ON SOME HYPONORMAL OPERATORS

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Let $H$ be a Hilbert space and $T$ a hyponormal operator $(T^*T - TT^* \succeq 0)$. The first result is: if $(T^*)^pT^q$ is a completely continuous operator then $T$ is normal.

Secondly, part we introduce the class of operators on a Banach space which satisfy the condition

$$||x|| = 1 \quad ||Tx||^2 \leq ||T^2x||$$

and we prove the following:

1. $\gamma = \lim ||T^*||^{1/n} = ||T||$;
2. if $T$ is defined on Hilbert space and is completely continuous then $T$ is normal.

In what follows for this section we suppose that $T$ is a hyponormal operator on Hilbert space $H$.

**Theorem 1.1.** If $T$ is completely continuous then $T$ is normal.

This is known ([1], [2], [3]).

The main result of this section is as follows.

**Theorem 1.2.** If $T^*pT^q$ is completely continuous where $p$ and $q$ are positive integers then $T$ is normal.

**Lemma.** Let $||T|| = 1$. Then in the Hilbert space $H$ there exists a sequence $\{x_n\}$, $||x_n|| = 1$ such that

(1) $||T^*x_n|| \to 1$

(2) $||T^mx_n|| \to 1 \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$,

(3) $||T^*Tx_n - x_n|| \to 0$

(4) $||TT^*x_n - x_n|| \to 0$

(5) $||T^*T^mx_n - T^{m-1}x_n|| \to 0 \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$.

**Proof.** We observe that (1) $\implies$ (4) and (2) $\implies$ (3). Thus it remains to prove (1), (2), and (5).

By definition there exists a sequence $\{x_n\}$, $||x_n|| = 1$ such that

$$||T^*x_n|| \to ||T^*|| = ||T|| = 1.$$

It is known [3] that for $x$, $||x|| = 1$
Since

$$|| T^* x_n ||^2 \leq || T^* x ||^2.$$ 

we have

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} T^x x = 1.$$ 

If

$$|| T^{k-1} x_n || \to 1$$

then

$$\lim || T^{k+1} x_n || = 1.$$ 

Now

$$|| T^2 \frac{T^{k-1} x_n}{|| T^{k-1} x_n ||} || \leq || T \frac{T^{k-1} x_n}{|| T^{k-1} x_n ||} ||^2,$$

we have

$$|| T^{k+1} x_n || \to 1.$$ 

By induction we have the relation (2).

For (5) we put

$$y_n(m) = T^* T^m x - T^{m-1} x_n$$

and

$$\delta(n) = || y_n(m) ||^2.$$ 

We have

$$\delta(n) = || T^* T^m x_n ||^2 - 2 || T^m x_n ||^2 + || T^{m-1} x_n ||^2$$

$$\leq || T^m x_n ||^2 - 2 || T^m x_n ||^2 + || T^{m-1} x_n ||^2$$

$$= || T^{m-1} x_n ||^2 - || T^m x_n ||^2.$$ 

By (2) we obtain that $\delta_n(m) \to 0$ for every $m$. This proves the lemma.

**Proof of the Theorem 1.2.** Let $p$ and $q$ the integers such that $T^* p T^q$ is a completely continuous operator. By the lemma

$$T^* T^q x_n - T^{q-1} x_n \to 0$$

$\{x_n\}$ is the sequence of lemma. It is clear that $\{T^* p T^{q-1} x_n\}$ admits a subsequence which is convergent. Also, by the lemma and this
result we obtain a subsequence of \( \{T^*p^{-2}Tq^{-2}x_n\} \) which is convergent. The process can be repeated and we obtain a subsequence \( \{x_n\} \) of \( \{x_n\} \) which is convergent.

Let \( x_0 = \lim x_n \). Thus

\[
T^*Tx_0 = x_0
\]

\[
TT^*x_0 = 0 .
\]

The closed subspace \( M_x = \{x, TT^*x = x\} \) is a nonzero subspace. By the Lemma 2 of [2] \( T \) has a approximate proper value

\[
Ty_n - \lambda y_n \to 0 .
\]

The above arguments show that every sequence of approximate eigen-vectors \( \{y_n\} \) of \( T \) belonging to \( \lambda \) with \( |\lambda| = 1 \) contains a convergent subsequence so that \( \lambda \) is an eigenvalue of \( T^* \), hence \( \lambda \) is of \( T \).

Let \( M \) be the smallest closed linear subspace which contains every proper subspace of \( T \) and \( N = M^\perp \). It is known that \( N \) is invariant for \( T^* \) and thus \( T^*, T^q \) is completely continuous on \( N \). It is known that \( T_N \) is hyponormal. This shows that \( N = \{0\} \) and \( M = H \). The theorem is proved.

II. In this section we introduce a class of operators on any Banach space \( B \).

**Definition 2.1.** The operator \( T \) is said to be of class \( N \) if

\[
x \in B, ||x|| = 1 \quad ||Tx||^2 \leq ||T^*x|| .
\]

**Lemma 2.1.** Every hyponormal operator is of class \( N \).

**Proof.**

\[
||Tx||^2 = \langle Tx, Tx \rangle = \langle T^*Tx, x \rangle \leq ||T^*Tx|| \leq ||T^2x|| .
\]

It is clear by this lemma that these operators are extension of a class of hyponormal operators.

**Lemma 2.2.** If \( T \) is of class \( N \) and

(1) \( ||T|| = 1 \), \quad (2) \( ||x_n|| \to 1 \), \quad (3) \( ||Tx_n|| \to 1 \).

Then \( ||T^{m}x_n|| \to 1 \) \( (m = 1, 2, 3, \ldots) \).

**Proof.** This is easy consequence of the inequality

\[
||T^{m}x_n|| = ||T^2 \cdot T^{m-2}x_n|| \geq \frac{||T^{m-1}x_n||}{||T^{m-2}x_n||} .
\]
Theorem 2.1. If $T$ is of class $N$
\[ ||T|| = \lim ||T^n||^{1/n} = \delta_T. \]

Proof. For every $n$, Lemma 2.2. leads to relation $||T^n|| = ||T||^n$ which gives Theorem 2.1.

Corollary 2.1. A generalised nilpotent operator $T$ of the class $N$ is necessarily zero.

Lemma 2.3. If $T$ is of class $N$ on a Hilbert space $H$ and $||T|| = 1$ then
\[ M_{\tau^*} = \{x, TT^* = x\} \]
is invariant under $T$.

Proof. Let $x \in M_{\tau^*}$, $||x|| = 1$. Then
\[
||T^*Tx - x||^2 = ||T^*Tx||^2 - 2 ||Tx|| + 1
= ||T^*Tx||^2 - 2 ||TT^*x||^2 + 1
= ||T^*Tx||^2 - 2 \left(\frac{T^*x}{||T^*x||}\right)^2 \cdot ||T^*x||^2 + 1
\leq ||T^*Tx||^2 - 2 \frac{||TT^*x||^4}{||T^*x||^2} + 1
\leq ||T^*Tx||^2 - \frac{2}{||T^*x||^2} + 1 \leq 0.
\]
Thus $||T^*Tx - x|| = 0$. It is clear that $Tx = TT^*(Tx) = T(T^*Tx)$
which shows that $Tx \in M_{\tau^*}$.

We observe that $T/M$ is an isometric operator.

Theorem 2.2 If $T$ is of the class $N$ on a Hilbert space and $T^*$
is completely continuous for some $k \geq 1$ then $T$ is normal.

Proof. (for $||T|| = 1$) From the completely continuous property of $T^*$ it is clear that the subspace
\[ M_{\tau^*} = \{x, TT^* = x\} \]
is not $\{0\}$. Also $M_{\tau^*}$ is finite dimensional because it is invariant under $T^*$ which is isometric and completely continuous and $M_{\tau^*}$ reduces $T$. We consider the subspace $M_{\tau^*}$ and continue in this way and obtain that $T$ is normal.
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REFERENCES


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Wai-Mee Ching and James Sai-Wing Wong, *Multipliers and \( H^* \) algebras* .......................................................... 387

P. H. Doyle, III and John Gilbert Hocking, *A generalization of the Wilder arcs* .......................................................... 397


E. M. Horadam, *A sum of a certain divisor function for arithmetical semi-groups* .......................................................... 407

V. Istrătescu, *On some hyponormal operators* ......................... 413

Harold H. Johnson, *The non-invariance of hyperbolicity in partial differential equations* ..................................................... 419

Daniel Paul Maki, *On constructing distribution functions: A bounded denumerable spectrum with n limit points* .............. 431

Ronald John Nunke, *On the structure of Tor. II* ....................... 453

T. V. Panchapagesan, *Unitary operators in Banach spaces* .......... 465

Gerald H. Ryder, *Boundary value problems for a class of nonlinear differential equations* .................................................. 477

Stephen Simons, *The iterated limit condition and sequential convergence* ................................................................. 505

Larry Eugene Snyder, *Stolz angle convergence in metric spaces* .... 515

Sherman K. Stein, *Factoring by subsets* .................................... 523

Ponnaluri Suryanarayana, *The higher order differentiability of solutions of abstract evolution equations* ......................... 543

Leroy J. Warren and Henry Gilbert Bray, *On the square-freeness of Fermat and Mersenne numbers* ................................... 563

Tudor Zamfirescu, *On l-simplicial convexity in vector spaces* ........ 565

Eduardo H. Zarantonello, *The closure of the numerical range contains the spectrum* ......................................................... 575