

A NOTE ON THE ESSENTIAL NORM OF WEIGHTED COMPOSITION OPERATORS ON BMOA

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ABSTRACT. We give some new estimates for the essential norm of weighted composition operators on the space $BMOA$. As a corollary, we obtain a new characterization for the compactness of weighted composition operators on the space $BMOA$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let X be a Banach space. The essential norm $\|T\|_{e,X}$ of a bounded linear operator $T : X \rightarrow X$ is its distance to the set of compact operators K on X , that is,

$$\|T\|_{e,X} = \inf \{ \|T - K\|_X : K \text{ is compact} \},$$

where $\|\cdot\|_X$ is the operator norm.

Let \mathbb{D} denote the unit disk in the complex plane and let $H(\mathbb{D})$ denote the space of all analytic functions on \mathbb{D} . Throughout the present article, $S(\mathbb{D})$ denotes the set of analytic self-maps of \mathbb{D} . For a function $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and a map $\varphi \in S(\mathbb{D})$, we define the weighted composition operator uC_φ , induced by u and φ , as

$$(uC_\varphi f)(z) = u(z) \cdot f(\varphi(z)), \quad f \in H(\mathbb{D}).$$

It is clear that the weighted composition operator uC_φ is the generalization of the composition operator and the multiplication operator.

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For $0 < p < \infty$, the Hardy space H^p is the space that consists of all $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ such that

$$\|f\|_p = \sup_{0 < r < 1} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^p d\theta \right)^{1/p} < \infty.$$

An $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ is said to *belong* to the *BMOA* space if (see [5])

$$\|f\|_* = \sup_{a \in \mathbb{D}} \|f \circ \sigma_a - f(a)\|_2 < \infty,$$

where $\sigma_a(z) = \frac{a-z}{1-\bar{a}z}$ is the automorphism of \mathbb{D} exchanging 0 for a . It is easy to check that *BMOA* is a Banach space under the norm $\|f\| = |f(0)| + \|f\|_*$. If $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$ such that $\lim_{|a| \rightarrow 1} \|f \circ \sigma_a - f(a)\|_2 = 0$, then we say that f belongs to *VMOA*.

By Littlewood's subordination theorem, we see that C_φ is bounded on *BMOA* for any $\varphi \in S(\mathbb{D})$. The compactness of the operator $C_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$ was studied in [1], [4], [9], [10], and [11]. Combining the results in [1] and [9], Wulan in [10] showed that $C_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$ is compact if and only if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\varphi^n\|_* = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{|a| \rightarrow 1} \|\sigma_a \circ \varphi\|_* = 0.$$

In [11], Wulan, Zheng, and Zhu further showed that $C_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$ is compact if and only if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\varphi^n\|_* = 0$, and they asked whether $\lim_{|a| \rightarrow 1} \|\sigma_a \circ \varphi\|_* = 0$ alone would characterize the compactness of $C_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$. This is affirmatively answered in [8]. Moreover, they also showed that $C_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$ is compact if and only if

$$\lim_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|\sigma_{\varphi(a)} \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a\|_2 = 0.$$

For $t \in (0, 1)$, define

$$E(\varphi, a, t) = \{\xi \in \partial\mathbb{D} : |(\sigma_{\varphi(a)} \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a)(\xi)| > t\}.$$

Set

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(a) &= |u(a)| \cdot \|\sigma_{\varphi(a)} \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a\|_2, \\ \beta(a) &= \log \frac{2}{1 - |\varphi(a)|^2} \|u \circ \sigma_a - u(a)\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

In [6], Laitila provided several characterizations for the boundedness and compactness of the operator $uC_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$. For example, he showed that $uC_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$ is compact if and only if

$$\lim_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) = 0, \quad \lim_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \beta(a) = 0,$$

and

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \limsup_{t \rightarrow 1} \sup_{|\varphi(a)| \leq r} \left(\int_{E(\varphi, a, t)} |u(\sigma_a(e^{i\theta}))|^4 \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \right)^{1/4} = 0. \quad (1.1)$$

In [2], Colonna used the idea of [11, p. 3826] and showed that $uC_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$ is compact if and only if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_* = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \beta(a) = 0, \tag{1.2}$$

as well as

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_* = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* = 0, \tag{1.3}$$

where

$$g_a(z) = \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - \overline{\varphi(a)}z} \right)^2 \left(\log \frac{2}{1 - |\varphi(a)|^2} \right)^{-1}.$$

Motivated by (1.2), Laitila and Lindström in [7] gave some estimates for norm and essential norm of the weighted composition operator $uC_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$. Among other results, they showed that, under the assumption of the boundedness of uC_φ on $BMOA$,

$$\|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} \approx \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_* + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \beta(a). \tag{1.4}$$

Hence a natural question, motivated by (1.1) and (1.3), is whether we can give two estimates for the essential norm of the weighted composition uC_φ on $BMOA$ by using $\|u\varphi^n\|_*$ and $\|uC_\varphi g_a\|_*$, as well as $\alpha(a)$, $\|uC_\varphi g_a\|_*$ and

$$\sup_{|\varphi(a)| \leq r} \left(\int_{E(\varphi,a,t)} |u(\sigma_a(e^{i\theta}))|^4 \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \right)^{1/4}?$$

In the following, we give three different characterizations for the essential norm of the operator $uC_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$. This gives an affirmative answer to the above question by making a minor modification of the method used in [7]. Our main result is stated as follows.

Theorem 1. *Let $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and let $\varphi \in S(\mathbb{D})$ such that $uC_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$ is bounded. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} &\approx \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_* + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* \\ &\approx \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \beta(a) + \gamma \\ &\approx \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* + \gamma, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\gamma := \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} \limsup_{t \rightarrow 1} \sup_{|\varphi(a)| \leq r} \left(\int_{E(\varphi,a,t)} |u(\sigma_a(e^{i\theta}))|^4 \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \right)^{1/4}.$$

Throughout the rest of this article, the notation $a \lesssim b$ means that there is a positive constant C such that $a \leq Cb$. Moreover, if both $a \lesssim b$ and $b \lesssim a$ hold, then one says that $a \approx b$.

2. PROOF OF MAIN RESULT

In this section, we give a proof for our main result. For that purpose, we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 1 ([7, Lemma 4]). *Let $\varphi \in S(\mathbb{D})$ and let $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$. The following statements hold.*

(i) *For $a \in \mathbb{D}$, let $f_a(z) = \sigma_{\varphi(a)} - \varphi(a)$. Then*

$$\alpha(a) \lesssim \frac{\beta(a)}{\log \frac{2}{1-|\varphi(a)|^2}} + \|uC_\varphi f_a\|_*.$$

(ii) *For $a \in \mathbb{D}$, let $g_a = \frac{h_a^2}{h_a(\varphi(a))}$, where $h_a(z) = \log \frac{2}{1-\varphi(a)z}$. Then*

$$\beta(a) \lesssim \alpha(a) + \|(g_a \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a - g_a(\varphi(a))) \cdot (u \circ \sigma_a - u(a))\|_2 + \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_*.$$

(iii) *For all $f \in BMOA$ and $a \in \mathbb{D}$,*

$$\|(uC_\varphi f) \circ \sigma_a - (uC_\varphi f)(a)\|_2 \lesssim \|(u \circ \sigma_a - u(a)) \cdot (f \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a - f(\varphi(a)))\|_2 + (\alpha(a) + \beta(a))\|f\|_*.$$

(iv) *For all $f \in BMOA$ and $a \in \mathbb{D}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & \|(u \circ \sigma_a - u(a)) \cdot (f \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a - f(\varphi(a)))\|_2 \\ & \lesssim \|f\|_* \min \left\{ \sup_{a \in \mathbb{D}} \beta(a), \frac{\|uC_\varphi\|_{BMOA}}{\sqrt{\log \frac{2}{1-|\varphi(a)|^2}}} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2 ([7, Lemma 9]). *Let $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and $\varphi \in S(\mathbb{D})$. Then*

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} \limsup_{t \rightarrow 1} \sup_{|\varphi(a)| \leq r} \left(\int_{E(\varphi, a, t)} |u(\sigma_a(e^{i\theta}))|^4 \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \right)^{1/4} \lesssim \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_*.$$

Lemma 3 ([7, Lemma 5]). *Let $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and $\varphi \in S(\mathbb{D})$ such that $uC_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$ is bounded. Then*

$$\limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi f_a\|_* \leq 2 \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_*.$$

Lemma 4. *A sequence $\{f_n\}$ in $VMOA$ converges weakly to 0 in $BMOA$ if and only if $\sup_n \|f_n\|_* < \infty$ and $f_n \rightarrow 0$ pointwise in \mathbb{D} .*

Proof. From Theorem 9.28 in [12], we see that the dual space of $VMOA$ is H^1 . Proposition 1.2 in [3] dictates that f_n converges weakly to 0 in $VMOA$ if and only if $\sup_n \|f_n\|_* < \infty$ and $f_n \rightarrow 0$ pointwise in \mathbb{D} . Now consider the sequence $\{f_n\}$ as belonging to $BMOA$. It is easy to see that weak convergence in $BMOA$ is equivalent to weak convergence in $VMOA$. In one direction, restrict an arbitrary functional on $BMOA$ to a functional on $VMOA$; in the other direction, use the Hahn–Banach theorem to extend an arbitrary functional on $VMOA$ to a functional on $BMOA$. □

Now we are in a position to prove the main result in this article.

Proof of Theorem 1. Let $a_n \in \mathbb{D}$ such that $|\varphi(a_n)| \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. It was shown in [6] that $g_{a_n} \in VMOA$ and $\sup_n \|g_{a_n}\|_* < \infty$ and $g_{a_n} \rightarrow 0$ pointwise in \mathbb{D} . By Lemma 4, we see that $g_{a_n} \rightarrow 0$ weakly in $BMOA$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Hence,

$$\|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} \gtrsim \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|uC_\varphi g_{a_n}\|_* = \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_*. \tag{2.1}$$

Set $f_n(z) = z^n$. It is well known that $f_n \in VMOA$, $\sup_n \|f_n\|_* < \infty$, and $f_n \rightarrow 0$ pointwise in \mathbb{D} . Also, by Lemma 4 we see that $f_n \rightarrow 0$ weakly in $BMOA$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then

$$\|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} \gtrsim \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|uC_\varphi f_n\|_* = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_*. \tag{2.2}$$

By (2.1) and (2.2), we obtain

$$\|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} \gtrsim \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_* + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_*. \tag{2.3}$$

From item (i) of Lemma 1, we see that

$$\alpha(a) \lesssim \frac{\beta(a)}{\log \frac{2}{1-|\varphi(a)|^2}} + \|uC_\varphi f_a\|_*,$$

which together with Lemma 3 implies that

$$\limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) \lesssim \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi f_a\|_* \lesssim \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_*. \tag{2.4}$$

Here we use the fact that $\sup_{a \in \mathbb{D}} \beta(a) < \infty$, by the assumption that $uC_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$ is bounded (see Theorem 1 of [7]).

From items (ii) and (iv) of Lemma 1, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(a) &\lesssim \alpha(a) + \|(g_a \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a - g_a(\varphi(a))) \cdot (u \circ \sigma_a - u(a))\|_2 + \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* \\ &\lesssim \alpha(a) + \|g_a\|_* \frac{\|uC_\varphi\|_{BMOA}}{\sqrt{\log \frac{2}{1-|\varphi(a)|^2}}} + \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_*, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \beta(a) \lesssim \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_*. \tag{2.5}$$

By Lemma 2, (2.3), (2.4), and (2.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} &\gtrsim \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* + \gamma \\ &\gtrsim \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \beta(a) + \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

Next we give the upper estimates for $\|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA}$. From the proof of Lemma 10 of [7], we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} &\lesssim \sup_{|\varphi(a)|>r} \left(\alpha(a) + \beta(a) + \frac{\|uC_\varphi\|_{BMOA}}{\sqrt{\log \frac{2}{1-|\varphi(a)|^2}}} \right) \\ &\quad + \sup_{|\varphi(a)|\leq r} \left(\int_{E(\varphi,a,t)} |u(\sigma_a(e^{i\theta}))|^4 \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \right)^{1/4}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

which implies that

$$\|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} \lesssim \limsup_{|\varphi(a)|\rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)|\rightarrow 1} \beta(a) + \gamma.$$

By (1.4), (2.4), and (2.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} &\lesssim \limsup_{|\varphi(a)|\rightarrow 1} \beta(a) + \limsup_{n\rightarrow\infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_* \\ &\lesssim \limsup_{|\varphi(a)|\rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)|\rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* + \limsup_{n\rightarrow\infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_* \\ &\lesssim \limsup_{|\varphi(a)|\rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* + \limsup_{n\rightarrow\infty} \|u\varphi^n\|_*. \end{aligned}$$

Also, by items (ii) and (iv) of Proposition 2.12 and by (2.6), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} \\ &\lesssim \sup_{|\varphi(a)|>r} \left(\alpha(a) + \beta(a) + \frac{\|uC_\varphi\|_{BMOA}}{\sqrt{\log \frac{2}{1-|\varphi(a)|^2}}} \right) \\ &\quad + \sup_{|\varphi(a)|\leq r} \left(\int_{E(\varphi,a,t)} |u(\sigma_a(e^{i\theta}))|^4 \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \right)^{1/4} \\ &\lesssim \sup_{|\varphi(a)|>r} \left(\alpha(a) + \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* + \|(u \circ \sigma_a - u(a)) \cdot (g_a \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a - g_a(\varphi(a)))\|_2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\|uC_\varphi\|_{BMOA}}{\sqrt{\log \frac{2}{1-|\varphi(a)|^2}}} + \sup_{|\varphi(a)|\leq r} \left(\int_{E(\varphi,a,t)} |u(\sigma_a(e^{i\theta}))|^4 \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \right)^{1/4} \\ &\lesssim \sup_{|\varphi(a)|>r} \left(\alpha(a) + \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* + \|g_a\|_* \frac{\|uC_\varphi\|_{BMOA}}{\sqrt{\log \frac{2}{1-|\varphi(a)|^2}}} + \frac{\|uC_\varphi\|_{BMOA}}{\sqrt{\log \frac{2}{1-|\varphi(a)|^2}}} \right) \\ &\quad + \sup_{|\varphi(a)|\leq r} \left(\int_{E(\varphi,a,t)} |u(\sigma_a(e^{i\theta}))|^4 \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \right)^{1/4}, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\|uC_\varphi\|_{e,BMOA} \lesssim \limsup_{|\varphi(a)|\rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) + \limsup_{|\varphi(a)|\rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* + \gamma.$$

The proof is complete. □

From Theorem 1, we immediately get the following new characterization of the compactness of the operator $uC_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$.

Corollary 1. *Let $u \in H(\mathbb{D})$ and let $\varphi \in S(\mathbb{D})$ such that uC_φ is bounded on BMOA. Then the operator $uC_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$ is compact if and only if*

$$\limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \alpha(a) = 0, \quad \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|uC_\varphi g_a\|_* = 0$$

and

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} \limsup_{t \rightarrow 1} \sup_{|\varphi(a)| \leq r} \left(\int_{E(\varphi, a, t)} |u(\sigma_a(e^{i\theta}))|^4 \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \right)^{1/4} = 0.$$

Remark 1. From Theorem 1, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \|C_\varphi\|_{e, BMOA} &\approx \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|\sigma_{\varphi(a)} \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a\|_2 \\ &\quad + \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} \limsup_{t \rightarrow 1} \sup_{|\varphi(a)| \leq r} (m(E(\varphi, a, t)))^{1/4}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

In [4], it was shown that

$$\|C_\varphi\|_{e, BMOA} \approx \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\varphi^n\|$$

and that

$$\begin{aligned} \|C_\varphi\|_{e, BMOA} &\approx \limsup_{|\varphi(a)| \rightarrow 1} \|\sigma_{\varphi(a)} \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a\|_2 \\ &\quad + \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1} \limsup_{|z| \rightarrow 1} \sup_{|\varphi(a)| \leq r} \sqrt{\frac{N(\sigma_{\varphi(a)} \circ \varphi \circ \sigma_a, z)}{-\log |z|}}. \end{aligned}$$

Here

$$N(\varphi, w) = \sum_{\varphi(z)=w} \log \frac{1}{|w|}, \quad w \in \mathbb{D} \setminus \varphi(0).$$

The example of (2.7) can be seen as a new estimate for the essential norm of the operator $C_\varphi : BMOA \rightarrow BMOA$.

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