

INTERPOLATION IN THE CLASS

$$M^p, \quad 0 < p < 1$$

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Abstract

In this paper we give sufficient conditions such that the interpolation problems for the sequences $(\lambda_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$ and $(c_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$, has a solution in the class M^p , $0 < p < 1$.

Let D be the unit disk in the complex plane, f holomorphic function in the disk D ,

$$Mf(\theta) = \sup_{0 \leq r < 1} |f(re^{i\theta})|$$

and

$$\log^+ a = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < a < 1 \\ \log a & a \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

We denote by M^p the class of holomorphic functions in D such that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (\log^+ Mf(\theta))^p d\theta < +\infty.$$

For $0 < p < 1$ the class M^p contain the Nevalina class N . Gavrillov and Subotin [4], proved that the functions in the class M^p , $0 < p < 1$ has boundary values.

Let $(\lambda_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$ be a given sequence in the unit disk D such that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - |\lambda_k|)^{\alpha+1} < +\infty, \quad \alpha > -1. \quad (1)$$

We look for a function $f \in M^p$, $0 < p < 1$, such that

$$f(\lambda_k) = c_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

where $(c_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$ is a given sequence.

Let $b_p(z)$ be the Blaschke-Naftalevich-Djarbashjan product in the with disk D

$$b_p(z) = \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1 - |\lambda_j|^2}{1 - \bar{\lambda}_j z} \right) \exp \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{1}{j} \left(1 - \frac{1 - |\lambda_j|^2}{1 - \bar{\lambda}_j z} \right)^j \right\}, \quad p = [\alpha].$$

Note that $b_p(z)$ converge if (1) is satisfied and $|b_p(z)| < 1$ for $z \in D$. If $-1 < \alpha < 1$, we have the usual Blaschke product.

Let

$$b_{p,k}(z) = \prod_{j,j \neq k} \left(1 - \frac{1 - |\lambda_j|^2}{1 - \bar{\lambda}_j z} \right) \exp \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{1}{j} \left(\frac{1 - |\lambda_j|^2}{1 - \bar{\lambda}_j z} \right)^j \right\}$$

Theorem. *Suppose that*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - |\lambda_k|)^{\alpha+1} < +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \arg \lambda_k = \theta_0.$$

Let $(c_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence such that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{|c_k|}{|b_{p,k}(\lambda_k)|} < \infty$$

Then there exist $f \in M^p$, $0 < p < 1$, such that $f \notin N$ and $f(\lambda_k) = c_k$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$

Proof. Let $0 < p < 1$. Define

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \frac{b_{p,k}(z)}{b_{p,k}(\lambda_k)} \times \\ \times \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - |\lambda_k|)^{\frac{\alpha+1}{p} + \frac{\beta}{p}}}{(1 - e^{i\theta_0} z)^\beta} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - |\lambda_k|)^{\frac{\alpha+1}{p} + \frac{\beta}{p} - \beta}\right).$$

Then $f \in M^p$ for every $0 < p < 1$, $f \notin N$ and $f(\lambda_k) = c_k$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$, for some $\beta > 1$.

It is clear that f is a holomorphic function.

To prove that $f \notin N$ and $f \in M^p$, $0 < p < 1$ it is enough to prove that the function

$$g(z) = \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - |\lambda_k|)^{\frac{\alpha+1}{p} + \frac{\beta}{p}}}{(1 - e^{-i\theta_0} z)^\beta}\right),$$

for some β it is in M^p , $0 < p < 1$, but it is not in N .

We have for $z = re^{i\theta} \in D$

$$|g(re^{i\theta})| = \exp \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k \frac{1 - \beta r \cos(\theta - \theta_0) + \dots}{(1 - 2r \cos(\theta - \theta_0) + r^2)^\beta} \\ = g_0(re^{i\theta}) g_1(re^{i\theta}),$$

where

$$g_0(re^{i\theta}) = \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_k}{(1 - 2r \cos(\theta - \theta_0) + r^2)^\beta}\right),$$

and $d_k = (1 - |\lambda_k|)^{\frac{\alpha+1}{p} + \frac{\beta}{p}}$. For $g_0(re^{i\theta})$ we have

$$\sup_{0 \leq r < 1} \int_0^{2\pi} \log^+ |g_0(re^{i\theta})| d\theta = +\infty$$

and so $g_0 \notin N$, which implies that $g \notin N$ and $f \notin N$.

For $g_0(re^{i\theta})$ we have

$$M g_0(re^{i\theta}) \leq \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_k}{|\sin(\theta - \theta_0)|^{2\beta}}\right).$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} (\log^+ M g_0(re^{i\theta}))^p d\theta &\leq \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_k}{|\sin(\theta - \theta_0)|^{2\beta}} \right)^p d\theta \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k \right)^p \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{|\sin \theta|^{2\beta p}}. \end{aligned}$$

We take $2\beta p = \frac{1}{2}$. So $\beta = \frac{1}{4p} > 1$ if $0 < p < \frac{1}{4}$.

Then

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{|\sin \theta|^{2\beta p}} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{|\sin \theta|^{\frac{1}{2}}} < +\infty,$$

and because

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} d_k \right)^p < +\infty,$$

we have

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \log^+(M g_0(re^{i\theta}))^p d\theta < \infty \quad \text{for } 0 < p < \frac{1}{4}.$$

Because $M^p \subset M^q$ for $0 < q < p$ we have $g_0 \in M^p$ for $0 < p < 1$.

Other conditions

Let $0 < p < 1$ and

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - |\lambda_k|)^p < \infty.$$

If $\arg \lambda_k = \theta_0$, and

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - |\lambda_k|)^p |\log c_k|^p}{|b_k(\lambda_k)|} < \infty$$

then

$$g(z) = \exp \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - |\lambda_k|}{1 - e^{-i\theta_0 z}} \frac{b_k(z)}{b_k(\lambda_k)} \log c_k$$

belongs to M^p , $0 < p < 1$ and

$$g(\lambda_k) = c_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$$

Here $b(z)$ is a usual Blaschke product and

$$b_k(z) = \prod_{j \neq k} \frac{\lambda_j - z}{1 - \bar{\lambda}_j z} \frac{|\lambda_j|}{\lambda_j}$$

The prove is simillar.

References

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ИНТЕРПОЛАЦИЈА ВО КЛАСАТА $M^p, 0 < p < 1$

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Резиме

Во трудот се даваат доволни услови така да интерполациониот проблем за низите $(\lambda_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$ и $(c_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$, има решение во класата M^p , $0 < p < 1$.

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