

Operadores radiales en el espacio de Bergman de funciones polianalíticas

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Plan

Polinomios
de Jacobi

Base ortonormal
en $L^2(\mathbb{D})$

Espacios
poli-Bergman $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$

Operadores
radiales

Familias de polinomios ortogonales

Intervalos abiertos:

$$\emptyset, \quad (a, b), \quad (a, +\infty), \quad (-\infty, b), \quad (-\infty, +\infty).$$

Tres casos principales:

| intervalo | peso | polinomios ortogonales |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| $(-\infty, +\infty)$ | e^{-x^2} | Hermite, H_n |
| $(0, +\infty)$ | $x^\alpha e^{-x}$ | Laguerre, $L_n^{(\alpha)}$ |
| $(-1, 1)$ | $(1-x)^\alpha(1+x)^\beta$ | Jacobi, $P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}$ |

Polinomios de Jacobi

Definición mediante la fórmula de Rodrigues:

$$P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n! (1-x)^\alpha (1+x)^\beta} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} ((1-x)^{n+\alpha} (1+x)^{n+\beta}).$$

Al aplicar la regla de Leibniz, se obtiene la fórmula explícita:

$$P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+\alpha}{n-k} \binom{n+\beta}{k} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^k \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^{n-k}.$$

Simetría:

$$P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(-x) = (-1)^n P_n^{(\beta,\alpha)}(x).$$

Polinomios de Jacobi

más propiedades a partir de la fórmula explícita

$$P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+\alpha}{n-k} \binom{n+\beta}{k} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^k \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^{n-k}.$$

Valores en la frontera:

$$P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(1) = \binom{n+\alpha}{n}, \quad P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(-1) = (-1)^n \binom{n+\beta}{n}.$$

La derivada:

$$P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x) = \frac{\alpha + \beta + n + 1}{2} P_{n-1}^{(\alpha+1, \beta+1)}(x).$$

La integral sobre $[-1, 1]$:

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(x) dx = \frac{2}{\alpha + \beta + n} \left(\binom{\alpha + n}{n+1} + (-1)^n \binom{\beta + n}{n+1} \right).$$

Ortogonalidad de los polinomios de Jacobi

Sean $\alpha > -1$, $\beta > -1$.

Consideramos el intervalo $(-1, 1)$ con el peso $(1-x)^\alpha(1+x)^\beta$:

$$\langle f, g \rangle_{\alpha, \beta} := \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \overline{g(x)} (1-x)^\alpha (1+x)^\beta dx.$$

Lema. Sea f es un polinomio. Entonces

$$\langle f, P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)} \rangle_{\alpha, \beta} = \frac{1}{2n} \langle f', P_{n-1}^{(\alpha+1, \beta+1)} \rangle_{\alpha+1, \beta+1}.$$

Proposición

Sea f es un polinomio con $\deg(f) \leq n-1$. Entonces

$$\langle f, P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)} \rangle_{\alpha, \beta} = 0.$$

Polinomios de Jacobi para el intervalo $(0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(t) &:= P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(1 - 2t) \\ &= \frac{1}{n! t^\alpha (1-t)^\beta} \frac{d^n}{dt^n} (t^{n+\alpha} (1-t)^{n+\beta}). \end{aligned}$$

- Si f es un polinomio con $\deg(f) \leq n - 1$, entonces

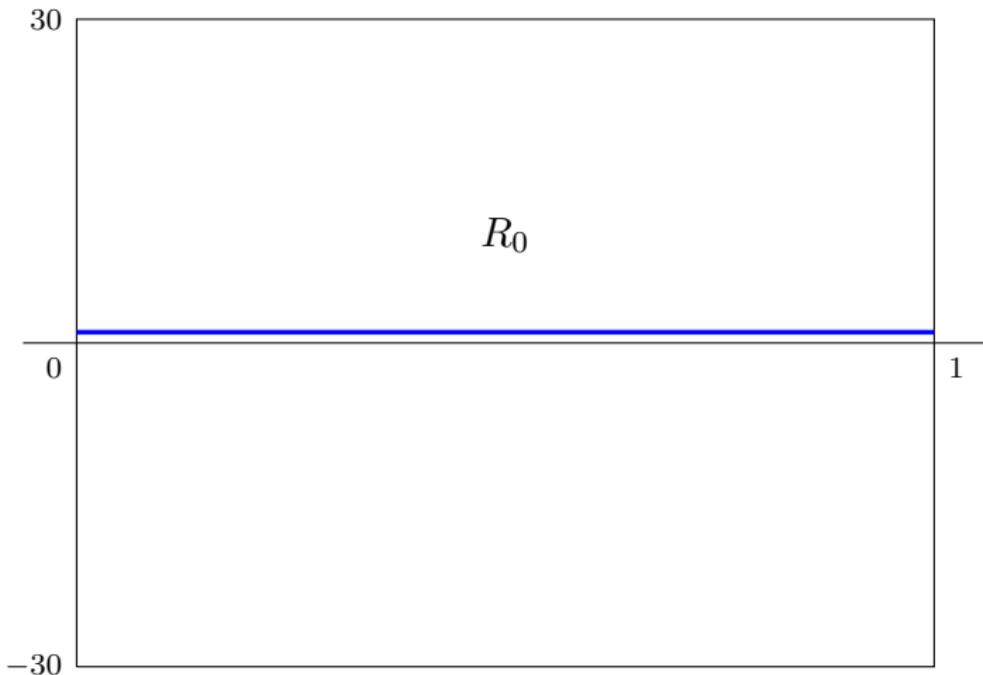
$$\int_0^1 f(t) Q_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(t) t^\alpha (1-t)^\beta dt = 0.$$

- La integral sobre $[0, 1]$:

$$\int_0^1 Q_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(t) dt = \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta + n} \left(\binom{\alpha + n}{n + 1} + (-1)^n \binom{\beta + n}{n + 1} \right).$$

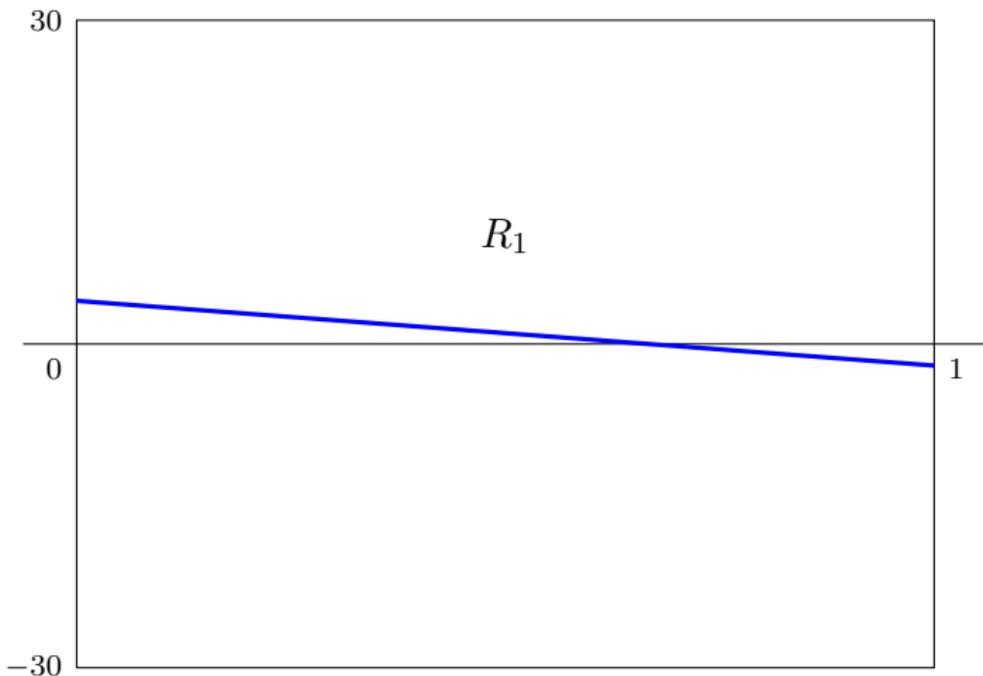
Polinomios $R_n := (n + 1)Q_n^{(1,0)}$

$$R_n(t) := (n + 1)Q_n^{(1,0)}(t) = (n + 1)P_n^{(1,0)}(1 - 2t).$$



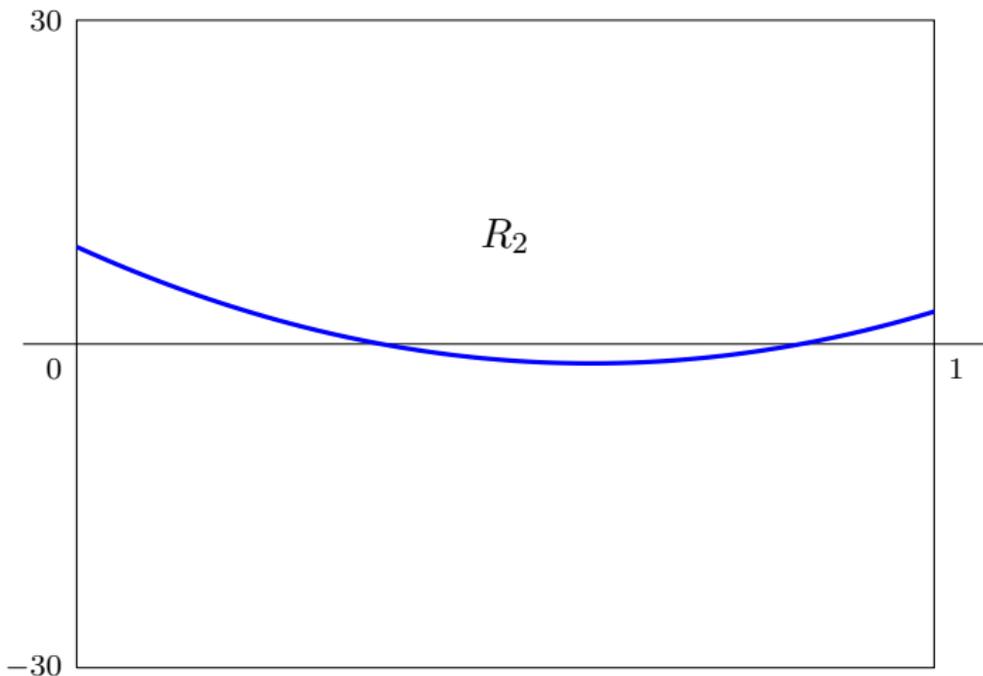
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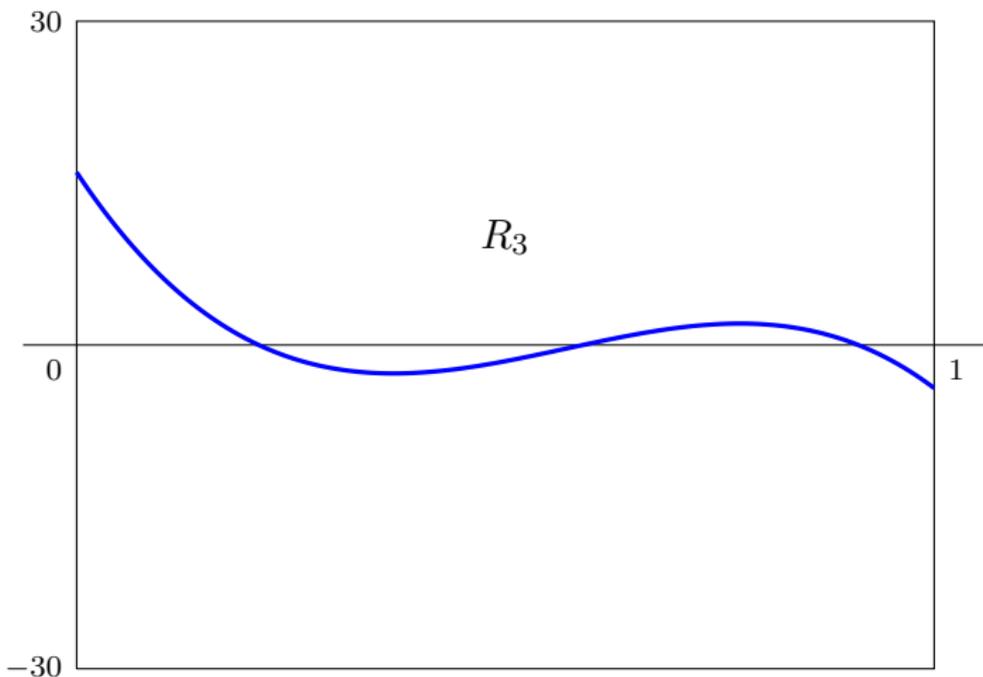
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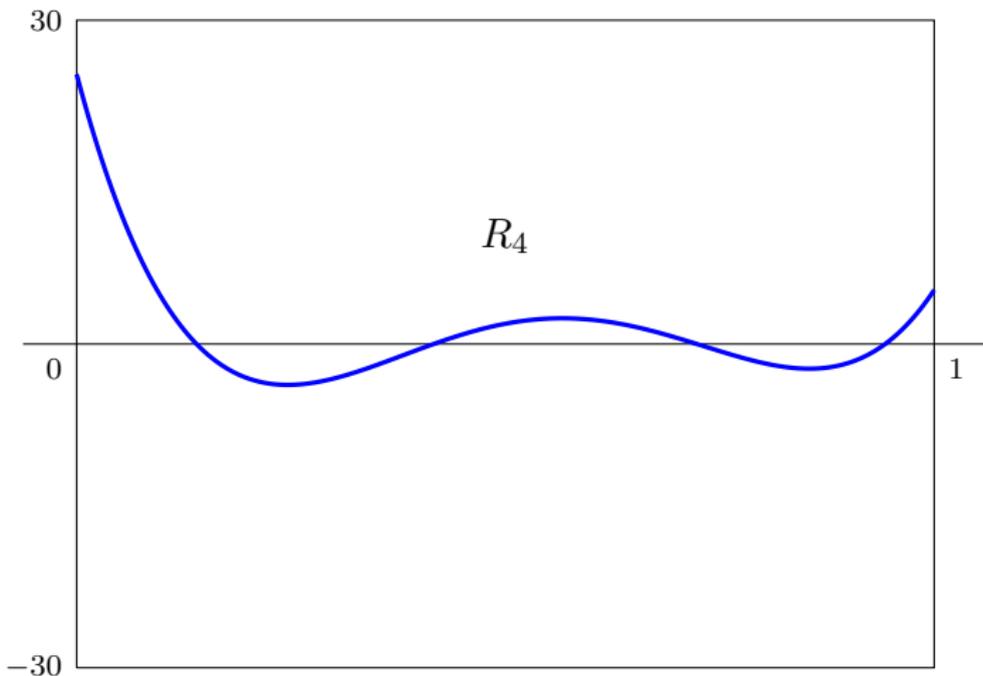
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Propiedad reproductora del polinomio R_n

$$R_n(t) := (n+1)Q_n^{(1,0)}(t) = (n+1)P_n^{(1,0)}(1-2t).$$

Propiedades:

$$\int_0^1 f(t) R_n(t) t dt = 0 \quad (\deg(f) < n).$$

$$\int_0^1 R_n(t) dt = 1.$$

Propiedad reproductora de R_n

$$\int_0^1 t^m R_n(t) dt = \delta_{m,0} \quad (0 \leq m \leq n).$$

Corolario. Para cada polinomio f de grado $\leq n$,

$$\int_0^1 f(u-t) R_n(t) dt = f(u).$$

Espacio $L^2(\mathbb{D})$, coordenadas polares

Disco unitario $\mathbb{D} := \{z \in \mathbb{C}: |z| < 1\}$,
con la medida de Lebesgue normalizada μ/π .

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{D}} f(w) \overline{g(w)} \, d\mu(w).$$

En coordenadas polares,

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{i\vartheta}) \overline{g(e^{i\vartheta})} \, d\vartheta \right) 2r \, dr.$$

Ortonormalidad de las funciones básicas de Fourier

Para cada k en \mathbb{Z} ,

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ik\vartheta} \, d\vartheta = \delta_{k,0}.$$

De manera equivalente, para j, k en \mathbb{Z} ,

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ij\vartheta} e^{-ik\vartheta} \, d\vartheta = \delta_{j,k}.$$

Funciones polinomiales como subconjunto de $L^2(\mathbb{D})$

Funciones monomiales:

$$m_{p,q}(z) := z^p \bar{z}^q \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}, p, q \in \mathbb{N}_0).$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} m_{0,0}(z) = 1 & m_{0,1}(z) = \bar{z} & m_{0,2}(z) = \bar{z}^2 & \dots \\ m_{1,0}(z) = z^1 & m_{1,1}(z) = z^1 \bar{z}^1 & m_{1,2}(z) = z^1 \bar{z}^2 & \dots \\ m_{2,0}(z) = z^2 & m_{2,1}(z) = z^2 \bar{z}^1 & m_{2,2}(z) = z^2 \bar{z}^2 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{array}$$

Funciones polinomiales:

$$\mathcal{P} := \text{lin}\{m_{p,q} : p, q \in \mathbb{N}_0\}.$$

 \mathcal{P} es denso en $L^2(\mathbb{D})$.

Producto interno de dos funciones monomiales

$$\langle m_{p,q}, m_{j,k} \rangle =$$

Producto interno de dos funciones monomiales

$$\langle m_{p,q}, m_{j,k} \rangle = \delta_{p-q, j-k} \frac{2}{p+q+j+k+2}.$$

Demostración.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle m_{p,q}, m_{j,k} \rangle &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{D}} z^p \bar{z}^q \overline{z^j \bar{z}^k} d\mu(z) \\ &= 2 \left(\int_0^1 r^{p+q+j+k} r dr \right) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(p-q-j+k)\vartheta} d\vartheta \right). \end{aligned}$$

Si $p - q \neq j - k$, entonces

$$\langle m_{p,q}, m_{j,k} \rangle = 0.$$

Si $p - q = j - k$, entonces

$$\langle m_{p,q}, m_{j,k} \rangle = 2 \int_0^1 r^{p+q+j+k+1} dr = \frac{2}{p+q+j+k+2}.$$

Diagonales de la tabla de monomios

Para cada ξ en \mathbb{Z} ,

$$W_\xi := \text{clos}(\text{lin}\{m_{j,k} : j - k = \xi\}).$$

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | $m_{0,0}$ | $m_{0,1}$ | $m_{0,2}$ | $m_{0,3}$ | $m_{0,4}$ | \ddots |
| | $m_{1,0}$ | $m_{1,1}$ | $m_{1,2}$ | $m_{1,3}$ | $m_{1,4}$ | \ddots |
| | $m_{2,0}$ | $m_{2,1}$ | $m_{2,2}$ | $m_{2,3}$ | $m_{2,4}$ | \ddots |
| W_1 | $m_{3,0}$ | $m_{3,1}$ | $m_{3,2}$ | $m_{3,3}$ | $m_{3,4}$ | \ddots |
| | $m_{4,0}$ | $m_{4,1}$ | $m_{4,2}$ | $m_{4,3}$ | $m_{4,4}$ | \ddots |
| | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots |

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| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | $m_{0,0}$ | $m_{0,1}$ | $m_{0,2}$ | $m_{0,3}$ | $m_{0,4}$ | \ddots |
| | $m_{1,0}$ | $m_{1,1}$ | $m_{1,2}$ | $m_{1,3}$ | $m_{1,4}$ | \ddots |
| W_2 | $m_{2,0}$ | $m_{2,1}$ | $m_{2,2}$ | $m_{2,3}$ | $m_{2,4}$ | \ddots |
| | $m_{3,0}$ | $m_{3,1}$ | $m_{3,2}$ | $m_{3,3}$ | $m_{3,4}$ | \ddots |
| | $m_{4,0}$ | $m_{4,1}$ | $m_{4,2}$ | $m_{4,3}$ | $m_{4,4}$ | \ddots |
| | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots |

Diagonales de la tabla de monomios

Para cada ξ en \mathbb{Z} ,

$$W_\xi := \text{clos}(\text{lin}\{m_{j,k} : j - k = \xi\}).$$

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| W_{-2} | $m_{0,0}$ | $m_{0,1}$ | $m_{0,2}$ | $m_{0,3}$ | $m_{0,4}$ | \ddots |
| | $m_{1,0}$ | $m_{1,1}$ | $m_{1,2}$ | $m_{1,3}$ | $m_{1,4}$ | \ddots |
| | $m_{2,0}$ | $m_{2,1}$ | $m_{2,2}$ | $m_{2,3}$ | $m_{2,4}$ | \ddots |
| | $m_{3,0}$ | $m_{3,1}$ | $m_{3,2}$ | $m_{3,3}$ | $m_{3,4}$ | \ddots |
| | $m_{4,0}$ | $m_{4,1}$ | $m_{4,2}$ | $m_{4,3}$ | $m_{4,4}$ | \ddots |
| | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots |

Si $\xi \neq \eta$, entonces $W_\xi \perp W_\eta$.

Base ortonormal polinomial en $L^2(\mathbb{D})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_{p,q}(z) &:= (-1)^{p+q} \frac{\sqrt{p+q+1}}{(p+q)!} \frac{\partial^q}{\partial z^q} \frac{\partial^p}{\partial \bar{z}^p} \left((1 - z\bar{z})^{p+q} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{p+q+1} \sum_{k=0}^{\min\{p,q\}} (-1)^k \frac{(p+q-k)!}{k! (p-k)! (q-k)!} z^{p-k} \bar{z}^{q-k}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Simetría hermiteana:

$$b_{q,p}(z) = \overline{b_{p,q}(z)}.$$

Otra forma equivalente:

$$b_{p,q}(z) = (-1)^q \frac{\sqrt{p+q+1}}{q!} \frac{\partial^q}{\partial z^q} \left(z^p (1 - z\bar{z})^q \right).$$

Para $p \geq q$,

$$b_{p,q}(z) = (-1)^q \sqrt{p+q+1} z^{p-q} Q_q^{(p-q,0)}(|z|^2).$$

Subespacios diagonales truncados

Equivalencia entre $b_{j,k}$ y $m_{j,k}$

$$W_{0,2} = \text{lin}\{m_{0,0}, m_{1,1}\} = \text{lin}\{b_{0,0}, b_{1,1}\}$$

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| $m_{0,0}$ | $m_{0,1}$ | $m_{0,2}$ | $m_{0,3}$ | \dots | $b_{0,0}$ | $b_{0,1}$ | $b_{0,2}$ | $b_{0,3}$ | \dots |
| $m_{1,0}$ | $m_{1,1}$ | $m_{1,2}$ | $m_{1,3}$ | \dots | $b_{1,0}$ | $b_{1,1}$ | $b_{1,2}$ | $b_{1,3}$ | \dots |
| $m_{2,0}$ | $m_{2,1}$ | $m_{2,2}$ | $m_{2,3}$ | \dots | $b_{2,0}$ | $b_{2,1}$ | $b_{2,2}$ | $b_{2,3}$ | \dots |
| $m_{3,0}$ | $m_{3,1}$ | $m_{3,2}$ | $m_{3,3}$ | \dots | $b_{3,0}$ | $b_{3,1}$ | $b_{3,2}$ | $b_{3,3}$ | \dots |
| \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \ddots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \ddots |

Subespacios diagonales truncados

Equivalencia entre $b_{j,k}$ y $m_{j,k}$

$$W_{-1,2} = \text{lin}\{m_{0,1}, m_{1,2}\} = \text{lin}\{b_{0,1}, b_{1,2}\}$$

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| $m_{0,0}$ | $m_{0,1}$ | $m_{0,2}$ | $m_{0,3}$ | \dots | $b_{0,0}$ | $b_{0,1}$ | $b_{0,2}$ | $b_{0,3}$ | \dots |
| $m_{1,0}$ | $m_{1,1}$ | $m_{1,2}$ | $m_{1,3}$ | \dots | $b_{1,0}$ | $b_{1,1}$ | $b_{1,2}$ | $b_{1,3}$ | \dots |
| $m_{2,0}$ | $m_{2,1}$ | $m_{2,2}$ | $m_{2,3}$ | \dots | $b_{2,0}$ | $b_{2,1}$ | $b_{2,2}$ | $b_{2,3}$ | \dots |
| $m_{3,0}$ | $m_{3,1}$ | $m_{3,2}$ | $m_{3,3}$ | \dots | $b_{3,0}$ | $b_{3,1}$ | $b_{3,2}$ | $b_{3,3}$ | \dots |
| \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \ddots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \ddots |

Subespacios diagonales truncados

Equivalencia entre $b_{j,k}$ y $m_{j,k}$

$$W_{1,3} = \text{lin}\{m_{1,0}, m_{2,1}, m_{3,2}\} = \text{lin}\{b_{1,0}, b_{2,1}, b_{3,2}\}$$

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| $m_{0,0}$ | $m_{0,1}$ | $m_{0,2}$ | $m_{0,3}$ | \dots | $b_{0,0}$ | $b_{0,1}$ | $b_{0,2}$ | $b_{0,3}$ | \dots |
| $m_{1,0}$ | $m_{1,1}$ | $m_{1,2}$ | $m_{1,3}$ | \dots | $b_{1,0}$ | $b_{1,1}$ | $b_{1,2}$ | $b_{1,3}$ | \dots |
| $m_{2,0}$ | $m_{2,1}$ | $m_{2,2}$ | $m_{2,3}$ | \dots | $b_{2,0}$ | $b_{2,1}$ | $b_{2,2}$ | $b_{2,3}$ | \dots |
| $m_{3,0}$ | $m_{3,1}$ | $m_{3,2}$ | $m_{3,3}$ | \dots | $b_{3,0}$ | $b_{3,1}$ | $b_{3,2}$ | $b_{3,3}$ | \dots |
| \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \ddots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \vdots | \ddots |

Funciones n -analíticas

Sea Ω un conjunto abierto en \mathbb{C} .

Una función $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ se llama **n -analítica** si

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}\right)^n f \equiv 0.$$

Notación: $\mathcal{A}_n(\Omega)$.

Ejemplo: $m_{p,q} \in \mathcal{A}_{q+1}(\mathbb{D})$.

 M.B. Balk, Polyanalytic Functions, Akad.-Verl., 1991.

Funciones n -analíticas

descomposición en series de potencias

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f \in \mathcal{A}_n(\mathbb{D}) & & \\ \Updownarrow & & \\ \exists g_0, \dots, g_{n-1} \in A(\mathbb{D}) & f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} g_k(z) \bar{z}^k & \\ \Updownarrow & & \\ \exists c_{j,k} \in \mathbb{C} & f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_{j,k} z^j \bar{z}^k. & \end{array}$$

Para cada a en $(0, 1)$, la convergencia es uniforme en $\text{clos}(a\mathbb{D})$.

Funciones n -analíticas

Consideremos

$$f(z) := 1 - |z|^2.$$

La función f es de clase $\mathcal{A}_2(\mathbb{C})$,
se anula en $\partial\mathbb{D}$, pero no se anula en \mathbb{D} .

- No se cumple el principio de unicidad.
- No se cumple el principio del módulo máximo.

Propiedad del valor medio para funciones n -analíticas

Teorema

Sea $f \in \mathcal{A}_n^1(\mathbb{D})$. Entonces

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{D}} R_{n-1}(|w|^2) f(w) \, d\mu(w).$$

Propiedad del valor medio para funciones n -analíticas

Demostración

Para $0 < a < 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} J(a) &:= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a\mathbb{D}} f(w) R_{n-1}(|w|^2) d\mu(w) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_{j,k} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a\mathbb{D}} w^j \bar{w}^k R_{n-1}(|w|^2) d\mu(w) \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_{j,k} \left(\int_0^a r^{j+k} R_{n-1}(r^2) 2r dr \right) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(j-k)\vartheta} d\vartheta \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_{k,k} \int_0^{a^2} t^k R_{n-1}(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Usando el TCD pasamos al límite cuando $a \rightarrow 1$:

$$J(1) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} J(a) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_{k,k} \int_0^1 t^k R_{n-1}(t) dt = c_{0,0} = f(0).$$

Espacio $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$

$$\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D}) := \{f \in A_n(\mathbb{D}) : \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{D})} < +\infty\}.$$

- ¿Es completo?
- ¿Tiene núcleo reproductor?
- Encontrar una base ortonormal.

Por ahora, sabemos que si f en $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$, entonces

$$f(0) = \langle f, 1_{\mathbb{D}} \rangle,$$

donde

$$K_{n,0}(w) = R_{n-1}(|w|^2).$$

Transformaciones de Möbius del disco unitario

Dado z en \mathbb{D} , definimos $\varphi_z: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$,

$$\varphi_z(w) := \frac{z - w}{1 - \bar{z}w}.$$

Propiedades:

- $\varphi_z(\varphi_z(w)) = w$,
- $\varphi_z(0) = z$, $\varphi_z(z) = 0$,
- $\varphi'_z(w) = \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{(1 - \bar{z}w)^2}$.

Operador unitario de Pessoa

Sean $z \in \mathbb{D}$, $f \in \mathcal{A}_n(\mathbb{D})$. Consideramos $f \circ \varphi_z$:

$$(f \circ \varphi_z)(w) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} g(\varphi_z(w)) \overline{\varphi_z^k(w)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} g(\varphi_z(w)) \frac{(\bar{z} - \bar{w})^k}{(1 - z\bar{w})^k}.$$

Problema: $f \circ \varphi_z$ puede no estar en \mathcal{A}_n .

Operator unitario de Pessoa

$$(U_z f)(w) := \frac{(1 - z\bar{w})^{n-1}}{(1 - \bar{z}w)^{n-1}} f(\varphi_z(w)) \varphi_z'(w).$$

U_z es un operador unitario $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$.



A.D. Koshelev, 1977.



L.V. Pessoa, 2012.

Núcleo reproductor de $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$

Teorema

Para f en $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$ y z en \mathbb{D} ,

$$f(z) = \langle f, K_{n,z} \rangle,$$

donde

$$K_{n,z}(w) = \frac{(1 - z\bar{w})^{n-1}}{(1 - \bar{z}w)^{n+1}} R_{n-1}(|\varphi_z(w)|^2).$$

Demostración.

$$(|z|^2 - 1)f(z) = (U_z f)(0) = \langle U_z f, K_{n,0} \rangle = \langle f, U_z K_{n,0} \rangle.$$

Obtenemos $f(0) = \langle f, K_{n,z} \rangle$ con

$$K_{n,z}(w) = \frac{1}{|z|^2 - 1} (U_z K_{n,0})(w).$$

Completitud

Si $f \in \mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$ y $z \in \mathbb{D}$, entonces

$$|f(z)| = |\langle f, K_{n,z} \rangle| \leq \|K_{n,z}\| \|f\| = \frac{n}{1 - |z|^2} \|f\|.$$

Si $f \in \mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$ y $0 < a < 1$, entonces

$$\sup_{|z| \leq a} |f(z)| \leq \frac{n}{1 - a^2} \|f\|.$$

La convergencia en $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$ implica la convergencia uniforme en compactos.

Teorema

El espacio $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$ es completo.

Base ortonormal en $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$

Teorema

La familia $(b_{j,k})_{j \in \mathbb{N}_0, 0 \leq k \leq n-1}$ es una base ortonormal de $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$.

Base ortonormal de $\mathcal{A}_3^2(\mathbb{D})$:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| $b_{0,0}$ | $b_{0,1}$ | $b_{0,2}$ | $b_{0,3}$ | $b_{0,4}$ | \ddots |
| $b_{1,0}$ | $b_{1,1}$ | $b_{1,2}$ | $b_{1,3}$ | $b_{1,4}$ | \ddots |
| $b_{2,0}$ | $b_{2,1}$ | $b_{2,2}$ | $b_{2,3}$ | $b_{2,4}$ | \ddots |
| $b_{3,0}$ | $b_{3,1}$ | $b_{3,2}$ | $b_{3,3}$ | $b_{3,4}$ | \ddots |
| $b_{4,0}$ | $b_{4,1}$ | $b_{4,2}$ | $b_{4,3}$ | $b_{4,4}$ | \ddots |
| \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots | \ddots |



Generalizaciones

- El disco con peso radial $(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha$.
El núcleo reproductor en términos de $Q_{n-1}^{(1,\alpha)}$.
Las funciones básicas $b_{p,q}$ en términos de $Q_q^{(p-q,\alpha)}$.
- El semiplano con peso vertical $(\text{Im}(z))^\alpha$.
- La bola unitaria en \mathbb{C}^n .
- El dominio de Siegel en \mathbb{C}^n .

Operadores de rotación

$$\mathbb{T} := \{\tau \in \mathbb{C} : |\tau| = 1\}.$$

Para τ en \mathbb{T} ,

$$(R_\tau f)(z) := f(\tau^{-1}z).$$

El núcleo reproductor es invariante respecto rotaciones:

$$K_{n,\tau z}(\tau w) = K_{n,z}(w).$$

Por eso R_τ actúa bien en $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$.

Proposición

La familia $(R_\tau)_{\tau \in \mathbb{T}}$ es una representación unitaria del grupo \mathbb{T} en el espacio $\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})$.

Operadores radiales

$$\mathcal{R} := \{S \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{A}_n^2(\mathbb{D})) : \forall \tau \in \mathbb{T} \quad SR_\tau = R_\tau S\}.$$

Teorema

$$\mathcal{R} \cong \mathcal{M}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{M}_n \oplus \mathcal{M}_n \oplus \mathcal{M}_n \oplus \cdots$$

Operadores radiales

$$\mathcal{R} \simeq \bigoplus_{\xi=-n+1}^{\infty} \mathcal{M}_{\min\{n, n+\xi\}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} (*) \\ \left(\begin{array}{cc} * & * \\ * & * \end{array} \right) \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{array} \right) \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{array} \right) \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{array} \right) \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)$$