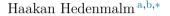
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## Bloch functions and asymptotic tail variance $\stackrel{\diamond}{\approx}$



<sup>a</sup> Department of Mathematics, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, S-10044
Stockholm, Sweden
<sup>b</sup> Department of Mathematics and Mechanics, Saint Petersburg State University,
28 Universitetski pr., St-Petersburg 198504, Russia

#### A R T I C L E I N F O

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#### ABSTRACT

Let  ${\bf P}$  denote the Bergman projection on the unit disk  $\mathbb{D},$ 

$$\mathbf{P}\mu(z) := \int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{\mu(w)}{(1 - z\bar{w})^2} \, \mathrm{d}A(w), \qquad z \in \mathbb{D},$$

where  $\mathrm{d}A$  is normalized area measure. We prove that if  $|\mu(z)|\leq 1$  on  $\mathbb{D},$  then the integral

$$I_{\mu}(a,r) := \int_{0}^{2\pi} \exp\left\{a\frac{r^{4}|\mathbf{P}\mu(re^{i\theta})|^{2}}{\log\frac{1}{1-r^{2}}}\right\}\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{2\pi}, \qquad 0 < r < 1,$$

has the bound  $I_{\mu}(a, r) \leq C(a) := 10(1-a)^{-3/2}$  for 0 < a < 1, irrespective of the choice of the function  $\mu$ . Moreover, for a > 1, no such uniform bound is possible. We interpret the theorem in terms the *asymptotic tail variance* of such a Bergman projection  $\mathbf{P}\mu$  (by the way, the asymptotic tail variance induces a seminorm on the Bloch space). This improves upon earlier work of Makarov, which covers the range  $0 < a < \frac{\pi^2}{64} = 0.1542...$  We then apply the theorem to obtain an estimate of the universal integral means spectrum for conformal mappings with a k-quasiconformal extension, for 0 < k < 1. The estimate reads, for  $t \in \mathbb{C}$  and 0 < k < 1,



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 $<sup>\</sup>ast$  Correspondence to: Department of Mathematics, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, S–10044 Stockholm, Sweden.

E-mail address: haakanh@math.kth.se.

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$$\mathbf{B}(k,t) \le \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}k^2|t|^2(1+7k)^2, & \text{for} \quad |t| \le \frac{2}{k(1+7k)^2}, \\ k|t| - \frac{1}{(1+7k)^2}, & \text{for} \quad |t| \ge \frac{2}{k(1+7k)^2}, \end{cases}$$

which should be compared with the conjecture by Prause and Smirnov to the effect that for real t with  $|t| \leq 2/k$ , we should have  $B(k,t) = \frac{1}{4}k^2t^2$ .

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### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1. Basic notation

We write  $\mathbb{R}$  for the real line,  $\mathbb{R}_+ := ]0, +\infty[$  for the positive semi-axis, and  $\mathbb{C}$  for the complex plane. Moreover, we write  $\mathbb{C}_{\infty} := \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$  for the extended complex plane (the Riemann sphere). For a complex variable  $z = x + iy \in \mathbb{C}$ , let

$$\mathrm{d}s(z) := \frac{|\mathrm{d}z|}{2\pi}, \qquad \mathrm{d}A(z) := \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y}{\pi},$$

denote the normalized arc length and area measures as indicated. Moreover, we shall write

$$\Delta_z := \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

for the normalized Laplacian, and

$$\partial_z := \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right), \qquad \bar{\partial}_z := \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right),$$

for the standard complex derivatives; then  $\Delta$  factors as  $\Delta_z = \partial_z \bar{\partial}_z$ . Often we will drop the subscript for these differential operators when it is obvious from the context with respect to which variable they apply. We let  $\mathbb{C}$  denote the complex plane,  $\mathbb{D}$  the open unit disk,  $\mathbb{T} := \partial \mathbb{D}$  the unit circle, and  $\mathbb{D}_e$  the exterior disk:

$$\mathbb{D} := \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1 \}, \qquad \mathbb{D}_e := \{ z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z| > 1 \}.$$

More generally, we write

$$\mathbb{D}(z_0, r) := \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - z_0| < r \}$$

for the open disk of radius r centered at  $z_0$ .

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