

On normal weighted Bergman type operators on mixed norm spaces

K.L. Avetisyan, N.T. Gapoyan

Yerevan State University

E-mail: *avetkaren@ysu.am*, *nell.85@list.ru*

As is well known, the classical Bergman operator projects the space $L^2(\Omega)$ over a domain Ω onto the holomorphic subspace $A^2(\Omega) \subset L^2(\Omega)$ consisting of the holomorphic functions. A lot of papers generalize and extend this to various (weighted) spaces given on one- and multi-dimensional domains $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}^n$. Usually, radial power functions appear as weight functions. Instead, for the first time, Shields and Williams [1] suggested so called normal weight functions in the unit disc, namely those weights having power majorants and minorants. As a consequence, some Bergman operators arise with the use of normal weights. A.I. Petrosyan [2], [3] introduced Bergman type operators on the unit ball $B \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ and obtained a sufficient condition for them to be bounded in the unweighted spaces $L^p(B)$.

In the present note, in the setting of the unit ball B of \mathbb{C}^n , the main result in [2], [3] is generalized in the three directions: first, all the values $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ are supposed, second, we discuss weighted spaces, and third, in place of the Bergman spaces, we consider more general mixed norm spaces $L(p, q, \beta)$ over the ball B and find those values of β under which general Bergman type operators become bounded on the spaces $L(p, q, \beta)$. At the same time, instead of the Schur test not applicable to our general case, we apply another method by modifying the well-known Hardy's inequalities.

References

- [1] A.L. Shields, D.L. Williams. Bounded projections, duality, and multipliers in spaces of analytic functions. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 162: 287–302, 1971.
- [2] A.I. Petrosyan. Bounded projectors in spaces of functions holomorphic in the unit ball. *Izvestiya NAN Armenii, Matematika*, 46(5): 53–64, 2011.
- [3] A.I. Petrosyan, N.T. Gapoyan. Bounded projectors on L^p spaces in the unit ball. *Proc. Yerevan State Univ., Phys. Math. Sci.*, 1: 17–23, 2013.