Generalized Hardy–Cesaro operators between weighted spaces

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Generalized Hardy-Cesàro operators between weighted spaces

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Abstract

We characterize those non-negative, measurable functions $\psi$ on $[0,1]$ and positive, continuous functions $\omega_1$ and $\omega_2$ on $\mathbb{R}^+$ for which the generalized Hardy-Cesàro operator

$$(U_\psi f)(x) = \int_0^1 f(tx)\psi(t)\,dt$$

defines a bounded operator $U_\psi : L^1(\omega_1) \to L^1(\omega_2)$. This generalizes a result of Xiao ([7]) to weighted spaces. Furthermore, we extend $U_\psi$ to a bounded operator on $M(\omega_1)$ with range in $L^1(\omega_2) \oplus C\delta_0$, where $M(\omega_1)$ is the weighted space of locally finite, complex Borel measures on $\mathbb{R}^+$. Finally, we show that the zero operator is the only weakly compact generalized Hardy-Cesàro operator from $L^1(\omega_1)$ to $L^1(\omega_2)$.

1 Introduction

A classical result of Hardy ([5]) shows that the Hardy-Cesàro operator $$(Uf)(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(s)\,ds$$ defines a bounded linear operator on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^+)$ with $\|U\| = p/(p - 1)$ for $p > 1$. Clearly, $U$ is not bounded on $L^1(\mathbb{R}^+)$. Hardy’s result has been generalized in various ways, of which we will mention some, which have inspired this paper.

For $1 \leq p \leq q \leq \infty$ and non-negative measurable functions $u$ and $v$ on $\mathbb{R}^+$, Muckenhoupt ([6]) and Bradley ([3]) gave a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a constant $C$ such that

$$\left( \int_0^\infty \left( u(x) \int_0^x f(t)\,dt \right)^q \,dx \right)^{1/q} \leq C \left( \int_0^\infty (v(x)f(x))^p \,dx \right)^{1/p}$$

for every positive, measurable function $f$ on $\mathbb{R}^+$. This can be rephrased as a characterization of the weighted $L^p$ and $L^q$ spaces on $\mathbb{R}^+$ between which the Hardy-Cesàro operator $U$ is bounded.

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\footnote{Keywords: Generalized Hardy-Cesàro operators, weighted spaces, weak compactness.}
In a different direction, for a non-negative measurable function $\psi$ on $[0, 1]$, Xiao \cite{Xiao} considered the generalized Hardy-Cesàro operators

$$(U_\psi f)(x) = \int_0^1 f(tx)\psi(t) \, dt$$

for measurable functions $f$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$. We remark that

$$(U_\psi f)(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(s)\psi(s/x) \, ds$$

for measurable functions $f$ on $\mathbb{R}$. Xiao proved that $U_\psi$ defines a bounded operator on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (for $p \geq 1$) if and only if

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\psi(t)}{t^{n/p}} \, dt < \infty.$$  

Xiao’s result is the main motivation for this paper.

Finally, we mention that Albanese, Bonet and Ricker in a recent series of papers (see, for instance, \cite{Albanese} and \cite{Bonet}) have considered the spectrum, compactness and other properties of the Hardy-Cesàro operator on various spaces of continuous functions and discrete spaces.

In this paper we will study the generalized Hardy-Cesàro operators between weighted spaces of integrable functions, and we will obtain a generalization of Xiao’s result in this context. Let $\omega$ be a positive, continuous function on $\mathbb{R}^+$ and let $L^1(\omega)$ be the Banach space of (equivalence classes of) measurable functions $f$ on $\mathbb{R}^+$ for which

$$\|f\|_{L^1(\omega)} = \int_0^\infty |f(t)|\omega(t) \, dt < \infty.$$  

In the usual way we identify the dual space of $L^1(\omega)$ with the space $L^\infty(1/\omega)$ of measurable functions $h$ on $\mathbb{R}^+$ for which

$$\|h\|_{L^\infty(1/\omega)} = \text{ess sup}_{t \in \mathbb{R}^+} |h(t)|/\omega(t) < \infty.$$  

We denote by $C_0(1/\omega)$ the closed subspace of $L^\infty(1/\omega)$ consisting of the continuous functions $g$ in $L^\infty(1/\omega)$ for which $g/\omega$ vanishes at infinity. Finally, we identify the dual space of $C_0(1/\omega)$ with the space $M(\omega)$ of locally finite, complex Borel measures $\mu$ on $\mathbb{R}^+$ for which

$$\|\mu\|_{M(\omega)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \omega(t) \, |d\mu|(t) < \infty.$$  

We consider the space $L^1(\omega)$ as a closed subspace of $M(\omega)$.

In Section \cite{Albanese} we characterize those functions $\psi, \omega_1$ and $\omega_2$ for which $U_\psi$ defines a bounded operator from $L^1(\omega_1)$ to $L^1(\omega_2)$. These operators are extended to bounded operators on $M(\omega_1)$ in Section \cite{Bonet} where we also obtain results about their ranges. Finally, in Section \cite{Xiao} we show that there are no non-zero weakly compact generalized Hardy-Cesàro operators from $L^1(\omega_1)$ to $L^1(\omega_2)$. 

2
2 A characterization of the generalized Hardy-Cesàro operators

For a non-negative, measurable function \( \psi \) on \([0, 1]\) and positive, continuous functions \( \omega_1 \) and \( \omega_2 \) on \( \mathbb{R}^+ \), we say that condition (C) is satisfied if there exists a constant \( C \) such that

\[
\int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \leq C \omega_1(s)
\]

for every \( s \in \mathbb{R}^+ \).

**Theorem 2.1** Let \( \psi \) be a non-negative, measurable function on \([0, 1]\) and let \( \omega_1 \) and \( \omega_2 \) be positive, continuous functions on \( \mathbb{R}^+ \). Then \( U_\psi \) defines a bounded operator from \( L^1(\omega_1) \) to \( L^1(\omega_2) \) if and only if condition (C) is satisfied.

**Proof** Assume that condition (C) is satisfied and let \( f \in L^1(\omega_1) \). Then

\[
\int_0^\infty \int_0^1 |f(s)| \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \omega_2(s/t) \, dt \, ds \leq C \int_0^\infty |f(s)| \omega_1(s) \, ds = C \|f\|_{L^1(\omega_1)} < \infty,
\]

so it follows from Fubini’s theorem that

\[
\int_0^1 \int_0^\infty |f(tx)| \psi(t) \omega_2(x) \, dx \, dt = \int_0^1 \int_0^\infty |f(s)| \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \omega_2(s/t) \, dt \, ds \leq C \|f\|_{L^1(\omega_1)} < \infty.
\]

Another application of Fubini’s theorem thus shows that \((U_\psi f)(x)\) is defined for almost all \( x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \) with

\[
\|U_\psi f\|_{L^1(\omega_2)} = \int_0^\infty |(U_\psi f)(x)| \omega_2(x) \, dx \leq \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 |f(tx)| \psi(t) \omega_2(x) \, dt \, dx
\]

\[
= \int_0^1 \int_0^\infty |f(tx)| \psi(t) \omega_2(x) \, dx \, dt \leq C \|f\|_{L^1(\omega_1)} < \infty.
\]

Hence \( U_\psi \) defines a bounded operator from \( L^1(\omega_1) \) to \( L^1(\omega_2) \).

Conversely, assume that \( U_\psi \) defines a bounded operator from \( L^1(\omega_1) \) to \( L^1(\omega_2) \). Since \( L^1(\omega_2) \) is a closed subspace of \( M(\omega_2) \) which we identify with the dual space of \( C_0(1/\omega_2) \), it follows from [4, Theorem VI.8.6] that there exists a map \( \rho \) from \( \mathbb{R}^+ \) to \( M(\omega_2) \) for which the map \( s \mapsto (g, \rho(s)) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} g(x) \, d\rho(s)(x) \) is measurable and essentially bounded on \( \mathbb{R}^+ \) for every \( g \in C_0(1/\omega_2) \) with \( \|U_\psi\| = \text{ess sup}_{s \in \mathbb{R}^+} \|\rho(s)\|_{M(\omega_2)} \) and such that

\[
(g, U_\psi f) = \int_0^\infty (g, \rho(s)) f(s) \omega_1(s) \, ds = \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} g(x) \, d\rho(s)(x) \, f(s) \omega_1(s) \, ds
\]

for every \( g \in C_0(1/\omega_2) \) and \( f \in L^1(\omega_1) \). On the other hand

\[
(g, U_\psi f) = \int_0^\infty g(x) (U_\psi f)(x) \, dx
\]

\[
= \int_0^\infty \int_0^x \frac{g(x)}{x} f(s) \psi(s/x) \, ds \, dx
\]

\[
= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\omega_1(s)} \int_s^\infty \frac{g(x)}{x} \psi(s/x) \, dx \, f(s) \omega_1(s) \, ds
\]
for every $g \in C_0(1/\omega_2)$ and $f \in L^1(\omega_1)$, so it follows that
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} g(x) \, d\rho(s)(x) = \frac{1}{\omega_1(s)} \int_s^\infty \frac{g(x)}{x} \psi(s/x) \, dx
\]
for almost all $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and every $g \in C_0(1/\omega_2)$ (considering both sides as elements of $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+)$). Considered as elements of $M(\omega_2)$ we thus have
\[
d\rho(s)(x) = \frac{1}{\omega_1(s)} \frac{1}{x} \psi(s/x) 1_{x \geq s} \, dx
\]
for almost all $s, x \in \mathbb{R}^+$. Hence $\rho(s) \in L^1(\omega_2)$ with
\[
\|\rho(s)\|_{L^1(\omega_2)} = \int_0^\infty \omega_2(x) \, d\rho(s)(x)
= \frac{1}{\omega_1(s)} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \psi(s/x) 1_{x \geq s} \omega_2(x) \, dx
= \frac{1}{\omega_1(s)} \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{x} \psi(s/x) \omega_2(x) \, dx
= \frac{1}{\omega_1(s)} \int_0^1 \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \omega_2(s/t) \, dt
\]
for almost all $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$. Therefore
\[
\int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt = \|\rho(s)\|_{L^1(\omega_2)} \omega_1(s) \leq \|U_\psi\|_{L^1(\omega_1)}
\]
for almost all $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$. Since both sides of the inequality are continuous functions of $s$, the inequality holds for every $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$, so condition (C) holds.

Letting $s = 0$ in condition (C) we see that Xiao’s condition is necessary in our situation.

**Corollary 2.2** Let $\psi$ be a non-negative, measurable function on $[0, 1]$ and let $\omega_1$ and $\omega_2$ be positive, continuous functions on $\mathbb{R}^+$. If $U_\psi$ defines a bounded operator from $L^1(\omega_1)$ to $L^1(\omega_2)$, then
\[
\int_0^1 \psi(t) \, dt < \infty.
\]

The following straightforward consequences can be deduced from Theorem 2.1.

**Corollary 2.3** Let $\psi$ be a non-negative, measurable function on $[0, 1]$

(a) Let $\omega$ be a decreasing, positive, continuous function on $\mathbb{R}^+$, and assume that
\[
\int_0^1 \psi(t) / t \, dt < \infty.
\]
Then $U_\psi$ defines a bounded operator from $L^1(\omega)$ to $L^1(\omega)$.

(b) Let $\omega_1$ and $\omega_2$ be positive, continuous functions on $\mathbb{R}^+$, and assume that $\omega_2$ is increasing. If $U_\psi$ defines a bounded operator from $L^1(\omega_1)$ to $L^1(\omega_2)$, then there exists a constant $C$ such that $\omega_2(s) \leq C \omega_1(s)$ for every $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$. 

4
(c) Let \( \omega \) be an increasing, positive, continuous function on \( \mathbb{R}^+ \), and assume that there exists \( a < 1 \) and \( K > 0 \) such that \( \psi(t) \geq K \) almost everywhere on \([a, 1]\). If \( U_\psi \) defines a bounded operator from \( L^1(\omega) \) to \( L^1(\omega) \), then there exist positive constants \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \) such that

\[
C_1 \omega(s) \leq \int_0^1 \omega(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \leq C_2 \omega(s)
\]

for every \( s \in \mathbb{R}^+ \).

**Proof** (a): We have

\[
\int_0^1 \omega(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \leq \int_0^1 \psi(t) \, dt \, \omega(s)
\]

for every \( s \in \mathbb{R}^+ \), so condition (C) is satisfied with \( \omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega \) and the result follows.

(b): We have

\[
\int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \geq \int_0^1 \psi(t) \, dt \, \omega_2(s)
\]

for every \( s \in \mathbb{R}^+ \). Since condition (C) is satisfied, the result follows.

(c): We have

\[
\int_0^1 \omega(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \geq K \int_a^1 \omega(s/t) \, dt \geq K(1-a)\omega(s)
\]

for every \( s \in \mathbb{R}^+ \). The other inequality is just condition (C) with \( \omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega \).  

We finish the section with some examples of functions \( \psi, \omega_1 \) and \( \omega_2 \) for which \( U_\psi \) defines a bounded operator from \( L^1(\omega_1) \) to \( L^1(\omega_2) \).

**Example 2.4**

(a) For \( \alpha > 0 \), let \( \psi(t) = t^\alpha \) for \( t \in [0, 1] \). Also, for \( \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R} \), let \( \omega_i(x) = (1 + x)^{\beta_i} \) for \( x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \) and \( i = 1, 2 \). Then \( U_\psi \) defines a bounded operator from \( L^1(\omega_1) \) to \( L^1(\omega_2) \) if and only if \( \beta_2 \leq \beta_1 \) and \( \beta_2 < \alpha \).

(b) For \( \alpha > 0 \), let \( \psi(t) = t^\alpha \) for \( t \in [0, 1] \). Also, let \( \omega_1(x) = e^{-x}/(1 + x) \) and \( \omega_2(x) = e^{-x} \) for \( x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \). Then \( U_\psi \) defines a bounded operator from \( L^1(\omega_1) \) to \( L^1(\omega_2) \). Moreover, it is not possible to replace \( \omega_1(x) \) by a function tending faster to zero at infinity.

(c) Let \( \psi(t) = e^{-1/t^2} \) for \( t \in [0, 1] \). Also, let \( \omega_1(x) = e^{x^2/4}/x \) and \( \omega_2(x) = e^x \) for \( x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \). Then \( U_\psi \) defines a bounded operator from \( L^1(\omega_1) \) to \( L^1(\omega_2) \). Moreover, it is not possible to replace \( \omega_1(x) \) by a function tending slower to infinity at infinity.

**Proof** (a): For \( s \geq 1 \) and \( t \in [0, 1] \) we have \( s/t < 1 + s/t \leq 2s/t \), so

\[
\int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt = \int_0^1 \left(1 + \frac{s}{t}\right)^{\beta_2} t^{\alpha-1} \, dt
\]

\[
\simeq s^{\beta_2} \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-\beta_2-1} \, dt
\]

\[
\simeq s^{\beta_2}
\]
for $s \geq 1$ if $\beta_2 < \alpha$ (where $F(s) \simeq G(s)$ for positive functions $F$ and $G$ on $[1, \infty)$ indicates the existence of positive constants $C_1$ and $C_2$ such that $C_1 F(s) \leq G(s) \leq C_2 F(s)$ for all $s \in [1, \infty)$), whereas the integrals diverge if $\beta_2 \geq \alpha$. Moreover, the expression

$$\int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt = \int_0^1 \left(1 + \frac{s}{t}\right) \beta_2 t^{\alpha - 1} \, dt$$

defines a positive, continuous function of $s$ on $\mathbb{R}^+$, so it follows that condition (C) is satisfied if and only if $\beta_2 \leq \beta_1$ and $\beta_2 < \alpha$.

(b): For $s \geq 1$ we have

$$\int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt = \int_s^\infty \omega_2(x) \frac{\psi(s/x)}{x} \, dx = \int_s^\infty e^{-x} \frac{s^\alpha}{x^\alpha} \, dx \leq \int_s^\infty e^{-x} \, dx \leq \frac{e^{-s}}{s}.$$  

Moreover,

$$\int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \leq \int_0^1 \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt < \infty$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$, so condition (C) is satisfied and $U_\psi$ thus defines a bounded operator from $L^1(\omega_1)$ to $L^1(\omega_2)$. On the other hand, since

$$\int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \geq \int_s^2 e^{-x} \frac{s^\alpha}{x^\alpha} \, dx \geq \frac{1}{2^{\alpha+1} s} \int_s^2 e^{-x} \, dx \geq \frac{1}{2^{\alpha+2}} \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$$

for $s \geq 1$, it is not possible to replace $\omega_1(x)$ by a function tending faster to zero at infinity.

(c): For $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$ we have

$$\int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt = \int_s^\infty \omega_2(x) \frac{\psi(s/x)}{x} \, dx = \int_s^\infty e^{-x²/s²} \frac{x}{s} \, dx = \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{sy²} - y}{y} \, dy.$$

Moreover, for $s \geq 4$

$$\int_{s/4}^{s} \frac{e^{sy²} - y}{y} \, dy \leq \frac{4}{s} \int_{s/4}^{s} e^{-(y-s/2)^2+s²/4} \, dy = 4 \int_{-s/4}^{s/4} e^{-u²} \, du \frac{e^{s²/4}}{s}$$

and

$$\int_{s/4}^{s} \frac{e^{sy²} - y}{y} \, dy \leq \int_{s/4}^{s} e^{sy} \, dy \leq \frac{e^{s²/4}}{s},$$

so condition (C) is satisfied and $U_\psi$ thus defines a bounded operator from $L^1(\omega_1)$ to $L^1(\omega_2)$. On the other hand, the estimate

$$\int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \geq \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{sy²} - y}{y} \, dy \geq \frac{1}{s} \int_{s/2}^{s/2+1} e^{-(y-s/2)^2+s²/4} \, dy = \int_0^1 e^{-u²} \, du \frac{e^{s²/4}}{s}$$

for $s \geq 2$ shows that it is not possible to replace $\omega_1(x)$ by a function tending slower to infinity at infinity.  

In Example 2.3(b) we have $\omega_2(x)/\omega_1(x) \to \infty$ as $x \to \infty$, which should be compared to the conclusion in Corollary 2.3(b). Conversely, Example 2.3(c) shows an example where we need $\omega_2(x)/\omega_1(x) \to 0$ rapidly as $x \to \infty$ in order for $U_\psi$ to be defined.
3 Extensions to weighted spaces of measures

Identifying the dual space of \( L^1(\omega) \) with \( L^\infty(1/\omega) \) as in the introduction, we have the following result about the adjoint of \( U_\psi \).

**Proposition 3.1** Let \( \psi \) be a non-negative, measurable function on \([0,1]\) and let \( \omega_1 \) and \( \omega_2 \) be positive, continuous functions on \( \mathbb{R}^+ \). Assume that condition (C) is satisfied so that \( U_\psi : L^1(\omega_1) \to L^1(\omega_2) \) is a bounded operator, and consider the adjoint operator \( U_\psi^*: L^\infty(1/\omega_2) \to L^\infty(1/\omega_1) \).

(a) For \( h \in L^\infty(1/\omega_2) \) we have

\[
(U_\psi^* h)(x) = \int_0^1 h(x/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt
\]

for almost all \( x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \).

(b) \( U_\psi^* \) maps \( C_0(1/\omega_2) \) into \( C_0(1/\omega_1) \).

**Proof** (a): Let \( h \in L^\infty(1/\omega_2) \). Since \( |h(x/t)| \leq ||h||_{L^\infty(1/\omega_2)} \omega_2(x/t) \) for almost all \( x,t \in \mathbb{R}^+ \), it follows from condition (C) that \( \int_0^1 h(x/t) \psi(t)/t \, dt \) is defined and satisfies

\[
\left| \int_0^1 h(x/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \right| \leq ||h||_{L^\infty(1/\omega_2)} \int_0^1 \omega_2(x/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \leq C ||h||_{L^\infty(1/\omega_2)} \omega_1(x)
\]

for almost all \( x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \). Hence the function \( x \mapsto \int_0^1 h(x/t) \psi(t)/t \, dt \) belongs to \( L^\infty(1/\omega_1) \). Also, for \( f \in L^1(\omega_1) \) we have

\[
\langle f, U_\psi^* h \rangle = \langle U_\psi f, h \rangle = \int_0^\infty (U_\psi f)(s) h(s) \, ds
\]

\[
= \int_0^\infty \int_0^s \frac{1}{s} f(x) \psi(x/s) h(s) \, dx \, ds
\]

\[
= \int_0^\infty \int_x^\infty \frac{h(s)}{s} \psi(x/s) \, ds \, f(x) \, dx
\]

from which it follows that

\[
(U_\psi^* h)(x) = \int_x^\infty \frac{h(s)}{s} \psi(x/s) \, ds = \int_0^1 h(x/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt
\]

for almost all \( x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \).

(b): It suffices to show that \( U_\psi^* \) maps \( C_c(\mathbb{R}^+) \) (the continuous functions on \( \mathbb{R}^+ \) with compact support) into \( C_0(1/\omega_1) \). Let \( g \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^+) \), let \( x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \) and let \( (x_n) \) be a sequence in \( \mathbb{R}^+ \) with \( x_n \to x_0 \) as \( n \to \infty \). Then

\[
(U_\psi^* g)(x_n) - (U_\psi^* g)(x_0) = \int_0^1 (g(x_n/t) - g(x_0/t)) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt
\]

for \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). Since \( g \) is bounded on \( \mathbb{R}^+ \) and since \( \int_0^1 \psi(t)/t \, dt < \infty \) by Corollary 2.2, it follows from Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem that \( (U_\psi^* g)(x_n) \to (U_\psi^* g)(x_0) \) as \( n \to \infty \). Hence \( U_\psi^* g \) is continuous on \( \mathbb{R}^+ \). Finally, from the expression

\[
(U_\psi^* g)(x) = \int_x^\infty \frac{g(s)}{s} \psi(x/s) \, ds
\]
Hence \( \mu \in \mu \) for Corollary 3.2 then immediately have the following result.

By Corollary 2.2 we have

\[
\text{Proposition 3.3 Let } \psi \text{ be a non-negative, continuous function on } [0, 1] \text{ and let } \omega_1 \text{ and } \omega_2 \text{ be positive, continuous functions on } \mathbb{R}^+. \text{ Assume that condition } (C) \text{ is satisfied so that } U_\psi : L^1(\omega_1) \to L^1(\omega_2) \text{ is a bounded operator. The bounded operator } \overline{U}_\psi = V_\psi^* \text{ from } M(\omega_1) \text{ to } M(\omega_2) \text{ is an extension of } U_\psi.
\]

Let \( \psi \) be a non-negative, continuous function on \([0, 1]\) with \( \psi(0) = 0 \). For \( \mu \in M(\omega_1) \) and \( x > 0 \)

\[
(W_{\psi, \mu})(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_{(0, x)} \psi(s/x) \, d\mu(s).
\]

\[\text{Proposition 3.3 Let } \psi \text{ be a non-negative, continuous function on } [0, 1] \text{ and let } \omega_1 \text{ and } \omega_2 \text{ be positive, continuous functions on } \mathbb{R}^+. \text{ Assume that condition } (C) \text{ is satisfied so that } U_\psi : L^1(\omega_1) \to L^1(\omega_2) \text{ is a bounded operator. Then } W_{\psi, \mu} \in L^1(\omega_2) \text{ and}
\]

\[
\overline{U}_\psi \mu = W_{\psi, \mu} + \int_0^1 \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \cdot \mu(\{0\}) \delta_0
\]

for \( \mu \in M(\omega_1) \). In particular \( \text{ran } \overline{U}_\psi \subseteq L^1(\omega_2) \oplus \mathbb{C} \delta_0 \) and \( \overline{U}_\psi \) maps \( M((0, \infty), \omega_1) \) into \( L^1(\omega_2) \).

\[\text{Proof} \quad \text{By Corollary 2.2 we have } \int_0^1 \psi(t)/t \, dt < \infty, \text{ so it follows that } \psi(0) = 0. \text{ Let } \mu \in M(\omega_1) \text{ with } \mu(\{0\}) = 0. \text{ By condition } (C) \text{ we have}
\]

\[
\int_{(0, \infty)} \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{x} \psi(s/x) \omega_2(x) \, dx \, d|m|(s) = \int_{(0, \infty)} \int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \, d|m|(s)
\]

\[
\leq C \int_{(0, \infty)} \omega_1(s) \, d|m|(s) = C \|\mu\|_{M(\omega_1)} < \infty,
\]

so it follows from Fubini’s theorem that

\[
\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_{(0, x)} \psi(s/x) \, d|m|(s) \omega_2(x) \, dx < \infty.
\]

Hence \( W_{\psi, \mu} \in L^1(\omega_2) \). Moreover, for \( g \in C_0(1/\omega_2) \) we have

\[
\langle g, \overline{U}_\psi \mu \rangle = \langle V_\psi g, \mu \rangle = \int_{(0, \infty)} \int_0^1 g(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \, d\mu(s)
\]

\[
= \int_{(0, \infty)} \int_s^\infty \frac{g(x)}{x} \psi(s/x) \, dx \, d\mu(s)
\]

\[
= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_{(0, x)} \psi(s/x) \, d\mu(s) \, g(x) \, dx
\]

\[
= \int_0^\infty (W_{\psi, \mu})(x) g(x) \, dx = \langle g, W_{\psi, \mu} \rangle,
\]

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so we conclude that $U_{\psi} \mu = W_{\psi} \mu$. Finally, for $g \in C_0(1/\omega_2)$ we have

$$\langle g, U_{\psi} \delta_0 \rangle = \langle V_{\psi} g, \delta_0 \rangle = (V_{\psi} g)(0) = g(0) \int_0^1 \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt = \langle g, \int_0^1 \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt \cdot \delta_0 \rangle.$$ 

Since $W_{\psi} \delta_0 = 0$ this finishes the proof.

The conclusion about the range of $U_{\psi}$ can be generalized to the case, where $\psi$ is not assumed to be continuous.

**Proposition 3.4** Let $\psi$ be a non-negative, measurable function on $[0, 1]$ and let $\omega_1$ and $\omega_2$ be positive, continuous functions on $\mathbb{R}^+$. Assume that condition (C) is satisfied so that $U_{\psi} : L^1(\omega_1) \to L^1(\omega_2)$ is a bounded operator. Then $\text{ran} \, U_{\psi} \subseteq L^1(\omega_2) \oplus \mathbb{C} \delta_0$.

**Proof** Choose a sequence of non-negative, continuous functions $(\psi_n)$ on $[0, 1]$ with $\psi_n \leq \psi$ and

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\psi(t) - \psi_n(t)}{t} \, dt \to 0 \quad \text{as } n \to \infty.$$ 

For $\mu \in M(\omega_1)$ and $g \in C_0(1/\omega_2)$ we have

$$|\langle g, (U_{\psi} - U_{\psi_n}) \mu \rangle| = |\langle (V_{\psi} - V_{\psi_n}) g, \mu \rangle| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \int_0^1 g(x/t) \frac{\psi(t) - \psi_n(t)}{t} \, dt \, d\mu(x) \right| \leq \|g\|_{C_0(1/\omega_2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \int_0^1 \omega_2(x/t) \frac{\psi(t) - \psi_n(t)}{t} \, dt \, d\mu(x).$$

Let

$$p_n(x) = \int_0^1 \omega_2(x/t) \frac{\psi(t) - \psi_n(t)}{t} \, dt$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By condition (C) there exists a constant $C$ such that $p_n(x) \leq C\omega_1(x)$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ we have $p_n(x) \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$ by Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem. Hence

$$\| (U_{\psi} - U_{\psi_n}) \mu \|_{M(\omega_2)} = \sup_{\|g\|_{C_0(1/\omega_2)} \leq 1} |\langle g, (U_{\psi} - U_{\psi_n}) \mu \rangle| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} p_n(x) \, d\mu(x) \to 0$$

as $n \to \infty$ again by Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem. Consequently, $U_{\psi_n} \to U_{\psi}$ strongly as $n \to \infty$. Since $\text{ran} \, U_{\psi_n} \subseteq L^1(\omega_2) \oplus \mathbb{C} \delta_0$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ by Proposition 3.3, the same thus holds for $\text{ran} \, U_{\psi}$. 

**Corollary 3.5** Let $\psi$ be a non-negative, measurable function on $[0, 1]$ and let $\omega_1$ and $\omega_2$ be positive, continuous functions on $\mathbb{R}^+$. Assume that condition (C) is satisfied so that $U_{\psi} : L^1(\omega_1) \to L^1(\omega_2)$ is a bounded operator. For $s > 0$ we then have $(U_{\psi} \delta_s)(x) = \psi(s/x)/x$ for almost all $x \geq s$ and $(U_{\psi} \delta_s)(x) = 0$ for almost all $x < s$. 

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Proof For $\psi$ continuous, this follows from Proposition 3.3. For general $\psi$ it follows from the approach in the proof of Proposition 3.4 using $U_{\psi_n} \to U_{\psi}$ strongly as $n \to \infty$. 

It follows from Corollary 3.5 that

$$\| U_{\psi} \delta_s \|_{M(\omega_2)} = \int_0^\infty \omega_2(x) \psi(s/x) \, dx = \int_0^1 \omega_2(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt,$$

whereas $\| \delta_s \|_{M(\omega_1)} = \omega_1(s)$. Since $U_{\psi}$ is bounded we thus recover condition (C). If we without using Theorem 2.1 could show that if $U_{\psi} : L^1(\omega_1) \to L^1(\omega_2)$ is a bounded operator, then is has a bounded extension $U_{\psi} : M(\omega_1) \to M(\omega_2)$ for which Corollary 3.5 holds, then we would in this way obtain an alternative proof of condition (C).

4 Weakly compact operators

We finish the paper by showing that there are no non-zero, weakly compact generalized Hardy-Cesàro operators between $L^1(\omega_1)$ and $L^1(\omega_2)$.

Proposition 4.1 Let $\psi$ be a non-negative, measurable function on $[0,1]$ and let $\omega_1$ and $\omega_2$ be positive, continuous functions on $\mathbb{R}^+$. Assume that condition (C) is satisfied so that $U_{\psi} : L^1(\omega_1) \to L^1(\omega_2)$ is a bounded operator. If $\psi \neq 0$, then $U_{\psi}$ is not weakly compact.

Proof For $f \in L^1(\omega_1)$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ we have

$$(U_{\psi} f)(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(s) \psi(s/x) \, ds = \int_0^\infty f(s) \rho(s)(x) \omega_1(s) \, ds,$$

where (with a slight change of notation compared to the proof of Theorem 2.1)

$$\rho(s)(x) = \frac{1}{\omega_1(s)} \frac{1}{x} \psi(s/x) 1_{x \geq s}$$

for $x, s \in \mathbb{R}^+$. In the proof of Theorem 2.1 we saw that $\rho(s) \in L^1(\omega_2)$ with $\| \rho(s) \|_{L^1(\omega_2)} \leq C$ for a constant $C$ for almost all $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$. It thus follows from [4, Theorem VI.8.10] that $U_{\psi}$ is weakly compact if and only if $\{ \rho(s) : s \in \mathbb{R}^+ \}$ is contained in a weakly compact set of $L^1(\omega_2)$ (except possibly for $s$ belonging to a null-set). Consider $\rho(s)$ as an element of $C_0(1/\omega_2)^*$ for $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and let $g \in C_0(1/\omega_2)$. Then

$$\langle g, \rho(s) \rangle = \int_0^\infty g(x) \rho(s)(x) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega_1(s)} \int_s^\infty \frac{g(x)}{x} \psi(s/x) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega_1(s)} \int_0^1 g(s/t) \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt.$$

Since $g(s/t) \to g(0)$ as $s \to 0_+$ for all $t > 0$, it follows from Lebesgue’s dominated convergence theorem that

$$\langle g, \rho(s) \rangle \to \frac{1}{\omega_1(0)} g(0) \int_0^1 \frac{\psi(t)}{t} \, dt$$
as $s \to 0_+$. We therefore conclude that

$$
\rho(s) \to \frac{1}{\omega_1(0)} \int_0^1 \frac{\psi(t)}{t} dt \cdot \delta_0
$$

weak-star in $M(\omega_2)$ as $s \to 0_+$. Since $\delta_0 \notin L^1(\omega_2)$, it follows that $\{\rho(s) : s \in \mathbb{R}^+\}$ is not contained in a weakly compact set of $L^1(\omega_2)$ (even excepting null sets), and the result follows. \qed

References


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