

Compact Toeplitz Operators for Weighted Bergman Spaces on Bounded Symmetric Domains

Hassan Issa

Abstract. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ be an irreducible bounded symmetric domain of type (r, a, b) in its Harish–Chandra realization. We study Toeplitz operators T_g^ν with symbol g acting on the standard weighted Bergman space H_ν^2 over Ω with weight ν . Under some conditions on the weights ν and ν_0 we show that there exists $C(\nu, \nu_0) > 0$, such that the Berezin transform \tilde{g}_{ν_0} of g with respect to $H_{\nu_0}^2$ satisfies:

$$\|\tilde{g}_{\nu_0}\|_\infty \leq C(\nu, \nu_0) \|T_g^\nu\|,$$

for all g in a suitable class of symbols depending on $L^\infty(\Omega)$. As a consequence we apply a result in Engliš (Integr Equ Oper theory 33:426–455, 1999), to prove that the compactness of T_g^ν is independent of the weight ν , whenever $g \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ and $\nu > C$ where C is a constant depending on (r, a, b) .

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1. Introduction

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ be an irreducible bounded symmetric domain of multiplicities a and b , rank r and genus p . For each $\nu > p - 1$, we denote by μ_ν the normalized standard measure on Ω with weight ν , and we write $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\nu$ for the usual inner product on $L_\nu^2 := L^2(\Omega, d\mu_\nu)$. The weighted Bergman space $H_\nu^2 := H_\nu^2(\Omega, d\mu_\nu)$ is defined to be the space of all holomorphic functions in L_ν^2 . It is well known, that H_ν^2 is closed in L_ν^2 and forms a reproducing kernel Hilbert space. Via the orthogonal projection P_ν from L_ν^2 onto H_ν^2 and for a measurable symbol f , the Toeplitz operator T_f^ν is defined on a suitable domain in H_ν^2 as the product $T_f^\nu := P_\nu M_f$ where M_f is the multiplication

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by f . Moreover, for a suitable function $g : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the weighted Berezin transform \tilde{g}_ν is the real analytic map on Ω given by $\tilde{g}_\nu(z) = \langle T_g^\nu k_{\nu,[z]}, k_{\nu,[z]} \rangle_\nu$ where $k_{\nu,[z]}$ denotes the normalized Bergman kernel.

In the analysis of Toeplitz operators the Berezin transform is an important tool related to various results in operator theory (cf. [2–5, 7, 8, 14, 15]). For example, it was shown in [8] that under some condition on the weight ν the Toeplitz operator T_g^ν with bounded symbol g is compact on H_ν^2 if and only if $\tilde{g}_\nu \in C_0(\Omega)$. In case of the unit disc $\Omega = \mathbb{D}$ in the complex plane, this result was generalized from bounded symbols to symbols of bounded mean oscillation $\text{BMO}^1(\mathbb{D})$ (cf. [15]). The corresponding compactness characterization also holds true for weighted Bergman spaces over the n -dimensional unit ball $\Omega = \mathbb{B}^n$ and $g \in \text{BMO}^1(\mathbb{B}^n)$ (cf. [3]).

Theorems of the above type have been obtained for unbounded domains, as well. In case of the Segal–Bargmann space $H^2(\mathbb{C}^n, d\mu_t)$ of all entire functions square integrable with respect to a t -dependent family of Gaussian measures μ_t , (here $t > 0$ plays the role of the time parameter in the heat flow), it was proved in [3] that for symbols $f \in \text{BMO}^1(\mathbb{C}^n)$ the Toeplitz operator T_f^t is bounded (respectively compact) if and only if the heat transform $\tilde{f}^{(\frac{t}{2})}$ at time $\frac{t}{2}$ is bounded (respectively vanishing at infinity) (cf. [3, 7]).

A natural question which arises in the study of Toeplitz operators with a fixed symbol acting on a family of weighted Bergman spaces is whether their compactness is independent of the weight parameter. By essentially using the previously mentioned results it was shown in [3] that independence in fact holds in the case of the Segal–Bargmann space $H^2(\mathbb{C}^n, d\mu_t)$ and the weighted Bergman spaces H_ν^2 over the unit ball \mathbb{B}^n under the assumption that $g \in \text{BMO}^1(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and $g \in \text{BMO}^1(\mathbb{B}^n)$, respectively. However, there are counter examples for general symbols (cf. Section 6 in [3]). As an application it follows that for functions $g \in \text{BMO}^1(\mathbb{C}^n)$ the heat transform $\tilde{g}^{(t)} \in C(\mathbb{C}^n)$ of g vanishes at infinity for a certain time $t_0 > 0$ if and only if $\tilde{g}^{(t)}$ vanishes at infinity for each time $t > 0$. This, roughly speaking, gives some information on the heat flow “backwards in time”.

In the case of a bounded symmetric domain, the weight parameter ν replaces the time parameter t in the Segal–Bargmann space construction and the Berezin transform \tilde{g}_ν replaces the heat transform. The aim of this paper is to prove that the compactness of T_g^ν is uniform with respect to the weight ν , whenever $g \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ and $\nu > C$ where C is a constant depending on (r, a, b) .

The first attempt to solve such a problem was given in [3]. One important ingredient was to obtain an estimation between the sup-norm of the heat transform of the symbol and the norm of the Toeplitz operator (cf. Theorem 11 [5], Proposition 1 and Theorem 10 in [3]) and to use the above mentioned result in [15]. In this paper, we employ a similar technique to investigate the case of a general bounded symmetric domain and we use a compactness characterization in [8] which holds for bounded symbols. We point out that under the assumption of boundedness our result is a generalization to that in [3] since we deal with a wider class of domains. However, we are not able to generalize the statement to functions of bounded mean oscillation. This

is due to the fact that the equivalence between the vanishing of the Berezin transform at the boundary of Ω and the compactness of Toeplitz operators is not clear for such a space of symbols.

Here we state two of our main results:

Theorem A. *Let $\nu > p - 1, \nu_0 > d$ with $|\nu - \nu_0| > \frac{r-1}{2}a$ and write $\tilde{\nu} = \min\{\nu, \nu_0\}$. Then there exists $C(\nu, \nu_0) > 0$ such that for all $g \in \tau_\nu(\Omega) \cap L^1(\Omega, d\mu_{\tilde{\nu}})$ (cf. (6)) we have*

$$\|\tilde{g}_{\nu_0}\|_\infty \leq C(\nu, \nu_0)\|T_g^\nu\|. \tag{1}$$

Theorem B. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ be an irreducible bounded symmetric domain and suppose that*

$$\nu, \nu_0 > \max \left\{ d, p - 1 + \frac{r - 1}{4}a + \sqrt{\left(\frac{r - 1}{4}a\right)^2 + \frac{r - 1}{2}a \left(\frac{r - 1}{2}a + p - 1\right)} \right\}.$$

Then for any $g \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ we have the equivalence:

$$T_g^{\nu_0} \text{ is compact on } H_{\nu_0}^2 \text{ if and only if } T_g^\nu \text{ is compact on } H_\nu^2.$$

The paper is organized as follows: In Sect. 2 we set up notations and present some of the standard results concerning irreducible bounded symmetric domains. In Sect. 3 we prove the inequality in Theorem A by a technique similar to that in [5]. An essential idea is to construct for each pair (ν, ν_0) of weights a certain trace class operator on H_ν^2 and represent the Berezin transform of a function as an operator trace. Section 4 is devoted to the proof of Theorem B, where we use a result in [8]. Finally, we present some open problems which are motivated by our results.

2. Preliminaries

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ be a bounded symmetric domain in its (Harish–Chandra) realization with multiplicities a and b and with rank r . In particular, Ω contains the origin and it is invariant under the natural \mathbb{S}^1 -action (circular). The triple (r, a, b) is called the type of Ω and it determines the domain up to biholomorphic equivalence (cf. [6, 11]). E. Cartan proved that there exist only six types of irreducible bounded symmetric domains, the so called four classical domains and two exceptional domains of dimensions 16 and 27, respectively (cf. [6]). Moreover, the genus p of Ω and the complex dimension d are given by:

$$p = 2 + (r - 1)a + b; \quad d := \dim \Omega = r + \frac{ar(r - 1)}{2} + rb. \tag{2}$$

The group $Aut(\Omega)$ of all biholomorphic automorphisms on Ω acts transitively on Ω . Moreover, if G is the connected component of $Aut(\Omega)$ containing the identity (with respect to the topology of uniform convergence on compact subsets of Ω), then G is a semi-simple Lie group. Let K denote the isotropy subgroup of G fixing the origin. Then K is a maximal compact subgroup of G and $G/K \cong \Omega$ (cf. [10, 12]).

To each such Ω there is attached a unique function $h(z, w)$ ($z, w \in \mathbb{C}^d$) which is a polynomial in z and \bar{w} , called the Jordan triple determinant and satisfies the following properties (cf. [11, 13]):

1. $h(z, 0) = 1$ and $h(z, w) = \overline{h(w, z)}$, $\forall z, w \in \mathbb{C}^d$.
2. $h(z, z) > 0$, $\forall z \in \Omega$ and $h(z, z) = 0$, $\forall z \in \partial\Omega$.

Thus for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, we fix a branch of $h(z, w)^\lambda$ for $z, w \in \Omega$. It is well known that for any $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ (cf. [13]):

$$\int_{\Omega} h(z, z)^{\nu-p} dv(z) < \infty \iff \nu > p - 1, \tag{3}$$

where $dv(z)$ is the Euclidean measure on Ω . In this case, we consider the normalized weighted measure:

$$d\mu_{\nu} = c_{\nu} h(z, z)^{\nu-p} dv.$$

The weighted Bergman space H_{ν}^2 is the space of holomorphic functions in L_{ν}^2 . We write $K_{\nu} : \Omega \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ for the reproducing kernel of H_{ν}^2 , i.e. for any $f \in H_{\nu}^2, w \in \Omega$ we have:

$$f(w) = [P_{\nu} f](w) = \langle f, K_{\nu}(\cdot, w) \rangle_{\nu} = \langle f, K_{\nu, [w]} \rangle_{\nu},$$

where P_{ν} denotes the projection of L_{ν}^2 onto H_{ν}^2 and $K_{\nu, [w]} := K_{\nu}(\cdot, w)$. The kernel $K_{\nu}(z, w)$ is related to the Jordan triple determinant $h(z, w)$ via (cf. [9]):

$$K_{\nu}(z, w) = h(z, w)^{-\nu}, \quad \forall \nu > p - 1. \tag{4}$$

For a measurable symbol $g : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the Toeplitz operator T_g^{ν} is given by:

$$T_g^{\nu} : D(T_g^{\nu}) := \{h \in H_{\nu}^2 \mid gh \in L_{\nu}^2\} \subset H_{\nu}^2 \rightarrow H_{\nu}^2 : h \mapsto P_{\nu}(gh). \tag{5}$$

The Berezin transform \tilde{T} of an operator T on H_{ν}^2 with the domain of T containing all the normalized kernels $k_{\nu, [z]} := K_{\nu, [z]} / \|K_{\nu, [z]}\|_{\nu}$ where z runs through Ω , is the complex valued map defined on Ω by:

$$\tilde{T}(z) = \langle T k_{\nu, [z]}, k_{\nu, [z]} \rangle_{\nu}, \quad z \in \Omega.$$

In the rest of the paper we will frequently use the symbol space:

$$\tau_{\nu}(\Omega) := \{g : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid gK_{\nu, [a]} \in L^2(\Omega, d\mu_{\nu}) \text{ for all } a \in \Omega\}. \tag{6}$$

Note that for $g \in \tau_{\nu}(\Omega)$ the operator T_g^{ν} is densely defined on H_{ν}^2 and its Berezin transform is defined to be:

$$\tilde{g}_{\nu} := \tilde{T}_g^{\nu}.$$

Let P be the space of all holomorphic polynomials on \mathbb{C}^d . For $f, g \in P$ we define $g^*(z) := \overline{g(\bar{z})}$ and $\partial_f := f(\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}})$. Let $dv(z)$ denote the Lebesgue volume measure, and equip P with the Fischer inner product:

$$\langle f, g \rangle_F := \partial_f(g^*)(0) = \pi^{-d} \int_{\mathbb{C}^d} f(z) \overline{g(z)} e^{-|z|^2} dv(z).$$

Under the action of K on P which is given by: $\pi(k)f := f \circ k$ (each $k \in K$ can be extended to a linear map on \mathbb{C}^d (cf. [12])), P admits a Peter Weyl decomposition:

$$P = \oplus P_m,$$

where $m = (m_1, \dots, m_r) \in \mathbb{N}_0^r$ with $m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_r \geq 0$ (in all what follows the multi-indices m will always have this ordering). Note that each P_m is a subspace of $P_{|m|}$, the space all homogeneous polynomials on \mathbb{C}^d of degree $|m|$ (cf. [9]).

The importance of this decomposition is given by the following theorem:

Theorem 1. [1] *The spaces P_m are K -invariant irreducible and orthogonal under $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_F$. Moreover, if H is a Hilbert space of analytic functions on Ω with K -invariant inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, then P_m is orthogonal to P_n under $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ whenever $m \neq n$. Moreover, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is proportional to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_F$ on each P_m .*

In particular, this holds for the space H_ν^2 and the constant of proportionality was calculated in [9]:

$$\langle f, g \rangle_F = (\nu)_m \langle f, g \rangle_\nu,$$

where $(\nu)_m$ is the generalized Pochhammer symbol:

$$(\nu)_m := \prod_{j=1}^r \frac{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}{\Gamma(\nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}.$$

Since each P_m is closed in P (P_m is finite dimensional), it admits a reproducing kernel $K^m(z, w)$, i.e.

$$f(w) = \langle f, K^m(\cdot, w) \rangle_F, \quad \forall f \in P_m.$$

The relation between these reproducing kernels and the Bergman kernel was given in [9]:

Theorem 2. [9] *For all $\nu \in \mathbb{C}$ and all $z, w \in \Omega$, we have:*

$$h(z, w)^{-\nu} = \sum_{m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_r \geq 0} (\nu)_m K^m(z, w). \tag{7}$$

The series converges uniformly and absolutely on compact subsets of $\Omega \times \bar{\Omega}$.

Finally, we relate the orthonormal basis of the Fischer norm to the orthonormal basis of H_ν^2 :

Proposition 1. *Let $\nu > p - 1$, $d_m = \dim P_m$, and $\{\psi_j^m\}_{j=1, \dots, d_m}$ be an orthonormal basis of $(P_m, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_F)$. Then*

$$\mathcal{B} := \left\{ e_j^m := (\nu)_m^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi_j^m \mid m \text{ and } j = 1, \dots, d_m \right\} \tag{8}$$

is an orthonormal basis of $(H_\nu^2, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\nu)$. Here m runs through the previously mentioned ordering.

Proof. Let $j \neq k$ then $\langle \psi_j^m, \psi_k^m \rangle_\nu = \frac{1}{(\nu)_m} \langle \psi_j^m, \psi_k^m \rangle_F = 0$. Moreover, for $m \neq n$ (cf. Theorem 1)

$$\langle \psi_j^m, \psi_i^n \rangle_\nu = 0; \quad \forall j \leq d_m, i \leq d_n.$$

Also, note that:

$$\left\langle (\nu)_{\frac{1}{2}m} \psi_j^m, (\nu)_{\frac{1}{2}m} \psi_j^m \right\rangle_\nu = (\nu)_m \langle \psi_j^m, \psi_j^m \rangle_\nu = \langle \psi_j^m, \psi_j^m \rangle_F = 1.$$

Now, since the polynomials are dense in H_ν^2 it follows that the functions in \mathcal{B} form a complete orthonormal system of H_ν^2 . □

3. Upper Estimation of the Berezin Transform

In this section we prove Theorem A using a similar technique to that in [5]. Under the assumptions on the weights ν and ν_0 and for each $z \in \Omega$, we find a trace class operator T_z^{ν, ν_0} on H_ν^2 where $\|T_z^{\nu, \nu_0}\|_{tr}$ is independent of z and one has $tr(T_g^\nu T_z^{\nu, \nu_0}) = \frac{c_\nu}{c_{\nu_0}} \tilde{g}_{\nu_0}(z)$. We then apply a standard estimate for the trace norm to obtain the inequality (1).

For $X \in \mathcal{L}(H_\nu^2)$ define the function $K_\nu^X(z, w) := (X^* K_\nu(\cdot, w))(z)$ on $\Omega \times \Omega$. By slightly modifying the arguments in [5], one can prove the following (cf. [5] corollary to Theorem 6):

Proposition 2. *Let $g \in \tau_\nu(\Omega)$ and $X \in \mathcal{L}(H_\nu^2)$ with $\nu > p - 1$. Suppose the following conditions hold:*

1. $T_g^\nu \in \mathcal{L}(H_\nu^2)$.
2. $T_g^\nu X$ is of trace class on H_ν^2 .
3. $\int_\Omega \int_\Omega |g(z)| |K_\nu(w, z)| |K_\nu^X(w, z)| d\mu_\nu(z) d\mu_\nu(w) < \infty$.

Then

$$tr(T_g^\nu X) = \int_\Omega g(z) \overline{K_\nu^X(z, z)} d\mu_\nu(z). \tag{9}$$

The basic idea in the proof of Theorem A is to construct a trace class operator $X = T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}$ on H_ν^2 satisfying $K_\nu^X(z, w) = h(z, w)^{\nu_0 - \nu}$. In order to do that, we fix $\{\psi_j^m\}_{j=1, \dots, d_m}$ as an orthonormal basis of $(P_m, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_F)$. Then, the reproducing kernel $K^m(z, w)$ of P_m is given by:

$$K^m(z, w) = \sum_{j=1}^{d_m} \psi_j^m(z) \overline{\psi_j^m(w)}. \tag{10}$$

Now, for each $m \in \mathbb{N}_0^+$ such that $m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_r \geq 0$ and each $j = 1, \dots, d_m$, we denote by P_j^m the orthogonal projection from H_ν^2 to the one-dimensional space spanned by e_j^m :

$$P_j^m f := \langle f, e_j^m \rangle_\nu e_j^m \quad f \in H_\nu^2.$$

Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{K_\nu^{P_j^m}}(z, w) &= [P_j^m K_\nu(\cdot, z)](w) = \langle K_\nu(\cdot, z), e_j^m \rangle_\nu e_j^m(w) \\ &= (\nu)_m \overline{\psi_j^m(z)} \psi_j^m(w). \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

Now, define the operator T_0^{ν, ν_0} on H_ν^2 as the infinite sum:

$$T_0^{\nu, \nu_0} := \sum_{m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_r \geq 0} \frac{(\nu - \nu_0)_m}{(\nu)_m} \sum_{j=1}^{d_m} P_j^m.$$

Theorem 3. For $\nu > p - 1$ and $\nu_0 > d$ the operator T_0^{ν, ν_0} is of trace class on H_ν^2 and

$$K_\nu^{T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}}(z, w) = h(z, w)^{\nu_0 - \nu}. \tag{12}$$

Proof. For each $l \in \mathbb{N}$, consider the operator

$$S_l^{\nu, \nu_0} := \sum_{m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_r \geq 0, |m| \leq l} \frac{(\nu - \nu_0)_m}{(\nu)_m} \sum_{j=1}^{d_m} P_j^m.$$

We write:

$$\frac{(\nu - \nu_0)_m}{(\nu)_m} = \prod_{j=1}^r \frac{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \nu_0 - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}{\Gamma(\nu - \nu_0 - \frac{j-1}{2}a)} \frac{\Gamma(\nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}.$$

Therefore, by Stirling's and as $m_j \rightarrow \infty$ we have:

$$\frac{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \nu_0 - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)} \sim m_j^{-\nu_0}.$$

Since $\nu_0 > p - 1 \geq 1$, it follows that the operators S_l^{ν, ν_0} converge to T_0^{ν, ν_0} in the norm of $\mathcal{L}(H_\nu^2)$. Moreover, by an application of the Cauchy-Schwarz Theorem we know that:

$$K_\nu^{S_l^{\nu, \nu_0}}(z, w) \rightarrow K_\nu^{T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}}(z, w),$$

as $l \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\Omega \times \Omega$ (cf. Proposition 3-(7) in [5]). Together with Theorem 2 and the equalities (7), (10), and (11) we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} K_\nu^{T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}}(z, w) &= \sum_{m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_r \geq 0} \frac{(\nu - \nu_0)_m}{(\nu)_m} \sum_{j=1}^{d_m} K_\nu^{P_j^m}(z, w) \\ &= \sum_{m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_r \geq 0} \frac{(\nu - \nu_0)_m}{(\nu)_m} \sum_{j=1}^{d_m} (\nu)_m \psi_j^m(z) \overline{\psi_j^m(w)} \\ &= \sum_{m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_r \geq 0} (\nu - \nu_0)_m K^m(z, w) \\ &= h(z, w)^{\nu_0 - \nu}. \end{aligned}$$

In order to prove that T_0^{ν, ν_0} is of trace class, note that $\|\sum_{j=1}^{d_m} P_j^m\|_{\text{tr}} = d_m = \dim P_m$. One has the inclusion $P_m \subset P_{|m|}$ and $P_{|m|}$ admits $\{c_\alpha z^\alpha \mid |\alpha| = |m|, \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^d\}$ (c_α are normalized constants) as an orthonormal basis with respect to the Fischer inner product. Hence it follows that

$$d_m \leq \frac{(|m| + d - 1)!}{|m|!(d - 1)!}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}\|_{tr} &= \left| \sum_{m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_r \geq 0} d_m \prod_{j=1}^r \frac{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \nu_0 - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}{\Gamma(\nu - \nu_0 - \frac{j-1}{2}a)} \frac{\Gamma(\nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)} \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}^r} \frac{(|m|+d-1)!}{|m|!(d-1)!} \prod_{j=1}^r \left| \frac{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \nu_0 - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}{\Gamma(\nu - \nu_0 - \frac{j-1}{2}a)} \frac{\Gamma(\nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Now, as $|m| \rightarrow \infty$, and by Stirling’s formula again we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(|m|+d-1)!}{|m|!(d-1)!} &\sim \frac{|m|^{d-1}}{(d-1)!} = \frac{1}{(d-1)!} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^r m_j \right\}^{d-1} \\ &= \sum_{|\gamma|=d-1} \frac{1}{\gamma!} m^\gamma \leq c \prod_{i=1}^r (1+m_i)^{d-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $c > 0$ is a suitable constant independent of m . Therefore, as $m_j \rightarrow \infty$ it follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{j=1}^r \frac{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \nu_0 - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)} \frac{(|m|+d-1)!}{(|m|)!(d-1)!} \\ \leq c \prod_{j=1}^r \frac{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \nu_0 - \frac{j-1}{2}a)}{\Gamma(m_j + \nu - \frac{j-1}{2}a)} (1+m_j)^{d-1} \sim c \prod_{j=1}^r (1+m_j)^{-\nu_0+d-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\nu_0 > d$ this shows that T_0^{ν, ν_0} is of trace class. □

We want to apply Proposition 2 to $X = T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}$ and in order to check condition (3) therein, we need the generalized Forelli–Rudin inequalities which can be found in [8, 9]:

Lemma 1. *Consider the integral*

$$J_{\lambda, \gamma}(z) = \int_{\Omega} |h(z, w)|^{-(\lambda+\gamma)} h(w, w)^{\lambda-p} dv(w),$$

where $z \in \Omega, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\lambda > p - 1$. Let

$$\mathbb{A}_{\lambda, \gamma} = \{ \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists C > 0 \text{ s.t. } |J_{\lambda, \gamma}(z)| \leq Ch(z, z)^{-\alpha}, \quad \text{for all } z \in \Omega \},$$

then:

1. $\mathbb{A}_{\lambda, \gamma} = [\gamma, \infty)$, if $\gamma > \frac{r-1}{2}a$.
2. $\mathbb{A}_{\lambda, \gamma} = [0, \infty)$, if $\gamma < -\frac{r-1}{2}a$.

According to Theorem 3 and to the above lemma, we are able now to establish the following theorem:

Theorem 4. *Let $\nu > p - 1, \nu_0 > d$ with $|\nu - \nu_0| > \frac{r-1}{2}a$, and write $\tilde{\nu} = \min\{\nu, \nu_0\}$. Moreover, suppose that $g \in \tau_\nu(\Omega) \cap L^1(\Omega, d\mu_{\tilde{\nu}})$ and that T_g^ν is bounded. Then*

$$tr(T_g^\nu T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}) = \frac{c_\nu}{c_{\nu_0}} \tilde{g}_{\nu_0}(0). \tag{13}$$

Proof. The first step is to verify condition (3) of Proposition 2 i.e. to prove the convergence of the following integral

$$\int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} |g(z)| |K_{\nu}(w, z)| |K_{\nu}^{T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}}(w, z)| d\mu_{\nu}(z) d\mu_{\nu}(w).$$

Using (4) and (12) we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} |g(z)| |K_{\nu}(w, z)| |K_{\nu}^{T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}}(w, z)| d\mu_{\nu}(z) d\mu_{\nu}(w) \\ &= c_{\nu, \nu_0} \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} |h(w, z)|^{-(\nu+(\nu-\nu_0))} h(w, w)^{\nu-p} dv(w) |g(z)| h(z, z)^{\nu-p} dv(z). \end{aligned}$$

Now, we apply Lemma 1 for $\lambda = \nu$ and $\gamma = \nu - \nu_0$. Since $|\gamma| > \frac{r-1}{2}a$, we have two case:

- (a) In case $\nu > \nu_0$, Lemma 1 (1) implies that $\nu - \nu_0 \in \mathbb{A}_{\lambda, \gamma}$, which means that:

$$\int_{\Omega} |h(w, z)|^{-(\nu+(\nu-\nu_0))} h(w, w)^{\nu-p} dv(w) \leq C h(z, z)^{\nu_0-\nu}.$$

So, we have to check if

$$\int_{\Omega} h(z, z)^{\nu_0-\nu} h(z, z)^{\nu-p} |g(z)| dv(z) = \frac{1}{c_{\nu_0}} \int_{\Omega} |g(z)| d\mu_{\nu_0}(z) < \infty.$$

This is true since $g \in L^1(\Omega, d\mu_{\nu_0})$.

- (b) In case of $\nu_0 > \nu$, we have $\gamma < -\frac{r-1}{2}a$. By Lemma 1 (2), we know that $0 \in \mathbb{A}_{\lambda, \gamma}$ i.e.

$$\int_{\Omega} |h(w, z)|^{-(\nu+(\nu-\nu_0))} h(w, w)^{\nu-p} dv(w) \leq C.$$

Therefore, we have to investigate

$$\int_{\Omega} |g(z)| h(z, z)^{\nu-p} dv(z) < \infty.$$

But this is also true since in this case we have $g \in L^1(\Omega, d\mu_{\nu})$.

Hence, we can apply Proposition 2 with $X = T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}$ to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} tr(T_g^{\nu} T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}) &= \int_{\Omega} g(z) \overline{K_{\nu}^{T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}}(z, z)} d\mu_{\nu}(z) \\ &= c_{\nu} \int_{\Omega} g(z) h(z, z)^{\nu_0-\nu} h(z, z)^{\nu-p} dv(z) \\ &= \frac{c_{\nu}}{c_{\nu_0}} \int_{\Omega} g(z) d\mu_{\nu_0}(z) = \frac{c_{\nu}}{c_{\nu_0}} \tilde{g}_{\nu_0}(0). \end{aligned}$$

□

Our aim now is to extend the above Theorem from $z = 0$ to an arbitrary $z \in \Omega$. More precisely, under the assumptions of Theorem 4 and for each $z \in \Omega$ we find a trace class operator T_z^{ν, ν_0} such that $tr(T_g^\nu T_z^{\nu, \nu_0}) = \frac{c_\nu}{c_{\nu_0}} \tilde{g}_{\nu_0}(z)$ and the trace norm $\|T_z^{\nu, \nu_0}\|_{tr} = \|T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}\|_{tr}$ is independent of $z \in \Omega$.

For each $z \in \Omega$ we consider the automorphism ϕ_z which interchanges z and zero. We define the linear operator $U_{\nu, z}$ on H_ν^2 by

$$U_{\nu, z} f := (f \circ \phi_z) \cdot J\phi_z^{\frac{\nu}{p}}, \quad \forall f \in H_\nu^2,$$

where $J\phi_z$ denotes the complex Jacobian of ϕ_z .

Using the transformation formula of the unweighted Bergman kernel, one can prove:

Proposition 3. *For all $z \in \Omega$, the operator $U_{\nu, z}$ is self-adjoint and unitary i.e.*

$$U_{\nu, z}^{-1} = U_{\nu, z}^* = U_{\nu, z}. \tag{14}$$

For each $S \in \mathcal{L}(H_\nu^2)$, and each $z \in \Omega$ we define $S_{\nu, z} \in \mathcal{L}(H_\nu^2)$ by:

$$S_{\nu, z} := U_{\nu, z} S U_{\nu, z}.$$

The following lemma is found in ([8], Lemma 4):

Lemma 2. *For all $a, z \in \Omega$, the Berezin transform $\widetilde{S}_{\nu, a}$ of $S_{\nu, a}$ is given by:*

$$\widetilde{S}_{\nu, a}(z) = \widetilde{S}(\phi_a(z)). \tag{15}$$

One can easily check a slightly more general version of Lemma 6 in [8]:

Lemma 3. *Let $\nu > p - 1$ then for any $g \in \tau_\nu(\Omega)$ and any $a \in \Omega$ we have:*

$$U_{\nu, a} T_g^\nu U_{\nu, a} = T_{g \circ \phi_a}^\nu, \tag{16}$$

where both sides are interpreted as operators with domain $D(T_{g \circ \phi_a}^\nu)$ (cf. (5)).

According to (14), we know that for any $z \in \Omega$ the operator

$$T_z^{\nu, \nu_0} := U_{\nu, z} T_0^{\nu, \nu_0} U_{\nu, z} \tag{17}$$

is of trace class and satisfies $\|T_z^{\nu, \nu_0}\|_{tr} = \|T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}\|_{tr}$. Moreover, according to Theorem 4 together with (15) and (16) we obtain:

Corollary 1. *Let $\nu > p - 1$ and $\nu_0 > d$ with $|\nu - \nu_0| > \frac{r-1}{2}a$. Moreover, suppose that $g \in \tau_\nu(\Omega) \cap L^1(\Omega, d\mu_{\tilde{\nu}})$, where $\tilde{\nu} = \min\{\nu, \nu_0\}$, and that T_g^ν is bounded. Then we have:*

$$tr(T_g^\nu T_z^{\nu, \nu_0}) = \frac{c_\nu}{c_{\nu_0}} \tilde{g}_{\nu_0}(z) \quad \forall z \in \Omega. \tag{18}$$

Proof. We apply Theorem 4:

$$\begin{aligned} tr(T_g^\nu T_z^{\nu, \nu_0}) &= tr(T_g^\nu U_{\nu, z} T_0^{\nu, \nu_0} U_{\nu, z}) = tr(U_{\nu, z} T_g^\nu U_{\nu, z} T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}) \\ &= tr(T_{g \circ \phi_z}^\nu T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}) = \frac{c_\nu}{c_{\nu_0}} (\widetilde{g \circ \phi_z})_{\nu_0}(0) \\ &= \frac{c_\nu}{c_{\nu_0}} \tilde{g}_{\nu_0}(\phi_z(0)) = \frac{c_\nu}{c_{\nu_0}} \tilde{g}_{\nu_0}(z). \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of Theorem A: Let T_g^ν be bounded, then by Corollary 1 and by a standard estimate for the trace norm we have for all $z \in \Omega$:

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{g}_{\nu_0}(z)| &\leq C_1(\nu, \nu_0) |tr(T_g^\nu T_z^{\nu, \nu_0})| \\ &\leq C_1(\nu, \nu_0) \|T_g^\nu\| \|T_z^{\nu, \nu_0}\|_{tr} \\ &= C_1(\nu, \nu_0) \|T_g^\nu\| \|T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}\|_{tr} \\ &\leq C(\nu, \nu_0) \|T_g^\nu\|, \end{aligned}$$

where $C_1(\nu, \nu_0)$ and $C(\nu, \nu_0)$ are suitable constants independent of g and z . Therefore:

$$\|\tilde{g}_{\nu_0}\|_\infty \leq C(\nu, \nu_0) \|T_g^\nu\|.$$

Clearly, the trace norm $\|T_0^{\nu, \nu_0}\|_{tr}$ also depends on r and a . However, we omit indicating this fact in the constant $C(\nu, \nu_0)$.

4. Compactness Criteria

In the following, we establish the equivalence stated in Theorem B. For this, we need a density result for a class of Toeplitz operators together with Theorem A and the main result in [8]. Similar to the corresponding result in [5] on Toeplitz operators acting on the Segal–Bargmann space, and by purely functional analytic methods one can prove the following:

Theorem 5. *Let $\nu > p - 1$, then*

$$\{T_g^\nu \mid g \text{ continuous with compact support in } \Omega\}$$

is norm dense in the space of all compact operators acting on $H^2(\Omega, d\mu_\nu)$.

In order to prove Theorem B, we use the equivalence between the compactness of the Toeplitz operator and the vanishing of the Berezin transform at the boundary of a bounded symmetric domain (cf. Theorem A in [8]):

Theorem 6. [8] *Let*

$$\nu > p - 1 + \frac{r - 1}{4}a + \sqrt{\left(\frac{r - 1}{4}a\right)^2 + \frac{r - 1}{2}a \left(\frac{r - 1}{2}a + p - 1\right)}. \quad (19)$$

Denote by $C_0(\Omega)$ the space of functions vanishing on $\partial\Omega$. Then for any $g \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ the following two conditions are equivalent:

1. T_g^ν is compact on H_ν^2 .
2. $\tilde{g}_\nu \in C_0(\Omega)$.

In fact, the above theorem is generalized to all finite sums of Toeplitz operators with bounded symbols and other equivalent conditions can be given. In our proof, the conditions on the weights ν and ν_0 in Theorem B is

owned to an application of Theorem 6. The key of proving Theorem B is the following:

Theorem 7. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^d$ be an irreducible bounded symmetric domain and suppose that*

$$\nu, \nu_0 > \max \left\{ d, p-1 + \frac{r-1}{4}a + \sqrt{\left(\frac{r-1}{4}a\right)^2 + \frac{r-1}{2}a\left(\frac{r-1}{2}a + p-1\right)} \right\}. \tag{20}$$

Then for any $g \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ the following are equivalent:

- (1) $\tilde{g}_{\nu_0} \in C_0(\Omega)$.
- (2) $\tilde{g}_\nu \in C_0(\Omega)$, for all ν such that $|\nu - \nu_0| > \frac{r-1}{2}a$.
- (3) $T_g^{\nu_0}$ is compact on $H_{\nu_0}^2$.
- (4) T_g^ν is compact on H_ν^2 , for all ν such that $|\nu - \nu_0| > \frac{r-1}{2}a$.
- (5) $\tilde{g}_\nu \in C_0(\Omega)$, for some ν such that $|\nu - \nu_0| > \frac{r-1}{2}a$.
- (6) T_g^ν is compact on H_ν^2 , for some ν such that $|\nu - \nu_0| > \frac{r-1}{2}a$.

Proof. (i) We prove the implication (6 \implies 1): Suppose that T_g^ν is compact for some ν such that $|\nu - \nu_0| > \frac{r-1}{2}a$. Then by Theorem A there exists $C(\nu, \nu_0) > 0$ independent of g such that:

$$\|\tilde{g}_{\nu_0}\|_\infty \leq C(\nu, \nu_0)\|T_g^\nu\|.$$

Since T_g^ν is compact, Theorem 5 tells us that there is a sequence $(g_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of continuous functions with compact support such that:

$$\|T_{g_k}^\nu - T_g^\nu\| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

which shows that

$$\|\tilde{g}_{\nu_0} - \widetilde{(g_k)}_{\nu_0}\|_\infty \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

But each $\widetilde{(g_k)}_{\nu_0} \in C_0(\Omega)$, hence $\tilde{g}_{\nu_0} \in C_0(\Omega)$.

(ii) By the same argument it is easy to show the implication (3 \implies 2) using the inequality $\|\tilde{g}_\nu\|_\infty \leq C(\nu_0, \nu)\|T_g^{\nu_0}\|_\nu$.

Finally, we remark that by Theorem 6 we have (1 \iff 3), (2 \iff 4), and (5 \iff 6). The implications (4 \implies 6) and (2 \implies 5) are trivial and we obtain the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem B Let (ν, ν_0) be two weights satisfying (20) and suppose that $T_g^{\nu_0}$ is compact. Then by the previous theorem it is sufficient to prove that T_g^ν is compact for $|\nu - \nu_0| \leq \frac{r-1}{2}a$. Set $\gamma := \max\{\nu_0, \nu\}$ and let $\nu_1 = \gamma + 1 + \frac{r-1}{2}a$. Then we have

$$\min\{\nu_1 - \nu_0, \nu_1 - \nu\} > \frac{r-1}{2}a \implies (T_g^{\nu_1} \text{ is compact} \implies T_g^\nu \text{ is compact}).$$

5. Open Problems

Finally, we would like to collect some open problems which are motivated by our results.

Question 1: Is the obstruction $|\nu - \nu_0| > \frac{r-1}{2}a$ in Theorem A necessary to obtain the inequality (1)?

Question 2: In [3] it was proved that in the case of the unit ball $\Omega = \mathbb{B}^n \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ Theorem B holds for symbols $g \in \text{BMO}^1(\mathbb{B}^n)$ of bounded mean oscillation. This class of symbols strictly contains the bounded measurable functions. So one may ask if it is possible to extend Theorem B to the case of $\text{BMO}^1(\Omega)$ symbols for an arbitrary bounded symmetric domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$.

Question 3: Let $S_p(H_\nu^2)$ denote the Schatten-p-class over H_ν^2 and assume that:

$$\nu, \nu_0 > \max \left\{ d, p-1 + \frac{r-1}{4}a + \sqrt{\left(\frac{r-1}{4}a\right)^2 + \frac{r-1}{2}a \left(\frac{r-1}{2}a + p-1\right)} \right\}.$$

For every $g \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, and all $1 \leq p < \infty$, is it true that:

$$T_g^{\nu_0} \in S_p(H_{\nu_0}^2) \text{ if and only if } T_g^\nu \in S_p(H_\nu^2)?$$

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Hassan Issa (✉)
Mathematisches Institut
Georg-August-Universität
Bunsen-str. 3-5
37073 Göttingen
Germany
e-mail: hissa@uni-math.gwdg.de;
baladalam@hotmail.com

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