



p -Summing Bloch mappings on the complex unit disc

M. G. Cabrera-Padilla¹ · A. Jiménez-Vargas¹  · D. Ruiz-Casternado¹

Received: 21 September 2023 / Accepted: 11 December 2023 / Published online: 22 January 2024
© The Author(s) 2024

Abstract

The notion of p -summing Bloch mapping from the complex unit open disc \mathbb{D} into a complex Banach space X is introduced for any $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. It is shown that the linear space of such mappings, equipped with a natural seminorm $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}$, is Möbius-invariant. Moreover, its subspace consisting of all those mappings which preserve the zero is an injective Banach ideal of normalized Bloch mappings. Bloch versions of the Pietsch's domination/factorization Theorem and the Maurey's extrapolation Theorem are presented. We also introduce the spaces of X -valued Bloch molecules on \mathbb{D} and identify the spaces of normalized p -summing Bloch mappings from \mathbb{D} into X^* under the norm $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}$ with the duals of such spaces of molecules under the Bloch version of the p^* -Chevet–Saphar tensor norms d_{p^*} .

Keywords Vector-valued Bloch mapping · Compact Bloch mapping · Banach-valued Bloch molecule · Bloch-free Banach space

Mathematics Subject Classification 30H30 · 46E15 · 46E40 · 47B38

Introduction

The known concept of absolutely p -summing operator between Banach spaces, introduced by Grothendieck [10] for $p = 1$ and by Pietsch [18] for any $p > 0$, can be

Communicated by Ngai-Ching Wong.

✉ A. Jiménez-Vargas
ajimenez@ual.es

M. G. Cabrera-Padilla
m_gador@hotmail.com

D. Ruiz-Casternado
drc446@ual.es

¹ Departamento de Matemáticas, Universidad de Almería, Ctra. de Sacramento s/n, La Cañada de San Urbano, 04120 Almería, Spain

adapted to address the property of summability in the setting of Bloch mappings from the complex unit open disc \mathbb{D} into a complex Banach space X as follows.

The study of summability has been addressed for different classes of mappings by some authors. For example, for multilinear operators by Achour and Mezrag [1] and Dimant [8], for Lipschitz mappings by Farmer and Johnson [9] and Saadi [20], and for holomorphic mappings by Matos [12] and Pellegrino [15], among other settings. See also the survey by Pellegrino et al. [16] for the summability on multilinear operators and homogeneous polynomials.

If $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ denotes the space of all holomorphic mappings from \mathbb{D} into X , let us recall that a mapping $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ is called *Bloch* if there exists a constant $c \geq 0$ such that $(1 - |z|^2) \|f'(z)\| \leq c$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$.

The *Bloch space* $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ is the linear space of all those mappings $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ such that

$$p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) := \sup \left\{ (1 - |z|^2) \|f'(z)\| : z \in \mathbb{D} \right\} < \infty,$$

equipped with the *Bloch seminorm* $p_{\mathcal{B}}$. The *normalized Bloch space* $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ is the Banach space of all Bloch mappings from \mathbb{D} into X such that $f(0) = 0$, equipped with the *Bloch norm* $p_{\mathcal{B}}$. In particular, we will write $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})$ instead of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, \mathbb{C})$. We refer the reader to [2, 21] for the scalar-valued theory, and to [4, 5] for the vector-valued theory on these spaces.

For any $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, we say that a mapping $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ is *p-summing Bloch* if there is a constant $c \geq 0$ such that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{D}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq c \sup_{g \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} && \text{if } 1 \leq p < \infty, \\ \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i| \|f'(z_i)\| &\leq c \sup_{g \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)| \right) && \text{if } p = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

The infimum of all the constants c for which such an inequality holds, denoted $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$, defines a seminorm on the linear space, denoted $\Pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$, of all *p-summing Bloch mappings* $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X$. Furthermore, this seminorm becomes a norm on the subspace $\Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ consisting of all those mappings $f \in \Pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ so that $f(0) = 0$.

These spaces enjoy nice properties in both complex and functional analytical frameworks. In the former setting, we show that the space $(\Pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X), \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}})$ is invariant by Möbius transformations of \mathbb{D} . In the latter context and in a clear parallelism with the theory of absolutely *p-summing* linear operators (see [7, Chapter 2]), we prove that $[\Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}, \pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}]$ is an injective Banach ideal of normalized Bloch mappings whose elements can be characterized by means of Pietsch domination/factorization. Applying this Pietsch domination, we present a Bloch version of Maurey’s extrapolation Theorem [13].

On the other hand, the known duality of the Bloch spaces (see [2, 4, 21]) is extended to the spaces $(\Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*), \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}})$ by identifying them with the duals of the spaces of the so-called X -valued Bloch molecules on \mathbb{D} , equipped with the Bloch versions of the p^* -Chevet–Saphar tensor norms d_{p^*} . We conclude the paper with some open problems.

The proofs of some of our results are similar to those of their corresponding linear versions, but a detailed reading of them shows that the adaptation of the linear techniques to the Bloch setting is far from being simple. Our approach depends mainly on the application of some concepts and results concerning the theory on a strongly unique predual of the space $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})$, called *Bloch-free Banach space over \mathbb{D}* that was introduced in [11].

Notation. For two normed spaces X and Y , $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ denotes the normed space of all bounded linear operators from X to Y , equipped with the operator canonical norm. In particular, the topological dual space $\mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{C})$ is denoted by X^* . For $x \in X$ and $x^* \in X^*$, we will sometimes write $\langle x^*, x \rangle = x^*(x)$. As usual, B_X and S_X stand for the closed unit ball of X and the unit sphere of X , respectively. Let \mathbb{T} and \mathbb{D} denote the unit sphere and the unit open disc of \mathbb{C} , respectively.

Given $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, let p^* denote the *conjugate index of p* defined by

$$p^* = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } p = 1, \\ p/(p - 1) & \text{if } 1 < p < \infty, \\ 1 & \text{if } p = \infty. \end{cases}$$

1 p -Summing Bloch mappings on the unit disc

This section gathers the most important properties of p -summing Bloch mappings on \mathbb{D} . From now on, unless otherwise stated, X will denote a complex Banach space.

1.1 Inclusions

We will first establish some useful inclusion relations. See first [18, Satz 5].

The following class of Bloch functions will be used throughout the paper. For each $z \in \mathbb{D}$, the function $f_z: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by

$$f_z(w) = \frac{(1 - |z|^2)w}{1 - \bar{z}w} \quad (w \in \mathbb{D}),$$

belongs to $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})$ with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f_z) = 1 = (1 - |z|^2)f'_z(z)$ (see [11, Proposition 2.2]).

Proposition 1.1 *Let $1 \leq p < q \leq \infty$. Then $\Pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X) \subseteq \Pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ for all $f \in \Pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$. Moreover, $\Pi_{\infty}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X) = \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_{\infty}^{\mathcal{B}}(f) = p_{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ for all $f \in \Pi_{\infty}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$.*

Proof Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{D}$. We will first prove the second assertion. Let $f \in \Pi_\infty^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$. For all $z \in \mathbb{D}$, we have

$$(1 - |z|^2) \|f'(z)\| \leq \pi_\infty^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} (1 - |z|^2) |g'(z)| = \pi_\infty^{\mathcal{B}}(f),$$

hence $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \pi_\infty^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$. Conversely, let $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{D}, X)$. For $i = 1, \dots, n$, we have

$$|\lambda_i| \|f'(z_i)\| \leq \frac{|\lambda_i|}{1 - |z_i|^2} p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) = |\lambda_i| |f'_{z_i}(z_i)| p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)|,$$

this implies that

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i| \|f'(z_i)\| \leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)| \right),$$

and thus $f \in \Pi_\infty^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_\infty^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(f)$.

To prove the first assertion, let $f \in \Pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$. Assume $q < \infty$. Taking $\beta_i = |\lambda_i|^{q/p} \|f'(z_i)\|^{(q/p)-1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^q \|f'(z_i)\|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\beta_i|^p \|f'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\beta_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $q/p > 1$ and $(q/p)^* = q/(q - p)$, Hölder Inequality yields

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\beta_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (|\lambda_i| \|f'(z_i)\|)^{q-p} (|\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)|)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^q \|f'(z_i)\|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}} \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^q |g'(z_i)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, \end{aligned}$$

and thus we obtain

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^q \|f'(z_i)\|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^q |g'(z_i)|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

This shows that $f \in \Pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ if $q < \infty$. For the case $q = \infty$, note that

$$(1 - |z|^2) \|f'(z)\| \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})} (1 - |z|^2) |g'(z)| = \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$, and thus $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{D}, X) = \Pi_{\infty}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_{\infty}^{\mathcal{B}}(f) = p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$. \square

1.2 Injective Banach ideal property

Let us recall (see [11, Definition 5.11]) that a *normalized Bloch ideal* is a subclass $\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}$ of the class of all normalized Bloch mappings $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}$ such that for every complex Banach space X , the components

$$\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X) := \widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}} \cap \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X),$$

satisfy the following properties:

- (I1) $\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ is a linear subspace of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$,
- (I2) For every $g \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})$ and $x \in X$, the mapping $g \cdot x : z \mapsto g(z)x$ from \mathbb{D} to X is in $\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$,
- (I3) The *ideal property*: if $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$, $h : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a holomorphic function with $h(0) = 0$ and $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ where Y is a complex Banach space, then $T \circ f \circ h$ belongs to $\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, Y)$.

A normalized Bloch ideal $\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}$ is said to be *normed (Banach)* if there is a function $\|\cdot\|_{\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}} : \widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0^+$ such that for every complex Banach space X , the following three conditions are satisfied:

- (N1) $(\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X), \|\cdot\|_{\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}})$ is a normed (Banach) space with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \|f\|_{\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}}$ for all $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$,
- (N2) $\|g \cdot x\|_{\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}} = p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x\|$ for all $g \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})$ and $x \in X$,
- (N3) If $h : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a holomorphic function with $h(0) = 0$, $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ and $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ where Y is a complex Banach space, then $\|T \circ f \circ h\|_{\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}} \leq \|T\| \|f\|_{\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}}$.

A normed normalized Bloch ideal $[\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}, \|\cdot\|_{\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}}]$ is said to be:

- (I) *Injective* if for any mapping $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$, any complex Banach space Y and any isometric linear embedding $\iota : X \rightarrow Y$, we have that $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\|f\|_{\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}} = \|\iota \circ f\|_{\widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}}$ whenever $\iota \circ f \in \widehat{\mathcal{I}}^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, Y)$.

We are now ready to establish the following result which can be compared to [18, Satz 1–4].

Proposition 1.2 $[\Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}, \pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}]$ is an injective Banach normalized Bloch ideal for any $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

Proof Note that $\Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X) \subseteq \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ for all $f \in \Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ by Proposition 1.1.

We will only prove the case $1 < p < \infty$. The cases $p = 1$ and $p = \infty$ follow similarly. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{D}$.

(N1) If $f \in \Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ and $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) = 0$, then $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) = 0$, and so $f = 0$. Given $f_1, f_2 \in \Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|(f_1 + f_2)'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p (\|f_1'(z_i)\|^p + \|f_2'(z_i)\|^p) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f_1'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f_2'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq (\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_1) + \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_2)) \sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

and therefore $f_1 + f_2 \in \Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_1 + f_2) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_1) + \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_2)$.

Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and $f \in \Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|(\lambda f)'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &= |\lambda| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq |\lambda| \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

and thus $\lambda f \in \Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\lambda f) \leq |\lambda| \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$. This implies that $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\lambda f) = 0 = |\lambda| \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ if $\lambda = 0$. For $\lambda \neq 0$, we have $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) = \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\lambda^{-1}(\lambda f)) \leq |\lambda|^{-1} \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\lambda f)$, hence $|\lambda| \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\lambda f)$, and so $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\lambda f) = |\lambda| \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$. Thus we have proved that $(\Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X), \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}})$ is a normed space.

To show that it is a Banach space, it is enough to see that every absolutely convergent series is convergent. So let $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence in $\Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ such that $\sum \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_n)$ converges. Since $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f_n) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $(\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X), p_{\mathcal{B}})$ is a Banach space, then $\sum f_n$ converges in $(\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X), p_{\mathcal{B}})$ to a function $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$. Given $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $z_1, \dots, z_m \in \mathbb{D}$ and $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in \mathbb{C}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m |\lambda_k|^p \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n f_i'(z_k) \right\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n f_i \right) \sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m |\lambda_k|^p |g'(z_k)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_i) \sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m |\lambda_k|^p |g'(z_k)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \end{aligned}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and by taking limits with $n \rightarrow \infty$ yields

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^m |\lambda_k|^p \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f'_i(z_k) \right\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_i) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m |\lambda_k|^p |g'(z_k)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Hence $f \in \Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_n)$. Moreover, we have

$$\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}} \left(f - \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \right) = \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}} \left(\sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} f_i \right) \leq \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f_i)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and thus f is the $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}$ -limit of the series $\sum f_n$.

(N2) Let $g \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})$ and $x \in X$. Note that $g \cdot x \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(g \cdot x) = p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x\|$ by [11, Proposition 5.13]. If $g = 0$, there is nothing to prove. Assume $g \neq 0$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|(g \cdot x)'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \|x\| p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \left| \left(\frac{g}{p_{\mathcal{B}}(g)} \right)'(z_i) \right|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \|x\| p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \sup_{h \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |h'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

and thus $g \cdot x \in \Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(g \cdot x) \leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x\|$. Conversely, we have

$$p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x\| = p_{\mathcal{B}}(g \cdot x) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(g \cdot x).$$

(N3) Let $h: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be a holomorphic function with $h(0) = 0$, $f \in \Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ and $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ where Y is a complex Banach space. Note that $T \circ f \circ h \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, Y)$ by [11, Proposition 5.13]. We have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|(T \circ f \circ h)'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|T(f'(h(z_i))h'(z_i))\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \|T\| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |h'(z_i)|^p \|f'(h(z_i))\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \|T\| \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |h'(z_i)|^p |g'(h(z_i))|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \|T\| \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathbb{D}}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |(g \circ h)'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 &\leq \|T\| \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{k \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathbb{D}}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |k'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},
 \end{aligned}$$

where we have used that $p_{\mathcal{B}}(g \circ h) \leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(g)$ by [11, Proposition 3.6]. Therefore $T \circ f \circ h \in \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, Y)$ with $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(T \circ f \circ h) \leq \|T\| \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$.

(I) Let $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ and let $\iota: X \rightarrow Y$ be a linear (not necessarily surjective) isometry. Assume that $\iota \circ f \in \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, Y)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|\iota(f'(z_i))\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|(\iota \circ f)'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 &\leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\iota \circ f) \sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathbb{D}}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
 \end{aligned}$$

and thus $f \in \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\iota \circ f)$. The reverse inequality follows from (N3). □

1.3 Möbius invariance

The Möbius group of \mathbb{D} , denoted $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$, is formed by all biholomorphic bijections $\phi: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$. Each $\phi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ has the form $\phi = \lambda \phi_a$ with $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$ and $a \in \mathbb{D}$, where

$$\phi_a(z) = \frac{a - z}{1 - \bar{a}z} \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

Given a complex Banach space X , let us recall (see [3]) that a linear space $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ of holomorphic mappings from \mathbb{D} into X , endowed with a seminorm $p_{\mathcal{A}}$, is *Möbius-invariant* if it holds:

- (i) $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{D}, X) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ and there exists $c > 0$ such that $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq cp_{\mathcal{A}}(f)$ for all $f \in \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{D}, X)$,
- (ii) $f \circ \phi \in \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $p_{\mathcal{A}}(f \circ \phi) = p_{\mathcal{A}}(f)$ for all $\phi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$ and $f \in \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{D}, X)$.

By Proposition 1.1, each p -summing Bloch mapping $f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X$ is Bloch with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$. Moreover, following the argument of the proof of (N3) in Proposition 1.2, it is easy to prove that if $f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X$ is p -summing Bloch and $\phi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D})$, then $f \circ \phi$ is p -summing with $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f \circ \phi) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$, and using this fact we also

deduce that $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) = \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}((f \circ \phi) \circ \phi^{-1}) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f \circ \phi)$. In this way we have proved the following.

Proposition 1.3 $(\Pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X), \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}})$ is a Möbius-invariant space for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. □

1.4 Pietsch domination

We establish a version for p -summing Bloch mappings on \mathbb{D} of the known Pietsch domination Theorem for p -summing linear operators between Banach spaces [18, Theorem 2].

Let us recall that $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})$ is a dual Banach space (see [2]) and therefore we can consider this space equipped with its weak* topology. Let $\mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$ denote the set of all Borel regular probability measures μ on $(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}, w^*)$.

Theorem 1.4 Let $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$. The following statements are equivalent:

- (i) f is p -summing Bloch.
- (ii) (Pietsch domination). There is a constant $c \geq 0$ and a Borel regular probability measure μ on $(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}, w^*)$ such that

$$\|f'(z)\| \leq c \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z)|^p d\mu(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$.

In this case, $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ is the infimum of all constants $c \geq 0$ satisfying the preceding inequality, and this infimum is attained.

Proof (i) \Rightarrow (ii): We will apply an unified abstract version of Pietsch domination Theorem (see [6, 17]). For it, consider the functions

$$S: \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X) \times \mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [0, \infty[, \quad S(f, z, \lambda) = |\lambda| \|f'(z)\|$$

and

$$R: B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})} \times \mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [0, \infty[, \quad R(g, z, \lambda) = |\lambda| |g'(z)|.$$

Note first that for any $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, the function $R_{z,\lambda}: B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})} \rightarrow [0, \infty[$, given by

$$R_{z,\lambda}(g) = R(g, z, \lambda),$$

is continuous. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{D}$, we have

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n S(f, z_i, \lambda_i)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n R(g, z_i, \lambda_i)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

and therefore f is $R - S$ -abstract p -summing. Hence, by applying [17, Theorem 3.1], there is a constant $c \geq 0$ and a measure $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$ such that

$$S(f, z, \lambda) \leq c \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} R(g, z, \lambda)^p d\mu(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, and therefore

$$\|f'(z)\| \leq c \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z)|^p d\mu(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. Furthermore, we have

$$\|f'(z)\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z)|^p d\mu(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

for every $z \in \mathbb{D}$ by taking, for example, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$ and $z_1 = \dots = z_n = z$.

(ii) \Rightarrow (i): Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{D}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq c \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p d\mu(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq c \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $f \in \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq c$. □

1.5 Pietsch factorization

We now present the analogue for p -summing Bloch mappings of Pietsch factorization theorem for p -summing operators (see [18, Theorem 3], also [7, Theorem 2.13]).

Given $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$, $I_{\infty,p}: L_{\infty}(\mu) \rightarrow L_p(\mu)$ and $j_{\infty}: C(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}) \rightarrow L_{\infty}(\mu)$ denote the formal inclusion operators. We will also use

the mapping $\iota_{\mathbb{D}}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow C(\widehat{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$ defined by

$$\iota_{\mathbb{D}}(z)(g) = g'(z) \quad \left(z \in \mathbb{D}, g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})} \right),$$

and for a complex Banach space X , the isometric linear embedding $\iota_X: X \rightarrow \ell_{\infty}(B_{X^*})$ given by

$$\langle \iota_X(x), x^* \rangle = x^*(x) \quad (x^* \in B_{X^*}, x \in X).$$

The following easy fact will be applied below.

Lemma 1.5 *Let $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$. Then there exists a mapping $h \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, L_{\infty}(\mu))$ with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(h) = 1$ such that $h' = j_{\infty} \circ \iota_{\mathbb{D}}$. In fact, $h \in \Pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}^p(\mathbb{D}, L_{\infty}(\mu))$ with $\pi_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}^{\mathcal{B}}(h) = 1$ for any $1 \leq p < \infty$.*

Proof Note that $j_{\infty} \circ \iota_{\mathbb{D}} \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}, L_{\infty}(\mu))$ with $(j_{\infty} \circ \iota_{\mathbb{D}})' = j_{\infty} \circ (\iota_{\mathbb{D}})'$, where $(\iota_{\mathbb{D}})'(z)(g) = g''(z)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}$. By [11, Lemma 2.9], there exists a mapping $h \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}, L_{\infty}(\mu))$ with $h(0) = 0$ such that $h' = j_{\infty} \circ \iota_{\mathbb{D}}$. In fact, $h \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, L_{\infty}(\mu))$ with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(h) = 1$ since

$$(1 - |z|^2) \|h'(z)\|_{L_{\infty}(\mu)} = (1 - |z|^2) \|j_{\infty}(\iota_{\mathbb{D}}(z))\|_{L_{\infty}(\mu)} = (1 - |z|^2) \|\iota_{\mathbb{D}}(z)\|_{\infty} = 1$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. For the second assertion, given $1 \leq p < \infty$, it suffices to note that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|h'(z_i)\|_{L_{\infty}(\mu)}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|j_{\infty}(\iota_{\mathbb{D}}(z_i))\|_{L_{\infty}(\mu)}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|\iota_{\mathbb{D}}(z_i)\|_{\infty}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\lambda_i|^p}{(1 - |z_i|^2)^p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |f'_{z_i}(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \end{aligned}$$

for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{D}$. □

Theorem 1.6 *Let $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$. The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (i) f is p -summing Bloch.

(ii) (*Pietsch factorization*). There exist a regular Borel probability measure μ on $(\widehat{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}, w^*)$, an operator $T \in \mathcal{L}(L_p(\mu), \ell_\infty(B_{X^*}))$ and a mapping $h \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, L_\infty(\mu))$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 L_\infty(\mu) & \xrightarrow{I_{\infty,p}} & L_p(\mu) & & \\
 \uparrow h' & & \downarrow T & & \\
 \mathbb{D} & \xrightarrow{f'} & X & \xrightarrow{\iota_X} & \ell_\infty(B_{X^*})
 \end{array}$$

In this case, $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) = \inf \{ \|T\| p_{\mathcal{B}}(h) \}$, where the infimum is taken over all such factorizations of $\iota_X \circ f'$ as above, and this infimum is attained.

Proof (i) \Rightarrow (ii): If $f \in \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$, then Theorem 1.4 gives a measure $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$ such that

$$\|f'(z)\| \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z)|^p d\mu(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. By Lemma 1.5, there is a mapping $h \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, L_\infty(\mu))$ with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(h) = 1$ such that $h' = j_\infty \circ \iota_{\mathbb{D}}$. Consider the linear subspace $S_p := \overline{\text{lin}}(I_{\infty,p}(h'(\mathbb{D}))) \subseteq L_p(\mu)$ and the operator $T_0 \in \mathcal{L}(S_p, \ell_\infty(B_{X^*}))$ defined by $T_0(I_{\infty,p}(h'(z))) = \iota_X(f'(z))$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. Note that $\|T_0\| \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ since

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left\| T_0 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i I_{\infty,p}(h'(z_i)) \right) \right\|_\infty &= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i T_0(I_{\infty,p}(h'(z_i))) \right\|_\infty = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \iota_X(f'(z_i)) \right\|_\infty \\
 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i| \| \iota_X(f'(z_i)) \|_\infty = \sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i| \| f'(z_i) \| \\
 &\leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i| \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z_i)|^p d\mu(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 &\leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\alpha_i|}{1 - |z_i|^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\alpha_i|}{1 - |z_i|^2} &= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \frac{\overline{\alpha_i}}{|\alpha_i|} f'_{z_i}(z_i) \right| \\
 &= \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i g'(z_i) \right| = \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \iota_{\mathbb{D}}(z_i)(g) \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i t_{\mathbb{D}}(z_i) \right\|_{\infty} = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i j_{\infty}(t_{\mathbb{D}}(z_i)) \right\|_{L_{\infty}(\mu)} = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i h'(z_i) \right\|_{L_{\infty}(\mu)} \\ &= \left\| I_{\infty,p} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i h'(z_i) \right) \right\|_{L_p(\mu)} = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i I_{\infty,p}(h'(z_i)) \right\|_{L_p(\mu)} \end{aligned}$$

for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{D}$. By the injectivity of the Banach space $\ell_{\infty}(B_{X^*})$ (see [7, p. 45]), there exists $T \in \mathcal{L}(L_p(\mu), \ell_{\infty}(B_{X^*}))$ such that $T|_{S_p} = T_0$ with $\|T\| = \|T_0\|$. This tells us that $t_X \circ f' = T \circ I_{\infty,p} \circ h'$ with $\|T\| p_{\mathcal{B}}(h) \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$.

(ii) \Rightarrow (i): By (ii), we have $t_X \circ f' = T \circ I_{\infty,p} \circ h'$. Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{D}$, it holds

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|t_X(f'(z_i))\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|T(I_{\infty,p}(h'(z_i)))\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \|T\| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|I_{\infty,p}(h'(z_i))\|_{L_p(\mu)}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \|T\| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|h'(z_i)\|_{L_{\infty}(\mu)}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \|T\| p_{\mathcal{B}}(h) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\lambda_i|^p}{(1 - |z_i|^2)^p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \|T\| p_{\mathcal{B}}(h) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |f'_{z_i}(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \|T\| p_{\mathcal{B}}(h) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $f \in \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq \|T\| p_{\mathcal{B}}(h)$. □

The concept of holomorphic mapping with a relatively (weakly) compact Bloch range was introduced in [11]. The *Bloch range* of a function $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ is the set

$$\text{rang}_{\mathcal{B}}(f) := \left\{ (1 - |z|^2)f'(z) : z \in \mathbb{D} \right\} \subseteq X.$$

A mapping $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ is said to be (weakly) compact Bloch if $\text{rang}_{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ is a relatively (weakly) compact subset of X .

Corollary 1.7 *Let $1 \leq p < \infty$.*

- (i) *Every p -summing Bloch mapping from \mathbb{D} to X is weakly compact Bloch.*
- (ii) *If X is reflexive, then every p -summing Bloch mapping from \mathbb{D} to X is compact Bloch.*

Proof (i) Assume first $p > 1$. If $f \in \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$, then Theorem 1.6 gives a regular Borel probability measure $\mu \in (B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}, w^*)$, an operator $T \in \mathcal{L}(L_p(\mu), \ell_\infty(B_{X^*}))$ and a map $h \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, L_\infty(\mu))$ such that $\iota_X \circ f' = T \circ I_{\infty,p} \circ h'$, that is, $(\iota_X \circ f)' = T \circ (I_{\infty,p} \circ h)'$. Since $L_p(\mu)$ is reflexive, it follows that $\iota_X \circ f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, \ell_\infty(B_{X^*}))$ is weakly compact Bloch by [11, Theorem 5.6]. Since $\text{rang}_{\mathcal{B}}(\iota_X \circ f) = \iota_X(\text{rang}_{\mathcal{B}}(f))$, we conclude that f is weakly compact Bloch. For $p = 1$, the result follows from Proposition 1.1 and from what was proved above.

(ii) It follows from (i) that if $f \in \Pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ and X is reflexive, then $\text{rang}_{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ is relatively compact in X , hence f is compact Bloch. \square

1.6 Maurey extrapolation

We now use Pietsch domination of p -summing Bloch mappings to give a Bloch version of Maurey’s extrapolation Theorem [13].

Theorem 1.8 *Let $1 < p < q < \infty$ and assume that $\Pi_q^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, \ell_q) = \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, \ell_q)$. Then $\Pi_q^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X) = \Pi_1^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ for every complex Banach space X .*

Proof Lemma 1.5 and Proposition 1.2 assures that for each $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$, there is a mapping $h_\mu \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, L_\infty(\mu))$ such that $h'_\mu = j_\infty \circ \iota_{\mathbb{D}}$ and $I_{\infty,q} \circ h_\mu \in \Pi_q^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, L_q(\mu))$ with $\pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_\mu) \leq 1$.

We now follow the proof of [7, Theorem 3.17]. Since $\Pi_q^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, \ell_q) = \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, \ell_q)$ and $\pi_q^{\mathcal{B}} \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}$ on $\Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, \ell_q)$ by Proposition 1.1, the Closed Graph Theorem yields a constant $c > 0$ such that $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq c\pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ for all $f \in \Pi_q^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, \ell_q)$. Since $L_q(\mu)$ is an $\mathcal{L}_{q,\lambda}$ -space for each $\lambda > 1$, we can assure that given $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{D}$, the subspace

$$E = \text{lin}(\{I_{\infty,q}(h_\mu(z_1)), \dots, I_{\infty,q}(h_\mu(z_n))\}) \subseteq L_q(\mu)$$

embeds λ -isomorphically into ℓ_q , that is, E is contained in a subspace $F \subseteq L_q(\mu)$ for which there exists an isomorphism $T: F \rightarrow \ell_q$ with $\|T\| \|T^{-1}\| < \lambda$.

Since $T \circ I_{\infty,q} \circ h_\mu \in \Pi_q^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, \ell_q) = \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, \ell_q)$ and $(T \circ I_{\infty,q} \circ h_\mu)' = T \circ I_{\infty,q} \circ h'_\mu$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_\mu)'(z_i)\|_{L_q(\mu)}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq \|T^{-1}\| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|T(I_{\infty,q}(h'_\mu(z_i)))\|_{\ell_q}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \|T^{-1}\| c \pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(T \circ I_{\infty,q} \circ h_\mu) \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq c \left\| T^{-1} \right\| \left\| \pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu}) \right\| \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

therefore $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu}) \leq c\lambda$ for all $\lambda > 1$, and thus $\pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu}) \leq c$. Now, by Theorem 1.4, there exists a measure $\widehat{\mu} \in \mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$ such that

$$\left\| (I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu})'(z) \right\|_{L_q(\mu)} \leq c \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z)|^p d\widehat{\mu}(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = c \left\| (I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\widehat{\mu}})'(z) \right\|_{L_p(\widehat{\mu})}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. In the last equality, we have used that

$$(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\widehat{\mu}})'(z)(g) = I_{\infty,q}(h'_{\widehat{\mu}}(z))(g) = h'_{\widehat{\mu}}(z)(g) = j_{\infty}(\iota_{\mathbb{D}}(z))(g) = \iota_{\mathbb{D}}(z)(g) = g'(z)$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}$.

Take a complex Banach space X and let $f \in \Pi_q^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$. In view of Proposition 1.1, we only must show that $f \in \Pi_1^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$. Theorem 1.4 provides again a measure $\mu_0 \in \mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$ such that

$$\|f'(z)\| \leq \pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \left\| (I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_0})'(z) \right\|_{L_q(\mu_0)}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. We claim that there is a constant $C > 0$ and a measure $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$ such that

$$\left\| (I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_0})'(z) \right\|_{L_q(\mu_0)} \leq C \left\| (I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\lambda})'(z) \right\|_{L_1(\lambda)}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. Indeed, define $\lambda = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1/2^{n+1})\mu_n \in \mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$, where $(\mu_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is the sequence in $\mathcal{P}(B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})})$ given by $\mu_{n+1} = \widehat{\mu}_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, where the measure $\widehat{\mu}_n$ is defined using Theorem 1.4. Since $1 < p < q$, there exists $\theta \in (0, 1)$ such that $p = \theta \cdot 1 + (1 - \theta)q$, and applying Hölder's Inequality with $1/\theta$ (note that $(1/\theta)^* = 1/(1 - \theta)$), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| (I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z) \right\|_{L_p(\mu_n)} &= \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z)(g)|^{\theta \cdot 1 + (1-\theta)q} d\mu_n(g) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z)(g)| d\mu_n(g) \right)^{\theta} \left(\int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z)(g)|^q d\mu_n(g) \right)^{\frac{1-\theta}{q}} \\ &= \left\| (I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z) \right\|_{L_1(\mu_n)}^{\theta} \left\| (I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z) \right\|_{L_q(\mu_n)}^{1-\theta} \end{aligned}$$

for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. Using Hölder's Inequality and the inequality

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \left\| (I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_{n+1}})'(z) \right\|_{L_q(\mu_{n+1})}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_{n+1}})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_{n+1})} + \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_0})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_0)} \\
 &= \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_{n+1}})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_{n+1})} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_n)} \\
 &= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_n)},
 \end{aligned}$$

we now obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_n)} \\
 &\leq c \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_{n+1}})'(z)\|_{L_p(\mu_{n+1})} \\
 &\leq c \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_{n+1}})'(z)\|_{L_1(\mu_{n+1})}^\theta \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_{n+1}})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_{n+1})}^{1-\theta} \\
 &\leq c \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_{n+1}})'(z)\|_{L_1(\mu_{n+1})} \right)^\theta \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_{n+1}})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_{n+1})} \right)^{1-\theta} \\
 &\leq c \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_{n+1}})'(z)\|_{L_1(\mu_{n+1})} \right)^\theta \left(2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_n)} \right)^{1-\theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$, and thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_n)} \\
 &\leq c^{\frac{1}{\theta}} 2^{\frac{1-\theta}{\theta}} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_{n+1}})'(z)\|_{L_1(\mu_{n+1})} \right) \\
 &\leq c^{\frac{1}{\theta}} 2^{\frac{1-\theta}{\theta}} 2 \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_n})'(z)\|_{L_1(\mu_n)} \right) \\
 &= (2c)^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_\lambda)'(z)\|_{L_1(\lambda)}
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. From above, we deduce that

$$\frac{1}{2} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_{\mu_0})'(z)\|_{L_q(\mu_0)} \leq (2c)^{\frac{1}{\theta}} \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_\lambda)'(z)\|_{L_1(\lambda)}$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$, and this proves our claim taking $C = 2(2c)^{\frac{1}{\theta}}$. Therefore we can write

$$\|f'(z)\| \leq C\pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \|(I_{\infty,q} \circ h_\lambda)'(z)\|_{L_1(\lambda)} = C\pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \int_{B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z)| \, d\lambda(g)$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. Hence $f \in \Pi_1^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$ with $\pi_1^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq C\pi_q^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ by Theorem 1.4. \square

2 Banach-valued Bloch molecules on the unit disc

Our aim in this section is to study the duality of the spaces of p -summing Bloch mappings from \mathbb{D} into X^* . We begin by recalling some concepts and results stated in [11] on the Bloch-free Banach space over \mathbb{D} .

For each $z \in \mathbb{D}$, a *Bloch atom* of \mathbb{D} is the bounded linear functional $\gamma_z : \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by

$$\gamma_z(f) = f'(z) \quad (f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})).$$

The elements of $\text{lin}(\{\gamma_z : z \in \mathbb{D}\})$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})^*$ are called *Bloch molecules* of \mathbb{D} . The *Bloch-free Banach space* over \mathbb{D} , denoted $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D})$, is the norm-closed linear hull of $\{\gamma_z : z \in \mathbb{D}\}$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})^*$. The mapping $\Gamma : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D})$, defined by $\Gamma(z) = \gamma_z$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$, is holomorphic with $\|\gamma_z\| = 1/(1 - |z|^2)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$ (see [11, Proposition 2.7]).

Let X be a complex Banach space. Given $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $x \in X$, it is immediate that the functional $\gamma_z \otimes x : \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by

$$(\gamma_z \otimes x)(f) = \langle f'(z), x \rangle \quad (f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)),$$

is linear and continuous with $\|\gamma_z \otimes x\| \leq \|x\|/(1 - |z|^2)$. In fact, it is immediate that $\|\gamma_z \otimes x\| = \|x\|/(1 - |z|^2)$. Indeed, take any $x^* \in S_{X^*}$ such that $x^*(x) = \|x\|$ and consider $f_z \cdot x^* \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$. Since $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f_z \cdot x^*) = 1$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\gamma_z \otimes x\| &\geq |(\gamma_z \otimes x)(f_z \cdot x^*)| = |\langle (f_z \cdot x^*)'(z), x \rangle| \\ &= |\langle f'_z(z)x^*, x \rangle| = |f'_z(z)| |x^*(x)| = \frac{\|x\|}{1 - |z|^2}. \end{aligned}$$

We now present a tensor product space whose elements, according to [11, Definition 2.6], could be referred to as *X-valued Bloch molecules on \mathbb{D}* .

Definition 2.1 Let X be a complex Banach space. Define the linear space

$$\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X := \text{lin} \{ \gamma_z \otimes x : z \in \mathbb{D}, x \in X \} \subseteq \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)^*.$$

Note that each element $\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ is of the form

$$\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i (\gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_{z_i} \otimes \lambda_i x_i$$

where $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$, $z_i \in \mathbb{D}$ and $x_i \in X$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, but such a representation of γ is not unique.

The action of the functional $\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ on a mapping $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ can be described as

$$\gamma(f) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \langle f'(z_i), x_i \rangle.$$

2.1 Pairing

The space $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ is a linear subspace of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)^*$ and, in fact, we have:

Proposition 2.2 $\langle \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*) \rangle$ is a dual pair, via the bilinear form given by

$$\langle \gamma, f \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \langle f'(z_i), x_i \rangle$$

for $\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ and $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$.

Proof Note that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is a well-defined bilinear map on $(\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X) \times \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ since $\langle \gamma, f \rangle = \gamma(f)$. On one hand, if $\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ and $\langle \gamma, f \rangle = 0$ for all $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$, then $\gamma = 0$, and thus $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ separates points of $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$. On the other hand, if $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ and $\langle \gamma, f \rangle = 0$ for all $\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$, then $\langle f'(z), x \rangle = \langle \gamma_z \otimes x, f \rangle = 0$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $x \in X$, hence $f'(z) = 0$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$, therefore f is a constant function on \mathbb{D} , then $f = 0$ since $f(0) = 0$ and thus $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ separates points of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$. \square

Since $\langle \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*) \rangle$ is a dual pair, we can identify $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ with a linear subspace of $(\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X)'$ (the algebraic dual of $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$) by means of the following easy result.

Corollary 2.3 For each $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$, the functional $\Lambda_0(f) : \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, given by

$$\Lambda_0(f)(\gamma) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \langle f'(z_i), x_i \rangle$$

for $\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$, is linear. We will say that $\Lambda_0(f)$ is the linear functional on $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ associated to f . Furthermore, the map $f \mapsto \Lambda_0(f)$ is a linear monomorphism from $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ into $(\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X)'$. \square

2.2 Projective norm

As usual (see [19]), given two linear spaces E and F , the tensor product space $E \otimes F$ equipped with a norm α will be denoted by $E \otimes_\alpha F$, and the completion of $E \otimes_\alpha F$ by $E \widehat{\otimes}_\alpha F$. An important example of tensor norm is the projective norm π on $u \in E \otimes F$ defined by

$$\pi(u) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\| \|y_i\| : n \in \mathbb{N}, x_1, \dots, x_n \in E, y_1, \dots, y_n \in F, u = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes y_i \right\},$$

where the infimum is taken over all the representations of u as above.

It is useful to know that the projective norm and the operator canonical norm coincide on the space $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$.

Proposition 2.4 *Given $\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$, we have $\|\gamma\| = \pi(\gamma)$, where*

$$\|\gamma\| = \sup \{ |\gamma(f)| : f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*), p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \leq 1 \}$$

and

$$\pi(\gamma) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\lambda_i|}{1 - |z_i|^2} \|x_i\| : \gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \right\}.$$

Proof Let $\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ and let $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i$ be a representation of γ . Since γ is linear and

$$|\gamma(f)| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \langle f'(z_i), x_i \rangle \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| \|f'(z_i)\| \|x_i\| \leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| \frac{\|x_i\|}{1 - |z_i|^2}$$

for all $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$, we deduce that $\|\gamma\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| \|x_i\| / (1 - |z_i|^2)$. Since this holds for each representation of γ , it follows that $\|\gamma\| \leq \pi(\gamma)$ and thus $\|\cdot\| \leq \pi$ on $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$.

To prove the reverse inequality, suppose by contradiction that $\|\mu\| < 1 < \pi(\mu)$ for some $\mu \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$. Denote $B = \{\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X : \pi(\gamma) \leq 1\}$. Clearly, B is a closed convex subset of $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes_\pi X$. Applying the Hahn–Banach Separation Theorem to B and $\{\mu\}$, we obtain a functional $\eta \in (\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes_\pi X)^*$ such that

$$1 = \|\eta\| = \sup\{\text{Re}(\eta(\gamma)) : \gamma \in B\} < \text{Re}(\eta(\mu)).$$

Define $F_\eta : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X^*$ by

$$\langle F_\eta(z), x \rangle = \eta(\gamma_z \otimes x) \quad (x \in X, z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

We now show that F_η is holomorphic. By [14, Exercise 8.D], it suffices to prove that for each $x \in X$, the function $F_{\eta,x}: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by

$$F_{\eta,x}(z) = \eta(\gamma_z \otimes x) \quad (z \in \mathbb{D})$$

is holomorphic. Let $a \in \mathbb{D}$. Since $\Gamma: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D}))$ is holomorphic, there exists $D\Gamma(a) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}, \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})))$ such that

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{\gamma_z - \gamma_a - D\Gamma(a)(z - a)}{|z - a|} = 0.$$

Consider the function $T(a): \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by

$$T(a)(z) = \eta(D\Gamma(a)(z) \otimes x) \quad (z \in \mathbb{C}).$$

Clearly, $T(a) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C})$ and since

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\eta,x}(z) - F_{\eta,x}(a) - T(a)(z - a) &= \eta(\gamma_z \otimes x) - \eta(\gamma_a \otimes x) - \eta(D\Gamma(a)(z - a) \otimes x) \\ &= \eta((\gamma_z - \gamma_a - D\Gamma(a)(z - a)) \otimes x), \end{aligned}$$

it follows that

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{F_{\eta,x}(z) - F_{\eta,x}(a) - T(a)(z - a)}{|z - a|} = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \eta \left(\frac{\gamma_z - \gamma_a - D\Gamma(a)(z - a)}{|z - a|} \otimes x \right) = 0.$$

Hence $F_{\eta,x}$ is holomorphic at a with $DF_{\eta,x}(a) = T(a)$, as desired.

By [11, Lemma 2.9], there exists a mapping $f_\eta \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ with $f_\eta(0) = 0$ such that $f'_\eta = F_\eta$. Given $z \in \mathbb{D}$, we have

$$(1 - |z|^2) \left| \left\langle f'_\eta(z), x \right\rangle \right| = (1 - |z|^2) |\eta(\gamma_z \otimes x)| \leq (1 - |z|^2) \|\eta\| \pi(\gamma_z \otimes x) = \|x\|$$

for all $x \in X$, and thus $(1 - |z|^2) \|f'_\eta(z)\| \leq 1$. Hence $f_\eta \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f_\eta) \leq 1$. Moreover, $\gamma(f_\eta) = \eta(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$. Therefore $\|\mu\| \geq |\mu(f_\eta)| \geq \text{Re}(\mu(f_\eta)) = \text{Re}(\eta(\mu))$, so $\|\mu\| > 1$, and this is a contradiction. \square

2.3 p -Chevet–Saphar Bloch norms

The p -Chevet–Saphar norms d_p on the tensor product of two Banach spaces $E \otimes F$ are well known (see, for example, [19, Section 6.2]).

Our study of the duality of the spaces $\Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ requires the introduction of the following Bloch versions of such norms defined now on $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$.

The p -Chevet–Saphar Bloch norms $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}$ for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ are defined on a X -valued Bloch molecule $\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ as

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_1^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) &= \inf \left\{ \left(\sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)| \right) \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\| \right) \right\}, \\
 d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) &= \inf \left\{ \left(\sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^{p^*} |g'(z_i)|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right\} \quad (1 < p < \infty), \\
 d_\infty^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) &= \inf \left\{ \left(\sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)| \right) \right) \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|x_i\| \right) \right\},
 \end{aligned}$$

where the infimum is taken over all such representations of γ as $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i$.

Motivated by the analogue concept on the tensor product space (see [19, p. 127]), we introduce the following.

Definition 2.5 Let X be a complex Banach space. A norm α on $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ is said to be a *Bloch reasonable crossnorm* if it has the following properties:

- (i) $\alpha(\gamma_z \otimes x) \leq \|\gamma_z\| \|x\|$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $x \in X$,
- (ii) For every $g \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{D})$ and $x^* \in X^*$, the linear functional $g \otimes x^* : \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by $(g \otimes x^*)(\gamma_z \otimes x) = g'(z)x^*(x)$ is bounded on $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes_\alpha X$ with $\|g \otimes x^*\| \leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x^*\|$.

Theorem 2.6 $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}$ is a Bloch reasonable crossnorm on $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ for any $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

Proof We will only prove it for $1 < p < \infty$. The other cases follow similarly.

Let $\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ and let $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i$ be a representation of γ . Clearly, $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) \geq 0$. Given $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, since $\sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda \lambda_i) \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i$ is a representation of $\lambda \gamma$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\lambda \gamma) &\leq \left(\sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda \lambda_i|^{p^*} |g'(z_i)|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
 &= |\lambda| \left(\sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^{p^*} |g'(z_i)|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

If $\lambda = 0$, we obtain $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\lambda \gamma) = 0 = |\lambda| d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma)$. For $\lambda \neq 0$, since the preceding inequality holds for every representation of γ , we deduce that $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\lambda \gamma) \leq |\lambda| d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma)$. For the converse inequality, note that $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) = d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\lambda^{-1}(\lambda \gamma)) \leq |\lambda^{-1}| d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\lambda \gamma)$ by using the proved inequality, thus $|\lambda| d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) \leq d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\lambda \gamma)$ and hence $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\lambda \gamma) = |\lambda| d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma)$.

We now prove the triangular inequality of $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}$. Let $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ and let $\varepsilon > 0$. If $\gamma_1 = 0$ or $\gamma_2 = 0$, there is nothing to prove. Assume $\gamma_1 \neq 0 \neq \gamma_2$. We can

choose representations

$$\gamma_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{1,i} \gamma_{z_{1,i}} \otimes x_{1,i}, \quad \gamma_2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{2,i} \gamma_{z_{2,i}} \otimes x_{2,i},$$

so that

$$\left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_{1,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{1,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_{1,i}\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq d_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_1) + \varepsilon$$

and

$$\left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |\lambda_{2,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{2,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \|x_{2,i}\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq d_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_2) + \varepsilon.$$

Fix arbitrary $r, s \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and define

$$\lambda_{3,i} \gamma_{z_{3,i}} = \begin{cases} r^{-1} \lambda_{1,i} \gamma_{z_{1,i}} & \text{if } i = 1, \dots, n, \\ s^{-1} \lambda_{2,i-n} \gamma_{z_{2,i-n}} & \text{if } i = n + 1, \dots, n + m, \end{cases}$$

$$x_{3,i} = \begin{cases} r x_{1,i} & \text{if } i = 1, \dots, n, \\ s x_{2,i-n} & \text{if } i = n + 1, \dots, n + m. \end{cases}$$

It is clear that $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \lambda_{3,i} \gamma_{z_{3,i}} \otimes x_{3,i}$ and thus we have

$$d_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) \leq \left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} |\lambda_{3,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{3,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \|x_{3,i}\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

An easy verification gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} |\lambda_{3,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{3,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{p^*} \\ & \leq \left(r^{-1} \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_{1,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{1,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{p^*} \\ & \quad + \left(s^{-1} \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |\lambda_{2,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{2,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{p^*} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \|x_{3,i}\|^p = r^p \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_{1,i}\|^p + s^p \sum_{i=1}^m \|x_{2,i}\|^p.$$

Using Young’s Inequality, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) &\leq \frac{1}{p^*} \left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+m} |\lambda_{3,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{3,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{p^*} + \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^{n+m} \|x_{3,i}\|^p \\ &\leq \frac{r^{-p^*}}{p^*} \left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_{1,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{1,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{p^*} + \frac{r^p}{p} \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_{1,i}\|^p \\ &\quad + \frac{s^{-p^*}}{p^*} \left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |\lambda_{2,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{2,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right)^{p^*} + \frac{s^p}{p} \sum_{i=1}^m \|x_{2,i}\|^p. \end{aligned}$$

Since r, s were arbitrary in \mathbb{R}^+ , taking above

$$\begin{aligned} r &= (d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_1) + \varepsilon)^{-\frac{1}{p^*}} \left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_{1,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{1,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right), \\ s &= (d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_2) + \varepsilon)^{-\frac{1}{p^*}} \left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |\lambda_{2,i}|^{p^*} |g'(z_{2,i})|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

we obtain that $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) \leq d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_1) + d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_2) + 2\varepsilon$, and thus $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) \leq d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_1) + d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_2)$ by the arbitrariness of ε . Hence $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}$ is a seminorm. To prove that it is a norm, note first that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i h'(z_i) x^*(x_i) \right| &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| |h'(z_i)| \|x_i\| \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^{p^*} |h'(z_i)|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D})} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^{p^*} |g'(z_i)|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

for any $h \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}$ and $x^* \in B_{X^*}$, by applying Hölder’s Inequality. Since the quantity $|\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i h'(z_i) x^*(x_i)|$ does not depend on the representation of γ because

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i h'(z_i) x^*(x_i) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \right) (h \cdot x^*) = \gamma(h \cdot x^*),$$

taking the infimum over all representations of γ we deduce that

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i h'(z_i) x^*(x_i) \right| \leq d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma)$$

for any $h \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}$ and $x^* \in B_{X^*}$. Now, if $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) = 0$, the preceding inequality yields

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x^*(x_i) \gamma_{z_i} \right) (h) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x^*(x_i) h'(z_i) = 0$$

for all $h \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}$ and $x^* \in B_{X^*}$. For each $x^* \in B_{X^*}$, this implies that $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x^*(x_i) \gamma_{z_i} = 0$, and since $\Gamma(\mathbb{D})$ is a linearly independent subset of $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D})$ by [11, Remark 2.8], it follows that $x^*(x_i) \lambda_i = 0$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, hence $\lambda_i = 0$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ since B_{X^*} separates the points of X , and thus $\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i = 0$.

Finally, we will show that $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}$ is a Bloch reasonable crossnorm on $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$. Firstly, given $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $x \in X$, we have

$$d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_z \otimes x) \leq \left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z)|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \|x\| \leq \frac{\|x\|}{1 - |z|^2} = \|\gamma_z\| \|x\|.$$

Secondly, given $g \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})$ and $x^* \in X^*$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |(g \otimes x^*)(\gamma)| &= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i (g \otimes x^*)(\gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i) \right| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i g'(z_i) x^*(x_i) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)| |x^*(x_i)| \leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x^*\| \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\lambda_i|}{1 - |z_i|^2} \|x_i\| \\ &= p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x^*\| \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| |f'_{z_i}(z_i)| \|x_i\| \\ &\leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x^*\| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^{p^*} |f'_{z_i}(z_i)|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x^*\| \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^{p^*} |g'(z_i)|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking infimum over all the representations of γ , we deduce that $|(g \otimes x^*)(\gamma)| \leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x^*\| d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma)$. Hence $g \otimes x^* \in (\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes_{d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}} X)^*$ with $\|g \otimes x^*\| \leq p_{\mathcal{B}}(g) \|x^*\|$. \square

The next result shows that $d_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}$ can be computed using a simpler formula in the cases $p = 1$ and $p = \infty$. In fact, the 1-Chevet–Saphar Bloch norm is justly the projective norm.

Proposition 2.7 *For $\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$, we have*

$$d_1^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\lambda_i|}{1 - |z_i|^2} \|x_i\| \right\}$$

and

$$d_\infty^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) = \inf \left\{ \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)| \|x_i\| \right) \right\},$$

where the infimum is taken over all such representations of γ as $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i$.

Proof Let $\gamma \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$ and let $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i$ be a representation of γ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(\gamma) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\lambda_i|}{1 - |z_i|^2} \|x_i\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| \left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z_i)| \right) \|x_i\| \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(|\lambda_i| \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z_i)| \right) \|x_i\| \\ &= \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(|\lambda_i| \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} |g'(z_i)| \right) \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\| \\ &= \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (|\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)|) \right) \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\| \end{aligned}$$

and therefore $\pi(\gamma) \leq d_1^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma)$. Conversely, since $d_1^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}$ is a Bloch reasonable crossnorm, we have

$$d_1^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| d_1^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| \|\gamma_{z_i}\| \|x_i\| = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|\lambda_i|}{1 - |z_i|^2} \|x_i\|,$$

and thus $d_1^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma) \leq \pi(\gamma)$.

On the other hand, we have

$$\sup_{g \in \widehat{B}_{\mathbb{D}}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)| \|x_i\| \right) \leq \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|x_i\| \right) \sup_{g \in \widehat{B}_{\mathbb{D}}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)| \right),$$

and taking the infimum over all representations of γ gives

$$\inf \left\{ \sup_{g \in \widehat{B}_{\mathbb{D}}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)| \|x_i\| \right) : \gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \right\} \leq d_{\infty}^{\widehat{B}}(\gamma).$$

Conversely, we can assume without loss of generality that $x_i \neq 0$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and since $\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \|x_i\| \gamma_{z_i} \otimes (x_i / \|x_i\|)$, we obtain

$$d_{\infty}^{\widehat{B}}(\gamma) \leq \sup_{g \in \widehat{B}_{\mathbb{D}}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| \|x_i\| |g'(z_i)| \right),$$

and taking the infimum over all representations of γ , we conclude that

$$d_{\infty}^{\widehat{B}}(\gamma) \leq \inf \left\{ \sup_{g \in \widehat{B}_{\mathbb{D}}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| |g'(z_i)| \|x_i\| \right) : \gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \right\}.$$

□

2.4 Duality

Given $p \in [1, \infty]$, we will show that the dual of the space $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes}_{d_p^{\widehat{B}}} X$ can be canonically identified as the space of p -summing Bloch mappings from \mathbb{D} to X^* .

Theorem 2.8 *Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. Then $\Pi_p^{\widehat{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ is isometrically isomorphic to $(\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes}_{d_p^{\widehat{B}}} X)^*$, via the mapping $\Lambda : \Pi_p^{\widehat{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*) \rightarrow (\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes}_{d_p^{\widehat{B}}} X)^*$ defined by*

$$\Lambda(f)(\gamma) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \langle f'(z_i), x_i \rangle$$

for $f \in \Pi_p^{\widehat{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ and $\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$. Furthermore, its inverse comes given by

$$\langle \Lambda^{-1}(\varphi)(z), x \rangle = \langle \varphi, \gamma_z \otimes x \rangle$$

for $\varphi \in (\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes}_{d_p^{\widehat{B}}} X)^*$, $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $x \in X$.

Moreover, on the unit ball of $\Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ the weak* topology coincides with the topology of pointwise $\sigma(X^*, X)$ -convergence.

Proof We prove it for $1 < p < \infty$. The cases $p = 1$ and $p = \infty$ follow similarly.

Let $f \in \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ and let $\Lambda_0(f) : \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be its associate linear functional given by

$$\Lambda_0(f)(\gamma) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \langle f'(z_i), x_i \rangle$$

for $\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$. Note that $\Lambda_0(f) \in (\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes_{d_{p^*}^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}} X)^*$ with $\|\Lambda_0(f)\| \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$ since

$$\begin{aligned} |\Lambda_0(f)(\gamma)| &= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \langle f'(z_i), x_i \rangle \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| \|f'(z_i)\| \|x_i\| \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \\ &\leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) \sup_{g \in \mathcal{B}_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}}, \end{aligned}$$

and taking infimum over all the representations of γ , we deduce that $|\Lambda_0(f)(\gamma)| \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f) d_{p^*}^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\gamma)$. Since γ was arbitrary, then $\Lambda_0(f)$ is continuous on $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes_{d_{p^*}^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}} X$ with $\|\Lambda_0(f)\| \leq \pi_p^{\mathcal{B}}(f)$.

Since $\text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D}))$ is a norm-dense linear subspace of $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D})$ and $d_{p^*}^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}$ is a norm on $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \otimes X$, then $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \otimes X$ is a dense linear subspace of $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \otimes_{d_{p^*}^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}} X$ and therefore also of its completion $\widehat{\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \otimes_{d_{p^*}^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}} X}$. Hence there is a unique continuous mapping $\Lambda(f)$ from $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes}_{d_{p^*}^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}} X$ to \mathbb{C} that extends $\Lambda_0(f)$. Further, $\Lambda(f)$ is linear and $\|\Lambda(f)\| = \|\Lambda_0(f)\|$.

Let $\Lambda : \Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*) \rightarrow (\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes}_{d_{p^*}^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}} X)^*$ be the map so defined. Since Λ_0 is a linear monomorphism from $\Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ to $(\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \otimes X)^*$ by Corollary 2.3, it follows easily that Λ is so. To prove that Λ is a surjective isometry, let $\varphi \in (\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes}_{d_{p^*}^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}} X)^*$ and define $F_\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X^*$ by

$$\langle F_\varphi(z), x \rangle = \varphi(\gamma_z \otimes x) \quad (z \in \mathbb{D}, x \in X).$$

As in the proof of Proposition 2.4, it is similarly proved that $F_\varphi \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ and there exists a mapping $f_\varphi \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ with $p_{\mathcal{B}}(f_\varphi) \leq \|\varphi\|$ such that $f'_\varphi = F_\varphi$.

We now prove that $f_\varphi \in \Pi_{\widehat{B}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ and $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{D}$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. For each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, there exists $x_i \in X$ with $\|x_i\| \leq 1 + \varepsilon$ such that $\langle f'_\varphi(z_i), x_i \rangle = \|f'_\varphi(z_i)\|$. It is clear that the map $T: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, defined by

$$T(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n t_i \lambda_i \|f'_\varphi(z_i)\|, \quad \forall (t_1, \dots, t_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n,$$

is linear and continuous on $(\mathbb{C}^n, \|\cdot\|_{p^*})$ with $\|T\| = (\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'_\varphi(z_i)\|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$. For any $(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ with $\|(t_1, \dots, t_n)\|_{p^*} \leq 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |T(t_1, \dots, t_n)| &= \left| \varphi \left(\sum_{i=1}^n t_i \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \right) \right| \leq \|\varphi\| d_{p^*}^{\widehat{B}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes t_i x_i \right) \\ &\leq \|\varphi\| \left(\sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{B}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i x_i\|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{p^*}} \\ &\leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|\varphi\| \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{B}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

therefore

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'_\varphi(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|\varphi\| \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{B}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

and since ε was arbitrary, we have

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p \|f'_\varphi(z_i)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \|\varphi\| \sup_{g \in B_{\widehat{B}(\mathbb{D})}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^p |g'(z_i)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

and we conclude that $f_\varphi \in \Pi_{\widehat{B}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ with $\pi_p^{\widehat{B}}(f_\varphi) \leq \|\varphi\|$.

Finally, for any $\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \in \text{lin}(\Gamma(\mathbb{D})) \otimes X$, we get

$$\Lambda(f_\varphi)(\gamma) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \langle f'_\varphi(z_i), x_i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \varphi(\gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i) = \varphi \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \right) = \varphi(\gamma).$$

Hence $\Lambda(f_\varphi) = \varphi$ on a dense subspace of $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes}_{d_{p^*}^{\widehat{B}}} X$ and, consequently, $\Lambda(f_\varphi) = \varphi$, which shows the last statement of the theorem. Moreover, $\pi_p^{\widehat{B}}(f_\varphi) \leq \|\varphi\| = \|\Lambda(f_\varphi)\|$.

For the final assertion of the statement, let $(f_i)_{i \in I}$ be a net in $\Pi_{\widehat{B}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ and $f \in \Pi_{\widehat{B}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$. Assume $(f_i)_{i \in I} \rightarrow f$ weak* in $\Pi_{\widehat{B}_p}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$, this means that

$(\Lambda(f_i))_{i \in I} \rightarrow \Lambda(f)$ weak* in $(\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes}_{d_{p^*}} X)^*$, that is, $(\Lambda(f_i)(\gamma))_{i \in I} \rightarrow \Lambda(f)(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes}_{d_{p^*}} X$. In particular,

$$(\langle f'_i(z), x \rangle)_{i \in I} = (\Lambda(f_i)(\gamma_z \otimes x))_{i \in I} \rightarrow \Lambda(f)(\gamma_z \otimes x) = \langle f'(z), x \rangle$$

for every $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $x \in X$. Given $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $x \in X$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle f_i(z) - f(z), x \rangle| &= \left| \int_{[0,z]} \langle f'_i(w) - f'(w), x \rangle dw \right| \\ &\leq |z| \max \{ |\langle f'_i(w) - f'(w), x \rangle| : w \in [0, z] \} \\ &= |z| |\langle f'_i(w_z) - f'(w_z), x \rangle| \end{aligned}$$

for all $i \in I$ and some $w_z \in [0, z]$, and thus $(\langle f_i(z), x \rangle)_{i \in I} \rightarrow \langle f(z), x \rangle$. This tells us that $(f_i)_{i \in I}$ converges to f in the topology of pointwise $\sigma(X^*, X)$ -convergence. Hence the identity on $\Pi_p^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ is a continuous bijection from the weak* topology to the topology of pointwise $\sigma(X^*, X)$ -convergence. On the unit ball, the first topology is compact and the second one is Hausdorff, and so they must coincide. \square

In particular, in view of Theorem 2.8 and taking into account Propositions 1.1, 2.4 and 2.7, we can identify the space $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ with the dual space of $\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes} X \subseteq \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)^*$.

Corollary 2.9 $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ is isometrically isomorphic to $(\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes} X)^*$, via the mapping $\Lambda: \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*) \rightarrow (\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes} X)^*$ given by

$$\Lambda(f)(\gamma) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \langle f'(z_i), x_i \rangle$$

for $f \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}(\mathbb{D}, X^*)$ and $\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma_{z_i} \otimes x_i \in \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \otimes X$. Furthermore, its inverse is given by

$$\langle \Lambda^{-1}(\varphi)(z), x \rangle = \langle \varphi, \gamma_z \otimes x \rangle$$

for $\varphi \in (\mathcal{G}(\mathbb{D}) \widehat{\otimes} X)^*$, $z \in \mathbb{D}$ and $x \in X$. \square

We conclude this paper with some open questions we hope researchers will take up. In Theorem 1.6, note that if $f \in \Pi_2^{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}}(\mathbb{D}, X)$, then

$$\iota_X \circ f' = T \circ I_{\infty,2} \circ h': \mathbb{D} \xrightarrow{h'} L_{\infty}(\mu) \xrightarrow{I_{\infty,2}} L_2(\mu) \xrightarrow{T} \ell_{\infty}(B_{X^*}).$$

Hence $\iota_X \circ f'$ factors in this way through the Hilbert space $L_2(\mu)$. It would be interesting to introduce and study the class of Bloch mappings whose derivatives factor through a Hilbert space.

Motivated by the seminal paper of Farmer and Johnson [9] that raised a similar question in the setting of Lipschitz p -summing mappings, what results about p -summing linear operators have analogues for p -summing Bloch mappings?

Acknowledgements Research partially supported by Junta de Andalucía grant FQM194. The first two authors were supported by grant PID2021-122126NB-C31 funded by MCIN/AEI/ 10.13039/501100011033 and by “ERDF A way of making Europe”.

Funding Funding for open access publishing: Universidad de Almería/CBUA.

Data availability Not applicable.

Declarations

Conflict of interest The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

References

1. Achour, D., Mezrag, L.: On the Cohen strongly p -summing multilinear operators. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* **327**(1), 550–563 (2007)
2. Anderson, J.M., Clunie, J., Pommerenke, Ch.: On Bloch functions and normal functions. *J. Reine Angew. Math.* **270**, 12–37 (1974)
3. Arazy, J., Fisher, S.D., Peetre, J.: Möbius invariant function spaces. *J. Reine Angew. Math.* **363**, 110–145 (1985)
4. Arregui, J.L., Blasco, O.: Bergman and Bloch spaces of vector-valued functions. *Math. Nachr.* **261**(262), 3–22 (2003)
5. Blasco, O.: Spaces of vector valued analytic functions and applications. *Lond. Math. Soc. Lect. Notes Ser.* **158**, 33–48 (1990)
6. Botelho, G., Pellegrino, D., Rueda, P.: A unified Pietsch domination theorem. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* **365**(1), 269–276 (2010)
7. Diestel, J., Jarchow, H., Tonge, A.: Absolutely Summing Operators. Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics, vol. 43. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (1995)
8. Dimant, V.: Strongly p -summing multilinear mappings. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* **278**, 182–193 (2003)
9. Farmer, J.D., Johnson, W.B.: Lipschitz p -summing operators. *Proc. Am. Math. Soc.* **137**(9), 2989–2995 (2009)
10. Grothendieck, A.: Produits tensoriels topologiques et espaces nucléaires, vol. 16. *Memoirs American Mathematical Society*, Providence (1955)
11. Jiménez-Vargas, A., Ruiz-Casternado, D.: Compact Bloch mappings on the complex unit disc. [arXiv:2308.02461](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.02461)
12. Matos, M.C.: Absolutely summing holomorphic mappings. *An. Acad. Bras. Cienc.* **68**, 1–13 (1996)
13. Maurey, B.: Théorèmes de factorisation pour les opérateurs linéaires à valeurs dans les espaces L_p . *Soc. Math. France, Asterisque* 11, Paris (1974)
14. Mujica, J.: *Complex Analysis in Banach spaces*. Dover Publications, New York (2010)
15. Pellegrino, D.: Strongly almost summing holomorphic mappings. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* **287**(1), 244–252 (2003)

16. Pellegrino, D., Rueda, P., Sánchez-Pérez, E.A.: Surveying the spirit of absolute summability on multilinear operators and homogeneous polynomials. *Rev. R. Acad. Cienc. Exactas Fís. Nat. Ser. A Mat. RACSAM* **110**(1), 285–302 (2016)
17. Pellegrino, D., Santos, J.: A general Pietsch domination theorem. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* **375**, 371–374 (2011)
18. Pietsch, A.: Absolut p -summierende Abbildungen in normierten Räumen. *Stud. Math.* **28**, 333–353 (1967)
19. Ryan, R.A.: *Introduction to Tensor Products of Banach Spaces*. Springer Monographs in Mathematics, Springer, Berlin (2002)
20. Saadi, K.: Some properties for Lipschitz strongly p -summing operators. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* **423**, 1410–1426 (2015)
21. Zhu, K.: *Operator Theory in Function Spaces*, 2nd edn. *Mathematical Surveys and Monographs*, vol. 138. American Mathematical Society, Providence (2007)