RIEMANN-STIELTJES OPERATORS BETWEEN BERGMAN-TYPE SPACES AND $\alpha$-BLOCH SPACES

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We study the following integral operators: $J_g f(z) = \int_0^z f(\xi) g'(\xi) d\xi$; $I_g f(z) = \int_0^z f'(\xi) g(\xi) d\xi$, where $g$ is an analytic function on the open unit disk in the complex plane. The boundedness and compactness of $J_g$, $I_g$ between the Bergman-type spaces and the $\alpha$-Bloch spaces are investigated.

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1. Introduction

Let $D$ be the open unit disk in the complex plane. Denote by $H(D)$ the class of all analytic functions on $D$. An analytic function $f$ in $D$ is said to belong to the $\alpha$-Bloch space $B^\alpha$, or Bloch-type space, if

$$\|f\|_\alpha = \sup_{z \in D} (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |f'(z)| < \infty. \quad (1.1)$$

The expression $\|f\|_\alpha$ defines a seminorm while the natural norm is given by $\|f\|_{B^\alpha} = |f(0)| + \|f\|_\alpha$. It makes $B^\alpha$ into a Banach space.

A positive continuous function $f$ on $[0,1)$ is normal, if there exists $0 < s < t$ such that (see [7])

$$\frac{\phi(r)}{(1-r)^s} \downarrow 0, \quad \frac{\phi(r)}{(1-r)^t} \uparrow \infty, \quad \text{as } r \to 1^- \quad (1.2)$$

For $0 < p < \infty$ and a normal function $\phi$, let $H(p, p, \phi)$ denote the space of all analytic functions $f$ on $D$ such that

$$\|f\|_{H(p, p, \phi)} = \int_D |f(z)|^p \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z) < \infty. \quad (1.3)$$

Here $dA$ denotes the normalized Lebesgue area measure on the unit disk $D$ such that $A(D) = 1$. We call $H(p, p, \phi)$ the Bergman-type space. If $1 \leq p < \infty$, $H(p, p, \phi)$ is a Banach
space equipped with the norm \( \| f \|_{H(p,p,\phi)} \). When \( 0 < p < 1 \), \( H(p,p,\phi) \) is a Fréchet space. In particular, if \( \phi(r) = (1 - r)^{1/p} \), then \( H(p,p,\phi) \) is the Bergman space \( A^p \).

For an analytic function \( f(z) \) on the unit disk \( D \) with the Taylor expansion \( f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n \), the Cesàro operator acting on \( f \) is
\[
\mathcal{C} f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k \right) z^n. \tag{1.4}
\]
The integral form of \( \mathcal{C} \) is
\[
\mathcal{C}(f)(z) = \frac{1}{z} \int_{0}^{z} f(\zeta) \left( \frac{1}{1 - \zeta} \right) d\zeta = \frac{1}{z} \int_{0}^{z} f(\zeta) \left( \frac{\ln \frac{1}{1 - \zeta}}{1 - \zeta} \right) d\zeta, \tag{1.5}
\]
Taking simply as a path the segment joining 0 and \( z \), we have that
\[
\mathcal{C}(f)(z) = \int_{0}^{1} f(tz) \left( \ln \frac{1}{1 - \zeta} \right) \left. \right|_{\zeta = tz} dt. \tag{1.6}
\]
The following operator:
\[
z' \mathcal{C}(f)(z) = \int_{0}^{z} f(\zeta) \frac{d\zeta}{1 - \zeta} \tag{1.7}
\]
is closely related to the previous operator and on many spaces the boundedness of these two operators is equivalent. It is well known that Cesàro operator acts as a bounded linear operator on various analytic function spaces (see, e.g., [6, 9, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20], and the references therein).

Suppose that \( g : D \to \mathbb{C} \) is an analytic map, \( f \in H(D) \). A class of integral operator introduced by Pommerenke is defined by (see [11])
\[
J_g f(z) = \int_{0}^{z} f(\zeta) \frac{d\zeta}{1 - \zeta} = \int_{0}^{1} f(tz) g'(tz) dt = \int_{0}^{z} f(\xi) g'(\xi) d\xi, \quad z \in D. \tag{1.8}
\]
The operator \( J_g \) can be viewed as a generalization of the Cesàro operator which was called the Riemann-Stieltjes operator (see [21]).

In [11], Pommerenke showed that \( J_g \) is a bounded operator on the Hardy space \( H^2 \) if and only if \( g \in BMOA \). Aleman and Siskakis showed that \( J_g \) is bounded (compact) on the Hardy space \( H^p \), \( 1 \leq p < \infty \), if and only if \( g \in BMOA (g \in VMOA) \), and that \( J_g \) is bounded (compact) on the Bergman space \( A^p \) if and only if \( g \in \mathcal{B} (g \in \mathcal{B}_0) \), see [2, 3]. Recently, \( J_g \) acting on various function spaces, including the Bloch space, the weighted Bergman space, the BMOA, and VMOA spaces have been studied (see [1–3, 17, 22], and the related references therein).

Another integral operator has recently been defined as the following (see [22]):
\[
I_g f(z) = \int_{0}^{z} f'(\xi) g(\xi) d\xi. \tag{1.9}
\]

In this paper, we study the boundedness and compactness of the operators \( J_g, I_g \) between the Bergman-type space and the \( \alpha \)-Bloch space.
Constants are denoted by $C$ in this paper, they are positive and may differ from one occurrence to the other. $a \leq b$ means that there is a positive constant $C$ such that $a \leq Cb$. Moreover, if both $a \leq b$ and $b \leq a$ hold, then one says that $a \equiv b$.

2. $J_g, I_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^a$

In this section, we consider the boundedness and compactness of $J_g, I_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^a$. First, let us state some useful lemmas.

**Lemma 2.1.** Assume that $0 < p < \infty$ and $\phi$ is normal on $[0, 1)$. If $f \in H(p, p, \phi)$, then

$$|f(z)| \leq C \frac{\|f\|_{H(p,p,\phi)}}{\phi(|z|)(1 - |z|^2)^{1/p}}, \quad (2.1)$$

**Proof.** Let $\beta(z, w)$ denote the Bergman metric between two points $z$ and $w$ in $D$. It is given by

$$\beta(z, w) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1 + |\phi_z(w)|}{1 - |\phi_z(w)|}. \quad (2.2)$$

For $a \in D$ and $r > 0$, the set $D(a, r) = \{z \in D : \beta(a, z) < r\}$ is a Bergman metric disk with center $a$ and radius $r$. It is well known that (see [25])

$$\frac{(1 - |a|^2)^2}{|1 - \bar{a}z|^4} \leq \frac{1}{(1 - |z|^2)^2} \leq \frac{1}{(1 - |a|^2)^2} \leq \frac{1}{|D(a, r)|}, \quad (2.3)$$

when $z \in D(a, r)$. For $0 < r < 1$ and $z \in D$, by the subharmonicity of $|f(z)|^p$ and the normality of $\phi$, we get

$$|f(z)|^p \leq C \int_{D(z,r)} |f(a)|^p dA(a)$$

$$\leq C \int_{D(z,r)} (1 - |a|)^{-1} \phi^p(|a|) |f(a)|^p dA(a)$$

$$\leq C \int_{D} (1 - |a|)^{-1} \phi^p(|a|) |f(a)|^p dA(a) \leq \frac{C\|f\|^p_{H(p,p,\phi)}}{(1 - |z|^2)^{\phi^p(|z|)}}, \quad (2.4)$$

from which we get the desired result. \hfill \Box

The following lemma can be found in [7, Theorem 2].

**Lemma 2.2.** Assume that $0 < p < \infty$ and $\phi$ is normal on $[0, 1)$. Then for $f \in H(D)$,

$$\|f\|^p_{H(p,p,\phi)} = |f(0)|^p + \int_{D} |f'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{\phi^p(|z|)} \frac{1}{1 - |z|} dA(z). \quad (2.5)$$

From the proof of Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2, we get the following result.
Lemma 2.3. Assume that $0 < p < \infty$ and $\phi$ is normal on $[0, 1)$. If $f \in H(p, p, \phi)$ and $z \in D$, then

$$|f'(z)| \leq C \frac{\|f\|_{H(p, p, \phi)}}{\phi(|z|)} (1 - |z|^2)^{1/p}, \quad (z \in D). \quad (2.6)$$

The following lemma can be found in [14].

Lemma 2.4. For $\beta > -1$ and $m > 1 + \beta$,

$$\int_0^1 (1 - \rho r)^{-m} (1 - r)^\beta dr \leq C(1 - \rho)^{1 + \beta - m}, \quad 0 < \rho < 1. \quad (2.7)$$

The next lemma can be proved in a standard way (see [5]).

Lemma 2.5. The operator $J_g$ (or $I_g$): $H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha$ is compact if and only if for any bounded sequence $(f_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $H(p, p, \phi)$ which converges to zero uniformly on compact subsets of $D$, $J_g f_k$ (or $I_g f_k$) $\to 0$ in $\mathcal{B}^\alpha$ as $k \to \infty$.

Theorem 2.6. Assume that $0 < p < \infty$, $\alpha > 0$, and $\phi$ is normal on $[0, 1)$. Then the operator $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha$ is bounded if and only if

$$\sup_{z \in D} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - 1/p}}{\phi(|z|)} |g'(z)| < \infty. \quad (2.8)$$

Moreover, the following relationship:

$$\|J_g\|_{H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha} \asymp \sup_{z \in D} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - 1/p}}{\phi(|z|)} |g'(z)| \quad (2.9)$$

holds.

Proof. By (1.8), it is easy to see that $(J_g f)'(z) = f(z)g'(z)$, $(J_g f)(0) = 0$. Let $f(z) \in H(p, p, \phi)$. We have

$$(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |(J_g f)'(z)| \leq C\|f\|_{H(p, p, \phi)} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha}{\phi(|z|)} (1 - |z|^2)^{1/p} |g'(z)|. \quad (2.10)$$

Taking supremum over the unit disk in this inequality, we obtain

$$\|J_g f\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq C\|f\|_{H(p, p, \phi)} \sup_{z \in D} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - 1/p}}{\phi(|z|)} |g'(z)|. \quad (2.11)$$

Therefore, (2.8) implies that $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha$ is bounded.

Conversely, suppose $J_g$ is a bounded operator from $H(p, p, \phi)$ to $\mathcal{B}^\alpha$. For $w \in D$, let

$$f_w(z) = \frac{(1 - |w|^2)^{1+1}}{\phi(|w|)(1 - wz)^{1/p+1+t+1}}. \quad (2.12)$$
It is easy to see that
\[ f_w(w) = \frac{1}{\phi(|w|)(1 - |w|^2)^{1/p}}, \quad |f_w'(w)| = \left(\frac{1}{p} + t + 1\right) \frac{|w|}{\phi(|w|)(1 - |w|^2)^{1/p+1}}. \] (2.13)

By [12], we get
\[ M_p(f_w,r) \leq C \frac{(1 - |w|^2)^{p+1}}{\phi(|w|)(1 - r|w|)^{t+1}}. \] (2.14)

Since \( \phi \) is normal, by Lemma 2.4,
\[
\|f_w\|_{p,p,\phi}^p = \int_0^1 r(1 - r)^{-1} \phi^p(r) M_p^p(f_w,r) \, dr \leq \int_0^1 (1 - r)^{-1} \phi^p(r) \frac{(1 - |w|^2)^{p(t+1)}}{\phi^p(|w|)(1 - r|w|)^{p(t+1)}} \, dr
\]
\[
\leq \int_0^{[w]} (1 - r)^{-1} \phi^p(r)(1 - |w|^2)^{p(t+1)} \, dr
+ \int_0^1 (1 - r)^{-1} \phi^p(r)(1 - |w|^2)^{p(t+1)} \, dr
\]
\[
\leq (1 - |w|^2)^p \int_0^{[w]} (1 - r)^{p(t-1)} \, dr
+ (1 - |w|^2)^p \int_0^1 (1 - r)^{p(t-1)} \, dr
\]
\[
\leq (1 - |w|^2)^p \int_0^{[w]} (1 - r)^{p(t-1)} \, dr
+ (1 - |w|^2)^p \int_0^1 (1 - r)^{p(t-1)} \, dr \leq C. \] (2.15)

Therefore, \( f_w \in H(p,p,\phi) \) (or see [23]). Moreover, there is a positive constant \( C \) such that
\[ \|f_w\|_{H(p,p,\phi)} \leq C. \] Hence
\[ (1 - |z|^2)^a |f_w(z)g'(z)| \leq \|J_gf_w\|_{\mathcal{B}^a} \leq \|J_g\|_{H(p,p,\phi) \to \mathcal{B}^a} \|f_w\|_{H(p,p,\phi)} \] (2.16)
for every \( z, w \in D. \)

From this and (2.13), we have
\[
\frac{(1 - |w|^2)^a}{\phi(|w|)(1 - |w|^2)^{1/p}} |g'(w)| \leq (1 - |w|^2)^a |f_w(w)g'(w)| \leq C\|J_g\|_{H(p,p,\phi) \to \mathcal{B}^a}, \] (2.17)
from which (2.8) follows. Combining (2.11) with (2.17), we get (2.9). □

**Theorem 2.7.** Assume that \( 0 < p < \infty, \alpha > 0, \) and \( \phi \) is normal on \([0,1)\). Then \( I_{g} : H(p,p,\phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha \) is bounded if and only if
\[
\sup_{z \in D} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha-1/p-1}}{\phi(|z|)} |g(z)| < \infty. \] (2.18)
Moreover, the following relationship:

\[
\|I_g\|_{H(p,p,\phi) - \mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq \sup_{z \in D} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - 1/p - 1}}{\phi(|z|)} \|g(z)\|.
\]  

(2.19)

holds.

Proof. Similar to the case of \(I_g\), we have \((I_g f)' = f'(z)g(z)\), \((I_g f)(0) = 0\). Assume (2.18) holds. Let \(f(z) \in H(p,p,\phi)\). Then

\[
(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha (I_g f)'(z) \leq C \|f\|_{H(p,p,\phi)} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha}{\phi(|z|)} (1 - |z|^2)^{\frac{1}{p+1}} \|g(z)\|.
\]  

(2.20)

It follows that \(I_g : H(p,p,\phi) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\alpha\) is bounded.

Conversely, if \(I_g : H(p,p,\phi) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\alpha\) is bounded. For \(w \in D\), let \(f_w(z)\) be defined by (2.12). From (2.3) and (2.13),

\[
\left(\frac{1}{p} + t + 1\right)^2 \frac{\|w\|^2}{\phi^2(|w|)(1 - |w|^2)^{2(1/p+1)}} \|g(w)\|^2
\]

\[
= \|f_w'(w)g(w)\|^2 \leq \frac{C}{(1 - |w|^2)^2} \int_{D(w,r)} \|f'_w(z)\|^2 \|g(z)\|^2 dA(z)
\]

\[
\leq \frac{C}{(1 - |w|^2)^2} \int_{D(w,r)} \frac{dA(z)}{(1 - |z|^2)^{2\alpha+2}} \sup_{z \in D(w,r)} (1 - |z|^2)^{2\alpha} \|f'_w(z)\|^2 \|g(z)\|^2
\]

\[
\leq \frac{C}{(1 - |w|^2)^{2\alpha}} \|I_g f_w\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha}^2,
\]

that is,

\[
\frac{|w|(1 - |w|^2)^\alpha}{\phi(|w|)(1 - |w|^2)^{1/p+1}} \|g(w)\| \leq C \|I_g f_w\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha} \leq C \|I_g\|_{H(p,p,\phi) - \mathcal{B}^\alpha}.
\]  

(2.22)

Taking supremum in the last inequality over the set \(1/2 \leq |w| < 1\) and noticing that by the maximum modulus principle there is a positive constant \(C\) independent of \(g \in H(D)\) such that

\[
\sup_{|w| \leq 1/2} \frac{(1 - |w|^2)^{\alpha}}{\phi(|w|)(1 - |w|^2)^{1/p+1}} \|g(w)\| \leq C \sup_{1/2 \leq |w| < 1} \frac{|w|(1 - |w|^2)^{\alpha}}{\phi(|w|)(1 - |w|^2)^{1/p+1}} \|g(w)\|,
\]

(2.23)

the result follows. From (2.20) and (2.22), we obtain (2.19).
Theorem 2.8. Assume that \( 0 < p < \infty, \alpha > 0, \) and \( \phi \) is normal on \([0,1)\). Then the operator \( I_g : H(p,p,\phi) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^a \) is compact if and only if
\[
\lim_{|z| \to 1} \frac{(1-|z|^2)^{\alpha-1/p}}{\phi(|z|)} |g'(z)| = 0. \tag{2.24}
\]

Proof. First, we assume that (2.24) holds. In order to prove that \( I_g \) is compact, by Lemma 2.5, it suffices to show that if \( \{f_n\} \) is a bounded sequence in \( H(p,p,\phi) \) that converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of \( D \), then \( \|I_g f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^a} \to 0 \). Let \( \{f_n\} \) be a sequence in \( H(p,p,\phi) \) with \( \|f_n\|_{H(p,p,\phi)} \leq 1 \) and \( f_n \to 0 \) uniformly on compact subsets of \( D \).

By the assumption, for any \( \epsilon > 0 \), there is a constant \( \delta > 0 \), \( 0 < \delta < 1 \), such that \( \delta < |z| < 1 \) implies
\[
\frac{(1-|z|^2)^{\alpha-1/p}}{\phi(|z|)} |g'(z)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}. \tag{2.25}
\]

Let \( K = \{z \in D : |z| \leq \delta\} \). Note that \( K \) is a compact subset of \( D \) and \( \phi \) is normal, we have
\[
\|I_g f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^a} = \sup_{z \in D} (1-|z|^2)^{\alpha} |(I_g f_n)'(z)|
\leq \sup_{z \in K} (1-|z|^2)^{\alpha} |g'(z) f_n(z)| + \sup_{z \in D \setminus K} \frac{(1-|z|^2)^{\alpha}}{\phi(|z|) (1-|z|^2)^{1/p}} |g'(z)| \|f_n\|_{H(p,p,\phi)}
\leq CN \sup_{z \in K} (1-|z|^2)^{s+1/p} |f_n(z)| + \frac{C \epsilon}{2}, \tag{2.26}
\]
where
\[
N = \sup_{z \in D} \frac{(1-|z|^2)^{\alpha-1/p}}{\phi(|z|)} |g'(z)|. \tag{2.27}
\]

By the assumption and Theorem 2.6, we obtain \( \|I_g f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^a} \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \). Therefore, \( I_g : H(p,p,\phi) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^a \) is compact.

Conversely, suppose \( I_g : H(p,p,\phi) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^a \) is compact. Let \( \{z_n\} \) be a sequence in \( D \) such that \( |z_n| \to 1 \) as \( n \to \infty \). Let
\[
f_n(z) = \frac{(1-|z_n|^2)^{\alpha+1}}{\phi(|z_n|) (1-|z_n|^2)^{1/p+1}}, \tag{2.28}
\]
Then \( f_n \in H(p,p,\phi) \) and \( f_n \) converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of \( D \) (see [7]).

Since \( I_g \) is compact, by Lemma 2.5, \( \|I_g f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^a} \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \). In addition,
\[
\|I_g f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}^a} = \sup_{z \in D} (1-|z|^2)^{\alpha} |(I_g f_n)'(z)| \geq \frac{(1-|z_n|^2)^{\alpha}}{\phi(|z_n|) (1-|z_n|^2)^{1/p}}, \tag{2.29}
\]
from which the result follows. \( \square \)
Theorem 2.9. Assume that $0 < p < \infty$, $\alpha > 0$, and $\phi$ is normal on $[0, 1)$. Then $I_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to B^\alpha$ is compact if and only if

$$
\lim_{|z| \to 1} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - 1/p - 1}}{\phi(|z|)} |g(z)| = 0.
$$

(2.30)

Proof. Suppose that $I_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to B^\alpha$ is compact. Let $\{z_n\}$ be a sequence in $D$ such that $|z_n| \to 1$ as $n \to \infty$. Let $f_n(z)$ be defined by (2.28). Then from the proof of Theorem 2.8 and the compactness of $I_g$, $\|I_g f_n\|_{B^\alpha} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. In addition,

$$
\|I_g f_n\|_{B^\alpha} = \sup_{z \in D} (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |(I_g f_n)'(z)| \geq \left( \frac{1}{p} + t + 1 \right) \frac{(1 - |z_n|^2)^\alpha |g(z_n)\overline{z_n}|}{\phi(|z_n|)(1 - |z_n|^2)^{1+1/p}},
$$

(2.31)

from which we get the desired result. \qed

Assume (2.30) holds, in order to prove that $I_g$ is compact, it suffices to show that if $\{f_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in $H(p, p, \phi)$ that converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of $D$, then $\|I_g f_n\|_{B^\alpha} \to 0$. Let $\{f_n\}$ be a sequence in $H(p, p, \phi)$ with $\|f_n\|_{H(p, p, \phi)} \leq 1$ and $f_n \to 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of $D$. By the assumption, for any $\epsilon > 0$, there is a constant $\delta$, $0 < \delta < 1$, such that $\delta < |z| < 1$ implies

$$
\frac{(1 - |z|^2)^\alpha |g(z)|}{\phi(|z|)(1 - |z|^2)^{1+1/p}} < \frac{\epsilon}{2}.
$$

(2.32)

Similar to the proof of Theorem 2.8, we have

$$
\|I_g f_n\|_{B^\alpha} \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty.
$$

(2.33)

Therefore, $I_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to B^\alpha$ is compact.

From the introduction, we can easily get the following corollary.

Corollary 2.10. Let $0 < p < \infty$, $\alpha \geq 1 + 2/p$. Then

1. $I_g : A^p \to B^\alpha$ is bounded if and only if

$$
\sup_{z \in D} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - 2/p} |g'(z)| < \infty,
$$

(2.34)

2. $I_g : A^p \to B^\alpha$ is bounded if and only if

$$
\sup_{z \in D} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - 2/p - 1} |g(z)| < \infty,
$$

(2.35)

3. $I_g : A^p \to B^\alpha$ is compact if and only if

$$
\lim_{|z| \to 1} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - 2/p} |g'(z)| = 0,
$$

(2.36)
(4) $J_g : A^p \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha$ is compact if and only if
\[
\lim_{|z| \to 1} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - 2/p - 1} |g(z)| = 0.
\] (2.37)

3. $J_g, I_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$

In this section, we characterize the boundedness and compactness of $J_g, I_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$. For this purpose, we need Lemma 3.1. When $\alpha = 1$, Lemma 3.1 was proved in [8]. For the general case, the proof is similar to the proof of the case $\alpha = 1$. We omit the details.

**Lemma 3.1.** A closed set $K$ in $\mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$ is compact if and only if it is bounded and satisfies
\[
\lim_{|z| \to 1} \sup_{f \in K} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha} |f'(z)| = 0.
\] (3.1)

**Theorem 3.2.** Assume that $0 < p < \infty$, $\alpha > 0$, and $\phi$ is normal on $[0, 1)$. Then the following statements hold.

(i) $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$ is bounded if and only if $g \in \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$ and $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha$ is bounded.

(ii) $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$ is compact if and only if
\[
\lim_{|z| \to 1} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha - 1/p}}{\phi(|z|)} |g'(z)| = 0.
\] (3.2)

**Proof.** (i) It is clear to see that $g \in \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$ and $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha$ is bounded if $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha$ is bounded.

Conversely, suppose that $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha$ is bounded and $g \in \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$. For any polynomial $p(z)$, since $g \in \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$ and
\[
(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha} (J_g p)'(z) = (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha} p(z)g'(z),
\] (3.3)

we know that $J_g p \in \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$. For any $f \in H(p, p, \phi)$, there exists a sequence of polynomials $\{p_n\}$ such that $\|f - p_n\|_{H(p, p, \phi)} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. Since $\mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$ is closed, we get
\[
J_g f = \lim_{n \to \infty} J_g p_n \in \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0.
\] (3.4)

In addition, $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha$ is bounded. Therefore, $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$ is bounded.

(ii) If $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$ is compact, then by Theorem 2.8, we get (3.2).

Conversely, assume that (3.2) holds. It follows from Lemma 3.1 that $J_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}^\alpha_0$ is compact if and only if
\[
\lim_{|z| \to 1} \sup_{\|f\|_{H(p, p, \phi)} \leq 1} (1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha} |(J_g f)'(z)| = 0.
\] (3.5)

In fact,
\[
(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha} |(J_g f)'(z)| = \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha} |g'(z)|}{\phi(|z|)} (1 - |z|^2)^{1/p} \phi(|z|) (1 - |z|^2)^{1/p} |f(z)|.
\] (3.6)

By Lemma 2.1, the result follows. □
Similarly, we have the following results.

**Theorem 3.3.** Assume that $0 < p < \infty$, $\alpha > 0$, and $\phi$ is normal on $[0, 1)$. Then the following statements hold.

(i) $I_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha$ is bounded if and only if $I_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha$ is bounded and

$$\lim_{|z| \to 1} |g(z)| (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha = 0. \quad (3.7)$$

(ii) $I_g : H(p, p, \phi) \to \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha$ is compact if and only if

$$\lim_{|z| \to 1} \frac{(1 - |z|^2)^{a-1/p-1}}{\phi(|z|)} |g(z)| = 0. \quad (3.8)$$

**Corollary 3.4.** Let $0 < p < \infty$, $\alpha > 0$. Then the following statements hold.

(i) $J_g : A^p \to \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha$ is bounded if and only if $J_g : A^p \to \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha$ is bounded and $g \in \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha$.

(ii) $J_g : A^p \to \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha$ is compact if and only if

$$\lim_{|z| \to 1} (1 - |z|^2)^{a-2/p} |g'(z)| = 0. \quad (3.9)$$

**Corollary 3.5.** Let $0 < p < \infty$, $\alpha > 0$. Then the following statements hold.

(i) $I_g : A^p \to \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha$ is bounded if and only if $I_g : A^p \to \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha$ is bounded and

$$\lim_{|z| \to 1} |g(z)| (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha = 0. \quad (3.10)$$

(ii) $I_g : A^p \to \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha$ is compact if and only if

$$\lim_{|z| \to 1} (1 - |z|^2)^{a-2/p-1} |g(z)| = 0. \quad (3.11)$$

**Remark 3.6.** In Corollary 3.5, if $\alpha \leq 2/p + 1$, then by the maximum modulus principle, it is easy to see that $g \equiv 0$.

**4. $I_g, I_g : \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha \to H(p, p, \phi)$**

The following lemma is well known(e.g., see [19]).

**Lemma 4.1.** Let $f \in \mathcal{B}_0^\alpha(D)$, $0 < \alpha < \infty$. Then

$$|f(z)| \leq \begin{cases} |f(0)| + \|f\|_{\mathcal{B}_0^\alpha} \frac{1 - (1 - |z|)^{1-\alpha}}{1 - \alpha}, & \alpha \neq 1, \\ |f(0)| + \|f\|_{\mathcal{B}_0^\alpha} \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|}, & \alpha = 1. \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

The following lemma can be found in [10].

**Lemma 4.2.** Let $\mu$ be a positive measure on $D$ and $0 < p < \infty$. Let either $0 < \alpha < \infty$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, or $1 < \alpha < \infty$ and $n = 0$. Then

$$\int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{(1 - |z|^2)^{\alpha p}} < \infty \quad (4.2)$$
if and only if there is a positive constant \(C\) such that
\[
\left( \int_D |f^{(n)}(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p(n-1)} d\mu(z) \right)^{1/p} \leq C \|f\|_{B^\alpha}
\] (4.3)
for all analytic functions \(f\) in \(D\), in particular, for all \(f \in B^\alpha\).

Let \(0 < p < \infty\), let \(\mu\) be a positive Borel measure on \(D\). Define
\[
D_p(\mu) = \left\{ f \in H(D), \|f\|_p^p = \int_D |f'(z)|^p d\mu(z) < \infty \right\}.
\] (4.4)

**Lemma 4.3.** Let \(\mu\) be a positive measure on \(D\) and \(0 < p < \infty\). Then the following statements are equivalent.

1. \(I_{\phi} : B^\alpha \to H(p, p, \phi)\) is bounded.
2. \(I_{\phi} : B^\alpha \to H(p, p, \phi)\) is compact.
3. \(I_{\phi} : B^\alpha_0 \to H(p, p, \phi)\) is bounded.
4. \(I_{\phi} : B^\alpha_0 \to H(p, p, \phi)\) is compact.
5. \[
\int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{(1 - |z|^2)^{ap}} < \infty.
\] (4.5)

**Remark 4.4.** The above lemma was obtained by Zhao when \(0 < \alpha \leq 1\) (see [24]). In fact, his proof implies that the result also holds for \(\alpha > 1\). Partial results can also be found in [4] when \(\alpha = 1\).

**Theorem 4.5.** Assume that \(0 < \alpha < \infty\), \(0 < p < \infty\), and \(\phi\) is normal on \([0, 1)\). Then the following statements are equivalent.

1. \(I_\phi : B^\alpha \to H(p, p, \phi)\) is bounded.
2. \(I_\phi : B^\alpha \to H(p, p, \phi)\) is compact.
3. \(I_\phi : B^\alpha_0 \to H(p, p, \phi)\) is bounded.
4. \(I_\phi : B^\alpha_0 \to H(p, p, \phi)\) is compact.
5. \[
\int_D \frac{d\mu(z)}{(1 - |z|^2)^{ap}} < \infty.
\] (4.5)

**Proof.** Since
\[
\|I_\phi f\|_{H(p, p, \phi)}^p = \int_D |(I_\phi f)'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p \phi_p(|z|)} dA(z)
\]
\[
= \int_D |g(z)|^p |f'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p \phi_p(|z|)} dA(z) = \int_D |f'(z)|^p d\mu(z),
\] (4.7)
where
\[
d\mu(z) = |g(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p \phi_p(|z|)} dA(z).
\] (4.8)
By Lemma 4.3, we know that $I_g : \mathcal{B}^\alpha(\mathbb{B}_0) \to H(p, p, \phi)$ is bounded (or compact) if and only if

$$\infty > \int_0^\infty \frac{d\mu}{(1 - |z|^2)^{ap}} = \int_D |g(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p - pa} \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z). \quad (4.9)$$

**Theorem 4.6.** Assume that $\alpha > 1$, $0 < p < \infty$, and $\phi$ is normal on $[0, 1)$. Then the following statements are equivalent.

(i) $I_g : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \to H(p, p, \phi)$ is bounded.

(ii) $I_g : \mathcal{B}^\alpha \to H(p, p, \phi)$ is compact.

(iii)

$$\int_D |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{(2-\alpha)p} \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z) < \infty. \quad (4.10)$$

**Proof.** Since

$$\|I_g f\|_{H(p, p, \phi)}^p = \int_D |(I_g f)'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^p \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z)$$

$$= \int_D |g'(z)|^p |f(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^p \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z) \quad (4.11)$$

$$= \int_D |f(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{-p} d\mu(z),$$

where

$$d\mu = |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{2p} \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z). \quad (4.12)$$

Similar to the proof of Theorem 4.5, we get (i) $\Leftrightarrow$ (iii) by Lemma 4.2.

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i) is clear. Next we prove that (iii) $\Rightarrow$ (ii). Assume (iii) holds, we obtain that $I_g$ is bounded and so $g \in H(p, p, \phi)$. In addition to this, we also find that for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an $r \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\int_{|z| > r} |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{(2-\alpha)p} \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z) < \varepsilon. \quad (4.13)$$

Let $\{f_k\}$ be any sequence in the unit ball of $\mathcal{B}^\alpha$ and converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of $D$. For the above $\varepsilon$, there exists a $k_0 > 0$ such that $\sup_{|z| \leq r} |f_k(z)| < \varepsilon$ as $k > k_0$. Hence we have

$$\|I_g f_k\|_{H(p, p, \phi)}^p \leq \left( \int_{|z| \leq r} + \int_{|z| > r} \right) |(I_g f_k)'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^p \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z)$$

$$\leq C\varepsilon \|g\|_{H(p, p, \phi)}^p + \|f_k\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha}^p \int_{|z| > r} |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{(2-\alpha)p} \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z)$$

$$\leq C\varepsilon \|g\|_{H(p, p, \phi)}^p + \varepsilon \|f_k\|_{\mathcal{B}^\alpha}^p. \quad (4.14)$$
In other words, we obtain $\lim_{k \to \infty} \| I_g f \|_{H(p,p,\phi)} = 0$ and so $I_p : B^a \to H(p,p,\phi)$ is compact. □

**Theorem 4.7.** Assume that $0 < \alpha < 1$, $0 < p < \infty$, and $\phi$ is normal on $[0,1)$. Then the following statements are equivalent.

(i) $I_g : B^a \to H(p,p,\phi)$ is bounded.
(ii) $I_g : B^a \to H(p,p,\phi)$ is compact.
(iii) $\int_D |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p \phi_p(|z|)} \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} dA(z) < \infty$. \hspace{1cm} (4.15)

**Proof.** (i) ⇒ (ii) is clear.

(ii) ⇒ (i) Assume that $I_g : B^a \to H(p,p,\phi)$ is bounded. Hence

$$\| I_g f \|_{H(p,p,\phi)}^p = \int_D |g'(z)|^p |f(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p \phi_p(|z|)} \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} dA(z). \hspace{1cm} (4.16)$$

Taking $f = 1$, we get (iii).

Conversely, we assume that (iii) holds. Let $f \in B^a$, then $|f(z)| \leq C \| f \|_{B^a}$. Therefore, by (4.16), we see that $I_g : B^a \to H(p,p,\phi)$ is bounded. Similar to the proof of Theorem 4.6, we obtain that (iii) ⇒ (ii). □

**Theorem 4.8.** Assume that $0 < p < \infty$ and $\phi$ is normal on $[0,1)$. Then the following statements hold.

(i) If the operator $I_g : B \to H(p,p,\phi)$ is bounded, then

$$\sup_{z \in D} \phi(|z|) (1 - |z|^2)^{1+1/p} |g'(z)| \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} < \infty. \hspace{1cm} (4.17)$$

(ii) If

$$\sup_{z \in D} \phi(|z|) (1 - |z|^2)^{1-1/p} |g'(z)| \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} < \infty, \hspace{1cm} (4.18)$$

then $I_g : B \to H(p,p,\phi)$ is bounded.

**Proof.** Assume that (4.18) holds. For any $f \in B$, by Lemmas 2.2, 4.1 and the fact $(I_g f)'(z) = f(z)g'(z)$, $(I_g f)(0) = 0$, we have

$$\| I_g f \|_{H(p,p,\phi)}^p = \int_D |I_g f'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p \phi_p(|z|)} \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} dA(z) \hspace{1cm} (4.19)$$

$$= \int_D |g'(z)|^p |f(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p \phi_p(|z|)} \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} dA(z) \hspace{1cm} (4.20)$$

$$\leq C \| f \|_{B^a} \int_D |g'(z)|^p |f(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^{p \phi_p(|z|)} \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} dA(z) \hspace{1cm} (4.21)$$
\[ \leq C \|f\|^p_{H^p} \sup_{z \in D} |g'(z)|^p \cdot \ln^p \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} (1 - |z|^2)^{p \phi^p(|z|)} \int_D dA(z) \]
\[ \leq C \|f\|^p_{H^p} \sup_{z \in D} |g'(z)|^p \cdot \ln^p \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} (1 - |z|^2)^{p - 1} \phi^p(|z|). \]

(4.19)

Therefore, \( J_g : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H(p, p, \phi) \) is bounded.

Assume that \( J_g : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H(p, p, \phi) \) is bounded. For \( w \in D \), put \( f_w(z) = \ln 2/(1 - wz) \).

Since
\[ (1 - |z|^2) |f'_w(z)| \leq (1 - |z|^2) \frac{|w|}{1 - wz} \leq \frac{1 - |z|^2}{1 - wz} \leq 2, \]
we have \( \|f_w\|_{\mathcal{B}} \leq \ln 2 + 2 \). By the subharmonicity, we have
\[ C\|J_g\|^p \geq C\|J_g\|^p \|f_w\|^p_{\mathcal{B}} \geq C\|J_g f_w\|^p_{H(p, p, \phi)} \]
\[ \geq C \int_D \left| (J_g f_w)'(z) \right|^p (1 - |z|^2)^p \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z) \]
\[ \geq C \int_{D(w,r)} |g'(z)|^p |f_w(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^p \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z) \]
\[ \geq C \|g'(w)|^p |f_w(w)|^p (1 - |w|^2)^{p + 1} \phi^p(|w|) \]
\[ \geq C(1 - |w|)^{p + 1} \phi^p(|w|) \|g'(w)|^p \left( \ln \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2} \right)^p. \]

Therefore, we get the desired result. \( \square \)

**Remark 4.9.** We use another method to prove the necessary condition of the boundedness of \( J_g : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow H(p, p, \phi) \).

Since \( J_g f \in H(p, p, \phi) \), by Lemma 2.3, we have
\[ \left|(J_g f)'(z) \right| \leq C \frac{\|J_g f\|^p_{H(p, p, \phi)}}{(1 - |z|^2)^{1/p + 1} \phi^p(|z|)} \leq C \frac{\|J_g\|_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow H(p, p, \phi)} \|f\|_{\mathcal{B}}}{(1 - |z|^2)^{1/p + 1} \phi^p(|z|)}. \]

(4.22)

For any \( w \in D \), let \( f_w(z) = \ln 2/(1 - wz) \). Then we get
\[ \|g'(z)|^p f_w(z) |\phi(|z|) (1 - |z|^2)^{1/p + 1} \leq C \|J_g\|_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow H(p, p, \phi)} \|f_w\|_{\mathcal{B}}. \]

(4.23)

Let \( z = w \), we have
\[ \|g'(z)|^p \ln \frac{2}{1 - |w|^2} \phi(|w|) (1 - |w|^2)^{1/p + 1} \leq C \|J_g\|_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow H(p, p, \phi)} \|f_w\|_{\mathcal{B}}. \]

(4.24)

Therefore, we get the desired result.
Theorem 4.10. Assume that $0 < p < \infty$ and $\phi$ is normal on $[0, 1)$. Then the following statements hold.

(i) If the operator $J_g : \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{H}(p, p, \phi)$ is compact, then

$$\lim_{|z| \to 1} \phi(|z|) (1 - |z|^2)^{1+1/p} |g'(z)| \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} = 0. \quad (4.25)$$

(ii) If

$$\lim_{|z| \to 1} \phi(|z|) (1 - |z|^2)^{1-1/p} |g'(z)| \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} = 0, \quad (4.26)$$

then $I_g : \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{H}(p, p, \phi)$ is compact.

Proof. Suppose the operator $J_g : \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{H}(p, p, \phi)$ is compact. Let $z_n$ be a sequence in $D$ such that $|z_n| \to 1$ as $n \to \infty$. Take

$$f_n(z) = \left( \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z_n|^2} \right)^{-1} \left( \ln \frac{2}{1 - \overline{z}_n z} \right)^2. \quad (4.27)$$

Then

$$f_n'(z) = 2 \left( \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z_n|^2} \right)^{-1} \left( \ln \frac{2}{1 - z \overline{z}_n} \right)^2 \frac{2 \overline{z}_n}{1 - z \overline{z}_n} \cdot \frac{\ln 2}{1 - |z_n|^2}. \quad (4.28)$$

Thus for any $z \in D$,

$$|f_n(z)| \leq 2(1 - |z|^2) \left[ \ln 2/(1 - \overline{z}_n z) \right] \left[ \frac{1 - |z|^2}{|1 - z|^2} \right] \leq 4 \frac{C + \ln 2/(1 - |z_n|)}{\ln 2/(1 - |z_n|^2)} \leq C. \quad (4.29)$$

On the other hand,

$$|f_n(0)| \leq \left( \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z_n|^2} \right)^{-1} (\ln 2)^2 \leq \ln 2. \quad (4.30)$$

Thus $\|f_n\|_{\mathcal{B}} \leq M$, where $M$ is a constant independent of $n$. Since for $|z| = r < 1$, we have

$$|f_n(z)| = \frac{\left( \ln 2/(1 - \overline{z}_n z) \right)^2}{\ln 2/(1 - |z_n|^2)} \leq \frac{\left( \ln 2/(1 - r) + C \right)^2}{\ln 2/(1 - |z_n|^2)} \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty), \quad (4.31)$$

that is, $f_n \to 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of $D$ as $n \to \infty$. By the proof of Theorem 4.8, we obtain

$$\phi(|z_n|) (1 - |z_n|^2)^{1+1/p} |g'(z_n)| \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z_n|^2} \leq \|J_g f_n\| \to 0 \quad (4.32)$$

as $n \to \infty$. Therefore, we get (4.25).
From (4.26), for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an $r$, $0 < r < 1$, such that

$$
\phi(|z|) (1 - |z|^2)^{1-1/p} |g'(z)| \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} < \varepsilon,
$$

(4.33)

when $|z| > r$. Also, from (4.26), we see that there exist $C > 0$ such that

$$
\sup_{|z| \leq r} \phi(|z|) (1 - |z|^2)^{1-1/p} |g'(z)| < C.
$$

(4.34)

Let $\{f_k\}$ be any sequence in the unit ball of $\mathcal{B}$ and converges to 0 uniformly on compact subsets of $D$. For the above $\varepsilon$, there exists a $k_0 > 0$ such that $\sup_{|z| \leq r} |f_k(z)| < \varepsilon$ as $k > k_0$. Hence we have

$$
\|J_g f_k\|_{H(p,p,\phi)}^p = \left( \int_{|z| \leq r} + \int_{|z| > r} \right) |(J_g f_k)'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^p \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z)
$$

$$
\leq C\varepsilon + \|f_k\|_{\mathcal{B}}^p \int_{|z| > r} |g'(z)|^p (1 - |z|^2)^p \left( \ln \frac{2}{1 - |z|^2} \right)^p \frac{\phi^p(|z|)}{1 - |z|} dA(z)
$$

$$
\leq C\varepsilon + \varepsilon \|f_k\|_{\mathcal{B}}^p,
$$

(4.35)

as $k > k_0$, from which we get the desired result. \hfill \Box

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References


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Intermodal transport refers to the movement of goods in a single loading unit which uses successive various modes of transport (road, rail, water) without handling the goods during mode transfers. Intermodal transport has become an important policy issue, mainly because it is considered to be one of the means to lower the congestion caused by single-mode road transport and to be more environmentally friendly than the single-mode road transport. Both considerations have been followed by an increase in attention toward intermodal freight transportation research.

Various intermodal freight transport decision problems are in demand of mathematical models of supporting them. As the intermodal transport system is more complex than a single-mode system, this fact offers interesting and challenging opportunities to modelers in applied mathematics. This special issue aims to fill in some gaps in the research agenda of decision-making in intermodal transport.

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Topics of relevance to this type of decision-making both in time horizon as in terms of operators are:

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- Cooperation between drayage companies
- Allocation of shippers/receivers to a terminal
- Pricing strategies
- Capacity levels of equipment and labour
- Operational routines and lay-out structure
- Redistribution of load units, railcars, barges, and so forth
- Scheduling of trips or jobs
- Allocation of capacity to jobs
- Loading orders
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