

INTEGRAL MEANS OF THE DERIVATIVES OF BLASCHKE PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT. We study the rate of growth of some integral means of the derivatives of a Blaschke product and we generalize several classical results. Moreover, we obtain the rate of growth of integral means of the derivative of functions in the model subspace K_B generated by the Blaschke product B .

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence in the unit disc satisfying the Blaschke condition

$$(1.1) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - |z_n|) < \infty.$$

Then, the product

$$B(z) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|z_n|}{z_n} \frac{z_n - z}{1 - \bar{z}_n z}$$

is a bounded analytic function on the unit disc \mathbb{D} with zeros only at the points z_n , $n \geq 1$, [5, page 20]. Since the product converges uniformly on compact subsets of \mathbb{D} , the logarithmic derivative of B is given by

$$\frac{B'(z)}{B(z)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - |z_n|^2}{(1 - \bar{z}_n z)(z - z_n)}, \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

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Therefore,

$$(1.2) \quad |B'(re^{i\theta})| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - |z_n|^2}{|1 - \bar{z}_n re^{i\theta}|^2}, \quad (re^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{D}).$$

If (1.1) is the only restriction we put on the zeros of B , we can only say that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})| d\theta &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - |z_n|^2) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{|1 - \bar{z}_n re^{i\theta}|^2} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - |z_n|^2) \frac{2\pi}{(1 - |z_n|^2 r^2)} \\ &\leq \frac{4\pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - |z_n|)}{(1 - r)}, \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$(1.3) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})| d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{1 - r}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

However, assuming stronger restrictions on the rate of increase of the zeros of B give us more precise estimates about the rate of increase of integral means of B'_r as $r \rightarrow 1$. The most common restriction is

$$(1.4) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - |z_n|)^{\alpha} < \infty$$

for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. Protas [15] took the first step in this direction by proving the following results.

Let us mention that H^p , $0 < p < \infty$, stands for the classical Hardy space equipped with the norm

$$\|f\|_p = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^p \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

and its cousin A_{γ}^p , $0 < p < \infty$ and $\gamma > -1$, stands for the (weighted) Bergman space equipped with the norm

$$\|f\|_{p,\gamma} = \left(\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^p \frac{r(1-r^2)^{\gamma} dr d\theta}{\pi/(1+\gamma)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Theorem 1.1 (Protas). *If $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$ and the Blaschke sequence $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ satisfies (1.4), then $B' \in H^{1-\alpha}$.*

Theorem 1.2 (Protas). *If $0 < \alpha < 1$ and the Blaschke sequence $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ satisfies (1.4), then $B' \in A_{\alpha-1}^1$.*

Then, Ahern and Clark [1] showed that Theorem 1.1 is sharp in the sense that B' need not lie in any H^p with $p > 1 - \alpha$. Later on, they also showed that the condition $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - |z_n|)^{1/2} < \infty$ is not enough to imply that $B' \in H^{1/2}$ [2]. At the same time, Linden [12] generalized Theorem 1.1 for higher derivatives of B . In the converse direction, Ahern and Clark [1] also obtained the following result.

Theorem 1.3 (Ahern–Clark). *If $\frac{1}{2} < p < 1$, then there is a Blaschke product B with $B' \in H^p$, and such that its zeros satisfies*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - |z_n|)^{\alpha} = \infty$$

for all α with $0 < \alpha < (1 - p)$.

However, Cohn [3] proved that for interpolating sequences the two conditions are equivalent.

Theorem 1.4 (Cohn). *Let $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$, and let $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be an interpolating Blaschke sequence. Then, $B' \in H^{1-\alpha}$ if and only if $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ satisfies (1.4).*

Recently, Kutbi [11] showed that under the hypothesis of Theorem 1.1,

$$(1.5) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{p+\alpha-1}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1),$$

for any $p > 1 - \alpha$. In particular, for $p = 1$, we have

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})| d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{\alpha}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1),$$

which is a refinement of (1.3).

Then, Protas [16] proved that the estimate (1.5) is still valid if $1/2 < \alpha \leq 1$, $p \geq \alpha$ and the Blaschke sequence $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ satisfies (1.4). Finally, Gotoh [7] got an extension of Protas's results for higher derivatives of B .

A Blaschke sequence which satisfies the Carleson condition is called an interpolation, or Carleson, Blaschke sequence [10, page 200]. Let I be an inner function for the unit disc. In particular, I could be any Blaschke product. Then,

$$K_I := H^2 \ominus IH^2$$

is called the model subspace of H^2 generated by the inner function I [6, 8]. Cohn [3] obtained the following result about the derivative of functions in K_B .

Theorem 1.5 (Cohn). *Let $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be an interpolating Blaschke sequence, and let $p \in (2/3, 1)$. Then, $B' \in H^p$ if and only if $f' \in H^{2p/(p+2)}$ for all $f \in K_B$.*

In this paper, we replace the condition (1.4) by a more general assumption

$$(1.6) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h(1 - |z_n|) < \infty,$$

where h is a positive continuous function satisfying certain smoothness conditions, and then we generalize all the preceding results. Since our sequence already satisfies the Blaschke condition, (1.6) will provide further information about the rate of increase of the zeros only if $h(t) \geq t$ as $t \rightarrow 0$.

In particular, we are interested in

$$(1.7) \quad h(t) = t^\alpha (\log 1/t)^{\alpha_1} (\log_2 1/t)^{\alpha_2} \cdots (\log_n 1/t)^{\alpha_n},$$

where $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\log_n = \log \log \cdots \log$ (n times) [13].

In the following, we will use the estimates

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{|1 - re^{i\theta}|^\nu} \asymp \frac{1}{(1-r)^{\nu-1}}, \quad (\nu > 1),$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(1-\rho^2)^\gamma}{|1 - r\rho e^{i\theta}|^\nu} \rho d\rho d\theta \asymp \frac{1}{(1-r)^{\nu-\gamma-2}}, \quad (\nu - 2 > \gamma > -1),$$

as $r \rightarrow 1^-$. See [9, page 7]. Both relations can be proved using the fact that $|1 - re^{i\theta}| \asymp (1 - r) + |\theta|$ as $r \rightarrow 1^-$.

2. AN ESTIMATION LEMMA

In the following we assume that h is a continuous positive function defined on the interval $(0, 1)$ with

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} h(t) = 0.$$

Our prototype is the one given in (1.7). The following lemma has simple assumptions and also a very simple proof. However, it has many interesting applications in the rest of the paper.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $(r_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence in the interval $(0, 1)$ such that*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h(1 - r_n) < \infty.$$

Let $p, q > 0$ be such that $h(t)/t^p$ is decreasing and $h(t)/t^{p-q}$ is increasing on $(0, 1)$.

Then,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - r_n)^p}{(1 - rr_n)^q} = \frac{O(1)}{(1 - r)^{q-p} h(1 - r)}$$

as $r \rightarrow 1^-$. Moreover, if

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h(t)}{t^{p-q}} = 0,$$

then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - r_n)^p}{(1 - rr_n)^q} = \frac{o(1)}{(1 - r)^{q-p} h(1 - r)}.$$

Proof. We have

$$\frac{(1 - r_n)^p}{(1 - rr_n)^q} = \left(\frac{(1 - r_n)^p}{h(1 - r_n)} \frac{h(1 - rr_n)}{(1 - rr_n)^p} \right) \left(\frac{h(1 - r_n)}{(1 - rr_n)^{q-p} h(1 - rr_n)} \right).$$

By assumption

$$\frac{h(1 - rr_n)}{(1 - rr_n)^p} \leq \frac{h(1 - r_n)}{(1 - r_n)^p},$$

and

$$(1 - rr_n)^{q-p} h(1 - rr_n) \geq (1 - r)^{q-p} h(1 - r).$$

Thus, for any $n \geq 1$,

$$(2.1) \quad \frac{(1-r_n)^p}{(1-rr_n)^q} \leq \frac{h(1-r_n)}{(1-r)^{q-p}h(1-r)}.$$

Given $\varepsilon > 0$, fix N such that

$$\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} h(1-r_n) < \varepsilon.$$

Hence, by (2.1),

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-r_n)^p}{(1-rr_n)^q} &= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(1-r_n)^p}{(1-rr_n)^q} + \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-r_n)^p}{(1-rr_n)^q} \\ &\leq \sum_{n=1}^N (1-r_n)^{p-q} + \frac{\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} h(1-r_n)}{(1-r)^{q-p}h(1-r)} \\ &\leq C_N + \frac{\varepsilon}{(1-r)^{q-p}h(1-r)}, \end{aligned}$$

where C_N is independent of r . This inequality implies both assertions of the Lemma. \square

The Lemma is still valid if instead of “decreasing” and “increasing”, we assume that our functions are respectively “boundedly decreasing” and “boundedly increasing”. We say that φ is boundedly increasing if there is a constant $C > 0$ such that $\varphi(x) \leq C\varphi(y)$ whenever $x \leq y$. Similarly, φ is boundedly decreasing if there is a constant $C > 0$ such that $\varphi(x) \geq C\varphi(y)$ whenever $x \leq y$.

3. H^p MEANS OF THE FIRST DERIVATIVE

In this section we apply Lemma 2.1 to obtain a general estimate for the integral means of the first derivative of a Blaschke product. Special cases of the following theorem generalize Protas and Kutbi’s results.

Theorem 3.1. *Let B be the Blaschke product formed with zeros $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, satisfying*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h(1-r_n) < \infty$$

for a positive continuous function h . Suppose that there is $q \in (1/2, 1]$ such that $h(t)/t^q$ is decreasing and $h(t)/t^{1-q}$ is increasing on $(0, 1)$. Then, for any $p \geq q$,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta = \frac{O(1)}{(1-r)^{p-1} h(1-r)}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

Moreover, if $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} h(t)/t^{1-q} = 0$, then $O(1)$ can be replaced by $o(1)$.

Proof. Since $q \leq 1$, (1.2) implies

$$|B'(re^{i\theta})|^q \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-r_n^2)^q}{|1-rr_n e^{i(\theta-\theta_n)}|^{2q}}.$$

Hence

$$(3.1) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^q d\theta \leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-r_n)^q}{(1-rr_n)^{2q-1}}.$$

(Here we used $2q > 1$.) Therefore, by Lemma 2.1,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^q d\theta \leq \frac{C}{(1-r)^{q-1} h(1-r)}.$$

Now recall that any function f in H^∞ is in the Bloch space \mathcal{B} [4, page 44], that is

$$\sup_{z \in \mathbb{D}} (1-|z|^2)|f'(z)| < +\infty.$$

Hence, for any $p \geq q$,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta \leq \frac{1}{(1-r)^{p-q}} \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^q d\theta \leq \frac{C}{(1-r)^{p-1} h(1-r)}.$$

Finally, as $r \rightarrow 1$, Lemma 2.1 also assures that C can be replaced by any small positive constant if $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} h(t)/t^{1-q} = 0$. \square

Now, we can apply Theorem 3.1 for the special function defined in (1.7).

Case I: If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha \left(\log \frac{1}{1-r_n}\right)^{\alpha_1} \cdots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1-r_n}\right)^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

then, for any

$$p > \max\{\alpha, 1-\alpha\}$$

we have

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{\alpha+p-1} (\log \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_1} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_m}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

In particular, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha < \infty,$$

with $\alpha \in (0, 1/2)$, then, for any $p > 1 - \alpha$,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{p+\alpha-1}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1),$$

which is Kutbi's result. Moreover, if $\alpha \in [1/2, 1)$, the last estimate still holds for any $p > \alpha$, which is Protas's result [16].

Case II: If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha (\log_k \frac{1}{1-r_n})^{\alpha_k} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r_n})^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $\alpha \in (0, 1/2)$, $\alpha_k < 0$ and $\alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R}$, then,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^{1-\alpha} d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(\log_k \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_k} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_m}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

But, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha < \infty,$$

with $\alpha \in (0, 1/2)$, then

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^{1-\alpha} d\theta = O(1), \quad (r \rightarrow 1),$$

i.e. $B' \in H^{1-\alpha}$, which is Protas' result [15].

Case III: If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha (\log_k \frac{1}{1-r_n})^{\alpha_k} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r_n})^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $\alpha \in (1/2, 1)$, $\alpha_k > 0$ and $\alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R}$, then,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^\alpha d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{2\alpha-1} (\log \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_1} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_m}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

However, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - r_n)^\alpha < \infty,$$

with $\alpha \in (1/2, 1)$, then we still have

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B'(re^{i\theta})|^\alpha d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{2\alpha-1}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

4. H^p MEANS OF HIGHER DERIVATIVES

Straightforward calculation leads to

$$(4.1) \quad \int_0^{2\pi} |B^{(\ell)}(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta \leq C(p, \ell) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - r_n)^p}{(1 - rr_n)^{(\ell+1)p-1}}, \quad \left(\frac{1}{\ell+1} < p \leq \frac{1}{\ell}\right),$$

which is a generalization of (3.1). This observation along with Lemma 2.1 enable us to generalize the results of the preceding section for higher derivatives of a Blaschke product. The proof is similar to that of Theorem 3.1.

Theorem 4.1. *Let B be the Blaschke product formed with zeros $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, satisfying*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h(1 - r_n) < \infty$$

for a positive continuous function h . Suppose that there is $q \in (1/(\ell+1), 1/\ell]$ such that $h(t)/t^q$ is decreasing and $h(t)/t^{1-\ell q}$ is increasing on $(0, 1)$. Then, for any $p \geq q$,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B^{(\ell)}(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta = \frac{O(1)}{(1-r)^{\ell p-1} h(1-r)}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

Moreover, if $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} h(t)/t^{1-\ell q} = 0$, then $O(1)$ can be replaced by $o(1)$.

Now, we can apply Theorem 4.1 for the special function defined in (1.7).

Case I: If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - r_n)^\alpha \left(\log \frac{1}{1 - r_n}\right)^{\alpha_1} \cdots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1 - r_n}\right)^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

then, for any

$$p > \max\{\alpha, (1 - \alpha)/\ell\}$$

we have

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B^{(\ell)}(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{\alpha+\ell p-1} (\log \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_1} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_m}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

In particular, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha < \infty,$$

with $\alpha \in (0, 1/(\ell+1))$, then, for any $p > (1-\alpha)/\ell$,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B^{(\ell)}(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{\ell p + \alpha - 1}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1),$$

which is Kutbi's result. Moreover, if $\alpha \in [1/(\ell+1), 1)$, the last estimate still holds for any $p > \alpha$, which is Gotoh's result [7].

Case II: If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha (\log_k \frac{1}{1-r_n})^{\alpha_k} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r_n})^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $\alpha \in (0, 1/(1+\ell))$, $\alpha_k < 0$ and $\alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$, then,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B^{(\ell)}(re^{i\theta})|^{(1-\alpha)/\ell} d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(\log_k \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_k} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_m}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

But, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha < +\infty,$$

with $\alpha \in (0, 1/(1+\ell))$, then

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B^{(\ell)}(re^{i\theta})|^{(1-\alpha)/\ell} d\theta = O(1), \quad (r \rightarrow 1),$$

i.e. $B^{(\ell)} \in H^{(1-\alpha)/\ell}$ which is Linden's result [12].

Case III: If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha (\log_k \frac{1}{1-r_n})^{\alpha_k} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r_n})^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $\alpha \in (1/(1+\ell), 1)$, $\alpha_k > 0$ and $\alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$, then,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B^{(\ell)}(re^{i\theta})|^\alpha d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{(\ell+1)\alpha-1} (\log_k \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_k} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_m}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

However, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - r_n)^\alpha < \infty,$$

with $\alpha \in (1/(\ell + 1), 1)$, then we still have

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |B^{(\ell)}(re^{i\theta})|^\alpha d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{(\ell+1)\alpha-1}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

5. A_γ^p MEANS OF THE FIRST DERIVATIVE

In this section we apply Lemma 2.1 to obtain a general estimate for the integral means of the first derivative of a Blaschke product. Special cases of the following theorem generalize Protas's results [15].

Theorem 5.1. *Let B be the Blaschke product formed with zeros $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$ satisfying*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h(1 - r_n) < \infty$$

for a positive continuous function h . Let $\gamma \in (-1, 0)$. Suppose that there is $q \in (1 + \gamma/2, 1]$ such that $h(t)/t^q$ is decreasing and $h(t)/t^{2+\gamma-q}$ is increasing on $(0, 1)$. Then, for any $p \geq q$,

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})|^p \rho(1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta = \frac{O(1)}{(1-r)^{p-\gamma-2} h(1-r)}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

Moreover, if $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} h(t)/t^{2+\gamma-q} = 0$, then $O(1)$ can be replaced by $o(1)$.

Proof. We saw that

$$|B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})|^q \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - r_n^2)^q}{|1 - rr_n\rho e^{i(\theta-\theta_n)}|^{2q}}.$$

Hence

$$(5.1) \quad \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})|^q \rho(1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta \leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - r_n)^q}{(1 - rr_n)^{2q-\gamma-2}}.$$

(Here we used $2q - \gamma - 2 > 0$.) Therefore, by Lemma 2.1,

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})|^q \rho(1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta \leq \frac{C}{(1-r)^{q-\gamma-2} h(1-r)}.$$

Hence, for any $p \geq q$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})|^p \rho(1-\rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta &\leq \frac{1}{(1-r)^{p-q}} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})|^q \rho(1-\rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta \\ &\leq \frac{C}{(1-r)^{p-\gamma-2} h(1-r)}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, as $r \rightarrow 1$, Lemma 2.1 also assures that C can be replaced by any small positive constant if $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} h(t)/t^{2+\gamma-q} = 0$. \square

Now, we can apply Theorem 5.1 for the special function defined in (1.7).

Case I: If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha \left(\log \frac{1}{1-r_n}\right)^{\alpha_1} \cdots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1-r_n}\right)^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

and if $\gamma \in (-1, \alpha - 1)$, then, for any

$$p > \max\{\alpha, 2 + \gamma - \alpha, 1 + \gamma/2\},$$

we have

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})|^p \rho(1-\rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{\alpha+p-\gamma-2} \left(\log \frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{\alpha_1} \cdots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{\alpha_m}},$$

as $(r \rightarrow 1)$. In particular, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha < \infty,$$

then

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})|^p \rho(1-\rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{p+\alpha-\gamma-2}}.$$

Case II: If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha \left(\log_k \frac{1}{1-r_n}\right)^{\alpha_k} \cdots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1-r_n}\right)^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $\alpha_k < 0$, then, for any $p \geq 1$,

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})|^p \rho(1-\rho^2)^{\alpha-1} d\rho d\theta = \frac{o(1)}{(1-r)^{p-1} \left(\log_k \frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{\alpha_k} \cdots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1-r}\right)^{\alpha_m}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

Case III: If

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - r_n)^\alpha < \infty,$$

then, for any $p \geq 1$,

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})|^p \rho(1 - \rho^2)^{\alpha-1} d\rho d\theta = \frac{O(1)}{(1 - r)^{p-1}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

In particular, for $p = 1$,

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |B'(r\rho e^{i\theta})| \rho(1 - \rho^2)^{\alpha-1} d\rho d\theta = O(1), \quad (r \rightarrow 1).$$

which is the Protas' result [15].

Some other cases can also be considered here. But, since they are immediate consequence of Theorem 5.1, we do not proceed further. Moreover, using similar techniques, one can obtain estimates for the A_γ^p means of the higher derivatives for a Blaschke product satisfying the hypothesis of Theorem 5.1.

6. INTERPOLATING BLASCHKE PRODUCTS

Cohn's theorems 1.4 and 1.5 imply that if $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, is a Carleson sequence satisfying

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - r_n)^{1-p} < \infty$$

for some $p \in (2/3, 1)$, then $f' \in H^{2p/(p+2)}$ for all $f \in K_B$. The following result generalizes this fact.

Theorem 6.1. *Let $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, be a Carleson sequence satisfying*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h(1 - r_n) < \infty$$

for a positive continuous function h . Let B be the Blaschke product formed with zeros z_n , $n \geq 1$. Suppose that there is $p \in (2/3, 1)$ such that $h(t)/t^{p/2}$ is decreasing and $h(t)/t^{1-p}$ is increasing on $(0, 1)$. Then, for all $f \in K_B$, we have

$$\left(\int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq \frac{C \|f\|_2}{((1 - r)^{p-1} h(1 - r))^{1/p}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1),$$

with $\sigma = 2p/(p+2)$ and C an absolute constant.

Proof. Since $(z_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a Carleson sequence, we know that the functions

$$f_n(z) := \frac{(1-r_n)^{1/2}}{1-\bar{z}_n z}, \quad (n \geq 1),$$

form a Riesz basis of K_B (see [14] for instance). Now, let $f = \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n f_n$, $\beta_n \in \mathbb{C}$.

Then

$$f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\bar{z}_n \beta_n (1-r_n)^{1/2}}{(1-\bar{z}_n z)^2},$$

and thus we get

$$|f'(z)| \leq \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{|\beta_n| (1-r_n)^{1/2}}{|1-\bar{z}_n z|^2}.$$

Since $p \in (2/3, 1)$, we have $\sigma \in (1/2, 1)$ and we can write

$$|f'(z)|^\sigma \leq \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{|\beta_n|^\sigma (1-r_n)^{\sigma/2}}{|1-\bar{z}_n z|^{2\sigma}}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta &\leq \sum_{n=1}^N |\beta_n|^\sigma (1-r_n)^{\sigma/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{|1-\bar{z}_n r e^{i\theta}|^{2\sigma}} \\ &\leq c \sum_{n=1}^N |\beta_n|^\sigma \frac{(1-r_n)^{\sigma/2}}{(1-rr_n)^{2\sigma-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $p' = 2/\sigma$ and let q' be its conjugate exponent. Then Hölder's inequality implies that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta \leq c \left(\sum_{n=1}^N |\beta_n|^2 \right)^{1/p'} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(1-r_n)^{\sigma q'/2}}{(1-rr_n)^{(2\sigma-1)q'}} \right)^{1/q'}.$$

But since $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ forms a Riesz basis of K_B , there exists a constant $c_1 > 0$ such that

$$\sum_{n=1}^N |\beta_n|^2 \leq c_1 \|f\|_2^2,$$

whence

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta \leq c_2 \|f\|_2^\sigma \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(1-r_n)^{\sigma q'/2}}{(1-r_n r_n)^{(2\sigma-1)q'}} \right)^{1/q'}.$$

Now easy computations show that $q' = \frac{p+2}{2}$, $\sigma q' = p$, $(2\sigma-1)q' = 3p/2 - 1$ and therefore, by Lemma 2.1, we have

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(1-r_n)^{\sigma q'/2}}{(1-r_n r_n)^{(2\sigma-1)q'}} \leq \frac{C}{(1-r)^{p-1} h(1-r)},$$

where C is a constant independent of N . We deduce that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta \leq \frac{c_3 \|f\|_2^\sigma}{((1-r)^{p-1} h(1-r))^{1/q'}}.$$

Since $1/\sigma q' = 1/p$, and using a density argument, we get that for all $f \in K_B$,

$$\left(\int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq \frac{c_3^{1/\sigma} \|f\|_2}{((1-r)^{p-1} h(1-r))^{1/p}}.$$

□

Now, we can apply Theorem 6.1 for the special function defined in (1.7).

Case I: If $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, is a Carleson sequence satisfying

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^\alpha \left(\log \frac{1}{1-r_n} \right)^{\alpha_1} \dots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1-r_n} \right)^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $p \in (2/3, 1)$, $1-p < \alpha < p/2$, and $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R}$, then, for all $f \in K_B$, we have

$$\left(\int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq \frac{C \|f\|_2}{((1-r)^{\alpha+p-1} \left(\log \frac{1}{1-r} \right)^{\alpha_1} \dots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1-r} \right)^{\alpha_m})^{1/p}},$$

with $\sigma = 2p/(p+2)$ and C an absolute constant.

Case II: If $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, is a Carleson sequence satisfying

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^{1-p} \left(\log_k \frac{1}{1-r_n} \right)^{\alpha_k} \dots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1-r_n} \right)^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $p \in (2/3, 1)$, $k \geq 1$, $\alpha_k, \alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\alpha_k < 0$, then, for all $f \in K_B$, we have

$$\left(\int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq \frac{C \|f\|_2}{\left((\log_k \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_k} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_m} \right)^{1/p}}, \quad (r \rightarrow 1),$$

with $\sigma = 2p/(p+2)$ and C an absolute constant. However, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^{1-p} < \infty,$$

then we still have

$$\left(\int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq C \|f\|_2, \quad (r \rightarrow 1),$$

i.e. $f' \in H^{2p/(p+2)}$, for any $f \in K_B$, which is Cohn's result.

Case III: If $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, is a Carleson sequence satisfying

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^{p/2} (\log_k \frac{1}{1-r_n})^{\alpha_k} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r_n})^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $p \in (2/3, 1)$, $k \geq 1$, $\alpha_k, \alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\alpha_k > 0$, then, for all $f \in K_B$, we have

$$\left(\int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq \frac{C \|f\|_2}{\left((1-r)^{3p/2-1} (\log_k \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_k} \dots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_m} \right)^{1/p}},$$

with $\sigma = 2p/(p+2)$ and C an absolute constant. However, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-r_n)^{p/2} < \infty,$$

then we still have

$$\left(\int_0^{2\pi} |f'(re^{i\theta})|^\sigma d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq \frac{C \|f\|_2}{(1-r)^{(3p-2)/2p}}.$$

Using similar techniques we can obtain some results about the A_γ^p means of the derivatives of function in the model subspaces of H^2 .

Theorem 6.2. *Let $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, be a Carleson sequence satisfying*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h(1 - r_n) < \infty$$

for a positive continuous function h , and let B be the Blaschke product formed with zeros z_n , $n \geq 1$. Let $p \in (2/3, 1)$, $\sigma = 2p/(p + 2)$ and $-1 < \gamma < 2\sigma - 2$ such that $h(t)/t^{p/2}$ is decreasing and $h(t)/t^{(1-p)+(1+\gamma)(1+p/2)}$ is increasing on $(0, 1)$. Then, for all $f \in K_B$, we have

$$\left(\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |f'(r \rho e^{i\theta})|^\sigma \rho(1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq \frac{C \|f\|_2}{\left((1 - r)^{-(1-p)-(1+\gamma)(1+p/2)} h(1 - r) \right)^{1/p}}$$

as $r \rightarrow 1^-$.

Proof. The beginning of the proof is as of Theorem 6.1 until

$$|f'(z)|^\sigma \leq \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{|\beta_n|^\sigma (1 - r_n)^{\sigma/2}}{|1 - \bar{z}_n z|^{2\sigma}}.$$

Therefore, by Hölder's inequality (with $p' = 2/\sigma$ and q' its conjugate exponent) and by Lemma 2.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |f'(r \rho e^{i\theta})|^\sigma \rho(1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta &\leq \sum_{n=1}^N |\beta_n|^\sigma (1 - r_n)^{\sigma/2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\rho(1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta}{|1 - \bar{z}_n r \rho e^{i\theta}|^{2\sigma}} \\ &\leq c \sum_{n=1}^N |\beta_n|^\sigma \frac{(1 - r_n)^{\sigma/2}}{(1 - r r_n)^{2\sigma - \gamma - 2}} \\ &\leq c \left(\sum_{n=1}^N |\beta_n|^2 \right)^{1/p'} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(1 - r_n)^{\sigma q'/2}}{(1 - r r_n)^{(2\sigma - \gamma - 2)q'}} \right)^{1/q'} \\ &\leq c' \|f\|_2^\sigma \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(1 - r_n)^{\sigma q'/2}}{(1 - r r_n)^{(2\sigma - \gamma - 2)q'}} \right)^{1/q'} \\ &\leq \frac{c'' \|f\|_2^\sigma}{\left((1 - r)^{-(1-p)-(1+\gamma)(1+p/2)} h(1 - r) \right)^{1/q'}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Now, we can apply Theorem 6.2 for the special function defined in (1.7).

Case I: If $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, is a Carleson sequence satisfying

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - r_n)^\alpha \left(\log \frac{1}{1 - r_n} \right)^{\alpha_1} \cdots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1 - r_n} \right)^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $p \in (2/3, 1)$, $\sigma = 2p/(p+2)$, $-1 < \gamma < 2\sigma - 2$, and $(1-p) + (1+\gamma)(1+p/2) < \alpha < p/2$, then, for all $f \in K_B$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |f'(r \rho e^{i\theta})|^\sigma \rho (1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \\ & \leq \frac{C \|f\|_2}{\left((1-r)^{\alpha-(1-p)-(1+\gamma)(1+p/2)} \left(\log \frac{1}{1-r} \right)^{\alpha_1} \cdots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1-r} \right)^{\alpha_m} \right)^{1/p}} \end{aligned}$$

as $r \rightarrow 1^-$.

Case II: If $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, is a Carleson sequence satisfying

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - r_n)^{(1-p)+(1+\gamma)(1+p/2)} \left(\log_k \frac{1}{1 - r_n} \right)^{\alpha_k} \cdots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1 - r_n} \right)^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $p \in (2/3, 1)$, $\sigma = 2p/(p+2)$, $-1 < \gamma < 2\sigma - 2$, $\alpha_k, \alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\alpha_k < 0$, then, for all $f \in K_B$, we have

$$\left(\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |f'(r \rho e^{i\theta})|^\sigma \rho (1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq \frac{C \|f\|_2}{\left(\left(\log_k \frac{1}{1-r} \right)^{\alpha_k} \cdots \left(\log_m \frac{1}{1-r} \right)^{\alpha_m} \right)^{1/p}}$$

as $r \rightarrow 1^-$. However, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - r_n)^{(1-p)+(1+\gamma)(1+p/2)} < \infty,$$

then, we still have

$$\left(\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |f'(r \rho e^{i\theta})|^\sigma \rho (1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq C \|f\|_2,$$

which means that

$$f' \in A_\gamma^{2p/(p+2)},$$

and the differential operator

$$\begin{aligned} K_B &\longrightarrow A_\gamma^{2p/(p+2)}, \\ f &\longmapsto f', \end{aligned}$$

is bounded.

Case III: If $z_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$, $n \geq 1$, is a Carleson sequence satisfying

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - r_n)^{p/2} (\log_k \frac{1}{1 - r_n})^{\alpha_k} \cdots (\log_m \frac{1}{1 - r_n})^{\alpha_m} < \infty,$$

with $p \in (2/3, 1)$, $\sigma = 2p/(p + 2)$, $-1 < \gamma < 2\sigma - 2$, $\alpha_k, \alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\alpha_k > 0$, then, for all $f \in K_B$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |f'(r \rho e^{i\theta})|^\sigma \rho (1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \\ &\leq \frac{C \|f\|_2}{\left((1 - r)^{(3p/2-1)-(1+\gamma)(1+p/2)} (\log_k \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_k} \cdots (\log_m \frac{1}{1-r})^{\alpha_m} \right)^{1/p}} \end{aligned}$$

as $r \rightarrow 1^-$. However, if

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - r_n)^{p/2} < \infty,$$

then, we still have

$$\left(\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |f'(r \rho e^{i\theta})|^\sigma \rho (1 - \rho^2)^\gamma d\rho d\theta \right)^{1/\sigma} \leq \frac{C \|f\|_2}{(1 - r)^{\left((3p/2-1)-(1+\gamma)(1+p/2) \right)/p}}$$

as $r \rightarrow 1^-$.

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