TRANSACTIONS OF THE
AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
Volume 309, Number 1, September 1988

CARLESON MEASURES AND MULTIPLIERS OF DIRICHLET-TYPE SPACES

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ABSTRACT. A function ρ from [0,1] onto itself is a Dirichlet weight if it is increasing, $\rho'' \leq 0$ and $\lim_{x\to 0+} x/\rho(x) = 0$. The corresponding Dirichlet-type space, D_ρ, consists of those bounded holomorphic functions on $U = \{z \in \mathbf{C}: |z| < 1\}$ such that $|f'(z)|^2\rho(1-|z|)$ is integrable with respect to Lebesgue measure on U. We characterize in terms of a Carleson-type maximal operator the functions in the set of pointwise multipliers of D_ρ, $M(D_\rho) = \{g: U \to \mathbf{C}: gf \in D_\rho, \forall f \in D_\rho\}$.

I. Introduction. Let $H(U)$ denote the set of functions holomorphic in the open unit disk $U = \{z \in \mathbf{C}: |z| < 1\}$. A function ρ mapping $[0,1]$ onto itself is called a Dirichlet weight if it is increasing, concave in the strong sense that $\rho'' \leq 0$ and $\lim_{x\to 0+} x/\rho(x) = 0$. Given such a weight, the Dirichlet-type space D_ρ consists of those $f \in H(U)$ for which the norm

$$(1.1) \qquad \|f\|_\rho = |f(0)| + \left[\iint_U |f'(z)|^2 \rho(1-|z|)\, dz\right]^{1/2}$$

is finite; here dz denotes Lebesgue measure on U. The main purpose of this paper is to characterize the set $M(D_\rho)$ of pointwise multipliers of D_ρ, where

$$M(D_\rho) = \{g: U \to \mathbf{C}: f \in D_\rho \text{ for all } f \in D_\rho\}.$$

Previous results concerning pointwise multipliers of these spaces dealt with the special case

$$D_\alpha = \left\{ f \in H(U),\ f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n : \|f\|_\alpha = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1+n^2)^\alpha |a_n|^2\right]^{1/2} < \infty \right\},$$

$-\infty < \alpha < \infty$; in case $\alpha = 1/2$ this is the classical Dirichlet space of functions in $H(U)$ whose derivatives are square-integrable on U. Taylor [**10**] described $M(D_\alpha)$ when α lies outside $(0, 1/2]$: for $a \leq 0$, $M(D_\alpha) = H^\infty(U) = H(U) \cap L^\infty(U)$ while for $\alpha > 1/2$, $M(D_\alpha) = D_\alpha$ (so that D_α is an algebra). D. Stegenga [**8**] showed that for $\rho_\alpha(r) = r^{1-2\alpha}$, $\alpha < 1$,

$$(1.2) \qquad \|f\|_\alpha \approx |f(0)| + \left[\iint_U |f'(z)|^2 \rho_\alpha(1-|z|)\, dz\right]^{1/2};$$

Received by the editors December 5, 1986.
1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification* (1985 *Revision*). Primary 31C25; Secondary 42B25, 42B15.
Research of the first author was supported in part by NSERC grant A4021.
Research of the second author was supported in part by NSERC grant A5149.

that is, the two terms in (1.2) are equivalent in the sense that each is no larger than a constant multiple of the other, the constants being independent of f. (We observe $[0,1/2]$ is precisely the range of α for which ρ_α is concave.) Stegenga proved $g \in M(D_\alpha)$, $\alpha \in (0,1/2]$, if and only if $g \in H^\infty(U)$ and

$$\int_{\bigcup_j S(I_j)} |g'(z)|^2 \rho_\alpha(1-|z|)\,dz \le C\,\mathrm{Cap}_\alpha\left(\bigcup_j I_j\right) \tag{1.3}$$

for all finite collections of pairwise disjoint subarcs $\{I_j\}$ on the unit circle $T = \{z \in \mathbf{C}\colon |z| = 1\}$. Here $S(I)$ denotes the square $\{z = re^{i\theta}\colon e^{i\theta} \in I \text{ and } (1-|I|)_+ < r < 1\}$, $|I|$ is the arclength of the subarc I, and $\mathrm{Cap}_\alpha(E)$ denotes the Bessel capacity of order α of the set E.

Our characterization of $M(D_\rho)$ differs from (1.3) in that we replace the capacity by a Carleson-type maximal operator and so are able to test a certain inequality, (1.4), over subarcs of T rather than finite unions of subarcs. This maximal operator, M_ρ, associates to nonnegative h on U a function $M_\rho h$ on T by

$$(M_\rho h)(e^{i\theta}) = \sup[|I|\rho(|I|)]^{-1/2} \iint_{S(I)} h(z)\,dz,$$

the supremum being over all subarcs I of T containing $e^{i\theta}$. Adopting the usual notation, χ_E, for the characteristic function of the set E, we can now state

THEOREM A. *Suppose ρ is a Dirichlet weight. Then $g \in M(D_\rho)$ if and only if $g \in H^\infty(U)$ and there exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_I [M_\rho(\chi_{S(I)}|g'(\cdot)|^2\rho(1-|\cdot|))(e^{i\theta})]^2\,d\theta \\ &\qquad \le C \iint_{S(I)} |g'(z)|^2\rho(1-|z|)\,dz < \infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

for all subarcs I of T.

We now outline in some detail the proof of Theorem A. There are two main steps. First, in §2, Plancherel's theorem is used to show the norm defined at $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n z^n$ in D_ρ by

$$\|f\|_\rho^* = \left[|a_0|^2 + \sum_{n=1}^\infty n\rho\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)|a_n|^2\right]^{1/2} \tag{1.5}$$

is equivalent to the one in (1.1). We next observe that, ρ being concave, $n\rho(1/n)$ is a nondecreasing function of n, so D_ρ must be contained in the Hardy space $H^2(T) = \{f \in L^2(T)\colon \hat{f}(n) = 0 \text{ for } n < 0\}$. Thus, defining the function K_ρ on T in terms of its Fourier coefficients

$$\hat{K}_\rho(n) = \begin{cases} 2, & n = 0, \\ [|n|\rho(1/|n|)]^{-1/2}, & n \ne 0, \end{cases} \tag{1.6}$$

we can identify D_ρ with the space S_ρ of Poisson integrals of K_ρ-potentials of functions in $H^2(T)$,

$$S_\rho = \{f(z) = (P_r * K_\rho * h)(e^{i\theta})\colon z = re^{i\theta},\ h \in H^2(T)\};$$

here, as usual,

$$(g*h)(e^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_T g(e^{i(\theta-t)})h(e^{it})\,dt$$

and $P_r(\theta) = (1-r^2)/(1-2r\cos\theta+r^2)$. Indeed, if $f\in D_\rho$, then $f = P_r * K_\rho * h$ where

$$\hat{h}(n) = \begin{cases} a_0/2, & n=0, \\ 0, & n<0, \\ n\rho(1/n)a_n, & n>0. \end{cases}$$

Second, by [**5**, Proposition 1.6/4], $M(D_\rho)$ is embedded in $H^\infty(U)$. As pointed out on p. 178 of [**5**], this fact, together with the product rule of differentiation shows $g\in M(D_\rho)$ if and only if $g\in H^\infty(U)$ and

$$\iint_U |f(z)|^2|g'(z)|^2\rho(1-|z|)\,dz < \infty$$

for all $f\in D_\rho$. The identification of D_ρ with S_ρ described above then says $g\in M(D_\rho)$ if and only if $g\in H^\infty(U)$ and

$$\iint_U |(P_r*K_\rho*h)(e^{i\theta})|^2|g'(re^{i\theta})|^2\rho(1-r)\,d(re^{i\theta}) < \infty \tag{1.7}$$

for all $h\in H^2(T)$. Taking complex conjugates, it is seen (1.7) would, in fact, hold for all $h\in L^2(T)$. By the closed graph theorem, this is equivalent to the existence of $C>0$ such that

$$\iint_U |(P_r*K_\rho*h)(e^{i\theta})|^2\,d\mu(re^{i\theta}) \le C\int_T |h(e^{i\theta})|^2\,d\theta \tag{1.8}$$

for all $h\in L^2(T)$, with $d\mu = |g'(z)|^2\rho(1-|z|)\,dz$. Any $\mu\in B(U)$, the class of positive Borel measures on U, which satisfies (1.8) will be called a Carleson measure on S_ρ. The proof of Theorem A is completed in §III by a characterization of such Carleson measures. This characterization is also used in §IV to give another approach to the "Féjer-Riesz inequality" of Nagel, Rudin and Shapiro [**6**].

II. Dirichlet-type spaces. In Theorem 2.2 below we require the following result, whose proof can be found, for example, in [**2**, p. 183].

LEMMA 2.1. *Suppose $\{c_n\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ is an even, nonnegative sequence on Z which is nonincreasing and convex on Z_+ with $\lim_{n\to\infty} c_n = 0$. Then the even function $K(e^{i\theta}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{-in\theta}$ is nonnegative and integrable on T.*

THEOREM 2.2. *Suppose ρ is a Dirichlet weight. Then the function K_ρ given through its Fourier coefficients in* (1.6) *is even, nonnegative and integrable on T. The mapping T_ρ defined in terms of K_ρ by*

$$(T_\rho h)(re^{i\theta}) = (P_r*K_\rho*h)(e^{i\theta}), \qquad h\in H^2(T),$$

is 1-1 *from $H^2(T)$ onto D_ρ. Further, the norm $\|\ \ \|_\rho^*$ of* (1.5) *induced on $T_\rho h\in D_\rho$ by taking the $H^2(T)$-norm of h is equivalent to the norm $\|\ \ \|_\rho$ in* (1.1).

PROOF. The assertions concerning K_ρ follow from Lemma 2.1 once it is observed $c_n = [n\rho(1/n)]^{-1/2}$, $n\ge 1$, is nonincreasing and convex as a consequence of the concavity of ρ.

We next prove $\| \ \|_\rho$ and $\| \ \|_\rho^*$ are equivalent, which implies $D_\rho \subset T_\rho(H^2(T))$, as was pointed out in §1. Now, Plancherel's theorem shows that for $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n z^n$ in $H(U)$,

$$\iint_U |f'(z)|^2 \rho(1-|z|)\,dz = \int_0^1 \rho(1-r)r\,dr \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sum_{n=1}^\infty n a_n r^{n-1} e^{i(n-1)\theta} \right|^2 d\theta$$
$$= 2\pi \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^2 |a_n|^2 \left[\int_0^1 r^{2n-1} \rho(1-r)\,dr \right].$$

We must prove

$$\int_0^1 r^{2n-1}\rho(1-r)\,dr = \int_0^1 \rho(r)(1-r)^{2n-1}\,dr \approx n^{-1}\rho(1/n).$$

Since ρ is increasing,

$$\left[\frac{(1-1/n)^{2n}}{2}\right] n^{-1}\rho(1/n) = \rho(1/n)\int_{1/n}^1 (1-r)^{2n-1}\,dr$$
$$\leq \int_{1/n}^1 \rho(r)(1-r)^{2n-1}\,dr \leq \int_0^1 \rho(r)(1-r)^{2n-1}\,dr$$

and

$$\int_0^{1/n} \rho(r)(1-r)^{2n-1}\,dr \leq \rho(1/n)\int_0^{1/n}(1-r)^{2n-1}\,dr \leq n^{-1}\rho(1/n).$$

Moreover, $\rho(r)/r$ nonincreasing implies

$$\int_{1/n}^1 \rho(r)(1-r)^{2n-1}\,dr \leq n\rho(1/n)\int_{1/n}^1 r(1-r)^{2n-1}\,dr.$$

But, integration by parts, followed by elementary estimates, yields

$$\int_{1/n}^1 r(1-r)^{2n-1}\,dr \leq n^{-2}.$$

This completes the proof of the equivalence of the norms.

To see T_ρ is 1-1 onto D_ρ we note that as

$$(T_\rho h)(re^{i\theta}) = (P_r * K_\rho * h)(e^{i\theta}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^\infty a_n r^n e^{in\theta},$$

then

$$[|n|\rho(1/|n|)]^{1/2} a_n = [|n|\rho(1/|n|)]^{1/2}\hat{K}_\rho(n)\hat{h}(n) = \begin{cases} \hat{h}(n), & n > 0, \\ 0, & n < 0. \end{cases}$$

III. Carleson measures. In this section we obtain a characterization of the Carleson measures of S_ρ and then use it to complete the proof of Theorem A.

Let K be any even, nonnegative function in $L^1(T)$. We wish to determine those $\mu \in B(U)$ for which the operator $T_K \colon h \to P_r * K * h$ is bounded from $L^2(T)$ to $L^2(\mu)$. Indeed, we consider the more general problem in which the index 2 is replaced by any fixed p, $1 < p < \infty$. Such a measure μ will be called a Carleson measure on

$$S_K^p = \{P_r * K * h\colon h \in L^p(T)\}.$$

It turns out to be easier to deal with the equivalent problem for the dual operator T_K' defined at $\nu \in B(U)$ by

$$(T_K'\nu)(e^{i\theta}) = \iint_U (P_r * K)(e^{i(\theta-\phi)})\, d\nu(re^{i\phi}).$$

Our result, Theorem 3.1, is given in terms of the maximal operator M_K which sends a positive Borel measure ν on U to a function $M_K\nu$ on T, with

$$(M_K\nu)(e^{i\theta}) = \sup \left[|I|^{-1}\int_0^{|I|} K(e^{i\phi})\, d\phi\right] \int_{S(I)} d\nu,$$

the supremum being over all subarcs I of T containing $e^{i\theta}$. For K even and nonnegative on T, let $\tilde{K}(e^{i\theta}) = \sup_{|\theta|\le\phi\le\pi} K(e^{i\phi})$ denote the least even nonincreasing majorant of K. For $1 < p < \infty$, $p' = p/(p-1)$.

THEOREM 3.1. *Fix $p \in (1,\infty)$ and suppose K is an even, nonnegative function in $L^1(T)$ such that*

$$\int_0^\theta \tilde{K}(e^{i\phi})\, d\phi \le C \int_0^\theta K(e^{i\phi})\, d\phi, \qquad 0 < \theta < \pi. \tag{3.1}$$

Finally, let $\mu \in B(U)$. Then $T_K\colon L^p(T) \to L^p(\mu)$ if and only if $C > 0$ exists such that

$$\int_I \left[M_K(\chi_{S(I)}\mu)(e^{i\theta})\right]^{p'} d\phi \le C \int_{S(I)} d\mu < \infty \tag{3.2}$$

for subarcs I of T.

The proof of Theorem 3.1 follows the line of argument used by the authors in [**4**] (see also [**3**]) to study the L^p trace inequality for convolution operators with radially decreasing kernels. The first step is to relate T_K' and M_K (cf. Bonami-Johnson [**1**]).

THEOREM 3.2. *Let p, K and $\tilde{K}$ be as in Theorem 3.1. Then,*

(a) *There is $C > 0$ such that $(M_K\nu)(e^{i\theta}) \le CM(T_K'\nu)(e^{i\theta})$, $e^{i\theta} \in T$, for all $\nu \in B(U)$. Here M is the classical Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator on T,*

$$(Mg)(e^{i\theta}) = \sup_{e^{i\theta}\in I} |I|^{-1}\int_I |g(e^{i\phi})|\, d\phi.$$

(b) *There exists $\gamma > 1$ and $C' > 0$ such that for all $\lambda > 0$, all $\beta \in (0,1]$ and all $\nu \in B(U)$,*

$$\begin{aligned}|\{e^{i\theta} \in T\colon (T_{\tilde{K}}'\nu)(e^{i\theta}) > \gamma\lambda, (M_K\nu)(e^{i\theta}) \le \beta\lambda\}| \\ \le C'\beta|\{e^{i\theta} \in T\colon M(T_{\tilde{K}}'\nu)(e^{i\theta}) > \lambda\}|.\end{aligned}$$

PROOF. (a) Fix a subarc I of T. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_I (T'_K\nu)(e^{i\theta})\,d\theta &= \int_I d\theta \iint_U (P_r * K)(e^{i(\theta-\phi)})\,d\nu(re^{i\phi}) \\ &= \iint_U d\nu(re^{i\phi}) \int_I (P_r * K)(e^{i(\theta-\phi)})\,d\theta \\ &\geq \left[\inf_{re^{i\phi}\in S(I)} \int_I (P_r * K)(e^{i(\theta-\phi)})\,d\theta\right] \int_{S(I)} d\nu(re^{i\phi}).\end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

However, for $re^{i\phi} \in S(I)$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_I (P_r * K)(e^{i(\theta-\phi)})\,d\theta &= \int_I d\theta \int_T P_r(e^{i(\theta-\phi-t)})K(e^{it})\,dt \\ &= \int_T K(e^{it})\,dt \int_I P_r(e^{i(\theta-\phi-t)})\,d\theta \\ &\geq \int_{-|I|}^{|I|} K(e^{it})\,dt \int_I P_r(e^{i(\theta-\phi-t)})\,d\theta \\ &\geq C\int_0^{|I|} K(e^{it})\,dt,\end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

since

$$\int_I P_r(e^{i(\theta-\phi-t)})\,d\theta \geq \int_{|I|}^{2|I|} P_r(e^{is})\,ds \geq C,$$

when $(1-|I|)_+ \leq r < 1$ and $\phi + t \in 3I$. Combining (3.3) and (3.4) yields

$$|I|^{-1}\int_I (T'_K\nu)(e^{i\theta})\,d\theta \geq C\left[|I|^{-1}\int_0^{|I|} K(e^{it})\,dt\right]\int_{S(I)} d\nu(re^{i\theta}) \tag{3.5}$$

for all I. Now fix $e^{i\theta} \in T$ and take the supremum in (3.5) over all I containing $e^{i\theta}$ to complete the proof of (a).

(b) Let $\lambda > 0$ be given and set

$$\Omega_\lambda = \{e^{i\theta} \in T\colon M(T_{\tilde{K}}\nu)(e^{i\theta}) > \lambda\}.$$

Let $\{I_K\}$ be those component subarcs of Ω_λ for which $e^{i\theta_k} \in I_k$ exists such that $(M_K)(e^{i\theta_k}) \leq \beta\lambda$. Fix such a subarc and denote it by I. Let $3I$ be the subarc with the same centre as I but 3 times the length. We have

$$(3|I|)^{-1}\left[\int_0^{3|I|} K(e^{i\theta})\,d\theta\right]\left[\int_{S(3I)} d\nu(re^{i\phi})\right] \leq \beta\lambda; \tag{3.6}$$

$$|I|^{-1}\int_I (T'_{\tilde{K}}\nu)(e^{i\theta})\,d\theta \leq \lambda, \tag{3.7}$$

since $(M_K\nu)(e^{i\theta}) \leq \beta\lambda$ for some $e^{i\theta} \in I$ and since $M(T'_{\tilde{K}}\nu) \leq \lambda$ at each end of I. Define $\nu_1 = \nu|_{S(3I)}$ and $\nu_2 = \nu - \nu_1 = \nu|_{S(3I)^c}$. It will be sufficient to obtain

$$(T'_{\tilde{K}}\nu_2)(e^{i\theta}) \leq C_1\lambda, \qquad e^{i\theta} \in I, \tag{3.8}$$

for some $C_1 > 0$ independent of I. To see this, suppose (3.8) holds and $\gamma > 2C_1$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
&|\{e^{i\theta} \in I\colon (T'_{\tilde{K}}\nu)(e^{i\theta}) > \gamma\lambda\}| \\
(3.9) \qquad &\leq |\{e^{i\theta} \in I\colon (T'_{\tilde{K}}\nu_1)(e^{i\theta}) > C_1\lambda\}| \\
&\leq (C_1\lambda)^{-1} \int_I (T'_{\tilde{K}}\nu_1)(e^{i\theta})\, d\theta.
\end{aligned}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_I (T'_{\tilde{K}}\nu_1)(e^{i\theta})\, d\theta &= \int_I d\theta \iint_{S(3I)} (P_r * \tilde{K})(e^{i(\theta-\phi)})\, d\nu(re^{i\phi}) \\
(3.10) \qquad &= \iint_{S(3I)} d\nu(re^{i\phi}) \int_I (P_r * \tilde{K})(e^{i(\theta-\phi)})\, d\theta
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_I (P_r * \tilde{K})(e^{i(\theta-\phi)})\, d\theta &= \int_I d\theta \int_T P_r(e^{it})\tilde{K}(e^{i(\theta-\phi-t)})\, dt \\
(3.11) \qquad &= \int_T P_r(e^{it})\, dt \int_I \tilde{K}(e^{i(\theta-\phi-t)})\, d\theta \\
&\leq \int_T P_r(e^{it})\, dt \int_{-|I|/2}^{|I|/2} \tilde{K}(e^{is})\, ds \leq 2\int_0^{|I|} \tilde{K}(e^{is})\, ds,
\end{aligned}$$

since $\tilde{K}(e^{is})$ is even when $s \in [-\pi, \pi]$ and nonincreasing when $s \in [0, \pi]$. Combining (3.9), (3.10) and (3.11) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&|\{e^{i\theta} \in I\colon (T'_{\tilde{K}}\nu)(e^{i\theta}) > \gamma\lambda\}| \\
(3.12) \qquad &\leq 2(C_1\lambda)^{-1} \left[\int_0^{3|I|} \tilde{K}(e^{is})\, ds\right] \left[\iint_{S(3I)} d\nu(re^{i\phi})\right] \\
&\leq CC_1^{-1}\beta|I|,
\end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from (3.1) and (3.6). Summing (3.12) over all the I_k gives (b).

It remains to prove (3.8). We claim this follows from the fact that

$$(3.13) \qquad (P_r * \tilde{K})(e^{i(\theta-\phi)}) \leq C|I|^{-1} \int_{|\theta-\phi-t|\leq|I|} (P_r * \tilde{K})(e^{it})\, dt$$

whenever $e^{i\theta} \in I$ and $re^{i\phi} \notin S(3I)$. For given (3.13), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(T'_{\tilde{K}}\nu_2)(e^{i\theta}) &= \iint_{S(3I)^c} (P_r * \tilde{K})(e^{i(\theta-\phi)})\, d\nu(re^{i\phi}) \\
&\leq C|I|^{-1} \iint_{S(3I)^c} d\nu(re^{i\phi}) \int_{|\theta-\phi-t|\leq|I|} (P_r * \tilde{K})(e^{it})\, dt \\
&\leq C|I|^{-1} \iint_U d\nu(re^{i\phi}) \int_{|s|\leq|I|} (P_r * \tilde{K})(e^{i(\theta-\phi-s)})\, ds \\
&= C|I|^{-1} \int_{|s|\leq|I|} (T'_{\tilde{K}}\nu)(e^{i(\theta-s)})\, ds \\
&\leq C\lambda \quad \text{by (3.7)},
\end{aligned}$$

as required by (3.8).

To see (3.13) observe that if $re^{i\phi} \notin S(3I)$, then either $e^{i\phi} \notin 3I$, in which case $|I| \le |\theta - \phi|$ since $e^{i\theta} \in I$; or $0 \le r < 1 - 3|I|$. In the former case (3.13) holds, since $(P_r * \tilde{K})(e^{is})$ is even for $s \in [-\pi, \pi]$ and nonincreasing for $s \in (0, \pi]$. In the latter case we use the inequality

$$P_r(e^{it}) \le C|I|^{-1} \int_{|s| \le |I|} P_r(e^{i(t-s)})\, ds, \qquad -\pi \le t \le \pi,\ 0 < r < 1 - 3|I|.$$

(For the case $|t| \le |I|$, use the estimate $P_r(e^{iu}) \approx 1/(1-r)$, $|u| \le 2|I|$; for the case $|t| > |I|$, use the fact that $u \to P_r(e^{iu})$ is decreasing away from 0.) Thus the left side of (3.13),

$$\int_T P_r(e^{i(\theta - \phi - u)}) \tilde{K}(e^{iu})\, du,$$

is dominated by

$$\begin{aligned} C \int_T |I|^{-1} \int_{|s| \le |I|} & P_r(e^{i(\theta - \phi - u - s)})\, ds \tilde{K}(e^{iu})\, du \\ &= C|I|^{-1} \int_{|\theta - \phi - t| \le |I|} dt \int_T P_r(e^{i(t-u)}) \tilde{K}(e^{iu})\, du \end{aligned}$$

which equals the right side of (3.13).

The second step in the proof of Theorem 3.1 involves the following analogue of a two-weight norm inequality for maximal operators in [**7**]; the proof is a straightforward adaptation of ones given in [**7**] and so is omitted.

THEOREM 3.3. *Let K be as in Theorem 3.1 and let $q \in (1, \infty)$. Suppose $\mu \in B(U)$, $\nu \in B(T)$. Then, the inequality*

$$\int_T [M_K(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^q\, d\nu(e^{i\theta}) \le C \iint_U f(re^{i\phi})^q\, d\nu(re^{i\phi})$$

holds for all $f \ge 0$ on U if and only if

$$\int_I [M_K(\chi_{S(I)}\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^q\, d\nu(e^{i\theta}) \le C \iint_{S(I)} d\mu(re^{i\phi})$$

for all subarcs I of T.

We are now ready to give the

PROOF OF THEOREM 3.1. By duality, $T_K \colon L^P(T) \to L^P(\mu)$ if and only if

$$\int_T [T'_K(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\, d\theta \le C \iint_U f(re^{i\phi})^{p'}\, d\mu(re^{i\phi}) \tag{3.14}$$

for all $f \ge 0$ in $L^{p'}(\mu)$. Part (a) of Theorem 3.2, together with the Hardy-Littlewood maximal theorem (see [**9**, p. 5]), shows that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T [M_K(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\, d\theta &\le C \int_T [M(T'_K(f\mu))(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\, d\theta \\ &\le C \int_T [T'_K(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\, d\theta. \end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

Again, by part (b) of Theorem 3.2 and the maximal theorem in [**9**],

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_T [T'_{\tilde{K}}(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\,d\theta \\
&= p'\gamma^{p'}\int_0^\infty \lambda^{p'-1}|\{\theta\colon T'_{\tilde{K}}(f\mu)(e^{i\theta}) > \gamma\lambda\}|\,d\lambda \\
&\le C\int_0^\infty \lambda^{p'-1}|\{M_K(f\mu)(e^{i\theta}) > \beta\lambda\}|\,d\lambda \\
&\quad + C\beta\int_0^\infty \lambda^{p'-1}|\{M(T'_{\tilde{K}}f\mu)(e^{i\theta}) > \lambda\}|\,d\lambda \\
&\le C\beta^{-p'}\int_T [M_K(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\,d\theta + C\beta\int_T [M(T'_{\tilde{K}}(f\mu))(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\,d\theta \\
&\le C\beta^{-p'}\int_T [M_K(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\,d\theta + C\beta\int_T [(T'_{\tilde{K}}(f\mu))(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\,d\theta.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

Choosing β so small that $C\beta < 1/2$ and subtracting $C\beta\int_T [T'_{\tilde{K}}(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\,d\theta$ from both sides of (3.16) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_T [T'_K(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\,d\theta &\le \int_T [T'_{\tilde{K}}(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\,d\theta \\
&\le C\int_T [M_K(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\,d\theta.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.17}$$

From (3.15) and (3.17) we conclude that (3.14) holds if and only if

$$\int_T [M_K(f\mu)(e^{i\theta})]^{p'}\,d\theta \le C\iint_U f(re^{i\phi})^{p'}\,d\mu(re^{i\phi})$$

for all $f \ge 0$. Finally, Theorem 3.3 with $d\nu(e^{i\theta}) = d\theta$ yields the conclusion of Theorem 3.1.

As pointed out in §1, $g \in M(D_\rho)$ if and only if $g \in H^\infty(U)$ and $T_{K_\rho} : L^2(T) \to L^2(\mu)$, where $d\mu(z) = |g'(z)|^2\rho(1-|z|)\,dz$. We now know the boundedness of T_{K_ρ} is equivalent to (3.2) holding for $K = K_\rho$ and $p = 2$, provided it can be shown that K_ρ satisfies (3.1). We complete the proof of Theorem A by showing (3.1) for $K = K_\rho$, as well as the equivalence of M_{K_ρ} and M_ρ in

LEMMA 3.4. *Suppose ρ is a Dirichlet weight and let $K = K_\rho$ be defined by* (1.6). *If $\tilde{K}$ denotes the least nonincreasing even majorant of K, then one has the equivalences*

$$x^{-1}\int_0^x K(y)\,dy \approx x^{-1}\int_0^x \tilde{K}(y)\,dy \approx [x\rho(x)]^{-1/2}, \qquad x \in [0,\pi].$$

PROOF. By the definition of $\tilde{K}$, $x^{-1}\int_0^x K(y)\,dy \le x^{-1}\int_0^x \tilde{K}(y)\,dy$. Summing by parts we obtain $K(x) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty (n+1)\Delta^2\hat{K}(n)\phi_n(x)$, where

$$\phi_n(x) = (n+1)^{-1}\left[\frac{\sin[(n+1)x/2]}{\sin(x/2)}\right]^2$$

is the Féjer kernel of order n. Thus, recalling that $\{\hat{K}(n)\}$ is convex, we obtain

$$K(y) \le \sum_{n=0}^\infty (n+1)\Delta^2\hat{K}(n)\sup_{|y|\le z\le\pi}\phi_n(z).$$

But, it is easily seen that

$$\int_0^x \left[\sup_{|y|\le z\le\pi} \phi_n(z)\right] dy \le C\int_0^x \phi_n(y)\,dy$$

for $C>0$ independent of n. Hence, the averages of K and $\tilde{K}$ are equivalent.

With $N=[1/x]$,

$$x^{-1}\int_0^x K(y)\,dy \approx \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \phi_N(y)K(y)\,dy \approx \sum_{|n|\le[1/x]} \left(1-\frac{|n|}{N+1}\right)\hat{K}(n); \tag{3.18}$$

the last equivalence is a consequence of the general form of Parseval's formula. To complete the proof of the lemma it will be sufficient to prove $x^{-1}\int_0^x K(y)\,dy \approx [x\rho(x)]^{-1/2}$ for x near 0, say $x\in(0,1/4)$. For such x, we have from (1.6) and (3.18)

$$\begin{aligned} C^{-1}\sum_{n=1}^{[1/x]/2} [n\rho(1/n)]^{-1/2} &\le x^{-1}\int_0^x K(y)\,dy \\ &\le C\sum_{n=1}^{[1/x]} [n\rho(1/n)]^{-1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

or, equivalently (since ρ concave implies $\rho(z)/z$ nonincreasing)

$$\begin{aligned} C^{-1}\int_1^{1/2x} [y\rho(1/y)]^{-1/2}\,dy &\le x^{-1}\int_0^x K(y)\,dy \\ &\le C\int_1^{1/x} [y\rho(1/y)]^{-1/2}\,dy. \end{aligned}$$

But, since $\rho(z)/z$ nonincreasing,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{1/2x} [y\rho(1/y)]^{-1/2}\,dy &\ge [\rho(2x)/2x]^{-1/2}\left(\frac{1}{2x}-1\right) \\ &\ge 4^{-1}[x\rho(x)]^{-1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

while

$$\int_1^{1/x} [y\rho(1/y)]^{-1/2}\,dy \le \rho(x)^{-1/2}\int_1^{1/x} y^{-1/2}\,dy \le 2[x\rho(x)]^{-1/2}.$$

IV. The Féjer-Riesz inequality. Finally, we specialize Theorem 3.3 to the case in which $K=K_\rho$, so that M_{K_ρ} is equivalent to M_ρ; ν is Lebesgue measure on T; μ is carried by the line segment $L=\{z\in U\colon\ \operatorname{Im} z=0,\ 0\le \operatorname{Re} z<1\}$.

COROLLARY 4.5. *Suppose ρ is a Dirichlet weight and let $\mu\in B(U)$ be carried by L. Then, μ is a Carleson measure on S_ρ if and only if*

$$\int_0^t \left[\sup_{x\le s\le t} [s\rho(s)]^{-1/2}\int_{1-s}^1 d\mu\right]^2 dx \le C\int_{1-t}^1 d\mu < \infty, \tag{4.1}$$

whenever $0<t<1$.

Condition (4.1) suggests a natural way to construct a Carleson measure for S_ρ which is absolutely continuous with respect to Lebesgue measure on L. The idea is to suppose equality holds in (4.1) and that the supremum in square brackets on the left side is attained at $s = x$. With $F(t) = \int_{1-t}^{1} d\mu$, this means

$$\int_0^t [x\rho(x)]^{-1} F(x)^2\, dx = CF(t), \qquad 0 < t < 1.$$

If we further normalize μ so that $F(1) = 1$ and set $C = 1$, then F satisfies the boundary value problem

$$\begin{cases} F'(t) = [t\rho(t)]^{-1} F(t)^2, \\ F(0+) = 0, \quad F(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

whose solution is

$$F(t) = \left[1 + \int_t^1 [s\rho(s)]^{-1}\, ds\right]^{-1}.$$

Let

$$d\mu(t) = dF(t) = [t\rho(t)]^{-1} \left[1 + \int_t^1 [s\rho(s)]^{-1}\, ds\right]^{-2} dt \tag{4.2}$$

on L. Then (4.1) will hold provided the supremum in square brackets on the left side is attained when $s = x$; that is, provided the function

$$G(y) = [y\rho(y)]^{-1/2} F(y) = [y\rho(y)]^{-1/2} \left[1 + \int_y^1 [s\rho(s)]^{-1}\, ds\right]^{-1}$$

is nonincreasing. While this is not the case, it is true that G is almost decreasing; that is,

$$G(y) \le 2G(x), \qquad 0 < x \le y < 1, \tag{4.3}$$

and this is enough to force (4.1). Since $G(1) = 1$ and, by L'Hôpital's rule,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{y\to 0+} G(y) &= \lim_{y\to 0+} [\rho(y) + y\rho'(y)]/2[y\rho(y)]^{1/2} \\ &\ge \lim_{y\to 0+} 2^{-1}[\rho(y)/y]^{1/2} = \infty, \end{aligned}$$

it suffices to prove (4.3) when both x and y are critical points of G or x is critical and $y = 1$. However, if $G'(z) = 0$, then

$$1 + \int_z^1 [t\rho(t)]^{-1}\, dt = 2/[\rho(z) + z\rho'(z)].$$

So, for x and y critical,

$$\begin{aligned} G(y) &= 2^{-1}[\rho(y) + y\rho'(y)]/[y\rho(y)]^{1/2} \\ &\le [\rho(y)/y]^{1/2} \qquad (y\rho'(y) \le \rho(y)) \\ &\le [\rho(x)/x]^{1/2} \qquad (x \le y) \\ &\le [\rho(x) + x\rho'(x)]/[x\rho(x)]^{1/2} \qquad (x\rho'(x) \ge 0) \\ &= 2G(x), \end{aligned}$$

and for x critical and $y = 1$,

$$G(y) = 1 \le [p(x)/x]^{1/2} \le 2G(x).$$

To summarize, we have proved

COROLLARY 4.6 (CF. NAGEL, RUDIN AND SHAPIRO [6]). *Suppose ρ is a Dirichlet weight and let μ be the measure carried by L given by* (4.2). *Then μ is a Carleson measure for S_ρ.*

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