

Dominating sets for spaces of holomorphic functions and sampling constants

Marcu-Antone Orsoni

Joint work with A. Hartmann, D. Kamissoko & S. Konate.

The Fields Institute, Toronto

Journées du GDR AFHP 2021,
27 Septembre 2021

Dominating sets

Dominating sets

- (Ω, μ) a measure space.

Dominating sets

- (Ω, μ) a measure space.
- $\mathcal{F} \subset L^p(\Omega, \mu)$ a subspace of holomorphic functions.

Dominating sets

- (Ω, μ) a measure space.
- $\mathcal{F} \subset L^p(\Omega, \mu)$ a subspace of holomorphic functions.

Definition

$E \subset \Omega$ is a **dominating set** for \mathcal{F} if there exists $C_E > 0$ such that

$$\|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \mu)} \leq C_E \|f\|_{L^p(E, \mu)}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

Dominating sets

- (Ω, μ) a measure space.
- $\mathcal{F} \subset L^p(\Omega, \mu)$ a subspace of holomorphic functions.

Definition

$E \subset \Omega$ is a **dominating set** for \mathcal{F} if there exists $C_E > 0$ such that

$$\|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \mu)} \leq C_E \|f\|_{L^p(E, \mu)}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

- More generally, ν is a **sampling measure** for \mathcal{F} if there exist $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that

$$C_1 \|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \mu)} \overset{\text{reverse Carleson}}{\leq} \|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \nu)} \overset{\text{Carleson}}{\leq} C_2 \|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \mu)}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

Dominating sets

- (Ω, μ) a measure space.
- $\mathcal{F} \subset L^p(\Omega, \mu)$ a subspace of holomorphic functions.

Definition

$E \subset \Omega$ is a **dominating set** for \mathcal{F} if there exists $C_E > 0$ such that

$$\|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \mu)} \leq C_E \|f\|_{L^p(E, \mu)}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

- More generally, ν is a **sampling measure** for \mathcal{F} if there exist $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that

$$C_1 \|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \mu)} \overset{\text{reverse Carleson}}{\leq} \|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \nu)} \overset{\text{Carleson}}{\leq} C_2 \|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \mu)}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

- E is a dominating set $\iff d\nu = \mathbb{1}_E d\mu$ is a sampling measure

Dominating sets

- (Ω, μ) a measure space.
- $\mathcal{F} \subset L^p(\Omega, \mu)$ a subspace of holomorphic functions.

Definition

$E \subset \Omega$ is a **dominating set** for \mathcal{F} if there exists $C_E > 0$ such that

$$\|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \mu)} \leq C_E \|f\|_{L^p(E, \mu)}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

- More generally, ν is a **sampling measure** for \mathcal{F} if there exist $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that

$$C_1 \|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \mu)} \overset{\text{reverse Carleson}}{\leq} \|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \nu)} \overset{\text{Carleson}}{\leq} C_2 \|f\|_{L^p(\Omega, \mu)}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{F}.$$

- E is a dominating set $\iff d\nu = \mathbb{1}_E d\mu$ is a sampling measure
 $\iff d\nu = \mathbb{1}_E d\mu$ is a rev. Carleson measure.

Example 1 : Paley-Wiener space

Example 1 : Paley-Wiener space

- $PW_b = \{f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}), \text{supp } \hat{f} \subset [-b, b]\}.$

Example 1 : Paley-Wiener space

- $PW_b = \{f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}), \text{supp } \hat{f} \subset [-b, b]\}$.

The Logvinenko-Sereda Theorem

$E \subset \mathbb{R}$ is dominating for PW_b iff there exist $r > 0$ and $\gamma > 0$ such that

$$\frac{|E \cap]x - r, x + r[|}{|]x - r, x + r[|} \geq \gamma, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\text{relative density}).$$

Example 1 : Paley-Wiener space

- $PW_b = \{f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}), \text{supp } \hat{f} \subset [-b, b]\}$.

The Logvinenko-Sereda Theorem

$E \subset \mathbb{R}$ is dominating for PW_b iff there exist $r > 0$ and $\gamma > 0$ such that

$$\frac{|E \cap]x - r, x + r[|}{|]x - r, x + r[|} \geq \gamma, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\text{relative density}).$$

- Quantification of the uncertainty principle.

Example 2 : Bergman spaces

Example 2 : Bergman spaces

- $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $\alpha > -1$.

Example 2 : Bergman spaces

- $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $\alpha > -1$.
- $dA(z) = dm(z)/\pi$ the normalized Lebesgue measure.

Example 2 : Bergman spaces

- $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $\alpha > -1$.
- $dA(z) = dm(z)/\pi$ the normalized Lebesgue measure.
- $A_\alpha^p = \{f \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}), \|f\|_p^p := (\alpha + 1) \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f|^p (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha dA(z) < \infty\}$.

Example 2 : Bergman spaces

- $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $\alpha > -1$.
- $dA(z) = dm(z)/\pi$ the normalized Lebesgue measure.
- $A_\alpha^p = \{f \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}), \|f\|_p^p := (\alpha + 1) \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f|^p (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha dA(z) < \infty\}$.
- $\rho(z, w) = \left| \frac{z-w}{1-\bar{z}w} \right|$ the pseudohyperbolic distance.

Example 2 : Bergman spaces

- $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $\alpha > -1$.
- $dA(z) = dm(z)/\pi$ the normalized Lebesgue measure.
- $A_\alpha^p = \{f \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}), \|f\|_p^p := (\alpha + 1) \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f|^p (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha dA(z) < \infty\}$.
- $\rho(z, w) = \left| \frac{z-w}{1-\bar{z}w} \right|$ the pseudohyperbolic distance.

Theorem : (Luecking '81)

$E \subset \mathbb{D}$ is dominating for A_α^p iff there exist $0 < r < 1$ and $\gamma > 0$ such that

$$\frac{m(E \cap D_{phb}(z, r))}{m(D_{phb}(z, r))} \geq \gamma, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{D} \quad (\text{relative density})$$

where $D_{phb}(z, r) = \{w \in \mathbb{D}, \rho(z, w) < r\}$.

Example 2 : Bergman spaces

- $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $\alpha > -1$.
- $dA(z) = dm(z)/\pi$ the normalized Lebesgue measure.
- $A_\alpha^p = \{f \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{D}), \|f\|_p^p := (\alpha + 1) \int_{\mathbb{D}} |f|^p (1 - |z|^2)^\alpha dA(z) < \infty\}$.
- $\rho(z, w) = \left| \frac{z-w}{1-\bar{z}w} \right|$ the pseudohyperbolic distance.

Theorem : (Luecking '81)

$E \subset \mathbb{D}$ is dominating for A_α^p iff there exist $0 < r < 1$ and $\gamma > 0$ such that

$$\frac{m(E \cap D_{phb}(z, r))}{m(D_{phb}(z, r))} \geq \gamma, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{D} \quad (\text{relative density})$$

where $D_{phb}(z, r) = \{w \in \mathbb{D}, \rho(z, w) < r\}$.

- Green-Wagner 2021 : generalization for smooth strongly pseudoconvex domains Ω in \mathbb{C}^n .

Example 3 : Doubling Fock spaces

Example 3 : Doubling Fock spaces

- $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a subharmonic function (i.e. $\Delta\phi \geq 0$) such that the measure $d\mu := \Delta\phi dm$ is doubling : there exists $C > 0$, such that

$$\mu(D(z, 2r)) \leq C\mu(D(z, r)), \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \forall r > 0$$

where $D(z, r)$ is the open euclidean disk.

Example 3 : Doubling Fock spaces

- $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a subharmonic function (i.e. $\Delta\phi \geq 0$) such that the measure $d\mu := \Delta\phi dm$ is doubling : there exists $C > 0$, such that

$$\mu(D(z, 2r)) \leq C\mu(D(z, r)), \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \forall r > 0$$

where $D(z, r)$ is the open euclidean disk.

- $\rho : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ defined by $\mu(D(z, \rho(z))) = 1$ (we can choose $\Delta\phi \asymp \rho^{-2}$).

Example 3 : Doubling Fock spaces

- $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a subharmonic function (i.e. $\Delta\phi \geq 0$) such that the measure $d\mu := \Delta\phi dm$ is doubling : there exists $C > 0$, such that

$$\mu(D(z, 2r)) \leq C\mu(D(z, r)), \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \forall r > 0$$

where $D(z, r)$ is the open euclidean disk.

- $\rho : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ defined by $\mu(D(z, \rho(z))) = 1$ (we can choose $\Delta\phi \asymp \rho^{-2}$).
- $\mathcal{F}_\phi^p = \left\{ f \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{C}), \|f\|_{p,\phi}^p := \int_{\mathbb{C}} |f|^p e^{-p\phi} dA < +\infty \right\}$.

Example 3 : Doubling Fock spaces

- $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a subharmonic function (i.e. $\Delta\phi \geq 0$) such that the measure $d\mu := \Delta\phi dm$ is doubling : there exists $C > 0$, such that

$$\mu(D(z, 2r)) \leq C\mu(D(z, r)), \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \forall r > 0$$

where $D(z, r)$ is the open euclidean disk.

- $\rho : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ defined by $\mu(D(z, \rho(z))) = 1$ (we can choose $\Delta\phi \asymp \rho^{-2}$).
- $\mathcal{F}_\phi^p = \left\{ f \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{C}), \|f\|_{p,\phi}^p := \int_{\mathbb{C}} |f|^p e^{-p\phi} dA < +\infty \right\}$.
- Denote $D^r(z) := D(z, r\rho(z))$.

Example 3 : Doubling Fock spaces

- $\phi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a subharmonic function (i.e. $\Delta\phi \geq 0$) such that the measure $d\mu := \Delta\phi dm$ is doubling : there exists $C > 0$, such that

$$\mu(D(z, 2r)) \leq C\mu(D(z, r)), \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \forall r > 0$$

where $D(z, r)$ is the open euclidean disk.

- $\rho : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ defined by $\mu(D(z, \rho(z))) = 1$ (we can choose $\Delta\phi \asymp \rho^{-2}$).
- $\mathcal{F}_\phi^p = \left\{ f \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{C}), \|f\|_{p,\phi}^p := \int_{\mathbb{C}} |f|^p e^{-p\phi} dA < +\infty \right\}$.
- Denote $D^r(z) := D(z, r\rho(z))$.

Theorem : (Jansen-Peetre-Rochberg '87, Lou-Zhuo 2019)

$E \subset \mathbb{C}$ is dominating for \mathcal{F}_ϕ^p iff there exist $0 < r < 1$ and $\gamma > 0$ such that

$$\frac{m(E \cap D^r(z))}{m(D^r(z))} \geq \gamma, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{relative density}).$$

Sampling constant

Sampling constant

- We want to estimate C_E in the previous theorems.

Sampling constant

- We want to estimate C_E in the previous theorems.

Theorem : (Kovrijkine 2001)

If $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ is dominating for PW_b then $C_E \asymp \gamma^{-Cbr}$.

Sampling constant

- We want to estimate C_E in the previous theorems.

Theorem : (Kovrijkine 2001)

If $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ is dominating for PW_b then $C_E \asymp \gamma^{-Cbr}$.

Theorem : (Hartmann-Kamissoko-Konate-O. 2021)

If $E \subset \mathbb{D}$ is dominating for A_α^p then $C_E \lesssim \gamma^{-L(r)}$ where
$$L(r) = c_1 \frac{1+\alpha}{p} \frac{1}{1-r^4} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-r} \right).$$

Sampling constant

- We want to estimate C_E in the previous theorems.

Theorem : (Kovrijkine 2001)

If $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ is dominating for PW_b then $C_E \asymp \gamma^{-Cbr}$.

Theorem : (Hartmann-Kamissoko-Konate-O. 2021)

If $E \subset \mathbb{D}$ is dominating for A_α^p then $C_E \lesssim \gamma^{-L(r)}$ where
$$L(r) = c_1 \frac{1+\alpha}{p} \frac{1}{1-r^4} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-r} \right).$$

Theorem : (Konate-O. 2021)

If $E \subset \mathbb{C}$ is dominating for \mathcal{F}_ϕ^p then $C_E \lesssim \gamma^{-L(r)}$ where
$$L(r) = c_1 r^{\frac{1}{\kappa}} + \frac{1}{p} (c_2 + c_3 \ln(1+r)) \quad (\kappa \text{ depends on } \phi).$$

Sketch of the proof for the Fock spaces

Sketch of the proof for the Fock spaces

- There exist $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that for every $r > 0$, we have $\mathbb{C} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} D^r(a_n)$ and

$$\sum_n \chi_{D^r(a_n)} \leq N \quad (\text{non-overlapping property})$$

for a suitable constant N depending on r .

Sketch of the proof for the Fock spaces

- There exist $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that for every $r > 0$, we have $\mathbb{C} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} D^r(a_n)$ and

$$\sum_n \chi_{D^r(a_n)} \leq N \quad (\text{non-overlapping property})$$

for a suitable constant N depending on r .

- There exist "good disks" $(D^r(a_n))_{n \in I}$ such that

$$\sum_{n \in I} \|f\|_{L^p_\phi(D^r(a_n))}^p \geq \frac{1}{2} \|f\|_{p,\phi}^p.$$

Sketch of the proof for the Fock spaces

- There exist $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that for every $r > 0$, we have $\mathbb{C} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} D^r(a_n)$ and

$$\sum_n \chi_{D^r(a_n)} \leq N \quad (\text{non-overlapping property})$$

for a suitable constant N depending on r .

- There exist "good disks" $(D^r(a_n))_{n \in I}$ such that

$$\sum_{n \in I} \|f\|_{L^p_\phi(D^r(a_n))}^p \geq \frac{1}{2} \|f\|_{p,\phi}^p.$$

- Remez type inequality : on a "good" disk $D^r(a_n)$ we have

$$\|\phi\|_{L^p(D^r(a_n))} \lesssim \gamma^{-L(r)} \|\phi\|_{L^p(E \cap D^r(a_n))}.$$

Open questions

Open questions

- Sampling constants for more general sampling measures.

Open questions

- Sampling constants for more general sampling measures.
- Application to control theory.

Thank you for your attention !