

## ZEROS OF FUNCTIONS IN THE BERGMAN SPACES

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A function  $f(z)$  analytic in the unit disk is said to belong to the Bergman space  $A^p$  ( $0 < p < \infty$ ) if  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^p r dr d\theta < \infty$ . It is clear that  $A^p$  contains the Hardy space  $H^p$  of analytic functions for which  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta < \infty$ . We adopt the convention that  $A^\infty = H^\infty$ , the space of bounded analytic functions in the disc.

Assuming that  $f(0) \neq 0$ , we list the zeros of  $f$  in order of nondecreasing modulus:  $0 < |z_1| \leq |z_2| \leq |z_3| \leq \dots < 1$ . We repeat  $z_i$  according to the multiplicity of the zero of  $f$  at  $z_i$ . The sequence  $\{z_i\}$  is called the zero set of  $f$ . If  $f \in A^p$  (resp.  $H^p$ ), then  $z_i$  will be called an  $A^p$  (resp.  $H^p$ ) zero set. It has long been known that  $H^p$  zero sets ( $0 < p \leq \infty$ ) are completely characterized by the condition  $\prod_{k=1}^\infty 1/|z_k| < \infty$ . (Equivalently,  $\sum_{k=1}^\infty 1 - |z_k| < \infty$ .) In particular, the condition is independent of  $p$ . Our results show that the situation for  $A^p$  zero sets is considerably more complex.

LEMMA 1. *If  $\{z_k\}$  is an  $A^p$  zero set ( $0 < p < \infty$ ), then*

$$\prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{|z_k|} = O(N^{1/p}).$$

COROLLARY. *If  $\{z_k\}$  is an  $A^p$  zero set ( $0 < p < \infty$ ), then for each  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,*

$$\sum_{k=1}^\infty (1 - |z_k|) \left\{ \log \frac{1}{1 - |z_k|} \right\}^{-1-\varepsilon} < \infty.$$

*If  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty a_n z^n$ , let  $S_N^{(p)} = \sum_{k=1}^N |a_k|^p$ ,  $p > 0$ .*

LEMMA 2. *If  $S_N^{(2)} = O(N^\alpha)$  for some  $\alpha \geq 1$ , then  $f \in A^p$  for all  $p < 2/\alpha$ .*

LEMMA 3. *For some  $p$ ,  $1 \leq p \leq 2$ , suppose that  $\sum_{N=1}^\infty N^{-p} S_N^{(p)} < \infty$  and  $N^{1-p} S_N^{(p)} = O(1)$ . Then  $f \in A^{p'}$ ,  $1/p + 1/p' = 1$ .*

Lemma 1 is proved by an application of Jensen's theorem. Lemmas 2 and 3 follow from corresponding coefficient conditions, after a summation by parts. In particular, Lemma 3 is a consequence of the fact that

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