on the left-hand side exists.

**Proof.** Using Corollary 1.1 and the definition of the normalized kernel function, we obtain
\[
(2) \quad \|(I - P)[g \circ \tau_z]\|^2_2 = \|(I - P)[gK(\cdot, \lambda)]\|^2_2 = \|(I - P)[gK(\cdot, \lambda)]\|^2_2 \exp(-|\lambda|^2).
\]
If we integrate equation (2) with respect to the Lebesgue measure and use Fubini’s Theorem, we obtain
\[
\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|(I - P)[g \circ \tau_z]\|^2_2 dV(\lambda) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} |g(z)K(z, \lambda) - P[gK(\cdot, \lambda)](z)|^2 d\mu(z) d\mu(\lambda)
\]
\[
= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} |\tilde{g}(z)K(\lambda, z) - P[\tilde{g}K(\cdot, \lambda)](\lambda)|^2 d\mu(\lambda) d\mu(z).
\]
Here we used \( K(z, \lambda) = K(\lambda, z) \) and \( P[gK(\cdot, \lambda)](z) = P[\tilde{g}K(\cdot, z)](\lambda) \). For each \( z \in \mathbb{C}^n \) we have
\[
\langle P[\tilde{g}K(\cdot, z)], K(\cdot, z) \rangle_2 = \langle \tilde{g}K(\cdot, z), K(\cdot, z) \rangle_2 = \tilde{g}(z)K(z, z) = \langle \tilde{g}(z)K(\cdot, z), K(\cdot, z) \rangle_2;
\]
so it follows that \( \langle P[\tilde{g}K(\cdot, z)] - \tilde{g}(z)K(\cdot, z), K(\cdot, z) \rangle_2 = 0 \). So, using the Pythagorean Theorem and Corollary 1.1, we obtain for the inner integral in (3),
\[
\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} |\tilde{g}(z)K(\lambda, z) - P[\tilde{g}K(\cdot, z)](\lambda)|^2 d\mu(\lambda)
\]
\[
= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} |\{\tilde{g}(z) - \tilde{g}(z)\}K(\lambda, z) - \{P[\tilde{g}K(\cdot, z)](\lambda) - \tilde{g}(z)K(\lambda, z)\}|^2 d\mu(\lambda)
\]
\[
= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} |\tilde{g}(z) - \tilde{g}(z)\}K(\lambda, z)|^2 d\mu(\lambda)
\]
\[
+ \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} |P[\tilde{g}K(\cdot, z)](\lambda) - \tilde{g}(z)K(\lambda, z)|^2 d\mu(\lambda)
\]
\[
= (|g(z) - \tilde{g}(z)|^2 + |P[\tilde{g} \circ \tau_z] - \tilde{g}(z)|^2_2) \exp(|z|^2).
\]
From this together with (3) and \( d\mu(z) = \frac{1}{\pi^n} \exp(-|z|^2) dV(z) \) the assertion follows. \( \square \)

**Corollary 2.1.** Let \( g \in T(\mathbb{C}^n) \) and assume that \( H_g \) is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator, then \( g - \tilde{g} \in L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, V) \).

**Proof.** This follows from Theorem 2.1 and Lemma 2.2. \( \square \)

**Lemma 2.3.** For \( g \in T(\mathbb{C}^n) \),
\[
\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{g}(\lambda) - P[g \circ \tau_z]\|^2_2 dV(\lambda) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{g} \circ \tau_z - P[\tilde{g} \circ \tau_z]\|^2_2 dV(z).
\]
The integral on the right-hand side exists if and only if the integral on the left-hand side exists.

Proof. Using Corollary 1.1 we obtain
\[
\|\tilde{g}(\lambda) - P[g \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2_2 = \|P[(\tilde{g}(\lambda) - g) \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2_2 = \|P[(\tilde{g}(\lambda) - g)k_\lambda]\|^2_2 = \|\tilde{g}(\lambda)k_\lambda - P[gk_\lambda]\|^2_2 = \|\tilde{g}(\lambda)K(\cdot, \lambda) - P[gK(\cdot, \lambda)]\|^2_2 \exp(-|\lambda|^2).
\]

This together with Fubini’s Theorem and the definition of the normalized kernel function imply
\[
\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{g}(\lambda) - P[g \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 dV(\lambda) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{g}(\lambda)K(\cdot, \lambda) - P[gK(\cdot, \lambda)]\|^2 d\mu(\lambda)
\]
\[
= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} |\tilde{g}(\lambda)K(z, \lambda) - P[gK(\cdot, \lambda)](z)|^2 d\mu(\lambda) d\mu(z)
\]
\[
= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} |\tilde{g}(\lambda)K(\lambda, z) - P[gK(\cdot, \lambda)](\lambda)|^2 d\mu(\lambda) d\mu(z)
\]
\[
= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{g}k_z - P[\tilde{g}k_z]\|^2 dV(z).
\]
(4)

Here we used \( K(z, \lambda) = K(\lambda, z) \) and \( P[gK(\cdot, \lambda)](z) = P[gK(\cdot, \lambda)](\lambda) \). Finally, using Corollary 1.1 we observe that
\[
\|\tilde{g}k_z - P[\tilde{g}k_z]\|^2 = \|P[(\tilde{g} - g)k_z]\|^2 + \|(I - P)[\tilde{g}k_z]\|^2
\]
\[
= \|P[(\tilde{g} - g) \circ \tau_z]\|^2 + \|(I - P)[\tilde{g} \circ \tau_z]\|^2 = \|\tilde{g} \circ \tau_z - P[\tilde{g} \circ \tau_z]\|^2.
\]
(5)

The equalities (4) and (5) prove the assertion. \( \square \)

The proof of Theorem 2.3 below can be found in [XZ], Proposition 1.4. Here we give a different proof, which is more elementary and uses the results above.

**Theorem 2.3.** For any \( g \in L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, V) \) the Hankel operator \( H_g \) is a Hilbert Schmidt operator and we have \( \|H_g\|_{HS} = \|H_{\tilde{g}}\|_{HS} \leq \pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, V)} \).

Proof. Let \( g \in L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, V) \). Then using Lemma 2.1 it follows that
\[
\int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{g}(\lambda) - P[g \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 dV(\lambda) \leq \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{g} \circ \tau_\lambda\|^2 dV(\lambda)
\]
\[
= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} |\tilde{g}(\lambda)|^2 dV(\lambda) = \|\tilde{g}\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, V)} < \infty,
\]
and using Theorem 2.1 we conclude that \( H_g \) is of Hilbert-Schmidt type. Moreover, we have the inequality \( \|H_g\|_{HS} \leq \pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, V)} \). An analogous computation in connection with Theorem 2.2 shows that \( T_g \) is also a Hilbert-Schmidt operator.

We conclude that \( T_{|g|^2} = H_g^* H_g + T_g^* T_g \) is a trace class. Finally, with \( T_{\tilde{g}} = T_g \) we observe that
\[
\|H_g\|^2_{HS} = \text{tr}(H_g^* H_g) = \text{tr}(T_{|g|^2} - T_{\tilde{g}}^* T_{\tilde{g}}) = \text{tr}(T_{|g|^2} - \text{tr}(T_{|g|^2} - T_{\tilde{g}}^* T_{\tilde{g}}))
\]
\[
= \text{tr}(T_{|g|^2} - T_{\tilde{g}}) = \text{tr}(T_{|g|^2} - T_{\tilde{g}}) = \|H_{\tilde{g}}\|^2_{HS}.
\]
(6)

From this Theorem 2.3 follows. \( \square \)

For \( g \in L^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n) \) define inductively \( g^{(1)} := \tilde{g} \) and \( g^{(m)} := g^{(m-1)} \) where \( m \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( m > 1 \). The following lemma is due to Stroethoff ([S1]), and its proof makes use of the boundedness of the symbol \( g \). Lemma 2.4 is essential for the proof of
Theorem 2.1. So Theorem 2.1 is valid only in the case of bounded symbols. At the end of this article we will give an easy example of a symbol \( g \in \mathcal{T}(\mathbb{C}^n) \) for which Theorem 2.1 fails.

**Lemma 2.4.** Let \( g \in L^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n) \). Then \( \|H_{g(m)}\| \to 0 \) as \( m \to \infty \).

**Proof.** See [S1], Corollary 9.

**Lemma 2.5.** If \( g \in \mathcal{T}(\mathbb{C}^n) \) and \( H_g \) is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator, then the operators \( H_{\tilde{g}}, T_{g-\tilde{g}} \) and \( H_{g-\tilde{g}} \) are Hilbert-Schmidt operators and we have

\[
\|H_g\|^2_{HS} = \|T_{g-\tilde{g}}\|^2_{HS} + \|H_{\tilde{g}}\|^2_{HS} + \frac{1}{\pi^n} \|g - \tilde{g}\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \nu)}
\]

(7)

\[
= 2\|T_{g-\tilde{g}}\|^2_{HS} + \|H_{g-\tilde{g}}\|^2_{HS} + \|H_{\tilde{g}}\|^2_{HS}.
\]

In particular, we obtain \( \|H_{g-\tilde{g}}\|_{HS} \leq \|H_g\|_{HS} \) and \( \|T_{g-\tilde{g}}\|_{HS} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \|H_g\|_{HS} \).

**Proof.** By Theorem 2.1 the function \( \lambda \mapsto \|(I - P)[g \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 \) is integrable with respect to the Lebesgue measure. From Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 2.3 it follows that

\[
\begin{align*}
\infty > & \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|(I - P)[g \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 dV(\lambda) \\
= & \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|P[\tilde{g} \circ \tau_\lambda] - \tilde{g}(\lambda)\|^2 dV(\lambda) + \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|g(\lambda) - \tilde{g}(\lambda)\|^2 dV(\lambda) \\
= & \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{g} \circ \tau_\lambda - P[g \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 dV(\lambda) + \|g - \tilde{g}\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \nu)} = (\ast).
\end{align*}
\]

Because \( \|\tilde{g} \circ \tau_\lambda - P[g \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 = \|(I - P)[\tilde{g} \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 + \|P[(g - \tilde{g}) \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 \), Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 in connection with (\ast) imply

\[
\|H_{\tilde{g}}\|^2_{HS} - \frac{1}{\pi^n} \|g - \tilde{g}\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \nu)}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\pi^n} \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \left\{ \|(I - P)[\tilde{g} \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 + \|P[(g - \tilde{g}) \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 \right\} dV(\lambda)
\]

\[
= \|H_{\tau_\lambda}\|^2_{HS} + \|T_{g-\tilde{g}}\|^2_{HS} = (\ast\ast).
\]

This proves (7). Now, using Lemma 2.1 and again Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 we obtain

\[
\|g - \tilde{g}\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \nu)} = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|\tilde{g} - g\|^2(\lambda) dV(\lambda) = \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|g - \tilde{g}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, \nu)}^2 dV(\lambda)
\]

\[
= \int_{\mathbb{C}^n} \|P[(g - \tilde{g}) \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 + \|(I - P)[(g - \tilde{g}) \circ \tau_\lambda]\|^2 dV(\lambda)
\]

\[
= \pi^n \left[ \|T_{g-\tilde{g}}\|^2_{HS} + \|H_{g-\tilde{g}}\|^2_{HS} \right].
\]

Formula (8) follows from this and (\ast\ast). Now, (8) shows that \( H_{\tilde{g}}, T_{g-\tilde{g}} \) and \( H_{g-\tilde{g}} \) are Hilbert-Schmidt operators and the inequalities above follow.

**Corollary 2.2.** If \( g \in L^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n) \) and \( H_g \) is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator, then the operators \( H_{g(m)}, m \in \mathbb{N} \) are Hilbert-Schmidt operators with \( \|H_{g(m)}\|_{HS} \leq \|H_g\|_{HS} \).
Let $k$ be a Hilbert-Schmidt operator and $\|H_g\|_{HS} \leq 2\|H_g\|_{HS}$.

Proof. If $H_g$ is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator, then by Corollary 2.2 the operators $H_{g(m)}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, are Hilbert-Schmidt operators. Hence the operators $H_{g - g(m)} = H_{g} - H_{g(m)}$ are also Hilbert-Schmidt. Now, Corollary 2.4 shows that $g^{(m-1)} - g^{(m)} \in L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, V)$, where $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $g^{(0)} := g$. It follows that

$$g - g^{(m)} = (g - g^{(1)}) + (g^{(1)} - g^{(2)}) + \cdots + (g^{(m-1)} - g^{(m)}) \in L^2(\mathbb{C}^n, V).$$

By Theorem 2.3 and Corollary 2.2, we have

$$\|H_{g - g^{(m)}}\|_{HS} = \|H_{g - g^{(m)}}\|_{HS} \leq \|H_g\|_{HS} + \|H_{g^{(m)}}\|_{HS} \leq 2\|H_g\|_{HS}. \tag{12}$$

The boundedness of the numerical sequence $(\|H_{g - g^{(m)}}\|_{HS})_m$ and the convergence $H_{g^{(m)}} \to 0$ (see Lemma 2.4) now imply that $H_g$ is also a Hilbert-Schmidt operator. Also, (12) implies that $\|H_g\|_{HS} \leq 2\|H_g\|_{HS}$. \hfill \Box

Remark. Let $g \in L^\infty(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and let $H_g$ be a Hilbert-Schmidt operator. Then

$$\|T_{g^{(j)}} - g^{(j+1)}\|_{HS} = \|T_{g^{(j)}} - g^{(j+1)}\|_{HS} = \|T_{g^{(j)}} - g^{(j+1)}\|_{HS}, \quad j \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$ 

This and (10) together imply that

$$\|H_g\|_{HS}^2 + \lim_{m \to \infty} \|H_{g^{(m)}}\|_{HS}^2 = \|H_g\|_{HS}^2 + \lim_{m \to \infty} \|H_{g^{(m)}}\|_{HS}^2.$$

The following easy example shows that Theorem 2.3 fails in general for symbols $g \in \mathcal{T}(\mathbb{C}^n)$.

Example. Consider the symbol $g \in \mathcal{T}(\mathbb{C})$ defined by $g(z) = z$. Then obviously $H_g = 0$. Let $e_j := \frac{z^j}{\sqrt{j!}}$, $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Then

$$P[e_j](w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{j!}} \sum_{l=0}^\infty \frac{1}{l!}(z^l, z^{l+1})_2 w^l = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j = 0, \\ \sqrt{j} e_{j-1}(w) & \text{if } j > 0. \end{cases}$$
Therefore, we obtain for all $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$,
\[
\|H_{\tilde{g}} e_j\|_2^2 = \|\tilde{g} e_j\|_2^2 - \|P[\tilde{g} e_j]\|_2^2 = \| \frac{\sqrt{j+1}}{\sqrt{j!}} \|_2^2 - j = 1.
\]
This computation shows that $H_{\tilde{g}} \notin \mathcal{L}^2(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}^\perp)$.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank Professor Lewis A. Coburn and Professor Jingbo Xia for helpful discussions and many useful suggestions.

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