

Collect. Math. **51**, 1 (2000), 49–58

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L^p continuity of projectors of weighted harmonic Bergman spaces

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Received October 28, 1998. Revised December 10, 1998

ABSTRACT

In this paper we study spaces $A^p(w)$ consisting of harmonic functions in B^n the unit ball in \mathbb{R}^n and belonging to $L^p(w)$, where $dw(x)=w(1-|x|)dx$ and $w:(0,1]\rightarrow\mathbb{R}^+$ will denote a continuous integrable function. For weights satisfying certain Dini type conditions we construct families of projections of $L^p(w)$ onto $A^p(w)$. We use this to get for $1 < p < \infty$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$, a duality $A^p(w)^* = A^{p'}(w')$, where w' depends on p and w .

1. Introduction and preliminaries

Let us denote by $A^p(w)$ the spaces consisting of harmonic functions in B^n the unit ball in \mathbb{R}^n and belonging to $L^p(w) = L^p(w(1-|x|)dx)$, where $w : (0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ will denote a continuous integrable function. The case $w(t) = t^\alpha$ was studied in [5, 8, 10, 12, 13] for $\alpha > -1$. Projections of $L^p((1-|x|)^\beta dx)$ onto $A^p(t^\beta)$ for different values $\beta > -1$, were defined in [5, 8, 12]. In particular, in [8], families of continuous projections are constructed for every $\beta > -1$ and $p \geq 1$.

* Partially supported by Proyecto DGICYT PB95-0261.

In this paper we use the integral operators P_α with kernels $b_\alpha(x, y)$ related to the measure $(1 - |x|)^\alpha dx$, $\alpha > -1$, defined originally in [5] for $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ and we give conditions (Dini type) on the weight function w related to α and $p > 1$, that make P_α a continuous projection of $L^p(w)$ onto $A^p(w)$. We use this to get for $1 < p < \infty$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$, a duality $A^p(w)^* = A^{p'}(w')$, where w' depends on p and w .

We shall be using the following notation: for $x, y \in B^n$, we will write $x = Rx'$, $y = ry'$, with $R = |x'|$ and $r = |y'|$.

We denote by $P(x, y)$ the Poisson kernel in B^n ,

$$\begin{aligned} P(x, y) &= c_n \frac{1 - (rR)^2}{(1 - 2rRx' \cdot y' + r^2R^2)^{n/2}} \\ &= \sum_{k,j} (Rr)^k Y_j^k(x') Y_j^k(y'), \end{aligned}$$

being $\{Y_j^k\}_j$ the real orthonormal basis on S^{n-1} of spherical harmonics of degree k . Hence, any harmonic function on B^n can be written as

$$f = \sum_{k,j} a_{k,j} Y_j^k$$

where $a_{k,j} \in \mathbb{C}$ and the convergence is uniform on compacts in B^n .

We define for $\alpha > 0$ and $x, y \in B^n$

$$b_\alpha(x, y) = \sum_{k,j} \frac{\Gamma(2k + n + \alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(2k + n)} (Rr)^k Y_j^k(x') Y_j^k(y') \quad (1)$$

and the corresponding integral operator

$$P_\alpha f(x) = \int_{B^n} (1 - |y|)^{\alpha-1} b_\alpha(x, y) f(y) dy,$$

which is well-defined for functions in $L^1(t^{\alpha-1})$.

We shall be using the operators of fractional differentiation \mathcal{D}^α defined by

$$\mathcal{D}^\alpha \phi(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\phi^{(m+1)}(\tau)}{(t - \tau)^\beta} d\tau,$$

if $\alpha = m + \beta$, $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $0 < \beta < 1$; and $\mathcal{D}^\alpha \phi(t) = \phi^{(\alpha)}(t)$ if $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$.

Throughout this paper we shall denote $\epsilon(x) = (1 - |x|)$, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ or $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and we adopt the convention that C will denote a generic positive constant that may change in each occurrence.

2. Reproducing kernels and Projectors

DEFINITION 1. Let $\gamma, q > 0$, and w a weight function.

1. We shall say that w is a d_γ -weight ($w \in d_\gamma$) if

$$\int_0^t \frac{w(s)}{s^\gamma} ds \leq C \frac{w(t)}{t^{\gamma-1}}.$$

2. w is said to be a b_q -weight ($w \in b_q$), provided

$$\int_t^1 \frac{w(s)}{s^q} ds \leq C \frac{w(t)}{t^{q-1}}.$$

3. We say that $w \in \mathcal{C}$, if $t^a w(t)$ is non-decreasing, for some $a \geq 0$.

The reader is referred to [1, 3, 4, 11] for some properties and uses of these type of weights functions.

Let us first mention some procedures to get examples of such weights whose elementary proofs are left to the reader.

Proposition 1

Let $\gamma, q > 0$, and w be a weight function.

- (i) If $t^b w(t)$ is non-increasing for some $b > 1 - q$ then $w \in b_q$.
- (ii) If $t^a w(t)$ is non-decreasing for some $a < 1 - \gamma$ then $w \in d_\gamma$.
- (iii) If $w(ts) \leq Cw(t)w(s)$ and $\frac{w(t)}{t^\gamma} \in L^1([0, 1])$ then $w \in d_\gamma$.

Next we give some basic but useful properties of the weights above.

Proposition 2

Let $\gamma, q > 0$, and w be a weight function.

- (i) If $w \in b_q$, then for some $C > 0$

$$w(t) \geq Ct^{q-1} \log \frac{1}{t}, \quad t \in (0, 1]. \tag{2}$$

- (ii) If $w \in d_\gamma \cap b_q$ then $q > \gamma$.
- (iii) Let $w \in \mathcal{C} \cap b_q$ for some $q > 0$. Then there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$w(2t) \leq Cw(t). \tag{3}$$

provided $0 < t < \frac{1}{2}$.

Proof. (i) By the continuity of w , there exists $C_1 > 0$, such that $w(t) \geq C_1 t^{q-1}$ for $t \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$. Also, if $t \leq 1/2$,

$$\int_{1/2}^1 w(s) ds \leq \int_t^1 \frac{w(s)}{s^q} ds \leq C \frac{w(t)}{t^{q-1}}.$$

Thus, $\frac{w(t)}{t^q} \geq \frac{C}{t}$, and (i) follows after integrating this expression.

(ii) Is an easy consequence of (i).

(iii) Since $w \in b_q$ implies that $w \in b_p$ for any $p > q$, we can assume that $t^a w(t)$ is non-decreasing, for some $a > 0$ such that $a + q > 1$. Now, if $t \leq 1/2$, then $\frac{1}{t^{a+q-1}} - 1 \geq \frac{C}{t^{a+q-1}}$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{w(t)}{t^{q-1}} &= \frac{t^a w(t)}{t^{a+q-1}} \leq C t^a w(t) \int_t^1 \frac{1}{s^{q+a}} ds \\ &\leq C \int_t^1 \frac{w(s)}{s^q} ds \leq C \frac{w(t)}{t^{q-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$\frac{w(t)}{t^{q-1}} \sim \int_t^1 \frac{w(s)}{s^q} ds.$$

Then, for $t \in (0, 1/4)$,

$$w(2t) \leq C t^{q-1} \int_{2t}^1 \frac{w(s)}{s^q} ds \leq C t^{q-1} \int_t^1 \frac{w(s)}{s^q} ds \leq C w(t).$$

If $t \in [1/4, 1/2]$,

$$w(2t) \leq \frac{\max_{1/2 \leq s \leq 1} w(s)}{\min_{1/4 \leq s \leq 1/2} w(s)} w(t). \quad \square$$

Lemma 1

a) Let $0 < \beta < 1$ and $w \in \mathcal{C} \cap d_\gamma$ for some $\gamma > 0$. Then there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\int_0^t \frac{w(s)}{s^\gamma (t-s)^\beta} ds \leq C \frac{w(t)}{t^{\gamma+\beta-1}}, \quad t \in (0, 1]. \quad (4)$$

b) Let $w \in d_\gamma \cap b_q$ for $q > \gamma$.

If $0 < q_1 < \gamma$ and $q_1 + q_2 \geq q$ then

$$\int_0^1 \frac{w(t)}{t^{q_1} (s+t)^{q_2}} dt \leq C \frac{w(s)}{s^{q_1+q_2-1}}.$$

c) For $\gamma > -1$ and for any $x' \in S^{n-1}$, $\int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{dy'}{(|x'-y'|+A)^{n+\gamma}} \leq c(\gamma, n) \frac{1}{A^{\gamma+1}}$.

Proof. a) Since $w \in \mathcal{C}$ implies that $w(t/2) \leq 2^a w(t)$, for some $a \geq 0$,

$$\int_0^{t/2} \frac{w(s)}{s^\gamma(t-s)^\beta} ds \leq \frac{2^\beta}{t^\beta} \int_0^{t/2} \frac{w(s)}{s^\gamma} ds \leq C \frac{w(t)}{t^{\gamma+\beta-1}}.$$

On the other hand,

$$\int_{t/2}^t \frac{w(s)}{s^\gamma(t-s)^\beta} ds \leq C w(t) t^a \int_{t/2}^t \frac{ds}{(t-s)^\beta s^{\gamma+a}} \leq C \frac{w(t)}{t^{\gamma+\beta-1}} \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{dt}{(1-s)^\beta s^{\gamma+a}}.$$

b) The proof follows from the estimates

$$\int_0^s \frac{w(t)}{t^{q_1}(s+t)^{q_2}} dt \leq \frac{1}{s^{q_2}} \int_0^s \frac{w(t)}{t^\gamma} t^{\gamma-q_1} dt \leq C \frac{w(s)}{s^{q_1+q_2-1}},$$

$$\int_s^1 \frac{w(t)}{t^{q_1}(s+t)^{q_2}} dt \leq \int_s^1 \frac{w(t)}{t^{q_1+q_2}} dt \leq \frac{1}{s^{q_1+q_2-q}} \int_s^1 \frac{w(t)}{t^q} dt \leq C \frac{w(s)}{s^{q_1+q_2-1}}.$$

c) The proof is immersed in [5], we include it here for completeness: using spherical coordinates, we parameterize S^{n-1} on a cube $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$. Then

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{dy'}{(|x' - y'| + A)^{n+\gamma}} \leq C \int_Q \frac{d\xi}{(|y'(\xi_0) - y'(\xi)| + A)^{n+\gamma}}$$

where $y'(\xi_0) = x'$. Since $|y'(\xi_0) - y'(\xi)|_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sim |\xi_0 - \xi|_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_Q \frac{d\xi}{(|y'(\xi_0) - y'(\xi)| + A)^{n+\gamma}} &\leq C \int_Q \frac{d\xi}{(|\xi_0 - \xi| + A)^{n+\gamma}} \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \frac{d\xi}{(|\xi| + A)^{n+\gamma}} \\ &= C \int_0^\infty \frac{r^{n-2}}{(r + A)^{n+\gamma}} dr = C \left(\frac{1}{A^{\gamma+1}} \right). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2

Let $\alpha = m + \beta > 0$, with $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $0 \leq \beta < 1$, then

$$b_\alpha(x, \rho^2 y') = C(\alpha) \rho^{1-n} \mathcal{D}^\alpha [\rho^{n-1+\alpha} P(x, \rho^2 y')].$$

Proof. An easy calculation shows that

$$\mathcal{D}^\alpha r^\gamma = \frac{\Gamma(\gamma + 1) \Gamma(1 - \beta)}{\Gamma(\gamma - \alpha + 1)} r^{\gamma-\alpha}. \tag{5}$$

By (5), $\mathcal{D}^\alpha \rho^{n-1+\alpha+2k} = \Gamma(1 - \beta) \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha+2k)}{\Gamma(n+2k)} \rho^{n-1+2k}$. Then the proof follows after expanding $P(x, \rho^2 y')$. \square

Theorem 1

Let $\alpha > 0$ and $w \in \mathcal{C} \cap d_\gamma \cap b_q$.

If $\gamma + \alpha \geq q$, then

$$\int_{B^n} \frac{|b_\alpha(x, y)|}{(1 - |y|)^\gamma} w(1 - |y|) dy \leq C \frac{w(1 - |x|)}{(1 - |x|)^{\gamma + \alpha - 1}}.$$

Proof. Write $\alpha = m + \beta$, with $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $0 \leq \beta < 1$. Assume that $\beta > 0$ (the case $\beta = 0$ is similar).

$$\int_{B^n} \frac{|b_\alpha(x, y)|}{(1 - |y|)^\gamma} w(1 - |y|) dy = \int_{1/4 B^n} + \int_{B^n \setminus 1/4 B^n} = I_1 + I_2.$$

Notice that Proposition 2 (i) implies that $\frac{w(t)}{t^{\gamma + \alpha - 1}}$ is bounded below by a positive constant. Then, since $b_\alpha(x, y)$ is uniformly bounded in $B^n \times \frac{1}{4} B^n$, it is enough to estimate I_2 . Let $a > 0$ such that $t^a w(t)$ is non-decreasing, then Proposition 2 (iii) clearly gives $w(1 - r^2) \leq C w(1 - r)$, and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= C \int_{1/4}^1 \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{|b_\alpha(x, sy')|}{(1 - s)^\gamma} w(1 - s) s^{n-1} dy' ds \\ &\leq C \int_{1/2}^1 \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{|b_\alpha(x, r^2 y')|}{(1 - r^2)^\gamma} w(1 - r^2) dy' dr \\ &\leq C \int_{1/2}^1 \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{|b_\alpha(x, r^2 y')|}{(1 - r)^\gamma} w(1 - r) dy' dr. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2, this integral equals

$$C \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{1/2}^1 \frac{w(1 - r)}{(1 - r)^\gamma} \left| r^{1-n} \int_0^r \left(\frac{\partial^{m+1}}{\partial u^{m+1}} u^{n-1+\alpha} P(x, u^2 y') \right) \frac{du}{(r - u)^\beta} \right| dr \right) dy'.$$

As in the beginning of the proof, it suffices to estimate

$$C \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{w(1 - r)}{(1 - r)^\gamma} \left| \int_{1/2}^r \left(\frac{\partial^{m+1}}{\partial u^{m+1}} u^{n-1+\alpha} P(x, u^2 y') \right) \frac{du}{(r - u)^\beta} \right| dr dy'. \quad (6)$$

If we let $\tilde{y} = \frac{y'}{|y|^2}$ for $y \neq 0$, we have the following estimate (see [5]):

$$\left| \frac{\partial^{m+1}}{\partial r^{m+1}} P(x, r y') \right| \leq C |x - \tilde{y}|^{-n-m}, \quad (7)$$

for $x \in B^n$ and $r > 1/2$. Then by (7),

$$\left| \frac{\partial^{m+1}}{\partial u^{m+1}} u^{n-1+\alpha} P(x, u^2 y') \right| \leq C \left| x - \widetilde{u^2 y'} \right|^{-n-m}.$$

Now, using elementary geometry we have that $|x - \widetilde{y}| \sim |x' - y'| + \epsilon(x) + \epsilon(y)$, uniformly for $x \in B^n$ and $y \in B^n \setminus \frac{1}{2}B^n$, hence (6) is bounded by a constant multiple of

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{1/2}^1 \frac{w(1-r)}{(1-r)^\gamma} \left(\int_0^r (|x' - y'| + \epsilon(x) + \epsilon(u))^{-n-m} \frac{du}{(r-u)^\beta} \right) dr \right) dy'$$

(Fubini and Lemma 1 (c))

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq C \int_0^1 \frac{w(1-r)}{(1-r)^\gamma} \left(\int_0^r (\epsilon(x) + \epsilon(u))^{-1-m} \frac{du}{(r-u)^\beta} \right) dr \\ &= C \int_0^1 \left(\int_u^1 \frac{w(1-r)}{(1-r)^\gamma (r-u)^\beta} dr \right) (\epsilon(x) + \epsilon(u))^{-1-m} du \\ &= C \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{1-u} \frac{w(s)}{s^\gamma (\epsilon(u) - s)^\beta} ds \right) (\epsilon(x) + \epsilon(u))^{-1-m} du \end{aligned}$$

(Lemma 1 (a))

$$\leq C \int_0^1 \frac{w(1-u)}{\epsilon(u)^{\gamma+\beta-1} (\epsilon(x) + \epsilon(u))^{m+1}} du$$

(Lemma 1 (b))

$$\leq C \frac{w(1-|x|)}{(1-|x|)^{\gamma+\alpha-1}}. \quad \square$$

Corollary 1

If $0 < \rho < \alpha$, then

$$\int_{B_n} |b_\alpha(x, y)| (1-|y|)^{-\rho+\alpha-1} dy \leq C(1-|x|)^{-\rho}.$$

Proof. Take $w(t) = t^{\alpha-1}$. Then $w \in d_\beta$ for every $\beta < \alpha$ and $w \in b_q$ if $q > \alpha$. Hence $w \in d_\rho$ and the proof follows from Theorem 1 taking $q = \alpha + \rho/2$. \square

Lemma 3 (see [12, Proposition 2.1])

Let $\alpha > 0$, and let f be a bounded harmonic function in B^n . Then

$$P_\alpha f(x) = f(x).$$

Theorem 2

Let $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \gamma < \alpha$ and $w \in \mathcal{C} \cap d_\gamma \cap b_q$, with $q > \gamma$. If $\alpha > \max\{\frac{p'}{p}\gamma, q - \gamma\}$ then P_α can be extended as a continuous projection from $L^p(w)$ onto $A^p(w)$.

Proof. Using Hölder's inequality with the measure $\epsilon(y)^{\alpha-1} dy$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{B^n} |P_\alpha f(x)|^p w(1 - |x|) dx \\ & \leq \int_{B^n} \left(\int_{B^n} |b_\alpha(x, y)| |f(y)| \epsilon(y)^{\alpha-1} dy \right)^p w(1 - |x|) dx \\ & \leq \int_{B^n} \left(\int_{B^n} |b_\alpha(x, y)| \epsilon(y)^{-\frac{\gamma p'}{p} + \alpha - 1} dy \right)^{p/p'} \\ & \quad \times \left(\int_{B^n} |b_\alpha(x, y)| |f(y)|^p \epsilon(y)^{\gamma + \alpha - 1} dy \right) w(1 - |x|) dx. \end{aligned}$$

(let $\rho = \frac{\gamma p'}{p}$ in Corollary 1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \leq C \int_{B^n} \left(\int_{B^n} |b_\alpha(x, y)| |f(y)|^p \epsilon(y)^{-\gamma + \alpha - 1} dy \right) \epsilon(x)^{-\gamma} w(1 - |x|) dx \\ & = C \int_{B^n} |f(y)|^p \epsilon(y)^{-\gamma + \alpha - 1} \left(\int_{B^n} |b_\alpha(x, y)| \epsilon(x)^{-\gamma} w(1 - |x|) dx \right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

Since $w \in \mathcal{C} \cap d_\gamma \cap b_q$ and $\alpha > q - \gamma$, Theorem 1 implies that the last estimate is bounded by

$$C \int_{B^n} |f(y)|^p w(1 - |y|) dy. \quad \square$$

Next theorem extends the results of continuity in [5, 12], (compare with [8, Theorem 7.3]):

Theorem 3

For $\beta > 0$, $p > 1$ and $\delta \geq 0$ denote $w_{\beta, \delta}(t) = t^{\beta p - 1} (\log(\frac{e}{t}))^\delta$. If $\beta < \alpha$ then P_α can be extended as a continuous projection from $L^p(w_{\beta, \delta})$ onto $A^p(w_{\beta, \delta})$.

Proof. An easy calculation shows that $w_{\beta,\delta} \in d_\gamma$ if $\gamma < \beta p$ and $w_{\beta,\delta} \in b_q$ if $q > \beta p$. In particular, if we let $0 < \varepsilon < \min\{\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}, \frac{\beta p}{p'}\}$, $\gamma = \frac{\beta p}{p'} - \varepsilon$ and $q = \beta p + \varepsilon$, the proof follows from Theorem 2. \square

Given $\alpha > 0$ and a positive weight function w we can represent the dual of $L^p(w)$ as $L^{p'}(w')$, by the pairing $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{B^n} f(x)g(x)(1-|x|)^{\alpha-1}dx$, where $w'(t) = \frac{t^{p'(\alpha-1)}}{w(t)^{p'-1}}$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$.

Corollary 2

Let $1 < p < \infty$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$ and $w \in \mathcal{C} \cap d_\gamma \cap b_q$, with $q > \gamma$. Also let $\alpha > \max\{\gamma, \frac{p'}{p}\gamma, q - \gamma\}$ and $w'(t) = t^{p'(\alpha-1)}/w(t)^{p'-1}$. Then

$$(A^p(w))^* = A^{p'}(w') \text{ (with equivalent norms)}$$

under the pairing $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{B^n} f(x) g(x)(1-|x|)^{\alpha-1} dx$.

Proof. It is clear that if $f \in A^{p'}(w')$ then $\Phi(g) = \int_{B^n} f(x) g(x)(1-|x|)^{\alpha-1} dx$ defines a functional in $(A^p(w))^*$ and $\|\Phi\| \leq \|f\|_{L^{p'}(w')}$.

Conversely, let $\Phi \in (A^p(w))^*$. Theorem 2 implies that $\Phi_1 = \Phi \circ P_\alpha \in (L^p(w))^*$. Hence there exists a function $f_1 \in L^{p'}(w)$ for which

$$\Phi_1(g) = \int_{B^n} f_1(x) g(x) w(1-|x|) dx$$

for all $g \in L^p(w)$.

Since we clearly have $\Phi_1(g) = \Phi_1(P_\alpha(g))$, then

$$\Phi_1(g) = \int_{B^n} f_1(x) \left(\int_{B^n} b_\alpha(x, y) g(y)(1-|y|)^{\alpha-1} dy \right) w(1-|x|) dx$$

for all $g \in L^p(w)$.

In particular, if $g \in C_c(B^n)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1(g) &= \int_{B^n} \left(\int_{B^n} b_\alpha(x, y) f_1(x) w(1-|x|) dx \right) g(y)(1-|y|)^{\alpha-1} dy \\ &= \int_{B^n} f(y) g(y)(1-|y|)^{\alpha-1} dy, \end{aligned}$$

where $f(x) = \int_{B^n} b_\alpha(x, y) f_1(y) w(1-|y|) dy$ is a well-defined harmonic function, since $f_1 \in L^1(w)$.

Moreover, since $C_c(B^n)$ is dense in $L^p(w)$, and $\Phi_1 \in (L^p(w))^*$ then $\frac{f(y)(1-|y|)^{\alpha-1}}{w(1-|y|)} \in L^{p'}(w)$, or equivalently $f \in L^{p'}(w')$. Therefore it follows that $f \in A^{p'}(w')$ and represents Φ .

Finally, we need to prove that the correspondence $f \rightarrow \Phi$ is one to one:

Observe first that, from Theorem 2 and duality, one easily gets that P_α is also a projection from $L^{p'}(w')$ into $A^{p'}(w')$.

Now assume that $\Phi = 0$ is represented by $f \in A^{p'}(w')$, then for any $g \in C_c(B^n)$,

$$0 = \int_{B^n} f(y) P_\alpha g(y) (1 - |y|)^{\alpha-1} dy = \int_{B^n} f(y) g(y) (1 - |y|)^{\alpha-1} dy.$$

Once again the density of $C_c(B^n)$ in $L^p(w)$ implies that $f = 0$.

Finally we use the open mapping theorem to obtain that the norms $\|\Phi\|$ and $\|f\|_{L^{p'}(w')}$ are equivalent. \square

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