

对数Bloch型空间上的加权微分复合算子

鄢有成

怀化学院机器人与智能制造学院, 湖南 怀化

收稿日期: 2026年8月25日; 录用日期: 2026年9月19日; 发布日期: 2026年9月28日

摘 要

研究单位圆盘上对数Bloch空间上的加权微分复合算子 $D_{\phi, \mu}^n$ 为有界算子和紧算子的充要条件。利用待定系数法获得所需的检测函数, 得到不同权数对数Bloch型空间上加权微分复合算子的有界算子和紧性的充要条件。

关键词

有界性, 紧性, 加权微分复合算子, 对数Bloch型空间

Weighted Differential Composition Operators on Logarithmic Bloch-Type Space

Youcheng Yan

School of Robotics and Intelligent Manufacturing, Huaihua University, Huaihua Hunan

Received: August 25, 2026; accepted: September 19, 2026; published: September 28, 2026

Abstract

This paper studies the necessary and sufficient conditions for the weighted differential composition operator $D_{\phi, \mu}^n$ to be bounded and compact on the logarithmic Bloch space over the unit disk. By using the method of undetermined coefficients to obtain the required test function, the necessary and sufficient conditions for the boundedness and compactness of the weighted differential composition operator on different weighted logarithmic Bloch-type space is obtained.

Keywords

Boundedness, Compactness, Weighted Differential Composition Operators, Logarithmic Bloch-Type Spaces



1. 引言

设 $D = \{z \mid |z| < 1\}$ 为复平面 C 上的单位圆盘, $H(D)$ 表示 D 上的全纯函数全体, $S(D)$ 表示 D 上的全纯自映射全体. 令 $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$, 定义

$$\varpi_{\alpha, \beta}(z) = \left(\ln \frac{e^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}}}{1 - |z|^2} \right)^{\beta}, \quad \nu_{\alpha, \beta}(z) = (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha} \varpi_{\alpha, \beta}(z),$$

对任意的 $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0$, 对数 Bloch 型空间定义为

$$B_{\log \beta}^{\alpha} = \left\{ f \in H(D) : \|f'\|_{\nu_{\alpha, \beta}} = \sup_{z \in D} \nu_{\alpha, \beta}(z) |f'(z)| < \infty \right\},$$

在范数

$$\|f\|_{B_{\log \beta}^{\alpha}} = |f(0)| + \|f'\|_{\nu_{\alpha, \beta}},$$

下是一个 Banach 空间。

令 $\varphi \in S(D), u \in H(D)$, 定义 $H(D)$ 上的加权微分复合算子 $D_{\varphi, u}^n$ 为

$$D_{\varphi, u}^n = u(z) f^{(n)}(\varphi(z)), f \in H(D), z \in D.$$

加权微分复合算子首先是由 Zhu 在文[1]中于 2007 年提出的, 刻画了加权微分算子从 Bergman 类空间到 Bers 类空间的加权微分复合算子的有界性和紧性。论文发表后引起了众多学者的关注, 引起了加权微分复合算子的研究热潮。Stevic 在文[2]中研究了从 mixed-norm 空间到加权类空间的加权微分复合算子是有界算子和紧算子时的特性, 紧接着他在文[3]刻画了从 H^{∞} 空间和 Bloch 空间到 n 阶加权类空间的加权微分复合算子有界和紧的充要条件, 并于 2009 年在文[4]中提出对数 Bloch 类空间的概念。Esmaili 在文[5]中研究了从对数 Bloch 类空间到 n 阶加权类空间的加权微分复合算子的有界性。杨荣在文[6]中研究了对数 Bloch 类空间上与 n 阶加权类空间之间的加权微分复合算子, 刻画了相关的等价性条件。刘超、侯晓阳在文[7]中研究了从 Hardy 空间到对数 Bloch 空间上的加权微分复合算子, 并得到了若干充要条件。更多不同类型空间上的加权微分复合算子的结果见文[1]。

本文完整地刻画了对数 Bloch 空间上加权微分算子为有界算子和紧算子的充分必要条件, 在证明的过程中, 通常会先构造一个具有待定系数的检测函数, 并利用线性代数的基本方法对待定系数进行求解, 得到具体的检测函数, 并证明必要的结论。

2. 主要结果

定理 1 令 $0 < \alpha_1, 0 < \alpha_2, 0 \leq \beta_1, \beta_2 < 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^*, u \in H(D), \varphi \in S(D)$, 则 $D_{\varphi, u}^n : B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}$ 为有界算子的充分必要条件是

$$\sup_{z \in D} \frac{\nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u'(z)|}{\left(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2\right)^{n-1} \nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))} < \infty, \quad (1)$$

$$\sup_{z \in D} \frac{\nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u(z) \varphi'(z)|}{\left(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2\right)^n \nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))} < \infty. \quad (2)$$

定理 2 令 $0 < \alpha_1, \alpha_2 < \infty, 0 \leq \beta_1, 0 \leq \beta_2, n \in \mathbb{N}^+, u \in H(D), \varphi \in S(D)$, 则 $D_{\varphi, u}^n : B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}$ 为紧算子的充分必要条件是 $D_{\varphi, u}^n : B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}$ 为有界算子, 并且

$$\lim_{|\varphi(z)| \rightarrow 1} \frac{\nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u'(z)|}{\left(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2\right)^{n-1} \nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))} = 0, \quad (3)$$

以及

$$\lim_{|\varphi(z)| \rightarrow 1} \frac{\nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u(z) \varphi'(z)|}{\left(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2\right)^n \nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))} = 0. \quad (4)$$

讨论

定理 1 条件(1)(2)给出算子有界的充要条件, 上确界约束分离了权函数与映射导数的耦合项、权函数自身项, 厘清两类扰动对算子映射能力的影响; 定理 2 在有界基础上, 条件(3)(4)通过圆盘边界处的极限行为刻画紧性, 反映算子在边界附近的衰减效应。

该套条件可直接用于判别给定 u, φ 所诱导加权微分复合算子的拓扑性质, 为本类算子本性范数、谱点分布、复对称等后续研究提供判定依据。文中待定系数法构造检测函数的思路, 可迁移到 Bergman、Hardy、Zygmund 等其它全纯函数空间, 用于推导对应加权微分复合算子的有界、紧性条件。同时, 本文结论可为小对数 Bloch 子空间上算子问题、多复变单位球与多圆柱上的推广研究提供对比参照, 便于把单圆盘结果拓展至高维情形。

3. 定理的证明

在证明之前, 给出所需引理和相关推论。

引理 1 [5] 令 $\alpha > 0, \beta \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 使得 $\alpha + n > 1$, 设 $f \in B_{\log \beta}^{\alpha}$, 则存在一个常数 C , 使得

$$|f^{(n)}(z)| \leq \frac{C \|f\|_{B_{\log \beta}^{\alpha}}}{\nu_{\alpha, \beta}(z) (1 - |z|^2)^{n-1}}.$$

引理 2 令 $0 \leq \alpha_1, \alpha_2 < \infty, 0 \leq \beta_1, \beta_2 < \infty, n \in \mathbb{N}^+, u \in H(D)$, φ 为 D 上非常值的解析自映射, 则 $D_{\varphi, u}^n : B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}$ 为紧算子的充分必要条件是 $D_{\varphi, u}^n : B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}$ 为有界算子, 且对任意紧子集上一致收敛于 0 的有界序列 $\{f_k\} \in B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}$, 有 $\|D_{\varphi, u}^n f_k\|_{B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}} \rightarrow 0 (k \rightarrow \infty)$ 。

定理 1 的论证: 首先证明充分性。

由引理 1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|D_{\varphi, u}^n f(z)\|_{B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}} &= \|u(z) f^{(n)}(\varphi(z))\|_{B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}} \\ &= |u(0) f^{(n)}(\varphi(0))| + \sup_{z \in D} \nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u'(z) f^{(n)}(\varphi(z)) + u(z) \varphi'(z) f^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))| \\ &\leq |u(0) f^{(n)}(\varphi(0))| + \sup_{z \in D} \nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u'(z) f^{(n)}(\varphi(z))| \\ &\quad + \sup_{z \in D} \nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u(z) \varphi'(z) f^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z))| \end{aligned}$$

又因为(1)式, (2)式成立, 则

$$\left| u(0) f^{(n)}(\varphi(0)) \right| \leq C \frac{u(0)}{v_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(0)) (1 - |\varphi(0)|^2)^{n-1}} \|f\|_{B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}} < C_1 \|f\|_{B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}}, \quad (5)$$

$$v_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) \left| u'(z) f^{(n)}(\varphi(z)) \right| \leq C \frac{v_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u'(z)|}{v_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z)) (1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^{n-1}} \|f\|_{B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}} < C_2 \|f\|_{B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}}, \quad (6)$$

$$v_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) \left| u(z) \varphi'(z) f^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z)) \right| \leq C \sup_{z \in D} \frac{v_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u(z) \varphi'(z)|}{v_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(\varphi(z)) (1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^n} \|f\|_{B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}} < C_3 \|f\|_{B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}}, \quad (7)$$

结合式(5), (6), (7)可得有界性成立。

再证必要性。令 $D_{\varphi, u}^n : B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}$ 为有界算子, 则对任意的 $f \in B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}$, 存在常数 C , 使得

$$\|D_{\varphi, u}^n f\|_{B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}} \leq C \|f\|_{B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}}.$$

首先证明(1)式成立。固定 $z \in D, z \neq 0$ 。作检测函数

$$f_{\varphi(z)}(w) = \frac{1}{\varpi_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z)) (\overline{\varphi(z)})^n} \left(\frac{A(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)}{(1 - w\overline{\varphi(z)})^{\alpha_1}} + \frac{B(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^2}{(1 - w\overline{\varphi(z)})^{\alpha_1 + 1}} \right), \quad (8)$$

其中 A, B 为待定系数。

记

$$\Delta_1 = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (\alpha_1 + i), \Delta_2 = \prod_{i=1}^n (\alpha_1 + i).$$

分别对 $f_{\varphi(z)}(w)$ 求 $n, n+1$ 阶导数, 并代入 $w = \varphi(z)$ 可得

$$f_{\varphi(z)}^{(n)}(\varphi(z)) = \frac{1}{v_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))} \left(\frac{A\Delta_1(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^n} + \frac{B\Delta_2(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^2}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^{n+1}} \right), \quad (9)$$

$$f_{\varphi(z)}^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z)) = \frac{\overline{\varphi(z)}}{v_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))} \left(\frac{A\Delta_1(\alpha_1 + n)(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^{n+1}} + \frac{B\Delta_2(\alpha_1 + n + 1)(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^2}{(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^{n+2}} \right). \quad (10)$$

在(9)式、(10)式中, 令

$$\begin{cases} A\Delta_1 + B\Delta_2 = 1, \\ A\Delta_1(\alpha_1 + n) + B(\alpha_1 + n + 1)\Delta_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

可得

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \Delta_1 & \Delta_2 \\ (\alpha_1 + n)\Delta_1 & (\alpha_1 + n + 1)\Delta_2 \end{vmatrix} = \Delta_1\Delta_2,$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \Delta_2 \\ 0 & (\alpha_1 + n + 1)\Delta_2 \end{vmatrix} = (\alpha_1 + n + 1)\Delta_2,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \Delta_1 & 1 \\ (\alpha_1 + n)\Delta_1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(\alpha_1 + n)\Delta_1.$$

由克拉默法则可得

$$A = \frac{\alpha_1 + n + 1}{\Delta_1}, B = -\frac{\alpha_2 + n}{\Delta_2}.$$

因此

$$f_{\varphi(z)}^{(n)}(\varphi(z)) = \frac{1}{v_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)^{n-1}}, f_{\varphi(z)}^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z)) = 0.$$

由上式可得

$$\frac{v_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z)|u'(z)|}{v_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)^{n-1}} = v_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) \left| \left(D_{\varphi, u}^n f_{\varphi(z)} \right)'(z) \right|, \quad (11)$$

由有界性可得

$$v_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) \left| \left(D_{\varphi, u}^n f_{\varphi(z)} \right)'(z) \right| \leq \|D_{\varphi, u}^n f_{\varphi(z)}\|_{B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}} < \infty, \quad (12)$$

从而(1)式成立。

再证(2)式成立。固定 $z \in D, z \neq 0$ 。作检测函数

$$g_{\varphi(z)}(w) = \frac{1}{\varpi_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))(\varphi(z))^{n+1}} \left(\frac{E(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)}{(1-w\overline{\varphi(z)})^{\alpha_1}} + \frac{F(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)^2}{(1-w\overline{\varphi(z)})^{\alpha_1+1}} \right), \quad (13)$$

记

$$\Delta_3 = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (\alpha_1 + i), \Delta_4 = \prod_{i=1}^n (\alpha_1 + i).$$

分别对 $g_{\varphi(z)}(w)$ 求 $n+1, n+2$ 阶导数, 并代入 $w = \varphi(z)$ 可得

$$g_{\varphi(z)}^{(n)}(\varphi(z)) = \frac{1}{v_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))} \left(\frac{E\Delta_3(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)}{(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)^n} + \frac{F\Delta_4(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)^2}{(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)^{n+1}} \right), \quad (14)$$

$$g_{\varphi(z)}^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z)) = \frac{\overline{\varphi(z)}}{v_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))} \left(\frac{E\Delta_2(\alpha_1 + n)(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)}{(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)^{n+1}} + \frac{F\Delta_3(\alpha_1 + n + 1)(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)^2}{(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)^{n+2}} \right) \quad (15)$$

在(14)式、(15)式中, 令

$$\begin{cases} E\Delta_1 + F\Delta_2 = 1, \\ E\Delta_1(\alpha_1 + n) + F(\alpha_1 + n + 1)\Delta_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

可得

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \Delta_1 & \Delta_2 \\ (\alpha_1 + n)\Delta_1 & (\alpha_1 + n + 1)\Delta_2 \end{vmatrix} = -\Delta_1\Delta_2,$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \Delta_2 \\ 0 & (\alpha_1 + n + 1)\Delta_2 \end{vmatrix} = (\alpha_1 + n + 1)\Delta_2,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \Delta_1 & 1 \\ (\alpha_1 + n)\Delta_1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(\alpha_1 + n)\Delta_1.$$

由克拉默法则可得

$$E = \frac{\alpha_1 + n + 1}{\Delta_1}, F = -\frac{\alpha_2 + n}{\Delta_2}.$$

因此

$$g_{\varphi(z)}^{(n)}(\varphi(z)) = \frac{1}{\nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^{n-1}}, g_{\varphi(z)}^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z)) = 0.$$

由上式可得

$$\frac{\nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z)|u'(z)|}{\nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^{n-1}} = \nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) \left| \left(D_{\varphi, u}^n g_{\varphi(z)} \right)'(z) \right|, \quad (16)$$

由有界性可得

$$\nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) \left| \left(D_{\varphi, u}^n g_{\varphi(z)} \right)'(z) \right| \leq \|D_{\varphi, u}^n g_{\varphi(z)}\|_{B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}} < \infty, \quad (17)$$

从而(2)式成立。从而定理 1 成立。

定理 2 的论证: 首先先证充分性, 由引理 5, 对 $B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}$ 中任意有界序列 $\{f_k\}$, 有 f_k 在 D 的紧子集上一致收敛于 0。只需证明 $\|D_{\varphi, u}^n f_k\|_{B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}} \rightarrow 0, k \rightarrow \infty$ 。下面不妨设 $\|f_k\|_{B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1}} < 1$ 。

由(1)式, (2)式得, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \in (0, 1)$, 当 $1 - \delta < |\varphi(z)| < 1$ 时, 有

$$\frac{\nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z)|u'(z)|}{\nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{\nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z)|u(z)\varphi'(z)|}{\nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))(1 - |\varphi(z)|^2)^n} < \varepsilon, \quad (18)$$

因为 $D_{\varphi, u}^n$ 是有界算子, 由定理 1 可知(1)式, (2)式成立, 且有 f_k 在 D 的紧子集上一致收敛于 0, 再结合 Weierstrass 一致收敛定理, 可得 $f_k^{(n)}, f_k^{(n+1)}$ 在 D 的紧子集上一致收敛于 0, 则存在一个 $K \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 当 $k > K$ 时有

$$\begin{aligned} & |u(0)f_k(\varphi(0))| + \sup_{|\varphi(z)| \leq \delta} \nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u(z)f_k(\varphi(z)) + u(z)f_k^{(n)}(\varphi(z))\varphi'(z)| \\ & \leq |u(0)f_k(\varphi(0))| + \sup_{|\varphi(z)| \leq \delta} \nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u(z)f_k(\varphi(z))| + \sup_{|\varphi(z)| \leq \delta} \nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z) |u(z)\varphi'(z)f_k^{(n)}(\varphi(z))| \\ & \leq |u(0)f_k(\varphi(0))| + C \left(\sup_{|\varphi(z)| \leq \delta} |f_k(\varphi(z))| + \sup_{|\varphi(z)| \leq \delta} |f_k^{(n)}(\varphi(z))| \right) \\ & \leq C\varepsilon, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

结合(18)式、(19)式可得

$$\|D_{\varphi, u}^n f_k\|_{B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}} \leq 2C\varepsilon,$$

从而由引理 2 可得 $D_{\varphi, u}^n : B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}$ 为紧算子。

再证必要性。若 $D_{\varphi,u}^n : B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}$ 是紧算子, 则 $D_{\varphi_k}^n : B_{\log \beta_1}^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}$ 是有界算子。设 $z_k \in D$, 满足 $|\varphi(z_k)| \rightarrow 1$ ($k \rightarrow \infty$)。

先证(3)式成立。作检测函数

$$f_k(w) = f_{\varphi(z_k)}(w) = \frac{1}{\varpi_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z_k))(\overline{\varphi(z_k)})^n} \left(\frac{A(1-|\varphi(z_k)|^2)}{(1-w\overline{\varphi(z_k)})^{\alpha_1}} + \frac{B(1-|\varphi(z_k)|^2)^2}{(1-w\overline{\varphi(z_k)})^{\alpha_1+1}} \right), \quad (20)$$

取

$$A = \frac{\alpha_1 + n + 1}{\Delta_1}, B = -\frac{\alpha_1 + n}{\Delta_2}.$$

则有

$$f_k^{(n)}(\varphi(z_k)) = \frac{1}{\nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z_k))(1-|\varphi(z_k)|^2)^{n-1}}, f_k^{(n+1)}(\varphi(z_k)) = 0. \quad (21)$$

$$\text{当 } |z| \leq r < 1 \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{1}{1-z\overline{\varphi(w)}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1-r},$$

$$\begin{aligned} |f_k(z)| &= |f_{\varphi(z_k)}(z_k)| \leq \frac{1}{\varpi_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z_k))(\overline{\varphi(z_k)})^n} \left(\frac{|A|(1-|\varphi(z_k)|^2)}{(1-z_k\overline{\varphi(z_k)})^{\alpha_1}} + \frac{|B|(1-|\varphi(z_k)|^2)^2}{(1-z_k\overline{\varphi(z_k)})^{\alpha_1+1}} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{C}{(1-r)^{\alpha_1} \varpi_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z_k))} (1-|\varphi(z_k)|^2) \rightarrow 0 \quad (k \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

从而 $\{f_k\}$ 在 D 的紧子集上一致收敛于 0, 由引理 5, 有 $\|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_k\|_{B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}} \rightarrow 0$ ($k \rightarrow \infty$)。

$$\left| \frac{\nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z_k)u'(z_k)}{\nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z_k))(1-|\varphi(z_k)|^2)^{n-1}} \right| = \nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z_k) \left| (D_{\varphi,u}^n f_k)'(\varphi(z_k)) \right| \leq \|D_{\varphi,u}^n f_k\|_{B_{\log \beta_2}^{\alpha_2}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (k \rightarrow \infty).$$

故

$$\lim_{|\varphi(z)| \rightarrow 1} \frac{\nu_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}(z)u'(z)}{(1-|\varphi(z)|^2)^{n-1} \nu_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}(\varphi(z))} = 0.$$

从而(3)式成立。同理, 可知(4)式成立。从而结论成立。

参考文献

- [1] Zhu, X.L. (2007) Products of Differentiation, Composition and Multiplication from Bergman Type Spaces to Bers Type Spaces. *Integral Transforms and Special Functions*, **18**, 223-231. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10652460701210250>
- [2] Stević, S. (2009) Weighted Differentiation Composition Operators from Mixed-Norm Spaces to Weighted-Type Spaces. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, **211**, 222-233. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amc.2009.01.061>
- [3] Stević, S. (2010) Weighted Differentiation Composition Operators from H^∞ and Bloch Spaces to n th Weighted-Type Spaces on the Unit Disk. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, **216**, 3634-3641. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amc.2010.05.014>
- [4] Stević, S. (2009) On New Bloch-Type Spaces. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, **215**, 841-849.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amc.2009.06.009>

- [5] Esmaeili, K. (2019) Generalized Weighted Composition Operators from Logarithmic Bloch Type Spaces to n 'th Weighted Type Spaces. *Sahand Communications in Mathematical Analysis*, **15**, 119-133.
- [6] 杨荣. 对数 Bloch 类空间与 n 阶加权类空间之间的加权微分复合算子[J]. 首都师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2023, 44(3): 1-6.
- [7] 刘超, 侯晓阳. Besov 空间到 Zygmund 空间上的加权复合算子[J]. 纯粹数学与应用数学, 2016, 32(2): 197-205.