

A note on invariant Hilbert spaces of holomorphic functions on the unit ball in $\mathbb{C}^d$

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1 Introduction

Invariant Hilbert spaces of holomorphic functions on bounded symmetric domains have been extensively studied[Ara]. The study is motivated by the unitary representation of the automorphism group of the bounded symmetric domains.

Let Ω be a bounded symmetric domain, and $\text{Aut}(\Omega)$ denote the automorphism group of Ω . Let G denote the connected component of the identity in $\text{Aut}(\Omega)$. Then G can be naturally represented on the Bergman space $L_a^2(\Omega)$, the representation map π is defined by

$$\pi(\varphi)f = f \circ \varphi \cdot J\varphi, \quad f \in L_a^2(\Omega), \quad \varphi \in G,$$

where $J\varphi$ is the complex Jacobian of φ . Moreover, this representation is unitary, that is, for any $\varphi \in G$, the operator $\pi(\varphi)$ is unitary. For natural Hilbert space H of holomorphic functions on Ω , the similar action of G on H can also be defined. J. Arazy[Ara] shows that, with some mild assumptions, the only Hilbert space which makes π be a unitary representation is the Bergman space. Of course, J. Arazy deals with a more complicated case. For detailed information, one can refer to [Ara].

In this note, we will mainly concern Hilbert spaces of holomorphic functions on the unit ball $\mathbb{B}_d$ in $\mathbb{C}^d$. In this case, the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{B}_d)$

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can be written precisely. In fact, by [Ru, Theorem 2.2.5], $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{B}_d)$ is generated by the unitary group $\mathcal{U}_d$ of $\mathbb{C}^d$ and $\{\varphi_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d\}$, where, for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d$, φ_λ is defined as follows. If $\lambda = 0$, $\varphi_\lambda(z) = -z$. If $\lambda \neq 0$,

$$\varphi_\lambda = \frac{\lambda - P_\lambda z - \sqrt{1 - |\lambda|^2} P_\lambda^\perp z}{1 - \langle z, \lambda \rangle}, \quad (1.1)$$

where P_λ is the orthogonal projection from $\mathbb{C}^d$ onto the complex line $[\lambda]$ spanned in $\mathbb{C}^d$ by λ , and $P_\lambda^\perp = I - P_\lambda$. Therefore, one can only consider the automorphism with the expression (1.1). We rewrite the above representation $\pi(\varphi_\lambda)$ as U_λ in short, that is

$$U_\lambda f = f \circ \varphi_\lambda \cdot J\varphi_\lambda.$$

After some calculation, it is not difficult to see that the complex Jacobian $J\varphi_\lambda = (-1)^d \frac{(1 - |\lambda|^2)^{\frac{d+1}{2}}}{(1 - \langle z, \lambda \rangle)^{d+1}}$ is just the normalized Bergman kernel on $\mathbb{B}_d$ multiplied by $(-1)^d$.

For many interesting unitary invariant reproducing Hilbert space H on $\mathbb{B}_d$, one can define the similar action by $V_\lambda f = f \circ \varphi_\lambda \cdot k_\lambda$, where k_λ is the normalized reproducing kernel of H . So, the question is, when V_λ is unitary? In other word, to ensure that V_λ is unitary, the complex Jacobian $J\varphi_\lambda$ can be replaced to what kind of 'good' functions.

In this note, with some mild assumptions, we will prove that if V_λ is unitary, then there is a positive number μ , such that $k_\lambda = ((-1)^d J\varphi_\lambda)^\mu$.

We organize this note as follows. In section 2, we will introduce some notations of unitary invariant reproducing kernel. In section 3, we prove the main theorem.

2 Preliminaries

From a general theory of reproducing kernels [Aro], one sees that a reproducing function space is uniquely determined by its kernel. In this paper, we will mainly concern unitary invariant reproducing function space of holomorphic functions on $\mathbb{B}_d$. A reproducing function space is called unitary invariant, if for any unitary operator U on $\mathbb{C}^d$, $f \circ U \in H$ whenever $f \in H$, and for all $f, g \in H$,

$$\langle f \circ U, g \circ U \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle.$$

By [GHX], H is unitary invariant if and only if for any unitary operator U on $\mathbb{C}^d$

$$K_{U\lambda}(Uz) = K_\lambda(z);$$

and this holds if and only if there is a holomorphic function on the unit disk

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n \text{ with } a_n \geq 0, \text{ such that}$$

$$K_\lambda(z) = f(\langle z, \lambda \rangle).$$

Without loss of generality, we will consider the case that all the $a_n > 0$, and $a_0 = 1$. Hence, by [GHX, Proposition 4.1], H has a canonical orthonormal basis $\{[a_{|\alpha|} \frac{|\alpha|!}{\alpha!}]^{1/2} z^\alpha\}$, and $\|z^\alpha\| = [\frac{\alpha!}{a_{|\alpha|} |\alpha|!}]^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Particularly, $\|1\| = 1$.

Example. Let $H_\mu^2(\mathbb{B}_d)$ be the reproducing function space defined by the reproducing kernel $K_\lambda^{(\mu)} = \frac{1}{(1-\langle z, \lambda \rangle)^\mu}$ ($\mu > 0$). It is easy to verify that $H_\mu^2(\mathbb{B}_d)$ is unitary invariant. When $\mu = 1$, $H_\mu^2(\mathbb{B}_d)$ is the symmetric Fock space H_d^2 , which is deeply studied by W. Arveson[Arv]. When $\mu = d$, $H_\mu^2(\mathbb{B}_d)$ is the Hardy space $H^2(\mathbb{B}_d)$. When $\mu > d$, $H_\mu^2(\mathbb{B}_d)$ is the weighted Bergman space $L_a^2[(1-|z|^2)^{\mu-d-1} dV]$, and in particular $H_{d+1}^2(\mathbb{B}_d)$ is the usual Bergman space.

By [Guo, Section 4], for a given $\mu > 0$, the operator

$$V_\lambda f = f \circ \varphi_\lambda \cdot \frac{(1-|\lambda|^2)^{\frac{\mu}{2}}}{(1-\langle \cdot, \lambda \rangle)^\mu}$$

is a unitary operator on $H_\mu^2(\mathbb{B}_d)$ (For the case $\mu = 1$, this is also proved by D. Greene[Gr, Theorem 3.3]). Notice that $\frac{(1-|\lambda|^2)^{\frac{\mu}{2}}}{(1-\langle \cdot, \lambda \rangle)^\mu}$ is the normalized reproducing kernel of $H_\mu^2(\mathbb{B}_d)$.

3 The proof of the main theorem

In this section, we will prove the main theorem. As in Section 2, let H be a unitary invariant reproducing functions space with the reproducing kernel K_λ . For any $\lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d$, define an operator V_λ on H by $V_\lambda f = f \circ \varphi_\lambda \cdot k_\lambda$, where k_λ is the normalized reproducing kernel. We have the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1. *With the above notations, if V_λ is a unitary operator on H , then there is a positive number μ such that,*

$$k_\lambda = \frac{(1 - |\lambda|^2)^{\frac{\mu}{2}}}{(1 - \langle \cdot, \lambda \rangle)^\mu}.$$

Proof. Below, we will prove that if V_λ is unitary, then the reproducing kernel $K_\lambda = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \langle z, \lambda \rangle^n$ is uniquely determined by a_1 , that is,

Claim. For $n > 1$, each a_n can be uniquely expressed by a_1 .

We will prove the claim by induction.

At first, we will calculate a_2 . Taking $\lambda = (r, 0, \dots, 0)$, we simply write $\varphi_\lambda = \varphi_r$ and $k_\lambda = k_r$. Since $z_1 = z_1 \circ \varphi_r \circ \varphi_r$, we have

$$\|z_1 k_r\|^2 = \|z_1 \circ \varphi_r\|^2 \quad (3.1)$$

We first calculate the left side of (1). By [GHX, Proposition 4.1], $\|z_1^n\|^2 = \frac{1}{a_n}$, and $\langle z_1^n, z_1^m \rangle = 0$ whenever $n \neq m$.

$$\|z_1 k_r(z)\|^2 = \frac{\left\| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r^n z_1^{n+1} \right\|^2}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r^{2n}} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n^2 r^{2n} \|z_1^{n+1}\|^2}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r^{2n}} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n^2}{a_{n+1}} r^{2n}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r^{2n}}.$$

And now we calculate the right side of (3.1),

$$\begin{aligned} \|z_1 \circ \varphi_r\|^2 &= \left\| (r - z_1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (r z_1)^n \right\|^2 \\ &= \left\| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (r^{n+1} z_1^n - r^n z_1^{n+1}) \right\|^2 \\ &= \left\| r + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (r^{n+1} - r^{n-1}) z_1^n \right\|^2 \\ &= r^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^{2n-2} (r^4 - 2r^2 + 1)}{a_n}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n^2}{a_{n+1}} r^{2n} = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m r^{2m} \right) \left(r^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^{2n-2}(r^4-2r^2+1)}{a_n} \right). \quad (3.2)$$

Comparing the coefficients of r^2 in both sides of (3.2) first, we have

$$\frac{a_1^2}{a_2} = 1 - \frac{2}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{a_1}{a_1}.$$

Therefore, when $a_1 \neq 1$,

$$a_2 = \frac{a_1(a_1+1)}{2}. \quad (3.3)$$

When $a_1 = 1$, to determine a_2 , we compare the coefficient of r^4 in both sides of (3.2). After some simple computation, we have

$$\frac{a_2^2}{a_3} = \frac{1}{a_3} - \frac{1}{a_2} + a_2. \quad (3.4)$$

We also need the following equation.

$$\|z_1^2 \circ \varphi_r \cdot k_r\|^2 = \|z_1^2\|^2 = \frac{1}{a_2}.$$

Thus,

$$\|z_1^2 \circ \varphi_r \cdot K_r\|^2 = \frac{1}{a_2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r^{2n}. \quad (3.5)$$

Now, let us calculate the left side of (3.5). A careful verification shows that

$$\begin{aligned} \|z_1^2 \circ \varphi_r \cdot K_r\|^2 &= \left\| \left(\frac{r - z_1}{1 - rz_1} \right)^2 K_r \right\|^2 \\ &= \left\| (r - z_1)^2 \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)(rz_1)^n \right] \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m (rz_1)^m \right] \right\|^2 \\ &= \|r^2 + (r^2(2r + a_1r) - 2r)z_1 \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} r^{n-2} (r^4 \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} j a_{n+1-j} - 2r^2 \sum_{j=1}^n j a_{n-j} + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} j a_{n-1-j}) z_1^n\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Now, set $b_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} ja_{n-1-j}$, and the above equation can be simplified as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|z_1^2 \circ \varphi_r \cdot K_r\|^2 \\
&= \|r^2 + (r^2(2r + a_1r) - 2r)z_1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} r^{n-2}(r^4b_{n+2} - 2r^2b_{n+1} + b_n)z_1^n\|^2 \\
&= r^4 + [r^2(2r + a_1r) - 2r]^2 \frac{1}{a_1} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [r^{n-2}(r^4b_{n+2} - 2r^2b_{n+1} + b_n)]^2 \frac{1}{a_n} \\
&= r^4 + [r^3(2 + a_1) - 2r]^2 \frac{1}{a_1} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} r^{2n-4} [r^8b_{n+2}^2 \\
&\quad - 4r^6b_{n+2}b_{n+1} + r^4(4b_{n+1}^2 + 2b_{n+2}b_n) - 4r^2b_{n+1}b_n + b_n^2] \frac{1}{a_n} \\
&= \frac{b_2^2}{a_2} + r^2 \left(\frac{4}{a_1} - \frac{4b_3b_2}{a_2} + \frac{b_3^2}{a_3} \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} r^{2n} \left[\frac{b_{n+2}^2}{a_{n+2}} + C(a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}, b_2, \dots, b_{n+2}) \right],
\end{aligned}$$

where $C(a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}, b_1, \dots, b_{n+2})$ can be uniquely expressed by $\{a_i\}_{i=1}^{n+1}$ and $\{b_i\}_{i=2}^{n+2}$. Now comparing the coefficients of r^2 in both sides of (3.5), we have

$$\frac{4}{a_1} - \frac{2 \cdot 2(2+a_1)}{a_2} + \frac{(2+a_1)^2}{a_3} = \frac{1}{a_2}. \quad (3.6)$$

When $a_1 = 1$, combining (3.4) with (3.6), we have

$$a_2 = 1 = \frac{a_1(a_1+1)}{2}$$

Hence, by (3.3) and (3.7), the equality $a_2 = \frac{a_1(a_1+1)}{2}$ is always true.

And now we assume that a_j is uniquely expressed by a_1 for $1 < j \leq m$. To prove a_{m+1} is uniquely expressed by a_1 , we compare the coefficient of $r^{2(m-1)}$ in both sides of (3.5).

$$\frac{a_{m-1}}{a_2} = \frac{b_{m+1}^2}{a_{m+1}} + C(a_1, \dots, a_m, b_2, \dots, b_{m+1}).$$

By the definition of b_i , we know that b_i is uniquely expressed by $\{a_j\}_{j=1}^{i-2}$. By the inductive assumption, both a_{m-1} and $C(a_1, \dots, a_m, b_2, \dots, b_{m+1})$ are uniquely expressed by a_1 , and so is a_{m+1} . Thus the claim is proved.

Set $\mu = a_1$. By section 2, if

$$K_\lambda(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \langle z, \lambda \rangle)^\mu} = 1 + \mu \langle z, \lambda \rangle + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(\mu+1) \cdots (\mu+n-1)}{n!} \langle z, \lambda \rangle^n,$$

then V_λ is unitary. The above reasoning thus shows that

$$a_n = \frac{\mu(\mu+1) \cdots (\mu+n-1)}{n!}.$$

This means $K_\lambda(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \langle z, \lambda \rangle)^\mu}$, which implies that $k_\lambda = \frac{(1-|\lambda|^2)^{\frac{\mu}{2}}}{(1 - \langle \cdot, \lambda \rangle)^\mu}$. □

Proposition 3.2. *Let H and H' be two unitary invariant reproducing function spaces on $\mathbb{B}_d$ with the reproducing kernels K_λ and K'_λ relatively. If*

$$\|f \circ \varphi_\lambda \cdot k'_\lambda\| = \|f\| \quad \text{for } \forall f \in H,$$

then $H = H'$, and hence by Theorem 3.1 $H = H_\mu^2(\mathbb{B}_d)$ for some $\mu > 0$.

Proof. Write $K_\lambda(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \langle z, \lambda \rangle^n$ and $K'_\lambda(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \langle z, \lambda \rangle^n$. Denote the inner product of H by $\|\cdot\|$ and the inner product of H' by $\|\cdot\|'$. Since $\|1\| = 1$, we have

$$\|1 \circ \varphi_\lambda \cdot k'_\lambda\|^2 = \left\| \frac{K_\lambda}{\|K'_\lambda\|'} \right\|^2 = 1.$$

On the one hand, since $\langle z^\alpha, z^\beta \rangle = 0$ whenever $\alpha \neq \beta$,

$$\|K'_\lambda\|^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \|\langle z, \lambda \rangle^n\|^2.$$

On the other hand

$$\|K'_\lambda\|'^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n |\lambda|^{2n}.$$

Hence

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \|\langle z, \lambda \rangle^n\|^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n |\lambda|^{2n}.$$

Taking $\lambda = (r, 0 \cdots, 0)$, we know $\|z_1^n\|^2 = \frac{1}{b_n}$. By [GHX, Proposition 4.1], $\frac{1}{a_n} = \|z_1^n\|^2 = \frac{1}{b_n}$, and hence $K_\lambda = K'_\lambda$, which implies $H = H'$. $\square$

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