ON \( H^p \)-SOLUTIONS OF THE BEZOUT EQUATION

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We obtain a sufficient condition on bounded holomorphic functions \( g_1, g_2 \) in the unit disk for the existence of \( f_1, f_2 \) in the Hardy space \( H^p \) such that \( 1 = f_1 g_1 + f_2 g_2 \). The sharpness of this condition is also studied.

1. Let \( \mathbb{D} \) be the unit disk in the complex plane, \( \mathbb{T} \) its boundary. For \( 1 \leq p \leq \infty \), \( H^p \) denotes the Hardy-space of holomorphic functions in \( \mathbb{D} \) such that

\[
\|f\|_p = \sup_r \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^p \, d\theta \right)^{1/p} < +\infty \quad p < \infty
\]

\[
\|f\|_\infty = \sup_{|z|<1} |f(z)|.
\]

It is well-known ([7, p. 57]) that if \( f \in H^p \), the non-tangential maximal function

\[
Mf(e^{i\theta}) = \sup\{|f(z)|; \ z \in \Gamma(\theta)\}
\]

\( \Gamma(\theta) \) being the Stolz angle with vertex \( e^{i\theta} \), belongs to \( L^p(\mathbb{T}) \).

In this paper, given \( g_1, g_2 \in H^\infty \), we study the Bezout equation \( 1 = f_1 g_1 + f_2 g_2 \). Concretely, we are interested in knowing the precise condition on \( g_1, g_2 \) so that solutions \( f_1, f_2 \in H^p \) exist.

If \( |g|^2 = |g_1|^2 + |g_2|^2 \), \( |f|^2 = |f_1|^2 + |f_2|^2 \), it follows from \( 1 = f_1 g_1 + f_2 g_2 \) that \( 1 \leq |f||g| \) and hence

\[
M(|g|^{-1}) \in L^p(\mathbb{T}).
\]

It can be easily seen that this condition is sufficient if \( g_1 \) or \( g_2 \) is an interpolating Blaschke product. Nevertheless, we show in Section 2 that it is not sufficient in general. In fact for each \( \varepsilon > 0 \) we exhibit \( g_1, g_2 \in H^\infty \) such that \( M(|g|^{-2+\varepsilon}) \in L^p(\mathbb{T}) \) but no \( H^p \) solutions exist.

In Section 3 we obtain a general sufficient condition implying in particular the following:

**Theorem 1.** Assume that for some \( \varepsilon > 0 \)

\[
M \left( |g|^{-2} |\log |g||^{2+\varepsilon} \right) \in L^p(\mathbb{T}).
\]
Then there exist \( f_1, f_2 \in H^p \) such that \( 1 = f_1 g_1 + f_2 g_2 \).

In Section 4, it is shown that the same method gives the following improvement on the problem considered by Wolff and also by Cegrell in [4].

**Theorem 2.** Let \( f, g_1, g_2 \in H^\infty \) be such that
\[
|f| \leq \frac{|g|^2}{\log |g|^{2+\varepsilon}} \quad \text{for some } \varepsilon > 0.
\]
Then there are \( f_1, f_2 \in H^\infty \) such that \( f = f_1 g_1 + f_2 g_2 \).

The proofs rely essentially on: (a) An \( L^p \)-version of Wolff's criteria for the existence of bounded solutions of the \( \overline{\partial} \)-equation, already used in [1]. (b) An improvement of Cegrell's result in [4] on gradients of bounded holomorphic functions.

Both theorems hold of course for more than two generators, using the Koszul complex technique as in [7, p. 364]. Theorem 1 holds as well in the setting of the unit ball, but some modifications are needed (see [2]).

Finally, we mention that similar results to those stated here have been independently obtained by K.C. Lin in [8] and [9]. The authors thank the referee for pointing this out to them.

2. Before proceeding, we recall that a positive measure \( \mu \) on \( \mathbb{D} \) is called a Carleson measure if there exists \( K > 0 \) such that
\[
\mu(\{z : |z - e^{i\theta}| \leq r\}) \leq K r e^{i\theta} \quad e^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{T}, \quad r > 0.
\]

The smallest of such \( K \) is called the Carleson norm of \( \mu \). Equivalently ([7, p. 32]) \( \mu \) is a Carleson measure if and only if for all functions \( h \) in \( \mathbb{D} \)
\[
\iint_{\mathbb{D}} |h| d\mu \leq c \int_0^{2\pi} M(h) d\theta.
\]

In some particular cases it is quite easy to see that the condition (C) is sufficient. For instance, if \( g_1 \) is a Blaschke product with zeros \( z_n \), the question is obviously equivalent to the interpolation problem
\[
f_2(z_n) = \frac{1}{g_2(z_n)}, \quad \text{with } f_2 \in H^p.
\]

Indeed, \( 1 - f_2 g_2 \) belongs then to \( H^p \) and vanishes on \( \{z_n\} \), so \( 1 - f_2 g_2 = f_1 g_1 \), \( f_1 \in H^p \). In case \( g_1 \) is an interpolating Blaschke product, this interpolation problem has a solution if and only if
\[
\sum_n \frac{1}{|g_2(z_n)|^p} (1 - |z_n|) < +\infty,
\]
BEZOUT EQUATION 299

Let \( \delta_n \) denote the delta-mass at the point \( z_n \). Since \( \sum (1 - |z_n|) \delta_n \) is a Carleson measure, (C) implies the above condition.

Next, we give examples showing that condition (C) is far from being sufficient.

**Theorem 3.** Given \( 1 \leq p < \infty \) and \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there exist bounded analytic functions \( g_1, g_2 \) with \( M(|g|^{-2+\varepsilon}) \in L^p(\mathbb{T}) \), such that there exist no \( f_1, f_2 \in H^p \) satisfying \( f_1g_1 + f_2g_2 \equiv 1 \).

**Proof.** We will denote by \( \rho(z, w) \) the pseudo-hyperbolic distance in the unit disc, \( \rho(z, w) = |z - w| |1 - \overline{w}z|^{-1} \), \( z, w \in \mathbb{D} \) and \( f^{(j)} \) the \( j \)-th derivative of a function \( f \). Let \( N \) be a natural number such that \( (N + 1)\varepsilon > 1 \).

Let \( z_n = 1 - 2^{-n}, n \geq 1 \), and take an \( H^\infty \)-interpolating sequence \( \{\alpha_n\} \), \( 0 < \rho(\alpha_n, z_n) \) decreasing to 0, satisfying

\[
\sum_n (1 - |z_n|) \rho(\alpha_n, z_n)^{-(N+1)p(2-\varepsilon)} < \infty, \tag{1}
\]

\[
\sum_n (1 - |z_n|) \rho(\alpha_n, z_n)^{-(2N+1)p} = \infty. \tag{2}
\]

Let \( B_1 \) and \( B_2 \) be the Blaschke products with zeros \( \{z_n\} \) and \( \{\alpha_n\} \). From now on, the letter \( c \) will denote different constants independent on \( n \). Since \( B_2 \) is an interpolating Blaschke product, one has

\[
\inf_n \rho(z, \alpha_n) \geq |B_2(z)| \geq c \inf_n \rho(z, \alpha_n), \quad |z| < 1,
\]

(see [7, p. 404]).

Now as in [3] take \( g_i = B_i^{N+1}, i = 1, 2 \). Let \( I_n \) be the arc on the unit circle centered at 1 of length \( 2(1 - |z_n|) = 2^{-n+1} \). In estimating \( |g(z)|^{-1} \), for \( z \in \Gamma(\theta) \), the worst case occurs when \( z \) is one of the \( \{z_n\} \) or \( \{\alpha_n\} \). Since \( \rho(\alpha_n, z_n) \) is decreasing, for \( e^{i\theta} \in I_n \setminus I_{n+1} \) one has

\[
M(|g|^{-1}) \leq \frac{c}{\rho(\alpha_{n+1}, z_{n+1})^{N+1}}.
\]

Hence, condition (1) implies \( M(|g|^{-2+\varepsilon}) \in L^p(\mathbb{T}) \). Now, assume there exist \( f_1, f_2 \in H^p \) satisfying \( f_1g_1 + f_2g_2 \equiv 1 \). Then,

\[
f_2^{(N)}(z_n) = (B_2^{-N-1})^{(N)}(z_n), \quad n \geq 1.
\]

Write

\[
B_{2,n}(z) = \prod_{k \neq n} \frac{-\overline{\alpha_k}}{|\alpha_k|} \frac{z - \alpha_k}{1 - \overline{\alpha_k}z}, \quad B_2^{-N-1}(z) = h(z)k(z)
\]
where \( h(z) = (1 - \alpha_n z)^{N+1} B_{2,n}(z)^{-N-1} \), \( k(z) = (z - \alpha_n)^{-N-1} \). Then
\[
(B_2^{-N-1})^{(N)}(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{N} \binom{N}{j} h^{(j)}(z) k^{(N-j)}(z).
\]

Using Cauchy’s formula on the disk of center \( z_n \) and radius \( 4^{-1}(1 - |z_n|) \), one gets
\[
|h^{(j)}(z_n)| \leq c \frac{(1 - |\alpha_n|)^{N+1}}{(1 - |z_n|)^{j}} \leq c(1 - |z_n|)^{N+1-j}
\]
and hence
\[
|h^{(j)}(z_n)||k^{(N-j)}(z_n)| \leq c |z_n - \alpha_n|^{-2N+j-1}(1 - |z_n|)^{N+1-j}
\]
\[
\leq c\rho(z_n, \alpha_n)^{-2N+j-1}(1 - |z_n|)^{-N}.
\]

For \( j = 0 \), one gets
\[
|h(z_n)||k^{(N)}(z_n)| \geq c (1 - |z_n|)^{N+1} |z_n - \alpha_n|^{-2N-1}
\]
\[
\geq c\rho(\alpha_n, z_n)^{-2N-1}(1 - |z_n|)^{-N}.
\]

Therefore, for large \( n \),
\[
(3) \quad |f_2^{(N)}(z_n)| = |(B_2^{-N-1})^{(N)}(z_n)| \geq c(1 - |z_n|)^{-N}\rho(\alpha_n, z_n)^{-2N-1}.
\]

Since \( f_2 \in H^p \), the function
\[
F(e^{i\theta}) = \left( \int_{\Gamma(\theta)} |f_2^{(N)}(z)|^2 (1 - |z|)^{2N-2} \, dm(z) \right)^{1/2}
\]
belongs to \( L^p(\mathbb{T}) \) ([11, p. 216]). For \( e^{i\theta} \in I_n \setminus I_{n+1} \), since \( D_n = \{ z \in \mathbb{D} : |z - z_n| < 4^{-1}(1 - |z_n|) \} \subset \Gamma(\theta) \), one has
\[
|F(e^{i\theta})|^2 \geq \int_{D_n} |f_2^{(N)}(z)|^2 (1 - |z|)^{2N-2} \, dm(z)
\]
\[
\geq c(1 - |z_n|)^{2N} |f_2^{(N)}(z_n)|^2, \quad e^{i\theta} \in I_n \setminus I_{n+1}.
\]

Using (3) and \( F \in L^p(\mathbb{T}) \), one gets
\[
\infty > \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(1 - |z_n|)^{\rho(\alpha_n, z_n)^{-(2N+1)p}}
\]
and this contradicts (2).
3. In this section we will prove a generalization of Theorem 1 stated in the introduction.

**Lemma 1.** If $g$ is holomorphic on $\mathbb{D}$ and $0 < p \leq 2$,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ |g(e^{i\theta})|^p - |g(0)|^p \right\} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \leq 4 \int_0^{2\pi} |g(e^{i\theta}) - g(0)|^p \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}. $$

**Proof.** This is a general statement for a probability measure $d\mu$ on $X$ and measurable $\varphi$

$$\int_X |\varphi|^p \, d\mu - \left| \int_X \varphi \, d\mu \right|^p \leq 4 \int_X \left| \varphi - \int_X \varphi \, d\mu \right|^p \, d\mu. $$

First notice that this is trivial for $p \leq 1$ (with constant 1) and that for $p = 2$ there is equality with constant 1, too. In general, and assuming without loss of generality that $\int_X \varphi \, d\mu = 1$, it follows for real $\varphi$ integrating the inequality

$$|\varphi|^p - 1 \leq 3|\varphi - 1| + p(\varphi - 1).$$

For complex-valued $\varphi = \varphi_1 + i\varphi_2$, it follows from $|\varphi|^p \leq |\varphi_1|^p + |\varphi_2|^p$ (for positive $\varphi$ the inequality holds with constant 1). \qed

We start with a generalization of a result in [4]. Although we need it only for $H^\infty$ functions we state it in full generality, for $BMOA$ functions (see [7] for definitions). We denote by $\|g\|_*$ the $BMO$ norm of $g(e^{i\theta})$.

Let $d\mu$ be a positive measure on $[0,1)$ such that $\int_0^1 \frac{d\mu(\alpha)}{\alpha^2} < +\infty$, and write

$$\bar{\mu}(x) = \int_0^1 x^\alpha d\mu(\alpha), \quad x > 0.$$ 

**Lemma 2.** If $g \in BMOA$, $\frac{|g'|^2}{|g|^2} \bar{\mu}(|g|^2)(1 - |z|^2)$ is a Carleson measure with Carleson norm bounded by $K\|g\|_*$, $K$ depending on $\mu$.

**Proof.** We consider the function

$$G(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{|g(z)|^{2\alpha}}{\alpha^2} d\mu(\alpha), \quad |z| < 1.$$ 

For $\alpha > 0$, a computation shows that $\Delta |g|^{2\alpha} = 4\alpha^2 |g'|^2 |g|^{2\alpha - 2}$ when $g \neq 0$, hence

$$\Delta G = 4|g'|^2 |g|^{-2} \bar{\mu}(|g|^2).$$
Without loss of generality we can assume that \( g \) is holomorphic on \( \overline{\mathbb{D}} \). We argue like in [7, p. 327]. Let \( z_1, \ldots, z_N \) be the non-zero zeros in \( \mathbb{D} \), and let \( \Omega_\varepsilon \) be the domain \( \mathbb{D} \setminus \bigcup_{j=0}^N \Delta_j \) where \( \Delta_0 = \{ |z| \leq \varepsilon \} \), \( \Delta_j = \{ |z - z_j| \leq \varepsilon \} \), \( j = 1, \ldots, N \).

By Green’s formula applied to the function \( G \) in \( \Omega_\varepsilon \)

\[
4 \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon} |g'|^2 |g|^{-2} \widetilde{\mu}(|g|^2) \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z) = \int_0^{2\pi} G(e^{i\theta}) d\theta \]

\[- \sum_{j=0}^N \int_{\partial \Delta_j} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial n} G \right) \log \frac{1}{|z|} - |G| \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \log \frac{1}{|z|} \right) ds.
\]

Let \( r = |z - z_j| \); then for \( z \) close to \( z_j \),

\[
|g'(z)|^2 |g(z)|^{-2} \widetilde{\mu}(|g(z)|^2) \leq C r^{-2} \widetilde{\mu}(r^2).
\]

Now, the hypothesis on \( \mu \) translates to

\[
\int_0^1 \frac{\widetilde{\mu}(x)}{x} |\log x| dx < +\infty.
\]

Hence \( |g'|^2 |g|^{-2} \widetilde{\mu}(|g|^2) \log \frac{1}{|z|} \) is integrable on \( \mathbb{D} \). Also, for \( |z - z_j| = \varepsilon \)

\[
|G(z)| \leq c \int_0^1 \frac{\varepsilon^{2\alpha}}{\alpha^2} d\mu(\alpha)
\]

which tends to 0 when \( \varepsilon \to 0 \), and

\[
|\nabla G(z)| \leq \frac{c}{\varepsilon} \int_0^1 \frac{\varepsilon^{2\alpha}}{\alpha} d\mu(\alpha)
\]

which also tends to zero when multiplied by \( \varepsilon |\log \varepsilon| \). At zero we obtain

\[
-2\pi |G(0)|
\]

as limit when \( \varepsilon \to 0 \). Therefore

\[
\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \int_0^1 |g(e^{i\theta})|^2 |g(z)|^{-2} \widetilde{\mu}(|g(z)|^2) \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z) \right) d\theta
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \left| \frac{g(e^{i\theta})}{\alpha^2} \right|^{2\alpha} d\mu(\alpha) d\theta - \int_0^1 \left| \frac{g(0)}{\alpha^2} \right|^{2\alpha} d\mu(\alpha)
\]

\[
= \int_0^1 \frac{d\mu(\alpha)}{\alpha^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \left| g(e^{i\theta}) \right|^{2\alpha} - \left| g(0) \right|^{2\alpha} \right) \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \leq \left( \text{by Lemma 1} \right)
\]

\[
\leq 4 \int_0^1 \frac{d\mu(\alpha)}{\alpha^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| g(e^{i\theta}) - g(0) \right|^{2\alpha} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \leq \int_0^1 \frac{d\mu(\alpha)}{\alpha^2} (c\|g\|_*)^{2\alpha}.
\]
If $\psi_w$ is an automorphism of the disc, applying this inequality to $g \circ \psi_w$, changing variables in the area integral and using the invariance of the $BMO$ norm we get

$$\sup_{w \in D} \int_D |g'(z)|^2 |g(z)|^{-2} \mu(|g(z)|^2) \frac{(1 - |z|^2)(1 - |w|^2)}{|1 - z\overline{w}|^2} \, dA(z)$$

$$\leq c \int_0^1 \frac{\|g\|_{L^1}^{2\alpha}}{\alpha^2} \, d\mu(\alpha) < +\infty,$$

and the result follows, by [7, p. 239].

Taking for $\mu$ a delta-mass at $\varepsilon$ we get Cegrell's result [4] that $|g'|^2 |g|^{-2} (1 - |z|^2)$ is a Carleson measure. Taking $d\mu(\alpha) = \alpha^{1+\varepsilon} d\alpha$ one gets that

$$\frac{|g'|^2}{|g|^2 |\log |g||^{2+\varepsilon}} (1 - |z|^2)$$

is a Carleson measure for every $\varepsilon > 0$.

Next lemma is the $L^p$-version of Wolff's criteria for bounded solutions of the $\overline{\partial}$-equation ([7, p. 322]).

**Lemma 3.** Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, let $G$ be a $C^1$ function in $\overline{D}$ such that:

(a) $G = \varphi_1 \psi_1$, where $M(\varphi_1) \in L^p$ and $|\psi_1|^2 \log \frac{1}{|z|}$ is a Carleson measure.

(b) $\partial G = \varphi_2 \psi_2$, where $M(\varphi_2) \in L^p$ and $|\psi_2|^2 \log \frac{1}{|z|}$ is a Carleson measure.

Then there exists a $C^1$ function $u$ in $D$, continuous on $\overline{D}$ such that

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{z}} = G$$

and

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |u(e^{i\theta})|^p \, d\theta \leq C$$

where $C$ depends only of the $L^p$-norms of $M(\varphi_1), M(\varphi_2)$ and the Carleson norms of the measures in (a), (b).

**Proof.** We adapt Wolff's proof for the case $p = \infty$. Let $q$ be the conjugate exponent of $p$, $1 < q < \infty$. By duality,

$$\inf \left\{ \|b\|_p : \frac{\partial b}{\partial \overline{z}} = G \right\} = \sup \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F k d\theta \right| : k \in H^q_0, \|k\|_q \leq 1 \right\}$$
where $F$ is a priori solution, say the one given by the Cauchy kernel, which is continuous on $\overline{D}$. By Green’s formula

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} F' k d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{D} \Delta (F k) \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{D} k'(z) G(z) \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z) + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{D} k(z) \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z) = I_1 + I_2.$$  

We will prove now that if $|\psi|^2 \log \frac{1}{|z|}$ is a Carleson measure with constant $K$, then

$$(4) \quad \int_{D} |k'(z)||\varphi(z)||\psi(z)| \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z) \leq C \|k\|_q \|M\varphi\|_p K$$

where $C$ is an absolute constant. This will imply the required bound for $I_1$. For $p = \infty$, $q = 1$ this holds true as shown by Wolff reducing the situation to $k = g^2$ with $g \in H^2$. Alternatively a real-analysis proof can be obtained using the inequality, following from [6, Th. 1],

$$\int_{D} |k'(z)||\psi(z)| \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z) \leq \int_{0}^{2\pi} A(k)(e^{i\theta})^{1/2} C(\psi)(e^{i\theta}) d\theta$$

where $A(k)$ is the area function of $k$

$$A(k)(e^{i\theta}) = \left( \int_{\Gamma(e^{i\theta})} |k'(z)|^2 dA(z) \right)^{1/2}$$

and $C(\psi)$ is given by

$$C(\psi)(e^{i\theta}) = \sup_{e^{i\phi} \in \hat{I}} \left( \frac{1}{|I|} \int_{I} |\psi|^2 \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA \right)^{1/2}$$

$I$ being the tent over $I$. This method applies to situations where there is no factorization.

For $p = 1$, $q = \infty$, we use Schwarz inequality to bound the left member of (4) by

$$\left( \int_{D} |\varphi| |k'|^2 \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z) \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_{D} |\varphi||\psi|^2 \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z) \right)^{1/2}$$

If $k \in BMOA$, $|k'|^2 \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA$ is a Carleson measure; since Carleson measures operate on functions with integrable non-tangential maximal function, (4) follows for $p = 1$, $q = \infty$. Next, consider the operator, for fixed $\psi$

$$\varphi \mapsto L_\varphi$$
where $L_\phi(k) = \iint_\mathbb{D} k' \phi(z) \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z)$; let $T^p_{\infty}$ be the tent space ([6])

$$T^p_{\infty} = \{ \phi : M(\phi) \in L^p \}.$$  

We have shown that $L$ is bounded from $T^1_{\infty}$ to $(BMOA)^*$ and from $T^\infty_{\infty}$ to $(H^1)^*$. By interpolation, we conclude that $L$ is bounded from $T^p_{\infty}$ to $(H^q)^*$ i.e.

$$|L_\phi(k)| \leq C\|k\|_q \|M\phi\|_p K$$

(alternatively, $\phi$ can be replaced by the harmonic extension of $M\phi$ and argue with the $L^p$-spaces rather than the tent spaces).

It remains to bound $I_2$. But

$$|I_2| \leq \iint_\mathbb{D} |k(z)||\phi_2(z)||\psi_2(z)| \log \frac{1}{|z|} dA(z)$$

and this is easier: just note that $M(k\phi_2) \leq M(k)M(\phi_2)$ is in $L^1$ and use again that Carleson measures operate on such functions. \hfill \Box

Note that the lemma holds if $G, \partial G$ are linear combinations $\sum \phi_i \psi_i$ with $\phi_i, \psi_i$ as above.

**Theorem 4.** Let $g_1, g_2 \in H^\infty$ such that $|g|^2 = |g_1|^2 + |g_2|^2 > 0$. Let $\mu$ and $\tilde{\mu}$ be as above. Assume that

$$M\left(\frac{1}{|g|^2} - \frac{1}{\tilde{\mu}(|g|^2)}\right) \in L^p(\mathbb{T}).$$

Then there are $f_1, f_2 \in H^p$ such that $f_1 g_1 + f_2 g_2 = 1$.

**Proof.** By a standard regularization argument we may assume that $g_1, g_2$ are holomorphic on $\mathbb{D}$. The smooth solutions

$$\varphi_i = \frac{g_i}{|g|^2}, \quad i = 1, 2$$

satisfy $M(\varphi_i) \in L^p$ and the general holomorphic solutions are given by

$$f_1 = \varphi_1 + u g_2 \quad f_2 = \varphi_2 - u g_1$$

where $u$ satisfies

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\bar{g}_1 g_2 - \bar{g}_2 g_1}{|g|^4} \overset{def}{=} G.$$

We need only check that $G$ satisfies the hypothesis of Lemma 3. For (a) we can take, by Lemma 2, $\psi_1$ to be

$$\psi_1 = \frac{g_1}{|g|} \tilde{\mu}(|g|^2)^{1/2}, \quad |\psi_1| \leq \frac{|g_1|}{|g|} \tilde{\mu}(|g_1|^2)^{1/2}$$
and
\[ \varphi_1 = \frac{\overline{g}_j}{|g|^2 \tilde{\mu}(|g|^2)^{1/2}}, \quad |\varphi_1| \leq \frac{1}{|g|^2 \tilde{\mu}(|g|^2)^{1/2}}. \]

Similarly, \( \partial G \) is a linear combination of terms of type
\[ \frac{\overline{g}_i \overline{g}_j}{|g|^6} g_k g_l \]
and we may take
\[ \psi_2 = \frac{\overline{g}_i \overline{g}_j}{|g|^2} \tilde{\mu}(|g|^2), \quad |\psi_2| \leq \frac{|g_i|^2}{|g_i|^2} \tilde{\mu}(|g_i|^2) + \frac{|g_j|^2}{|g_j|^2} \tilde{\mu}(|g_j|^2) \]
\[ \varphi_2 = \frac{g_k g_l}{|g|^4 \tilde{\mu}(|g|^2)}, \quad |\varphi_2| \leq \frac{1}{|g|^2 \tilde{\mu}(|g|^2)} \]
using again Lemma 2.

We note as a particular case of the theorem, corresponding to \( d\mu(\alpha) = \alpha^{1+\varepsilon} d\alpha \), the sufficient condition

\[ M \left( \frac{\log |g|^{2+\varepsilon}}{|g|^2} \right) \in L^p \]

stated in the introduction.

4. Lemma 2 can be used as well to improve Cegrell’s result on the equation \( f = f_1 g_1 + f_2 g_2 \):

**Theorem 5.** If \( f, g_1, g_2 \in H^\infty \) satisfy

\[ |f| \leq |g|^2 \tilde{\mu}(|g|^2) \]

there exist \( f_1, f_2 \in H^\infty \) such that \( f = f_1 g_1 + f_2 g_2 \).

**Proof.** In this case it must be shown that the equation \( \bar{\partial} u = G \) where

\[ G = f \cdot \frac{\overline{g}_1 \overline{g}_2 - \overline{g}_1 \overline{g}_2}{(|g_1|^2 + |g_2|^2)^2} \]

has a bounded solution. In this case

\[ |G| \leq \frac{|g_1|^2}{|g|} \tilde{\mu}(|g|^2)^{1/2} \leq \frac{|g_1|^2}{|g_1|} \tilde{\mu}(|g_1|^2)^{1/2} + \frac{|g_2|^2}{|g_2|} \tilde{\mu}(|g_2|^2), \]

and \( |G|^2(1 - |z|) \) is indeed a Carleson measure; similarly for \( \partial G \).

**References**


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