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SKEW CARLESON MEASURES IN STRONGLY PSEUDOCONVEX DOMAINS

MARCO ABATE AND JASMIN RAISSY*

ABSTRACT. Given a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain D in \mathbb{C}^n with smooth boundary, we give a characterization through products of functions in weighted Bergman spaces of (λ, γ) -skew Carleson measures on D , with $\lambda > 0$ and $\gamma > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Carleson measures are a powerful tool and an interesting object to study. They have been introduced by Carleson [6] in his celebrated solution of the corona problem to study the structure of the Hardy spaces of the unit disc $\Delta \subset \mathbb{C}$. Let A be a Banach space of holomorphic functions on a domain $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$; given $p \geq 1$, a finite positive Borel measure μ on D is a *Carleson measure* of A (for p) if there is a continuous inclusion $A \hookrightarrow L^p(\mu)$, that is there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\forall f \in A \quad \int_D |f|^p d\mu \leq C \|f\|_A^p .$$

In this paper, we are interested in Carleson measures for Bergman spaces, that is spaces of L^p holomorphic functions, usually denoted by A^p (relationships between Carleson measures for Hardy spaces and Carleson measures for Bergman spaces can be found in [5]). Carleson measures for Bergman spaces have been studied by several authors, including Hastings [11] (see also Oleinik and Pavlov [22] and Oleinik [21]) for the Bergman spaces $A^p(\Delta)$, Cima and Wogen [8] in the case of the unit ball $B^n \subset \mathbb{C}^n$, Zhu [25] in the case of bounded symmetric domains, Cima and Mercer [7] for Bergman spaces in strongly pseudoconvex domains $A^p(D)$, and Luecking [19] for more general domains.

Given $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain in \mathbb{C}^n with smooth C^∞ boundary, a positive finite Borel measure μ on D and $0 < p < +\infty$, we denote by $L^p(\mu)$ the set of complex-valued μ -measurable functions $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\|f\|_{p,\mu} := \left[\int_D |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) \right]^{1/p} < +\infty .$$

If $\mu = \delta^\alpha \nu$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, where $\delta(z) = d(z, \partial D)$ is the distance from the boundary of D and ν is the Lebesgue measure, the *weighted Bergman space* is defined as

$$A^p(D, \alpha) = L^p(\delta^\alpha \nu) \cap \mathcal{O}(D) ,$$

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where $\mathcal{O}(D)$ denotes the space of holomorphic functions on D , endowed with the topology of uniform convergence on compact subsets. Together with Saracco, we gave in [3] a characterization of Carleson measures of weighted Bergman spaces in terms of the intrinsic Kobayashi geometry of the domain.

It is a natural question to study Carleson measures for different exponents, that is the embedding of weighted Bergman spaces $A^p(D, \alpha)$ into L^q spaces. Given, $0 < p, q < +\infty$ and $\alpha > -1$, a finite positive Borel measure μ is called a $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson measure if $A^p(D, \alpha) \hookrightarrow L^q(\mu)$ continuously, that is there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\int_D |f(z)|^q d\mu(z) \leq C \|f\|_{p, \alpha}^q$$

for all $f \in A^p(D, \alpha)$. Investigation on $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson measure has been started by Luecking in [20] and recently extended by Hu, Lv and Zhu in [14], where these measures are called (p, q, α) Bergman Carleson measures. It turns out (see [14] and the next section for details) that the property of being $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson depends only on the quotient q/p and on α , allowing us to define (λ, γ) -skew Carleson measures for $\lambda > 0$ and $\gamma > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$. Roughly speaking, a measure is (λ, γ) -skew Carleson if and only if it is a $(p, q; (n+1)(\gamma-1))$ -skew Carleson measure for some (and hence any) p, q such that $q/p = \lambda$ (see Definition 2.17).

The main result of this paper gives a characterization of (λ, γ) -skew Carleson measures on bounded strongly pseudoconvex domains through products of functions in weighted Bergman spaces.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $D \subset \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain, and let μ be a positive finite Borel measure on D . Fix an integer $k \geq 1$, and let $0 < p_j, q_j < \infty$ and $1 - \frac{1}{n+1} < \theta_j$ be given, for $j = 1, \dots, k$. Set*

$$\lambda = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{q_j}{p_j} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^k \theta_j \frac{q_j}{p_j}.$$

Then μ is a (λ, γ) -skew Carleson measure if and only if there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$(1.1) \quad \int_D \prod_{j=1}^k |f_j(z)|^{q_j} d\mu(z) \leq C \prod_{j=1}^k \|f_j\|_{p_j, (n+1)(\theta_j-1)}^{q_j}$$

for any $f_j \in A^{p_j}(D, (n+1)(\theta_j-1))$.

This result generalizes the analogue one obtained by Pau and Zhao in [23] on the unit ball of \mathbb{C}^n . The proof relies on the properties of two closely related operators. The first one is a Toeplitz-like operator T_μ^β (see (3.1)), depending on a parameter $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and on a finite positive Borel measure μ , and the main issue consists in identifying functional spaces that can act as domain and/or codomain of such an operator. The second operator, $S_{t, \mu}^{s, r}$ (see (3.2)), depends on μ and three positive real parameters $r, s, t > 0$, and its norm can be used to bound the norm of the operators T_μ^β , under suitable assumptions. In particular, the key step in the proof of the necessity implication in the case $0 < \lambda < 1$ consists in finding criteria for a measure to be (λ, γ) -skew Carleson. These criteria are expressed in terms of mapping properties of the two operators T_μ^β and $S_{t, \mu}^{s, r}$ in the technical Propositions 3.4 and 3.6.

The paper is structured as follows. In Section 2 we shall collect the preliminary results and definitions. In Section 3 we shall study the properties of the operators T_μ^β and $S_{t, \mu}^{s, r}$ and prove our main result.

2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

In this section we collect the precise definitions and preliminary results we shall need in the rest of the paper.

From now on, $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ will be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain in \mathbb{C}^n with smooth C^∞ boundary. Furthermore, we shall use the following notations:

- $\delta: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ will denote the Euclidean distance from the boundary of D , that is $\delta(z) = d(z, \partial D)$;
- given two non-negative functions $f, g: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ we shall write $f \preceq g$ to say that there is $C > 0$ such that $f(z) \leq Cg(z)$ for all $z \in D$. The constant C is independent of $z \in D$, but it might depend on other parameters (r, θ , etc.);
- given two strictly positive functions $f, g: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ we shall write $f \approx g$ if $f \preceq g$ and $g \preceq f$, that is if there is $C > 0$ such that $C^{-1}g(z) \leq f(z) \leq Cg(z)$ for all $z \in D$;
- ν will be the Lebesgue measure;
- $\mathcal{O}(D)$ will denote the space of holomorphic functions on D , endowed with the topology of uniform convergence on compact subsets;
- given $0 < p < +\infty$, the *Bergman space* $A^p(D)$ is the (Banach if $p \geq 1$) space $L^p(D) \cap \mathcal{O}(D)$, endowed with the L^p -norm;
- more generally, if μ is a positive finite Borel measure on D and $0 < p < +\infty$ we shall denote by $L^p(\mu)$ the set of complex-valued μ -measurable functions $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\|f\|_{p,\mu} := \left[\int_D |f(z)|^p d\mu(z) \right]^{1/p} < +\infty.$$

If $\mu = \delta^\beta \nu$ for some $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, we shall denote by $A^p(D, \beta)$ the *weighted Bergman space*

$$A^p(D, \beta) = L^p(\delta^\beta \nu) \cap \mathcal{O}(D),$$

and we shall write $\|\cdot\|_{p,\beta}$ instead of $\|\cdot\|_{p,\delta^\beta \nu}$;

- $K: D \times D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ will be the Bergman kernel of D ;
- for each $z_0 \in D$ we shall denote by $k_{z_0}: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the *normalized Bergman kernel* defined by

$$k_{z_0}(z) = \frac{K(z, z_0)}{\sqrt{K(z_0, z_0)}} = \frac{K(z, z_0)}{\|K(\cdot, z_0)\|_2};$$

- given $r \in (0, 1)$ and $z_0 \in D$, we shall denote by $B_D(z_0, r)$ the Kobayashi ball of center z_0 and radius $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+r}{1-r}$.

We refer to, e.g., [1, 2, 15, 16], for definitions, basic properties and applications to geometric function theory of the Kobayashi distance; and to [13, 12, 17, 24] for definitions and basic properties of the Bergman kernel.

Let us now recall a number of results we shall need on the Kobayashi geometry of strongly pseudoconvex domains.

Lemma 2.1 ([18, Corollary 7], [4, Lemma 2.1]). *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain, and $r \in (0, 1)$. Then*

$$\nu(B_D(\cdot, r)) \approx \delta^{n+1},$$

(where the constant depends on r).

Lemma 2.2 ([4, Lemma 2.2]). *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain. Then there is $C > 0$ such that*

$$\frac{1-r}{C} \delta(z_0) \leq \delta(z) \leq \frac{C}{1-r} \delta(z_0)$$

for all $r \in (0, 1)$, $z_0 \in D$ and $z \in B_D(z_0, r)$.

We shall also need the existence of suitable coverings by Kobayashi balls:

Definition 2.3. Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded domain, and $r > 0$. A r -lattice in D is a sequence $\{a_k\} \subset D$ such that $D = \bigcup_k B_D(a_k, r)$ and there exists $m > 0$ such that any point in D belongs to at most m balls of the form $B_D(a_k, R)$, where $R = \frac{1}{2}(1+r)$.

The existence of r -lattices in bounded strongly pseudoconvex domains is ensured by the following result:

Lemma 2.4 ([4, Lemma 2.5]). *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain. Then for every $r \in (0, 1)$ there exists an r -lattice in D , that is there exist $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and a sequence $\{a_k\} \subset D$ of points such that $D = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} B_D(a_k, r)$ and no point of D belongs to more than m of the balls $B_D(a_k, R)$, where $R = \frac{1}{2}(1+r)$.*

We shall use a submean estimate for nonnegative plurisubharmonic functions on Kobayashi balls:

Lemma 2.5 ([4, Corollary 2.8]). *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain. Given $r \in (0, 1)$, set $R = \frac{1}{2}(1+r) \in (0, 1)$. Then there exists a constant $K_r > 0$ depending on r such that*

$$\forall z_0 \in D \quad \forall z \in B_D(z_0, r) \quad \chi(z) \leq \frac{K_r}{\nu(B_D(z_0, r))} \int_{B_D(z_0, R)} \chi \, d\nu$$

for every nonnegative plurisubharmonic function $\chi: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$.

We shall also need a few estimates on the behavior of the Bergman kernel. The first one is classical (see, e.g., [12]):

Lemma 2.6. *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain. Then*

$$\|K(\cdot, z_0)\|_2 = \sqrt{K(z_0, z_0)} \approx \delta(z_0)^{-(n+1)/2} \quad \text{and} \quad \|k_{z_0}\|_2 \equiv 1$$

for all $z_0 \in D$.

A similar estimate but with constants uniform on Kobayashi balls is the following:

Lemma 2.7 ([18, Theorem 12], [4, Lemma 3.2 and Corollary 3.3]). *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain. Then for every $r \in (0, 1)$ there exist $c_r > 0$ and $\delta_r > 0$ such that if $z_0 \in D$ satisfies $\delta(z_0) < \delta_r$ then*

$$\frac{c_r}{\delta(z_0)^{n+1}} \leq |K(z, z_0)| \leq \frac{1}{c_r \delta(z_0)^{n+1}}$$

and

$$\frac{c_r}{\delta(z_0)^{n+1}} \leq |k_{z_0}(z)|^2 \leq \frac{1}{c_r \delta(z_0)^{n+1}}$$

for all $z \in B_D(z_0, r)$.

Remark 2.8. Note that in the previous lemma the estimates from above hold even when $\delta(z_0) \geq \delta_r$, possibly with a different constant c_r . Indeed, when $\delta(z_0) \geq \delta_r$ and $z \in B_D(z_0, r)$ by Lemma 2.2 there is $\tilde{\delta}_r > 0$ such that $\delta(z) \geq \tilde{\delta}_r$; as a consequence we can find $M_r > 0$ such that $|K(z, z_0)| \leq M_r$ as soon as $\delta(z_0) \geq \delta_r$ and $z \in B_D(z_0, r)$, and the assertion follows from the fact that D is a bounded domain.

A very useful integral estimate is the following:

Proposition 2.9 ([18, Corollary 11, Theorem 13], [3, Theorem 2.7]). *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain, and $z_0 \in D$. Let $0 < p < +\infty$ and $-1 < \beta < (n+1)(p-1)$. Then*

$$\int_D |K(z, w)|^p \delta(w)^\beta d\nu(w) \preceq \delta(z)^{\beta-(n+1)(p-1)}$$

and

$$\int_D |k_z(w)|^p \delta(w)^\beta d\nu(w) \preceq \delta(z)^{\beta-(n+1)(\frac{p}{2}-1)}.$$

Finally, the normalized Bergman kernel can be used to build functions belonging to suitable weighted Bergman spaces:

Lemma 2.10 ([14, Lemma 2.6]). *Let $p > 0$ and $\theta > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$ be given, and let $\alpha = (n+1)(\theta-1) > -1$. Take $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\beta p > \max\{\theta, (p-1)\frac{n}{n+1} + \theta\}$ and put*

$$\tau = (n+1) \left[\frac{\beta}{2} - \frac{\theta}{p} \right].$$

For each $a \in D$ set $f_a = \delta(a)^\tau k_a^\beta$. Let $\{a_k\}$ be an r -lattice and $\mathbf{c} = \{c_k\} \in \ell^p$, and put

$$f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k f_{a_k}.$$

Then $f \in A^p(D, \alpha)$ with $\|f\|_{p, \alpha} \preceq \|\mathbf{c}\|_p$.

We also need to recall a few definitions and results about Carleson measures.

Definition 2.11. Let $0 < p, q < +\infty$ and $\alpha > -1$. A $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson measure is a finite positive Borel measure μ such that

$$\int_D |f(z)|^q d\mu(z) \preceq \|f\|_{p, \alpha}^q$$

for all $f \in A^p(D, \alpha)$. In other words, μ is $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson if $A^p(D, \alpha) \hookrightarrow L^q(\mu)$ continuously. In this case we shall denote by $\|\mu\|_{p, q; \alpha}$ the operator norm of the inclusion $A^p(D, \alpha) \hookrightarrow L^q(\mu)$.

Remark 2.12. When $p = q$ we recover the usual (non-skew) notion of Carleson measure for $A^p(D, \alpha)$.

Definition 2.13. Let $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, and let μ be a finite positive Borel measure on D . Given $r \in (0, 1)$, let $\hat{\mu}_{r, \theta}: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$\hat{\mu}_{r, \theta}(z) = \frac{\mu(B_D(z, r))}{\nu(B_D(z, r))^\theta};$$

we shall write $\hat{\mu}_r$ for $\hat{\mu}_{r, 1}$.

We say that μ is a *geometric θ -Carleson measure* if $\hat{\mu}_{r, \theta} \in L^\infty(D)$ for all $r \in (0, 1)$, that is if for every $r > 0$ we have

$$\mu(B_D(z, r)) \preceq \nu(B_D(z, r))^\theta$$

for all $z \in D$, where the constant depends only on r .

Notice that Lemma 2.1 yields

$$(2.1) \quad \hat{\mu}_{r, \theta} \approx \delta^{-(n+1)(\theta-1)} \hat{\mu}_r.$$

In [3] we proved (among other things) that, if $p \geq 1$, a measure μ is $(p, p; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson if and only if it is geometric θ -Carleson, where $\alpha = (n+1)(\theta-1)$. Hu, Lv and Zhu in [14] have given

a similar geometric characterization of $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson measures for all values of p and q ; to state their results we need another definition.

Definition 2.14. Let μ be a finite positive Borel measure on D , and $s > 0$. The *Berezin transform* of level s of μ is the function $B^s \mu: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{+\infty\}$ given by

$$B^s \mu(z) = \int_D |k_z(w)|^s d\mu(w).$$

The geometric characterization of $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson measures is different according to whether $p \leq q$ or $p > q$. We first state the characterization for the case $p \leq q$.

Theorem 2.15. *Let $D \subset \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain. Let $0 < p \leq q < +\infty$ and $1 - \frac{1}{n+1} < \theta$; set $\alpha = (n+1)(\theta - 1) > -1$. Then the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (i) μ is a $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson measure;
- (ii) μ is a geometric $\frac{\alpha}{p}\theta$ -Carleson measure;
- (iii) there exists $r_0 \in (0, 1)$ such that $\hat{\mu}_{r_0, \frac{\alpha}{p}\theta} \in L^\infty(D)$;
- (iv) for every $r \in (0, 1)$ and for every r -lattice $\{a_k\}$ in D we have

$$\mu(B_D(a_k, r)) \preceq \nu(B_D(a_k, r))^{\frac{\alpha}{p}\theta};$$

- (v) there exists $r_0 \in (0, 1)$ and a r_0 -lattice $\{a_k\}$ in D such that

$$\mu(B_D(a_k, r_0)) \preceq \nu(B_D(a_k, r_0))^{\frac{\alpha}{p}\theta};$$

- (vi) for some (and hence all) $s > \theta \frac{\alpha}{p}$ we have

$$B^s \mu(a) \preceq \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\theta \frac{\alpha}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{2})};$$

- (vii) there exists $C > 0$ such that for some (and hence all) $t > 0$ we have

$$\int_D |K(z, a)|^{\theta \frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{t}{n+1}} d\mu(z) \preceq \delta(a)^{-t}.$$

Moreover we have

$$(2.2) \quad \|\mu\|_{p, q; \alpha} \approx \|\hat{\mu}_{r, \frac{\alpha}{p}\theta}\|_\infty \approx \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\frac{\alpha}{p}\theta - 1)} \hat{\mu}_r\|_\infty \approx \|\delta^{(n+1)(\frac{\alpha}{2} - \theta \frac{\alpha}{p})} B^s \mu\|_\infty.$$

Proof. The equivalence of (i)–(vi), as well as the equivalence for the norms, follows from [14, Theorem 3.1] (and the equivalence of (ii)–(v) was already in [3]).

Now, by Lemma 2.6, (vi) is equivalent to

$$\int_D |K(z, a)|^s d\mu(z) \preceq \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\theta \frac{\alpha}{p} - s)}.$$

Setting $t = (n+1) \left(s - \theta \frac{\alpha}{p} \right)$, which is positive if and only if $s > \theta \frac{\alpha}{p}$, we see that (vi) is equivalent to

$$\int_D |K(z, a)|^{\theta \frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{t}{n+1}} d\mu(z) \preceq \delta(a)^{-t},$$

that is to (vii). \square

The geometric characterization of $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson measures when $p > q$ has a slightly different flavor:

Theorem 2.16. *Let $D \subset \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain. Let $0 < q < p < +\infty$ and $1 - \frac{1}{n+1} < \theta$; put $\alpha = (n+1)(\theta - 1) > -1$. Then the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (i) μ is a $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson measure;
- (ii) $\hat{\mu}_r \delta^{-\alpha \frac{q}{p}} \in L^{\frac{p}{p-q}}(D)$ for some (and hence any) $r \in (0, 1)$;
- (iii) $\hat{\mu}_{r, \theta} \in L^{\frac{p}{p-q}}(D, \alpha)$ for some (and hence any) $r \in (0, 1)$;
- (iv) $\hat{\mu}_{r, \theta \frac{q}{p}} \in L^{\frac{p}{p-q}}(D, -(n+1))$ for some (and hence any) $r \in (0, 1)$;
- (v) for some (and hence any) $r \in (0, 1)$ and for some (and hence any) r -lattice $\{a_k\}$ in D we have $\{\hat{\mu}_{r, \theta \frac{q}{p}}(a_k)\} \in \ell^{\frac{p}{p-q}}$;
- (vi) for some (and hence any) $r \in (0, 1)$ and for some (and hence any) r -lattice $\{a_k\}$ in D we have $\{\hat{\mu}_r(a_k) \delta(a_k)^{(n+1)(1-\frac{q}{p})}\} \in \ell^{\frac{p}{p-q}}$;
- (vii) for some (and hence all) $s > \theta \frac{q}{p} + \frac{n}{n+1} \left(1 - \frac{q}{p}\right)$ we have

$$\delta^{-(n+1)(\theta \frac{q}{p} - \frac{s}{2})} B^s \mu \in L^{\frac{p}{p-q}}(D, -(n+1)) ;$$

- (viii) for some (and hence all) $s > \theta \frac{q}{p} + \frac{n}{n+1} \left(1 - \frac{q}{p}\right)$ we have

$$\delta^{-(n+1)(\theta - \frac{s}{2})} B^s \mu \in L^{\frac{p}{p-q}}(D, \alpha) ;$$

- (ix) for some (and hence all) $s > \theta \frac{q}{p} + \frac{n}{n+1} \left(1 - \frac{q}{p}\right)$ we have

$$\delta^{-(n+1)(\theta \frac{q}{p} - \frac{s}{2} + \frac{p-q}{p})} B^s \mu \in L^{\frac{p}{p-q}}(D) ;$$

- (x) for some (and hence all) $t > (n+1) \left(1 - \frac{q}{p}\right) \left(\frac{n}{n+1} - \theta\right)$ we have

$$\delta^t \int_D |K(\cdot, w)|^{\theta + \frac{t}{n+1}} d\mu(w) \in L^{\frac{p}{p-q}}(D, \alpha) .$$

Moreover we have

$$(2.3) \quad \|\mu\|_{p, q; \alpha} \approx \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\theta - \frac{s}{2})} B^s \mu\|_{\frac{p}{p-q}, \alpha} \approx \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\theta-1)\frac{q}{p}} \hat{\mu}_r\|_{\frac{p}{p-q}}$$

Proof. The equivalence of (i), (ii), (vi) and (ix), as well as the equivalence of the norms, is in [14, Theorem 3.3].

Recalling that, by Lemma 2.1, $\hat{\mu}_{r, \theta} \approx \hat{\mu}_r \delta^{(n+1)(1-\theta)}$, it is easy to see that the equalities

$$\begin{aligned} -(n+1)(\theta-1) \frac{q}{p} \frac{p}{p-q} &= (n+1)(1-\theta) \frac{p}{p-q} + (n+1)(\theta-1) \\ &= (n+1) \left(1 - \theta \frac{q}{p}\right) \frac{p}{p-q} - (n+1) \end{aligned}$$

yield the equivalence of (ii), (iii) and (iv).

The fact that $\hat{\mu}_{r, \theta} \approx \hat{\mu}_r \delta^{(n+1)(1-\theta)}$ immediately yields the equivalence between (v) and (vi).

The equalities

$$\begin{aligned} -(n+1) \left(\theta \frac{q}{p} - \frac{s}{2}\right) \frac{p}{p-q} - (n+1) &= -(n+1) \left(\theta - \frac{s}{2}\right) \frac{p}{p-q} + (n+1)(\theta-1) \\ &= -(n+1) \left(\theta \frac{q}{p} - \frac{s}{2} + \frac{p-q}{p}\right) \frac{p}{p-q} \end{aligned}$$

yield the equivalence of (vii), (viii) and (ix).

Finally, by Lemma 2.6, (viii) is equivalent to

$$\delta^{-(n+1)(\theta-s)} \int_D |K(\cdot, w)|^s d\mu(w) \in L^{\frac{p}{p-q}}(D, \alpha) ,$$

and this is equivalent to (x) via the substitution $s = \theta + \frac{t}{n+1}$. \square

A consequence of these two theorems is that the property of being $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson actually depends only on the quotient q/p and on α . We shall then introduce the following definition:

Definition 2.17. Let $\lambda > 0$ and $\gamma > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$. A finite positive Borel measure μ is (λ, γ) -skew Carleson if either

- $\lambda \geq 1$ and $\hat{\mu}_{r_0, \lambda \gamma} \in L^\infty(D)$ for some (and hence all) $r_0 \in (0, 1)$; or,
- $\lambda < 1$ and $\hat{\mu}_{r_0, \gamma} \in L^{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}}(D, (n+1)(\gamma-1))$ for some (and hence all) $r_0 \in (0, 1)$.

Thus Theorems 2.15 and 2.16 say that μ is $(p, q; \alpha)$ -skew Carleson if and only if it is $(q/p, \gamma)$ -skew Carleson, where $\alpha = (n+1)(\gamma-1)$. In particular, we shall write $\|\mu\|_{q/p, \gamma}$ instead of $\|\mu\|_{p, q; (n+1)(\gamma-1)}$.

We end this section with the following easy (but useful) consequence of this definition:

Lemma 2.18. Let $D \subset \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain, $\lambda > 0$ and $\gamma > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$. Let μ be a (λ, γ) -skew Carleson measure, and $\beta > \lambda \left(\frac{n}{n+1} - \gamma \right)$. Then $\mu_\beta = \delta^{(n+1)\beta} \mu$ is a $(\lambda, \gamma + \frac{\beta}{\lambda})$ -skew Carleson measure with $\|\mu_\beta\|_{\lambda, \gamma + \frac{\beta}{\lambda}} \approx \|\mu\|_{\lambda, \gamma}$.

Proof. First of all, remark that using Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2 it is easy to check that

$$(\widehat{\mu_\beta})_r \approx \delta^{(n+1)\beta} \hat{\mu}_r.$$

Assume $0 < \lambda < 1$. By Theorem 2.16, we know that $\hat{\mu}_r \delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma-1)\lambda} \in L^{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}}(D)$. Therefore

$$(\widehat{\mu_\beta})_r \delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma + \frac{\beta}{\lambda} - 1)\lambda} \approx \hat{\mu}_r \delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma-1)\lambda} \in L^{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}}(D),$$

and again Theorem 2.16 implies that μ_β is $(\lambda, \gamma + \frac{\beta}{\lambda})$ -skew Carleson with $\|\mu_\beta\|_{\lambda, \gamma + \frac{\beta}{\lambda}} \approx \|\mu\|_{\lambda, \gamma}$.

If $\lambda \geq 1$, again Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2 yield

$$(\widehat{\mu_\beta})_{r, \lambda \gamma + \beta} \approx (\widehat{\mu_\beta})_r \delta^{-(n+1)(\lambda \gamma + \beta - 1)} \approx \hat{\mu}_r \delta^{-(n+1)(\lambda \gamma - 1)} \approx \hat{\mu}_{r, \lambda \gamma}$$

and Theorem 2.15 yields the assertion. \square

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULT

The proof of the main result will use two closely related operators. The first one is a Toeplitz-like operator T_μ^β , depending on a parameter $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and on a finite positive Borel measure μ , defined by the formula

$$(3.1) \quad T_\mu^\beta f(z) = \int_D K(z, w)^\beta f(w) d\mu(w)$$

for suitable functions $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$; part of the work will exactly be identifying functional spaces that can act as domain and/or codomain of such an operator. We need β to be a natural number because the Bergman kernel in general might have zeroes and D is not necessarily simply connected.

The second operator $S_{t, \mu}^{s, r}$ depends on μ and three positive real parameters $r, s, t > 0$ and is defined by

$$(3.2) \quad S_{\mu, t}^{s, r} f(z) = \delta(z)^{(n+1)s} \int_D |k_z(w)|^t |f(w)|^r d\mu(w),$$

again for suitable functions $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. This time the exponents do not need to be integers. Notice that Lemma 2.6 yields

$$(3.3) \quad |S_{\mu, t}^{s, r} f(z)| \approx \delta(z)^{(n+1)(s + \frac{t}{2})} \int_D |K(z, w)|^t |f(w)|^r d\mu(w).$$

Therefore it is not surprising that, under suitable hypotheses we can use the norm of the operators $S_{t,\mu}^{s,r}$ to bound the norm of the operators T_μ^β . We start with a preliminary lemma:

Lemma 3.1. *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain, and μ a positive finite Borel measure on D . Then for every $\beta \geq t > 0$ we have*

$$\int_D |K(z, w)|^\beta d\mu(w) \preceq \delta(z)^{-(n+1)(\beta-t)} \int_D |K(z, w)|^t d\mu(w).$$

Proof. Given $z \in D$ put $D_1 = \{w \in D \mid |K(z, w)| \geq 1\}$ and $D_0 = D \setminus D_1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_D |K(z, w)|^\beta d\mu(w) &= \int_{D_0} |K(z, w)|^t |K(z, w)|^{\beta-t} d\mu(w) + \int_{D_1} |K(z, w)|^t |K(z, w)|^{\beta-t} d\mu(w) \\ &\leq \int_{D_0} |K(z, w)|^t d\mu(w) + \sup_{w \in D} |K(z, w)|^{\beta-t} \int_{D_1} |K(z, w)|^t d\mu(w) \\ &\preceq \sup_{w \in D} |K(z, w)|^{\beta-t} \int_D |K(z, w)|^t d\mu(w), \end{aligned}$$

and the assertion follows from the known estimate

$$\sup_{w \in D} |K(z, w)| \preceq \delta(z)^{-(n+1)}.$$

□

We then have the following estimates.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain, and μ a positive finite Borel measure on D . Choose $r \geq 1$, $s, t, p, q > 0$, $\sigma, \theta_1 > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Then:*

(i) *if $r = 1$, $q \geq p$, $\beta \geq t$ and $\theta_1 \leq q \left[\frac{\sigma}{p} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{p} + \frac{t}{2} - \beta - s \right]$ we have*

$$\|T_\mu^\beta f\|_{p,(n+1)(\sigma-1)} \preceq \|S_{\mu,t}^{s,1} f\|_{q,(n+1)(\theta_1-1)};$$

(ii) *if $r > 1$, $q \geq p/r$, $\beta \geq t/r$, we have*

$$\|T_\mu^\beta f\|_{p,(n+1)(\sigma-1)} \preceq \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma-\frac{\sigma}{2})} B^\alpha \mu\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda},(n+1)(\gamma-1)}^{1/r'} \|S_{\mu,t}^{s,r} f\|_{q,(n+1)(\theta_1-1)}^{1/r},$$

where r' is the conjugate exponent of r and

$$\lambda = 1 + r' \left[\frac{1}{qr} - \frac{1}{p} \right] < 1, \quad \alpha = r' \left(\beta - \frac{t}{r} \right), \quad \gamma = \frac{r'}{\lambda} \left[\beta + \frac{1}{r} \left(s - \frac{t}{2} \right) + \frac{\theta_1}{qr} - \frac{\sigma}{p} \right].$$

Proof. (i) Lemma 3.1, applied to the measure $|f|\mu$, and (3.3) yield

$$\begin{aligned} |T_\mu^\beta f(z)|^p &\leq \left[\int_D |K(z, w)|^\beta |f(w)| d\mu(w) \right]^p \\ &\preceq \delta(z)^{-(n+1)(\beta-t)p} \left[\int_D |K(z, w)|^t |f(w)| d\mu(w) \right]^p \\ &\preceq \delta(z)^{-(n+1)(\beta-\frac{t}{2}+s)p} |S_{\mu,t}^{s,1} f(z)|^p. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore using Hölder's inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\|T_\mu^\beta f\|_{p,(n+1)(\sigma-1)}^p &\preceq \int_D |S_{\mu,t}^{s,1} f(z)|^p \delta(z)^{-(n+1)[(\beta-\frac{t}{2}+s)p+1-\sigma]} d\nu(z) \\
&\preceq \left[\int_D |S_{\mu,t}^{s,1} f(z)|^q \delta(z)^{-(n+1)[(\beta-\frac{t}{2}+s)q+\frac{(1-\sigma)q}{p}]} d\nu(z) \right]^{p/q} \\
&= \|S_{\mu,t}^{s,1} f\|_{q,(n+1)q[\frac{\sigma-1}{p}+\frac{t}{2}-\beta-s]}^p \\
&\preceq \|S_{\mu,t}^{s,1} f\|_{q,(n+1)(\theta_1-1)}^p,
\end{aligned}$$

where the last step follows from [3, Lemma 2.10].

(ii) Writing $\beta = \frac{t}{r} + \frac{\alpha}{r'}$, using Hölder's inequality and recalling the definition of the Berezin transform we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
|T_\mu^\beta f(z)|^p &\leq \left[\int_D |K(z,w)|^t |f(w)|^r d\mu(w) \right]^{p/r} \left[\int_D |K(z,w)|^\alpha d\mu(w) \right]^{p/r'} \\
&\preceq \left[\int_D |K(z,w)|^t |f(w)|^r d\mu(w) \right]^{p/r} \delta(z)^{-\frac{(n+1)\alpha p}{2r'}} |B^\alpha \mu(z)|^{p/r'}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, recalling that $\alpha/r' = \beta - t/r$ and using again Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|T_\mu^\beta f\|_{p,(n+1)(\sigma-1)}^p &\preceq \int_D \left[\int_D |K(z,w)|^t |f(w)|^r d\mu(w) \right]^{p/r} |B^\alpha \mu(z)|^{p/r'} \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\sigma-1-\frac{\alpha p}{2r'})} d\nu(z) \\
&\preceq \int_D |S_{\mu,t}^{s,r} f(z)|^{p/r} |B^\alpha \mu(z)|^{p/r'} \delta(z)^{(n+1)p[\frac{\sigma-1}{p}-\frac{\alpha}{2r'}-(s+\frac{t}{2})\frac{1}{r}]} d\nu(z) \\
&\leq \left[\int_D |S_{\mu,t}^{s,r} f(z)|^q \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_1-1)} d\nu(z) \right]^{p/qr} \left[\int_D |B^\alpha \mu(z)|^{\frac{pqr}{r'(qr-p)}} \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\tau-1)} d\nu(z) \right]^{1-\frac{p}{qr}} \\
&= \|S_{\mu,t}^{s,r} f\|_{q,(n+1)(\theta_1-1)}^{p/r} \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma-\frac{\alpha}{2})} B^\alpha \mu\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda},(n+1)(\gamma-1)}^{p/r'},
\end{aligned}$$

where λ and γ are as in the statement and

$$\tau = \frac{r'}{1-\lambda} \left[\frac{\sigma}{p} - \frac{\theta_1}{qr} - \frac{\alpha}{2r'} - \left(s + \frac{t}{2} \right) \frac{1}{r} \right].$$

□

Corollary 3.3. *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain, and μ a positive finite Borel measure on D . For $r > 1$, $s, t > 0$, $\tilde{p}, q > 0$, $\alpha > 0$, $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\theta_1 > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$ assume that*

$$\beta = \frac{t}{r} + \frac{\alpha}{r'} \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda = 1 + \frac{r}{\tilde{p}} - \frac{1}{q} < 1,$$

where $r' = r/(r-1)$ is the conjugate exponent of r . Then

$$\|T_\mu^\beta f\|_{\tau,(n+1)(\sigma-1)} \preceq \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma-\frac{\alpha}{2})} B^\alpha \mu\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda},(n+1)(\gamma-1)}^{1/r'} \|S_{\mu,t}^{s,r} f\|_{q,(n+1)(\theta_1-1)}^{1/r},$$

where

$$\tau = \frac{1}{1-\lambda + \frac{1}{\tilde{p}}}$$

and if $\sigma > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$, we have

$$(3.4) \quad \sigma = \tau \left[\frac{\alpha - \lambda\gamma}{r'} + \frac{1}{qr} \left(\theta_1 + q \left(s + \frac{t}{2} \right) \right) \right].$$

Proof. The assertion is a consequence of Lemma 3.2.(ii) applied with $p = \tau$. Indeed, first of all, since $\lambda < 1$, we have $\tilde{p} > rq$; from this it follows that

$$\frac{1-r}{\tilde{p}} > \frac{1-r}{qr} \iff 1 - \lambda + \frac{1}{\tilde{p}} > \frac{1}{qr} \iff q > \frac{\tau}{r}$$

as needed. Furthermore

$$1 + r' \left[\frac{1}{qr} - \frac{1}{\tau} \right] = 1 + \frac{r' - 1}{q} - r' + r' + \frac{rr'}{\tilde{p}} - \frac{r'}{q} - \frac{r'}{\tilde{p}} = 1 + \frac{r}{\tilde{p}} - \frac{1}{q} = \lambda$$

and

$$\frac{r'}{\lambda} \left[\beta + \frac{1}{r} \left(s - \frac{t}{2} \right) + \frac{\theta_1}{qr} - \frac{\sigma}{\tau} \right] = \frac{r'}{\lambda} \left[\beta + \frac{1}{r} \left(s - \frac{t}{2} \right) + \frac{\theta_1}{qr} + \frac{\lambda\gamma - \alpha}{r'} - \frac{1}{qr} \left(\theta_1 + q \left(s + \frac{t}{2} \right) \right) \right] = \gamma.$$

□

The mapping properties of the operators T_μ^β and $S_{t,\mu}^{s,r}$ can be used to give criteria for a measure μ to be (λ, γ) -skew Carleson, which is particularly useful when $\lambda < 1$. We start with T_μ^β :

Proposition 3.4. *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain, and μ a positive finite Borel measure on D . Take $0 < q < p < \infty$, $\theta_1, \theta_2 > 1 - \frac{n}{n+1}$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$ such that*

$$\beta > \frac{1}{p} \max\{1, \theta_1, p - 1 + \theta_1\}.$$

Put

$$\lambda = 1 + \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\beta + \frac{\theta_1}{p} - \frac{\theta_2}{q} \right).$$

Assume that T_μ^β is bounded from $A^p(D, (n+1)(\theta_1 - 1))$ to $A^q(D, (n+1)(\theta_2 - 1))$, with operator norm $\|T_\mu^\beta\|$. Then μ is (λ, γ) -skew Carleson, and

$$\|\delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma - \frac{\alpha}{2})} B^\alpha \mu\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}, (n+1)(\gamma-1)} \preceq \|T_\mu^\beta\|$$

for all $\alpha > \lambda\gamma + \frac{n}{n+1}(1 - \lambda)$.

Proof. Let $\{a_k\}$ be an r -lattice in D , and $\{r_k\}$ a sequence of Rademacher functions (see [10, Appendix A]). Set

$$\tau = (n+1) \left[\frac{\beta}{2} - \frac{\theta_1}{p} \right],$$

and, for every $a \in D$, put $f_a = \delta(a)^\tau k_a^\beta$. Then Lemma 2.10 implies that

$$f_t = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k r_k(t) f_{a_k}$$

belongs to $A^p(D, (n+1)(\theta_1 - 1))$ for all $\mathbf{c} = \{c_k\} \in \ell^p$, and $\|f\|_{p, (n+1)(\theta_1 - 1)} \preceq \|\mathbf{c}\|_p$.

Since, by assumption, T_μ^β is bounded from $A^p(D, (n+1)(\theta_1-1))$ to $A^q(D, (n+1)(\theta_2-1))$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_\mu^\beta f_t\|_{q, (n+1)(\theta_2-1)}^q &= \int_D \left| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k r_k(t) T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(z) \right|^q \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(z) \\ &\leq \|T_\mu^\beta\|^q \|f_t\|_{p, (n+1)(\theta_1-1)}^q \leq \|T_\mu^\beta\|^q \|\mathbf{c}\|_p^q. \end{aligned}$$

Integrating both sides on $[0, 1]$ with respect to t and using Khinchine's inequality (see, e.g., [19]) we obtain

$$\int_D \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |c_k|^2 |T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(z)|^2 \right)^{q/2} \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(z) \leq \|T_\mu^\beta\|^q \|\mathbf{c}\|_p^q.$$

Set $B_k = B_D(a_k, r)$. We have to consider two cases: $q \geq 2$ and $0 < q < 2$.

If $q \geq 2$, using the fact that $\|\mathbf{a}\|_{q/2} \leq \|\mathbf{a}\|_1$ for every $\mathbf{a} \in \ell^1$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |c_k|^q \int_{B_k} |T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(z)|^q \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(z) \\ \leq \int_D \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |c_k|^2 |T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(z)|^2 \chi_{B_k}(z) \right)^{q/2} \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(z) \\ \leq \int_D \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |c_k|^2 |T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(z)|^2 \right)^{q/2} \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(z). \end{aligned}$$

If instead $0 < q < 2$, using Hölder's inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |c_k|^q \int_{B_k} |T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(z)|^q \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(z) \\ \leq \int_D \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |c_k|^2 |T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(z)|^2 \right)^{\frac{q}{2}} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \chi_{B_k}(z) \right)^{1-\frac{q}{2}} \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(z) \\ \leq \int_D \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |c_k|^2 |T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(z)|^2 \right)^{q/2} \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(z), \end{aligned}$$

where we used the fact that each $z \in D$ belongs to no more than m of the B_k .

Summing up, for any $q > 0$ we have

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |c_k|^q \int_{B_k} |T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(z)|^q \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(z) \leq \|T_\mu^\beta\|^q \|\mathbf{c}\|_p^q.$$

Now Lemmas 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5 (see also [4, Corollary 2.7]) yield

$$|T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(a_k)|^q \leq \delta(a_k)^{-(n+1)\theta_2} \int_{B_k} |T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(z)|^q \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(z),$$

and so we get

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |c_k|^q \delta(a_k)^{(n+1)\theta_2} |T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(a_k)|^q \leq \|T_\mu^\beta\|^q \|\mathbf{c}\|_p^q.$$

On the other hand, using Lemmas 2.6 and 2.7, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} T_\mu^\beta f_{a_k}(a_k) &= \delta(a_k)^\tau \int_D K(a_k, w)^\beta k_{a_k}(w)^\beta d\mu(w) \succeq \delta(a_k)^{\tau+(n+1)\frac{\beta}{2}} \int_D |K(a_k, w)|^{2\beta} d\mu(w) \\ &\geq \delta(a_k)^{\tau+(n+1)\frac{\beta}{2}} \int_{B_D(a_k, r)} |K(a_k, w)|^{2\beta} d\mu(w) \\ &\succeq \delta(a_k)^{\tau-(n+1)\frac{3\beta}{2}} \mu(B_D(a_k, r)) = \delta(a_k)^{-(n+1)[\beta+\frac{\theta_1}{p}]} \mu(B_D(a_k, r)). \end{aligned}$$

Putting all together we get

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |c_k|^q \left(\frac{\mu(B_D(a_k, r))}{\delta(a_k)^{(n+1)\lambda\gamma}} \right)^q \preceq \|T_\mu^\beta\|^q \|\mathbf{c}\|_p^q.$$

Set $\mathbf{d} = \{d_k\}$, where

$$d_k = \frac{\mu(B_D(a_k, r))}{\delta(a_k)^{(n+1)\lambda\gamma}}.$$

Then by duality we get $\{d_k^q\} \in \ell^{p/(p-q)}$ with $\|\{d_k^q\}\|_{p/(p-q)} \preceq \|T_\mu^\beta\|^q$, because $p/(p-q)$ is the conjugate exponent of $p/q > 1$. This means that $\mathbf{d} \in \ell^{pq/(p-q)} = \ell^{1/(1-\lambda)}$ with

$$\|\mathbf{d}\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}} \preceq \|T_\mu^\beta\|.$$

Since

$$d_k \approx \hat{\mu}_r(a_k) \delta(a_k)^{(n+1)(1-\lambda\gamma)},$$

the assertion then follows from Theorem 2.16. \square

Remark 3.5. Note that a similar result holds also for $\lambda \geq 1$ and can be strengthened to give yet another characterization of skew Carleson measures. Since such result is not needed in the present paper, we prefer to omit it here, and to present it in a forthcoming paper.

We can now prove a technical result involving the operators $S_{\mu,t}^{s,r}$ that will be crucial for the proof of our main theorem.

Proposition 3.6. *Let $D \subset\subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain, and μ a positive finite Borel measure on D . Fix $q > 1$, $p > 0$, $\theta_1, \theta_2 > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$ and $r, s > 0$, and $t > \frac{1}{p} \max\{1, \theta_2, p-1+\theta_2\} > 0$. Set*

$$\lambda = 1 + \frac{r}{p} - \frac{1}{q} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\theta_2 r}{p} - \frac{\theta_1}{q} - s \right).$$

Assume that $\lambda > 0$ and $\gamma > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$, and that there exists $K > 0$ such that

$$(3.5) \quad \|S_{\mu,t}^{s,r} f\|_{q,(n+1)(\theta_1-1)} \leq K \|f\|_{p,(n+1)(\theta_2-1)}^r$$

for all $f \in A^p(D, (n+1)(\theta_2-1))$. Then μ is a (λ, γ) -skew Carleson measure with $\|\mu\|_{\lambda, \mu} \preceq K$.

Proof. Let us first consider the case $\lambda \geq 1$. Given $a \in D$ and $\sigma \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$p\sigma > \theta_2,$$

set

$$f_a^\sigma(z) = k_a(z)^\sigma,$$

for $z \in D$. By Proposition 2.9 we have

$$(3.6) \quad \|f_a^\sigma\|_{p,(n+1)(\theta_2-1)}^r \preceq \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\theta_2\frac{r}{p}-\frac{r\sigma}{2})}.$$

Now fix $\rho > 0$. Clearly, there is a $\hat{\rho} > 0$ depending only on ρ such that $z, w \in B_D(a, \rho)$ implies $w \in B_D(z, \hat{\rho})$ for all $a \in D$. By Lemma 2.2 we can find $\delta_1 > 0$ such that if $\delta(a) < \delta_1$ then $\delta(z) < \delta_{\hat{\rho}}$ for all $z \in B_D(a, \rho)$, where $\delta_{\hat{\rho}} > 0$ is given by Lemma 2.7. Then if $\delta(a) < \delta_1$ using Lemmas 2.1, 2.2 and 2.7 we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|S_{\mu,t}^{s,r} f_a^\sigma\|_{q,(n+1)(\theta_1-1)}^q &= \int_D |S_{\mu,t}^{s,r} f_a^\sigma(z)|^q \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_1-1)} d\nu(z) \\
&\geq \int_{B_D(a,\rho)} |S_{\mu,t}^{s,r} f_a^\sigma(z)|^q \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_1-1)} d\nu(z) \\
&\geq \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\theta_1-1)} \int_{B_D(a,\rho)} \delta(z)^{(n+1)qs} \left[\int_D |k_z(w)|^t |f_a^\sigma(w)|^r d\mu(w) \right]^q d\nu(z) \\
&\geq \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\theta_1-1+qs)} \int_{B_D(a,\rho)} \left[\int_{B_D(a,\rho)} |k_z(w)|^t |f_a^\sigma(w)|^r d\mu(w) \right]^q d\nu(z) \\
&\geq \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\theta_1-1+qs-\frac{1}{2}\sigma r q)} \int_{B_D(a,\rho)} \delta(z)^{\frac{n+1}{2}tq} \left[\int_{B_D(a,\rho)} |K(z,w)|^t d\mu(w) \right]^q d\nu(z) \\
&\geq \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\theta_1-1+qs-\frac{1}{2}\sigma r q+\frac{1}{2}tq)} \int_{B_D(a,\rho)} \delta(z)^{-(n+1)tq} \mu(B_D(a,\rho))^q d\nu(z) \\
&\geq \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\theta_1+qs-\frac{1}{2}\sigma r q-\frac{1}{2}tq)} \mu(B_D(a,\rho))^q.
\end{aligned}$$

Recalling (3.5) and (3.6), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu(B_D(a,\rho)) &\leq K \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\frac{\sigma r}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-s-\frac{\theta_1}{q})} \|f_a^\sigma\|_{p,(n+1)(\theta_2-1)}^r \\
&\leq K \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\frac{\sigma r}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-s-\frac{\theta_1}{q}+\theta_2\frac{r}{p}-\frac{r\sigma}{2})} \\
&\leq K \nu(B_D(a,\rho))^{\frac{1}{2}-s-\frac{\theta_1}{q}+\theta_2\frac{r}{p}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since μ is a finite measure, a similar estimate holds when $\delta(a) \geq \delta_1$. Then Theorem 2.15 implies that μ is (λ, γ) -skew Carleson with $\|\mu\|_{\lambda,\gamma} \leq K$ as claimed.

Now let us assume $0 < \lambda < 1$. Assume first $r = 1$. Choose $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\beta \geq t$ and set

$$\sigma = \theta_1 + q \left(\beta - \frac{t}{2} + s \right) > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

We can apply (3.5) and Lemma 3.2.(i) with $p = q$ to get

$$\|T_\mu^\beta f\|_{q,(n+1)(\sigma-1)} \leq K \|f\|_{p,(n+1)(\theta_2-1)}.$$

Therefore Proposition 3.4 implies that μ is $(\lambda, \tilde{\gamma})$ -skew Carleson with

$$\tilde{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\beta + \frac{\theta_2}{p} - \frac{\sigma}{q} \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\theta_2}{p} - \frac{\theta_1}{q} - s \right) = \gamma,$$

and $\|\mu\|_{\lambda,\gamma} \leq K$ as claimed.

Assume now $r > 1$, and choose $\alpha > 0$ so that

$$\beta = \frac{t}{r} + \frac{\alpha}{r'} > \frac{1}{p} \max \{1, \theta_2, p-1+\theta_2\}$$

and $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$. We also require that α is such that $\alpha > \lambda\gamma + \frac{n}{n+1}(1-\lambda)$ and

$$\sigma := \tau \left[\frac{\alpha - \lambda\gamma}{r'} + \frac{1}{qr} \left(\theta_1 + q \left(s + \frac{t}{2} \right) \right) \right] > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1},$$

where

$$\tau = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda + \frac{1}{p}}.$$

Assume for a moment that μ has compact support. Then $\|\delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma - \frac{\alpha}{2})} B^\alpha \mu\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}, (n+1)(\gamma-1)}$ is finite; therefore (3.5) and Corollary 3.3 applied with $\tilde{p} = p$ imply that T_μ^β is bounded from $A^p(D, (n+1)(\theta_2 - 1))$ to $A^\tau(D, (n+1)(\sigma - 1))$, with

$$\|T_\mu^\beta\| \leq K \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma - \frac{\alpha}{2})} B^\alpha \mu\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}, (n+1)(\gamma-1)}^{1/r'}.$$

Proposition 3.4 then yields that μ is $(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\gamma})$ -skew Carleson with

$$\tilde{\lambda} = 1 + \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{\tau} = \lambda$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\gamma} &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\beta + \frac{\theta_2}{p} - \frac{\sigma}{\tau} \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\beta + \frac{\theta_2}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{r'} + \frac{\lambda\gamma}{r'} - \frac{\theta_1}{qr} - \frac{1}{r} \left(s + \frac{t}{2} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{t}{2r} + \frac{\theta_2}{p} + \frac{t}{2r'} + \frac{\theta_2 r}{pr'} - \frac{\theta_1}{qr'} - \frac{s}{r'} - \frac{\theta_1}{qr} - \frac{s}{r} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{\theta_1}{q} - s + \frac{\theta_2 r}{p} \right) = \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, we also have

$$\|\delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma - \frac{\alpha}{2})} B^\alpha \mu\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}, (n+1)(\gamma-1)} \leq K \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma - \frac{\alpha}{2})} B^\alpha \mu\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}, (n+1)(\gamma-1)}^{1/r'}$$

and thus

$$\|\delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma - \frac{\alpha}{2})} B^\alpha \mu\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}, (n+1)(\gamma-1)} \leq K.$$

An easy limit argument then shows that this holds even when the support of μ is not compact, and then, by Theorem 2.16, μ is (λ, γ) -skew Carleson with $\|\mu\|_{\lambda, \gamma} \leq K$.

We are left with the case $0 < r < 1$. Choose $R > 1$ and set $\mu^* = \delta^A \mu$, with

$$A = (n+1) \frac{(R-r)\theta_2}{p}.$$

First of all, fix $r_0 \in (0, 1)$ and set $R_0 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + r_0)$. Then, for any $z \in D$, Lemmas 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5 yield

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)|^p &\leq \frac{1}{\nu(B_D(z, r_0))} \int_{B_D(z, R_0)} |f(w)|^p d\nu(w) \leq \delta(z)^{-(n+1)\theta_2} \int_{B_D(z, R_0)} |f(w)|^p \delta(w)^{(n+1)(\theta_2-1)} d\nu(w) \\ &\leq \delta(z)^{-(n+1)\theta_2} \|f\|_{p, (n+1)(\theta_2-1)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

Then (3.5) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|S_{\mu^*, t}^{s, R} f\|_{q, (n+1)(\theta_1-1)}^q \\
&= \int_D \left(\delta(z)^{(n+1)s} \int_D |k_z(w)|^t |f(w)|^r |f(w)|^{R-r} d\mu^*(w) \right)^q \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_1-1)} d\nu(z) \\
&\leq \|f\|_{p, (n+1)(\theta_2-1)}^{q(R-r)} \int_D \left(\delta(z)^{(n+1)s} \int_D |k_z(w)|^t |f(w)|^r \delta(w)^{A-(n+1)\frac{(R-r)\theta_2}{p}} d\mu(w) \right)^q \delta(z)^{(n+1)(\theta_1-1)} d\nu(z) \\
&= \|f\|_{p, (n+1)(\theta_2-1)}^{q(R-r)} \|S_{\mu^*, t}^{s, r} f\|_{q, (n+1)(\theta_1-1)}^q \\
&\leq K \|f\|_{p, (n+1)(\theta_2-1)}^{qR}
\end{aligned}$$

for all $f \in A^p(D, (n+1)(\theta_2-1))$. Arguing as before, we can prove that μ^* is (λ, γ^*) -skew Carleson with $\|\mu^*\|_{\lambda, \gamma^*} \leq K$, where

$$\gamma^* = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\theta_2 R}{p} - \frac{\theta_1}{q} - s \right) = \gamma + \frac{(R-r)\theta_2}{\lambda p}.$$

But $\mu = \delta^{-(n+1)\frac{(R-r)\theta_2}{p}} \mu^*$; then Lemma 2.18 implies that μ is (λ, γ) -skew Carleson with $\|\mu\|_{\lambda, \gamma} \leq K$, and we are done. \square

We finally have all the ingredients to prove our main result.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Assume that μ is (λ, γ) -skew Carleson. For $k = 1$ the assertion is just the definition of (λ, γ) -skew Carleson; so we can assume $k \geq 2$.

For $j = 1, \dots, k$ put $\beta_j = \lambda \frac{p_j}{q_j}$. Then we have $\beta_j > 1$, $\frac{q_j}{p_j} \beta_j = \lambda$, and

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{\beta_j} = 1.$$

Now define $\eta_j \in \mathbb{R}$ as

$$\eta_j = \frac{q_j}{p_j} \theta_j - \frac{1}{\beta_j} \lambda \gamma = \frac{q_j}{p_j} (\theta_j - \gamma);$$

in particular

$$(3.7) \quad \gamma + \frac{1}{\lambda} \beta_j \eta_j = \theta_j.$$

It is easy to check that $\eta_1 + \dots + \eta_k = 0$; then Hölder's inequality yields

$$(3.8) \quad \int_D \prod_{j=1}^k |f_j(z)|^{q_j} d\mu(z) \leq \prod_{j=1}^k \left[\int_D |f_j(z)|^{\beta_j q_j} \delta(z)^{\beta_j \eta_j} d\mu(z) \right]^{1/\beta_j}.$$

Now, Lemma 2.18 implies that $\delta^{\beta_j \eta_j} \mu$ is $(\lambda, \gamma + \frac{1}{\lambda} \beta_j \eta_j)$ -skew Carleson, that is, (λ, θ_j) -skew Carleson, by (3.7). But $\lambda = \frac{q_j \beta_j}{p_j}$; hence Theorems 2.15 and 2.16 imply that $\delta^{\beta_j \eta_j} \mu$ is $(p_j, q_j \beta_j; \alpha_j)$ -skew Carleson, with $\alpha_j = (n+1)(\theta_j - 1)$. Therefore

$$(3.9) \quad \left[\int_D |f_j(z)|^{\beta_j q_j} \delta(z)^{\beta_j \eta_j} d\mu(z) \right]^{1/\beta_j} \leq \|f_j\|_{p_j, (n+1)(\theta_j-1)}^{q_j}$$

for $j = 1, \dots, k$, and (1.1) is proved (see also Remark 3.7 below).

Assume now that (1.1) holds for any $f_j \in A^{p_j}(D, (n+1)(\theta_j - 1))$ with $j = 1, \dots, k$; we would like to prove by induction that μ is a (λ, γ) -skew Carleson measure with $\|\mu\|_{\lambda, \gamma} \preceq C$. If $k = 1$ there is nothing to prove, so we can assume $k \geq 2$.

Assume first $\lambda \geq 1$, and let $\alpha_j = (n+1)(\theta_j - 1)$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$. Choose $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that

$$p_j \sigma_j > \max\{1, \theta_j\}$$

for all $j = 1, \dots, k$, and

$$\sum_{j=1}^k q_j \sigma_j > \lambda \gamma,$$

and set

$$r_j = (n+1) \left[\frac{\sigma_j}{2} - \frac{\theta_j}{p_j} \right]$$

for all $j = 1, \dots, k$.

For any $a \in D$ and $j = 1, \dots, k$, consider

$$f_{j,a}(z) = k_a(z)^{\sigma_j} \delta(a)^{r_j}.$$

Then, since $\alpha_j < (n+1)(p_j \sigma_j - 1)$ by the choice of σ_j , applying Proposition 2.9 we obtain

$$\|k_a^{\sigma_j}\|_{p_j, \alpha_j} = \|k_a\|_{p_j \sigma_j, \alpha_j}^{\sigma_j} \preceq \delta(a)^{\frac{1}{p_j} [\alpha_j - (n+1)(\frac{p_j \sigma_j}{2} - 1)]} = \delta(a)^{-r_j},$$

and hence

$$\|f_{j,a}\|_{p_j, \alpha_j} \preceq 1$$

for $j = 1, \dots, k$. Thus (1.1) yields

$$(3.10) \quad \int_D \prod_{j=1}^k |f_{j,a}(z)|^{q_j} d\mu(z) \leq C \prod_{j=1}^k \|f_{j,a}\|_{p_j, \alpha_j}^{q_j} \preceq C.$$

Now recall that

$$\prod_{j=1}^k |f_{j,a}(z)|^{q_j} = |k_a(z)|^{\sum_j q_j \sigma_j} \delta(a)^{\sum_j q_j r_j}.$$

We have

$$\sum_{j=1}^k q_j r_j = (n+1) \sum_{j=1}^k \left[\frac{q_j \sigma_j}{2} - \theta_j \frac{q_j}{p_j} \right] = \frac{n+1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^k q_j \sigma_j - (n+1) \lambda \gamma,$$

so, setting $s = \sum_j \sigma_j q_j$, (3.10) becomes

$$\delta^{(n+1)(\frac{s}{2} - \lambda \gamma)} B^s \mu \preceq C,$$

and Theorem 2.15 implies that μ is (λ, γ) -Carleson with

$$\|\mu\|_{\lambda, \gamma} \approx \|\delta^{(n+1)(\frac{s}{2} - \lambda \gamma)} B^s \mu\|_{\infty} \preceq C.$$

We are left with the case $0 < \lambda < 1$. We argue again by induction on k . If $k = 1$, it is the definition of skew Carleson measure; so assume the assertion holds for $k - 1$. Set

$$\tilde{\lambda} = \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{q_j}{p_j} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\tilde{\lambda}} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \theta_j \frac{q_j}{p_j}.$$

Fix a function $g \in A^{p_k}(D, (n+1)(\theta_k - 1))$, and set $\mu_k = |g|^{q_k} \mu$. Then (1.1) yields

$$\int_D \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} |f_j(z)|^{q_j} d\mu_k(z) \leq C \|g\|_{p_k, (n+1)(\theta_k-1)}^{q_k} \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \|f_j\|_{p_j, (n+1)(\theta_j-1)}^{q_j}$$

for all $f_j \in A^{p_j}(D, (n+1)(\theta_j - 1))$ with $j = 1, \dots, k-1$. By induction, this means that μ_k is a $(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\gamma})$ -skew Carleson measure with $\|\mu_k\|_{\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\gamma}} \preceq C \|g\|_{p_k, (n+1)(\theta_k-1)}^{q_k}$. Since $\tilde{\lambda} < \lambda < 1$, and $\tilde{\gamma} > 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$, Theorem 2.16 implies that $\delta^{-(n+1)(\tilde{\gamma}-\frac{t}{2})} B^t \mu_k \in L^{1/(1-\tilde{\lambda})}(D, (n+1)(\tilde{\gamma}-1))$ for all $t > \tilde{\lambda}\tilde{\gamma} + \frac{n}{n+1}(1-\tilde{\lambda})$, with

$$\left\| \delta^{-(n+1)(\tilde{\gamma}-\frac{t}{2})} B^t \mu_k \right\|_{1/(1-\tilde{\lambda}), (n+1)(\tilde{\gamma}-1)} \preceq C \|g\|_{p_k, (n+1)(\theta_k-1)}^{q_k}.$$

Writing explicitly the previous formula we obtain

$$\left[\int_D \left[\int_D |k_a(z)|^t |g(z)|^{q_k} d\mu(z) \right]^{1/(1-\tilde{\lambda})} \delta(a)^{-\frac{n+1}{1-\tilde{\lambda}}(\tilde{\gamma}-\frac{t}{2})} \delta(a)^{(n+1)(\tilde{\gamma}-1)} d\nu(a) \right]^{1-\tilde{\lambda}} \preceq C \|g\|_{p_k, (n+1)(\theta_k-1)}^{q_k},$$

that is

$$\|S_{\mu, t}^{s, q_k} g\|_{1/(1-\tilde{\lambda}), (n+1)(\tilde{\gamma}-1)} \preceq C \|g\|_{p_k, (n+1)(\theta_k-1)}^{q_k},$$

where $s = \frac{t}{2} - \tilde{\gamma}$. Choosing $t > \frac{1}{p_k} \max\{1, \theta_k, p_k - 1 - \theta_k\}$ such that $s > 0$, we deduce from Proposition 3.6 that μ is a (λ^*, γ^*) -skew Carleson measure with $\|\mu\|_{\lambda^*, \gamma^*} \preceq C$, where

$$\lambda^* = 1 + \frac{q_k}{p_k} - (1 - \tilde{\lambda}) = \lambda \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma^* = \frac{1}{\lambda^*} \left(\theta_k \frac{q_k}{p_k} + \tilde{\gamma} \tilde{\lambda} \right) = \gamma,$$

and we are done. \square

Remark 3.7. If μ is a (λ, γ) -skew Carleson measure, we can estimate the constant C in (1.1). Fix $r \in (0, 1)$. Then Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2 yield

$$(\widehat{\delta^{\beta_j \eta_j} \mu})_r \approx \delta^{(n+1)\beta_j \eta_j} \hat{\mu}_r.$$

If $\lambda \geq 1$ we can now use (2.2) to get

$$\begin{aligned} \|\delta^{\beta_j \eta_j} \mu\|_{p_j, q_j \beta_j; \alpha_j} &\approx \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\lambda \theta_j - 1)} (\widehat{\delta^{\beta_j \eta_j} \mu})_r\|_{\infty} \\ &\approx \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\lambda \theta_j - 1 - \beta_j \eta_j)} \hat{\mu}_r\|_{\infty} = \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\lambda \gamma - 1)} \hat{\mu}_r\|_{\infty} \approx \|\mu\|_{\lambda, \gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

Analogously, if $0 < \lambda < 1$ we can use (2.3) to get

$$\begin{aligned} \|\delta^{\beta_j \eta_j} \mu\|_{p_j, q_j \beta_j; \alpha_j} &\approx \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\theta_j - 1)\lambda} (\widehat{\delta^{\beta_j \eta_j} \mu})_r\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}} \\ &\approx \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\lambda \theta_j - \lambda - \beta_j \eta_j)} \hat{\mu}_r\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}} = \|\delta^{-(n+1)(\gamma - 1)\lambda} \hat{\mu}_r\|_{\frac{1}{1-\lambda}} \approx \|\mu\|_{\lambda, \gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore in both cases (3.8) and (3.9) yield

$$C \approx \|\mu\|_{\lambda, \gamma}^{\sum_j q_j}.$$

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MARCO ABATE, DIPARTIMENTO DI MATEMATICA, UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA, LARGO PONTECORVO 5, 56127 PISA, ITALY.
E-mail address: marco.abate@unipi.it

JASMIN RAISSY, INSTITUT DE MATHÉMATIQUES DE TOULOUSE, UMR5219, UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULOUSE, CNRS,
 UPS IMT, 118 ROUTE DE NARBONNE, F-31062 TOULOUSE CEDEX 9, FRANCE
E-mail address: jraissy@math.univ-toulouse.fr