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ON PARTIAL ISOMETRIES WITH NO ISOMETRIC PART

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P. R. Halmos and L. J. Wallen characterized partial isometries all of whose positive integral powers are partial isometries on Hilbert space as unique direct sums of unitary operators, pure isometries, pure co-isometries and truncated shifts, with each type of summand occurring at most once. In the present paper, this structure is extended to partial isometries T with no isometric part whose first $N + 1$ powers are partial isometries. Moreover, if $T = \Sigma \oplus T_i \oplus V$, it is shown that every projection P commuting with T is of the form $P = \Sigma \oplus P_i \oplus Q$ where P_i and Q are projections commuting with T_i and V respectively. The canonical model of L. de Branges and J. Rovnyak is used to explicitly describe the structure of the reducing subspaces of T in terms of the characteristic operator-function of T^* , from which this result follows. A direct proof is also obtained using a general reducing subspace structure theorem for arbitrary contractions with no isometric part.

1. Preliminaries. Let \mathcal{C} be a complex, separable Hilbert space. The space $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ is the Hilbert space of analytic, square-integrable functions $f(z)$ defined on the open unit disk with values in \mathcal{C} such that the set

$$I = \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(re^{i\theta})|^2 d\theta : 0 < r < 1 \right\}$$

where $|\cdot|$ is the norm in \mathcal{C} , is bounded, with the norm given by $\|f(z)\|^2 = \sup I$. If $f(z)$ is in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$, then there is a square-summable sequence $\{a_n : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ of vectors in \mathcal{C} such that for each $|z| < 1$, $f(z) = \sum a_n z^n$ in the metric of \mathcal{C} , and moreover $\|f(z)\|^2 = \sum |a_n|^2$.

A function $B(z)$ defined on the open unit disk whose values are operators on \mathcal{C} will be called analytic if there is a sequence $\{B_n : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ of operators on \mathcal{C} such that for every $|z| < 1$, $B(z) = \sum B_n z^n$, where the series converges in the strong operator topology for each fixed z . An analytic function $B(z)$ is bounded if there exists a constant M such that $|B(w)| \leq M$ for every $|w| < 1$. If $B(z)$ is analytic and bounded, and $B(z) = \sum B_n z^n$, then for every $f(z) = \sum a_n z^n$ in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$, the Cauchy product $B(z)f(z) = \sum (\sum_{k=0}^n B_k a_{n-k}) z^n$ is in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ and defines a bounded operator, which will be denoted by T_B , on $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$. Finally, we

recall that a bounded, analytic function $B(z)$ is an inner function if T_B is a partial isometry on $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$.

If E is a subset of a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , then $CL(E)$ and $\vee E$ will denote the closure and closed span of E respectively. For subspaces M and N of \mathcal{H} , if $M \perp N$, then $M \oplus N$ will denote the orthogonal direct sum of M and N ; if $N \subset M$, then $M \ominus N$ will be the orthogonal complement of N in M .

The proofs of the following results may be found in [1] or [2].

Let $B(z)$ be an analytic function that is bounded by $M = 1$. The de Branges–Rovnyak space $\mathcal{H}(B)$ is the Hilbert space of functions $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ such that the set

$$J = \{\|f(z) + B(z)g(z)\|^2 - \|g(z)\|^2 : g(z) \in \mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})\}$$

is bounded, with the norm given by $\|f(z)\|_B^2 = \sup J$. Since the zero-function is in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$, it follows that $\|f(z)\|_B \geq \|f(z)\|$ for every $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$, so that $\mathcal{H}(B)$ is continuously embedded in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$. The space $\mathcal{H}(B)$ is isometrically embedded in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ if and only if $B(z)$ is inner, in which case $\mathcal{H}(B) \oplus (\text{range } T_B) = \mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$. For a subset E of $\mathcal{H}(B)$, the notation $CL_B(E)$ and $\vee_B E$ will be used to emphasize that the corresponding operations are taken in the metric of $\mathcal{H}(B)$.

The function

$$K(w, z) = \frac{1 - B(z)\bar{B}(w)}{1 - z\bar{w}}$$

where for each $|w| < 1$, $\bar{B}(w)$ is the adjoint of $B(w)$ on \mathcal{C} , is a reproducing kernel function for $\mathcal{H}(B)$: for each vector c in \mathcal{C} and for each $|w| < 1$, $K(w, z)c$ is in $\mathcal{H}(B)$, and if $f(z)$ is any element of $\mathcal{H}(B)$, then

$$\langle f(w), c \rangle = \langle f(z), K(w, z)c \rangle_B.$$

If $f(z)$ is in $\mathcal{H}(B)$, then $(f(z) - f(0))/z$ is in $\mathcal{H}(B)$ and

$$\left\| \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z} \right\|_B^2 \leq \|f(z)\|_B^2 - |f(0)|^2.$$

A contraction T on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} is said to have no isometric part if there is no nonzero vector f in \mathcal{H} such that $\|T^n f\| = \|f\|$ for every $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Let T be an arbitrary contraction with no isometric part. Then T is unitarily equivalent to the backward shift operator

$$R(0): f(z) \rightarrow \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z}$$

acting on a space $\mathcal{H}(B)$, for some coefficient space \mathcal{C} and some analytic function $B(z)$ which is bounded by 1. Furthermore, the difference quotient identity holds in the space $\mathcal{H}(B)$: $\|R(0)f(z)\|_B^2 = \|f(z)\|_B^2 - |f(0)|^2$ for every $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$. The function $B(z)$ is called the characteristic operator-function of T^* .

The operator $R(0)^*$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ is related to $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B^*)$ where $B^*(z) = \sum \bar{B}_n z^n$ if $B(z) = \sum B_n z^n$ and \bar{B}_n is the adjoint of B_n on \mathcal{C} . Associated with the space $\mathcal{H}(B)$ is a space which is useful in studying $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ when the difference quotient identity fails to hold in $\mathcal{H}(B)$: the space $\mathcal{D}(B)$ is the Hilbert space of pairs $(f(z), g(z))$ in $\mathcal{H}(B) \times \mathcal{H}(B^*)$ such that if $g(z) = \sum a_n z^n$ then $h_n(z) = z^n f(z) - B(z) \times (a_0 z^{n-1} + a_1 z^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-1})$ belongs to $\mathcal{H}(B)$ for every $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and the set

$$K = \{\|h_n(z)\|_B^2 + |a_0|^2 + |a_1|^2 + \cdots + |a_{n-1}|^2 : n = 1, 2, \dots\}$$

is bounded, with the norm given by $\|(f(z), g(z))\|_{\mathcal{D}}^2 = \sup K$.

If $(f(z), g(z))$ is in $\mathcal{D}(B)$, then

$$(u(z), v(z)) = (R(0)f(z), zg(z) - B^*(z)f(0))$$

is in $\mathcal{D}(B)$ and $\|(u(z), v(z))\|_{\mathcal{D}}^2 = \|(f(z), g(z))\|_{\mathcal{D}}^2 - |f(0)|^2$. The difference quotient operator on $\mathcal{D}(B)$ is the bounded linear transformation

$$D : (f(z), g(z)) \rightarrow (u(z), v(z))$$

whose adjoint is given by $D^*(f(z), g(z)) = (zf(z) - B(z)g(0), R(0)g(z))$ and satisfies $\|D^*(f(z), g(z))\|_{\mathcal{D}}^2 = \|(f(z), g(z))\|_{\mathcal{D}}^2 - |g(0)|^2$ for every $(f(z), g(z))$ in $\mathcal{D}(B)$.

2. Reducing Subspaces of $R(0)$. We recall that a (closed) subspace M of a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} reduces a bounded operator T on \mathcal{H} if M is invariant under both T and T^* . The structure of the reducing subspaces of the backward shift on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ whenever $B(z)$ is a constant operator-function is well-known [3, Lemma 3.2], [9, Theorem 1]: if $B(z) = B(0)$ and $|B(0)| \leq 1$, then the only reducing subspaces of $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B) = \bigvee_B \{R(0)^*{}^n \mathcal{K} : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, where \mathcal{K} is the kernel of $R(0)$, are the slices $M = \bigvee_B \{R(0)^*{}^n S : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ where S is an arbitrary subspace of \mathcal{K} . Furthermore, $\mathcal{H}(B) \ominus M = \bigvee_B \{R(0)^*{}^n (\mathcal{K} \ominus S) : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. In this section, which is a continuation of [6] and [7], it is shown that this structure is essentially preserved under general conditions on $B(z)$. We first establish two auxiliary results.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let $\mathcal{H}(B)$ in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ be a de Branges–Rovnyak space*

with reproducing kernel function $K(w, z)$. Then $\mathcal{H}(B) = \vee_B \{R(0)^{*n}K(0, z)\mathcal{C} : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and the following are equivalent for a subspace M of $\mathcal{H}(B)$.

(1) $M = \vee_B \{R(0)^{*n}K(0, z)S : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ for some subspace S of \mathcal{C} which is invariant under $A_{ij} = B_i \bar{B}_j$ for all $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$.

(2) $M = \mathcal{H}(B) \cap N$ for some subspace N of $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ which reduces both T_z and $1 - T_B T_B^*$ on $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$.

In this case,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(B) \ominus M &= \vee_B \{R(0)^{*n}K(0, z)(\mathcal{C} \ominus S) : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\} \\ &= \mathcal{H}(B) \cap (\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C}) \ominus N). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We first observe that $\mathcal{H}(B) \cap N = CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)N$ for any reducing subspace N of $1 - T_B T_B^*$. This follows since $1 - T_B T_B^*$ is continuous as an operator from $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ into $\mathcal{H}(B)$, and $\langle f(z), (1 - T_B T_B^*)f(z) \rangle_B = \|f(z)\|^2$ for every $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$ [1, Theorem 4]. Also note that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(B) &= CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)\mathcal{H}(B) = CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C}) \\ &= CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)N \oplus CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)(\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C}) \ominus N) \end{aligned}$$

since for any $f(z)$ in N and $g(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C}) \ominus N$,

$$\langle (1 - T_B T_B^*)f(z), (1 - T_B T_B^*)g(z) \rangle_B = \langle (1 - T_B T_B^*)f(z), g(z) \rangle = 0.$$

(1) implies (2). Suppose that $M = \vee_B \{R(0)^{*n}K(0, z)S : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ for some subspace S of \mathcal{C} such that $B_i \bar{B}_j S \subseteq S$ for all $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Let $N = \vee \{T_z^n S : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Clearly N reduces T_z on $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$. Moreover, since $(1 - T_B T_B^*)S = K(0, z)S$, and for $n \geq 1$, $(1 - T_B T_B^*)T_z^n S = z(1 - T_B T_B^*)T_z^{n-1}S - B(z)\bar{B}_n S$, it follows that N reduces $1 - T_B T_B^*$ on $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$. Hence by the above remarks,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(B) \cap N &= CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)N \\ &= \vee_B \{(1 - T_B T_B^*)T_z^n S : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\} \\ &= \vee_B \{R(0)^{*n}K(0, z)S : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\} = M. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, since $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C}) \ominus N = \vee \{T_z^n(\mathcal{C} \ominus S) : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{H}(B) \ominus M &= \mathcal{H}(B) \ominus CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)N \\
&= CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)(\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C}) \ominus N) \\
&= \bigvee_B \{R(0)^{*n}K(0, z)(\mathcal{C} \ominus S): n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) *implies* (1). Suppose that $M = \mathcal{H}(B) \cap N$ where N is a subspace of $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ with reduces both T_z and $1 - T_B T_B^*$ on $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$. There exists a unique subspace S of \mathcal{C} such that $N = \bigvee \{T_z^n S: n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C}) \ominus N = \bigvee \{T_z^n(\mathcal{C} \ominus S): n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
M &= CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)N = \bigvee_B \{(1 - T_B T_B^*)T_z^n S: n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\} \\
&= \bigvee_B \{R(0)^{*n}K(0, z)S: n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}
\end{aligned}$$

and similarly for $\mathcal{H}(B) \ominus M$. By the structure of N and the above identities for $(1 - T_B T_B^*)T_z^n S$, it follows that S is invariant under $A_{ij} = B_i \bar{B}_j$ for all $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$.

We recall that an operator T on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} is a partial isometry if $\|Tf\| = \|f\|$ for every vector f in \mathcal{H} which is orthogonal to the kernel of T (or equivalently, if $T = TT^*T$) [8].

LEMMA 2.2. *Let D be the difference quotient operator on the de Branges–Rovnyak space $\mathcal{D}(B)$. Then B_0, B_1, \dots, B_N are partial isometries on the coefficient space \mathcal{C} if and only if D, D^2, \dots, D^{N+1} are partial isometries on $\mathcal{D}(B)$, in which case $B_i \bar{B}_j = \bar{B}_i B_j = 0$ for all i and j such that $i \neq j$ and either $0 \leq i \leq N$ or $0 \leq j \leq N$.*

Proof. For $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ let $f_n(0)$ denote the coefficient of z^n in the Taylor's series expansion of f . Then by the defining equations of D , we have for $(f(z), g(z))$ in $\mathcal{D}(B)$ and any positive integer k ,

$$(D^k D^{*k} D^k)(f(z), g(z)) = D^k(f(z), g(z)) - (F_k(z), G_k(z))$$

where for $j, k \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
g^0(z) &= g(z), \quad g^j(z) = zg^{j-1}(z) - B^*(z)f_{j-1}(0), \\
f^0(z) &= R(0)^k f(z), \quad f^j(z) = zf^{j-1}(z) - B(z)g_{j-1}^k(0), \\
(h^0(z) &= R(0)^k g^k(z), \quad h^j(z) = zh^{j-1}(z) - B^*(z)f_{j-1}^k(0)), \\
F_k(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} R(0)^n \frac{B(z) - B(0)}{z} g_n^k(0), \quad \text{and} \\
G_k(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} (g_n^k(0) + B^*(z)f_{k-n-1}^k(0))z^n.
\end{aligned}$$

Suppose that B_0, B_1, \dots, B_N are partial isometries on \mathcal{C} . For every vector c in \mathcal{C} which is orthogonal to the kernel of B_j for fixed j , $0 \leq j \leq N$, we have that

$$\|c\|^2 \geq \|B(z)c\|^2 = |B_j c|^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} |B_i c|^2 = \|c\|^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} |B_i c|^2$$

so that $B_i c = 0$ for all $i \neq j$. Since i and j were arbitrarily chosen, it follows that $B_i \bar{B}_j = 0$ for all i and j such that $i \neq j$ and $0 \leq j \leq N$. Since the operator-function $B^*(z) = \sum \bar{B}_n z^n$ is also analytic and bounded by 1 where \bar{B}_n is a partial isometry for $n = 0, 1, \dots, N$, we have that $\bar{B}_i B_j = 0$ for all $i \neq j$ such that $0 \leq j \leq N$. Therefore for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$, $F_k(z) = 0$ in the above identity, and the n th coefficient of $G_k(z)$ becomes

$$-\sum_{j=0}^n \bar{B}_j f_{k-n-1+j}(0) + \sum_{j=0}^n \bar{B}_j B_j \bar{B}_j f_{k-n-1+j}(0) = 0$$

for $n = 0, 1, \dots, k-1$, since \bar{B}_j is a partial isometry for $j = 0, 1, \dots, N$. Hence, $D^k D^{*k} D^k = D^k$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$.

Conversely, suppose that D is a partial isometry on $\mathcal{D}(B)$. Therefore, $G_1(z) = 0 = -\bar{B}_0 f(0) + B^*(z) B_0 \bar{B}_0 f(0)$ for every $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$. If c is any vector orthogonal to $f(0)$ for every $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$, then $K(0, z)c = 0$. It follows that $\bar{B}_0 = \bar{B}_0 B_0 \bar{B}_0$.

Suppose that D, D^2, \dots, D^{N+1} are partial isometries on $\mathcal{D}(B)$. By induction, we may assume that B_0, B_1, \dots, B_{N-1} are partial isometries on \mathcal{C} and consequently $B_i \bar{B}_j = \bar{B}_i B_j = 0$ for all $i \neq j$ where either $0 \leq i \leq N-1$ or $0 \leq j \leq N-1$. By the above identity, $G_{N+1}(z) = 0$, and therefore the coefficient of z^N in the expansion of $G_{N+1}(z)$ vanishes, i.e.,

$$0 = -\sum_{j=0}^N \bar{B}_j f_j(0) + \sum_{j=0}^N \bar{B}_j B_j \bar{B}_j f_j(0) = -\bar{B}_N f_N(0) + \bar{B}_N B_N \bar{B}_N f_N(0)$$

for every $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$. If c is any vector orthogonal to $f_N(0)$ for every $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$, then

$$R(0)^{*N} K(0, z)c = 0 = z \cdot R(0)^{*N-1} K(0, z)c - B(z) \bar{B}_N c$$

and consequently $c - \sum_{j=0}^N B_j \bar{B}_j c = 0$. It follows that $\bar{B}_N = \bar{B}_N B_N \bar{B}_N$.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let $\mathcal{H}(B)$ in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ be a de Branges–Rovnyak space with reproducing kernel function $K(w, z)$. Every subspace of $\mathcal{H}(B)$ of the form*

$$\bigvee_B \{R(0)^{*n} K(0, z)S : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

where S is a subspace of \mathcal{C} which is invariant under $A_{ij} = B_i \bar{B}_j$ for all $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, is reducing for the backward shift $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$. Conversely, if either $B(0)$ is a partial isometry on \mathcal{C} or the difference quotient identity holds in $\mathcal{H}(B)$, then these subspaces are the only reducing subspaces of $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$.

Proof. The subspaces of the given form reduce $R(0)$ by Lemma 2.1.

Conversely, let M reduce $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ where $B(0)$ is a partial isometry on \mathcal{C} . By Lemma 2.2, D is a partial isometry on $\mathcal{D}(B)$. For an arbitrary element $(f(z), g(z))$ in $\mathcal{D}(B)$, if $(a(z), b(z))$ is the projection of $(f(z), g(z))$ onto the kernel of D , then $a(z) = a(0)$ and $b(z) = (B^*(z) - B^*(0))/z a(0)$; and if $(c(z), d(z))$ is the projection of $(f(z), g(z))$ onto the range of D^* then $c(0) = 0$. Therefore the kernel of D is the set of vectors of the form $(f(0), ((B^*(z) - B^*(0))/z)f(0))$ for $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$. It follows that $f(0)$ is in $\mathcal{H}(B)$ and $\|f(0)\|_B = \|f(0)\|$ for every $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$.

Let $f(z)$ be in M . If $f(0) = g(z) + h(z)$ with $g(z)$ in M and $h(z)$ orthogonal to M , then $0 = R(0)g(z) + R(0)h(z)$ and consequently $h(z) = h(0)$ since M reduces $R(0)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \|h(z)\|_B^2 &= \langle h(0), f(0) - g(z) \rangle_B = \langle h(0), f(0) - g(0) \rangle \\ &= \langle h(z), f(z) - g(z) \rangle_B = 0, \end{aligned}$$

and $f(0) = g^*(z)$ is in M .

Let $S = \{f(0): f(z) \in M\}$. Then $M = \vee_B \{R(0)^{*n}K(0, z)S: n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and since $R(0)^{*n}K(0, z)S = zR(0)^{*n-1}K(0, z)S - B(z)\bar{B}_n S$ for $n \geq 1$, it follows that $B_i \bar{B}_j S \subseteq S$ for every $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$.

Next, suppose that M reduces $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ and that the difference quotient identity holds. Let $N = \vee \{T_z^n M: n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Clearly N reduces T_z on $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$. To show N reduces $1 - T_B T_B^*$, we first prove that $M = CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)M$. But since $\sum_{n \geq 0} R(0)^{*n}(1 - R(0)^* R(0))R(0)^n$ converges weakly to $1 - T_B T_B^*$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$ and M is closed under weak limits, we have that $CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)M \subseteq M$. It follows from [1, Theorem 4] that $CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)M = M$.

Since $M \subset N$, we have that

$$CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)M = M \subset CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)N.$$

Let $f(z)$ be in $\mathcal{H}(B) \ominus M$. Then $f(z)$ is in $\mathcal{H}(B) \ominus CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)N$ since for any $g(z)$ in M and for any nonnegative integer n ,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f(z), (1 - T_B T_B^*)T_z^n g(z) \rangle_B &= \langle f(z), T_z^n g(z) \rangle \\ &= \langle R(0)^n f(z), (1 - T_B T_B^*)g(z) \rangle_B \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $f(z)$ was arbitrary, we therefore conclude that $M = CL_B(1 - T_B T_B^*)N \subseteq N$, and the desired form of M now follows from Lemma 2.1.

When the dimension of the coefficient space \mathcal{C} is one and $B(z)$ is not a constant, the range of $1 - R(0)R(0)^*$ is one-dimensional and therefore the only possible nontrivial reducing subspaces of $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ are the closed span of the polynomials in $\mathcal{H}(B)$ and its orthogonal complement (necessarily, the polynomials must be orthogonal to $(B(z) - B(0))/z$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$). However, according to Theorem 2.1, these possibilities fail to exist under any of the following conditions on $B(z)$.

COROLLARY 2.1. *Let $\mathcal{H}(B)$ be a de Branges–Rovnyak space and suppose the dimension of the coefficient space is one. If either $B(z)$ is a polynomial, $B(0) = 0$, or the difference quotient identity holds in $\mathcal{H}(B)$, then $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ has no nontrivial reducing subspaces.*

We recall that if T is a contraction on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , then there exists a unique minimal co-isometry V acting on a Hilbert space \mathcal{K} containing \mathcal{H} such that T is the restriction of V to \mathcal{H} [11, Theorem 4.1]. The space \mathcal{H} is said to be hyperinvariant for V if \mathcal{H} is invariant for every operator that commutes with V . The contraction T belongs to the class C_0 . If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n f\| = 0$ for every vector f of \mathcal{H} [11].

THEOREM 2.2. *Suppose that T is a C_0 -contraction on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , and that \mathcal{H} is hyperinvariant for the minimal co-isometric extension of T . Then the reducing subspaces of T are exactly of the form $M = \vee \{T^{*n}S : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ where S is an arbitrary subspace of \mathcal{C} , the closure of the range of $1 - T^*T$. In this case, $H \ominus M = \vee \{T^{*n}(\mathcal{C} \ominus S) : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$.*

Proof. By the canonical model of de Branges and Rovnyak, T is unitarily equivalent to the backward shift $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ where $B(z)$ is an inner function and the space $\mathcal{H}(B)$ is hyperinvariant for T_z^* on $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$. Hence by [11, p. 199] and [4, Theorem 5], $B(z)$ is a scalar inner function. Therefore, since $A_{ij} = B_i B_j$ is a scalar multiple of the identity for all $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, Theorem 2.2 follows from Theorem 2.1.

Theorem 2.1 has a direct counterpart for an arbitrary C_0 -contraction in terms of its minimal co-isometric extension. The proof of Theorem 2.1 may be modified to verify the following.

THEOREM 2.3. *Suppose that T is a C_0 -contraction on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} with minimal co-isometric extension V on \mathcal{K} containing \mathcal{H} . Let $P_{\mathcal{K}}$ be the orthogonal projection of \mathcal{K} onto \mathcal{H} , and let \mathcal{C} be the kernel of V . The following are equivalent for a subspace M of \mathcal{H} .*

- (1) M reduces T on \mathcal{H} .
- (2) $M = \mathcal{H} \cap N$, for some subspace N of \mathcal{H} which reduces both V and $P_{\mathcal{K}}$ on \mathcal{H} .
- (3) $M = \vee \{T^{*n}P_{\mathcal{K}}(1 - V^*V)P_{\mathcal{K}}S: n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, for some unique subspace S of \mathcal{C} which is invariant under $A_{ij} = (1 - V^*V)V^iP_{\mathcal{K}}V^{*j}P_{\mathcal{K}}$ for all $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$.

In this case,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H} \ominus M &= \mathcal{H} \cap (\mathcal{H} \ominus N) \\ &= \vee \{T^{*n}P_{\mathcal{K}}(1 - V^*V)P_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{C} \ominus S): n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}.\end{aligned}$$

3. Power partial isometries. We recall that an operator T on Hilbert space is a power partial isometry if T^k is a partial isometry for every $k = 1, 2, \dots$. P. R. Halmos and L. J. Wallen in [10] characterized in a unique manner an arbitrary power partial isometry as a direct sum of unitary operators, pure isometries, pure co-isometries, and truncated shifts, with each type of summand occurring at most once. The following result enables us to generalize this structure to partial isometries T with no isometric part such that T^k is a partial isometry for every $k = 1, 2, \dots, N + 1$.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let $B(z) = \sum B_n z^n$ be analytic and bounded by 1 where B_n is a partial isometry on the coefficient space \mathcal{C} for $n = 0, 1, \dots, N$. Let \mathcal{C}_k be the range of B_k for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$ and let $\mathcal{C}_{N+1} = \bigcap_{k=0}^N \ker \bar{B}_k$. A subspace M of $\mathcal{H}(B)$ reduces $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ if and only if*

$$\begin{aligned}M &= \vee \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{N+1} \oplus S_k \right) z^n: n = 0, 1, \dots, N \right\} \\ &\quad \oplus \bigvee_B \{R(0)^{*n}S_{N+1}: n = N + 1, N + 2, \dots\}\end{aligned}$$

for some subspace S_k of \mathcal{C}_k for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N + 1$ such that $B_i \bar{B}_j S_{N+1} \subseteq S_{N+1}$ for all $i, j = N + 1, N + 2, \dots$. In this case,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H}(B) \ominus M &= \vee \left\{ \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{N+1} \oplus (\mathcal{C}_k \ominus S_k) \right) z^n: n = 0, 1, \dots, N \right\} \\ &\quad \oplus \bigvee_B \{R(0)^{*n}(\mathcal{C}_{N+1} \ominus S_{N+1}): n = N + 1, N + 2, \dots\}.\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Suppose that M reduces $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$. By Lemma 2.2 and Theorem 2.1, a direct computation shows that

$$M = \vee \left\{ \left[\prod_{k=0}^n (1 - B_k \bar{B}_k) S \right] z^n : n = 0, 1, \dots, N \right\} \\ \oplus \bigvee_B \{ R(0)^{*n} K(0, z) S : n = N+1, N+2, \dots \}$$

where S is a subspace of \mathcal{C} which is invariant under $A_{ij} = B_i \bar{B}_j$ for all $i, j = N+1, N+2, \dots$ and under $A_{ii} = B_i \bar{B}_i$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, N$. Since $S = B_k \bar{B}_k S \oplus (1 - B_k \bar{B}_k) S$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, N$, we have that $S = \Pi_0^N (1 - B_k \bar{B}_k) S \oplus \sum_{k=0}^N B_k \bar{B}_k S$. Therefore, $\Pi_0^n (1 - B_k \bar{B}_k) S = \sum_{k=n+1}^{N+1} S_k$ for $n = 0, 1, \dots, N$, and $R(0)^{*n} K(0, z) S = R(0)^{*n} S_{N+1}$ for $n = N+1, N+2, \dots$, where $S_k \subseteq \mathcal{C}_k$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$ and $B_i \bar{B}_j S_{N+1} \subseteq S_{N+1}$ for all $i, j = N+1, N+2, \dots$.

Since $\mathcal{C} \ominus S = B_k \bar{B}_k (\mathcal{C} \ominus S) \oplus (1 - B_k \bar{B}_k) (\mathcal{C} \ominus S)$ and $B_k \bar{B}_k \mathcal{C} = B_k \bar{B}_k S \oplus B_k \bar{B}_k (\mathcal{C} \ominus S)$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, N$, and

$$\mathcal{C}_{N+1} = \prod_0^N (1 - B_k \bar{B}_k) \mathcal{C} = \prod_0^N (1 - B_k \bar{B}_k) S \oplus \prod_0^N (1 - B_k \bar{B}_k) (\mathcal{C} \ominus S) \\ = S_{N+1} \oplus (\mathcal{C}_{N+1} \ominus S_{N+1}),$$

the form of $\mathcal{H}(B) \ominus M$ is obtained similarly.

Conversely, if M is of the above form, let $S = \sum_{k=1}^{N+1} S_k$. Then $B_i \bar{B}_j S \subseteq S$ for every $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, and

$$M = \vee \left\{ \left[\prod_{k=0}^n (1 - B_k \bar{B}_k) S \right] z^n : n = 0, 1, \dots, N \right\} \\ \oplus \bigvee_B \{ R(0)^{*n} K(0, z) S : n = N+1, N+2, \dots \} \\ = \bigvee_B \{ R(0)^{*n} K(0, z) S : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \}.$$

Therefore M reduces $R(0)$ by Theorem 2.1.

The operator $R(0)$ on the following $\mathcal{H}(B)$ -space is the canonical model for an arbitrary power partial isometry with no isometric part.

COROLLARY 3.1. *Let $B(z) = \sum B_n z^n$ formally where $\{B_n : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ is a sequence of partial isometries on the Hilbert space \mathcal{C} such that $B_i \bar{B}_j = \bar{B}_i B_j = 0$ for all i and j such that $i \neq j$. Let \mathcal{C}_k be the range of B_k for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, and let $\mathcal{C}_\infty = \bigcap_{k \geq 0} \ker \bar{B}_k$. Then $B(z)$ defines an analytic inner function, and a subspace M of $\mathcal{H}(B)$ reduces $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ if and only if*

$$M = \Sigma \oplus \left(S_{\infty} \oplus \sum_{k \geq n+1} \oplus S_k \right) z^n$$

for some subspace S_k of \mathcal{C}_k for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty$. In this case,

$$\mathcal{H}(B) \ominus M = \Sigma \oplus \left[(\mathcal{C}_{\infty} \ominus S_{\infty}) \oplus \sum_{k \geq n+1} \oplus (\mathcal{C}_k \ominus S_k) \right] z^n.$$

Proof. Let c be in \mathcal{C} and let c_n be the orthogonal projection of c onto the initial space of B_n for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Then for $|w| < 1$,

$$|B(w)c|^2 = \Sigma |B_n c|^2 |w|^{2n} = \Sigma |c_n|^2 |w|^{2n} \leq \Sigma |c_n|^2 \leq |c|^2.$$

Therefore $B(z)$ is analytic and $|B(w)| \leq 1$ for each $|w| < 1$. The reducing subspace structure of $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ follows from Theorem 3.1. In particular, $\mathcal{H}(B)$ is contained in $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{C})$ isometrically so that $B(z)$ is inner.

THEOREM 3.2. *Let T be a partial isometry on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} such that T^2, T^3, \dots, T^{N+1} are partial isometries, and suppose that T has no isometric part. Let*

$$\mathcal{C}_k = (\ker T \cap \ker T^{*k}) \ominus (\ker T \cap \ker T^{*(k-1)}) \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, \dots, N,$$

and let $\mathcal{C}_{N+1} = \bigcap_{k=1}^N (\ker T \cap \text{ran } T^k)$. A subspace M of \mathcal{H} reduces T if and only if

$$M = \sum_{n=0}^N \oplus T^{*n} \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{N+1} \oplus S_k \right) \oplus \vee \{T^{*n} S_{N+1}: n = N+1, N+2, \dots\}$$

for some subspace S_k of \mathcal{C}_k for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$, such that S_{N+1} is invariant under $(1 - T^* T) T^i T^{*j}$ for all $i, j = N+1, N+2, \dots$. In this case,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H} \ominus M &= \sum_{n=0}^N \oplus T^{*n} \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{N+1} \oplus (\mathcal{C}_k \ominus S_k) \right) \\ &\quad \oplus \vee \{T^{*n} (\mathcal{C}_{N+1} \ominus S_{N+1}): n = N+1, N+2, \dots\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By the canonical model of de Branges and Rovnyak, T is unitarily equivalent to $R(0)$ on $\mathcal{H}(B)$ in which the difference quotient identity holds. Since

$$\langle (1 - R(0)^* R(0)) f(z), f(z) \rangle_B = \langle K(0, z) f(0), f(z) \rangle_B$$

for every $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$, it follows by polarization that $(1 - R(0)^* R(0)) f(z) = K(0, z) f(0)$ for every $f(z)$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$. Since

$$1 - R(0)^{*k}R(0)^k = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} R(0)^{*n}(1 - R(0)^*R(0))R(0)^n$$

and $1 - R(0)^{*k}R(0)^k$ is the projection onto the kernel of $R(0)^k$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$, it follows by induction that $\bar{B}_n f_n(0) = 0$ ($n = 0, 1, \dots, N$) for every $f(z) = \sum f_n(0)z^n$ in $\mathcal{H}(B)$. Hence if D is the difference quotient operator on $\mathcal{D}(B)$, then $\|D^{*k}D^k(f(z), g(z))\|_{\mathcal{D}} = \|D^k(f(z), g(z))\|_{\mathcal{D}}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$) for every $(f(z), g(z))$ in $\mathcal{D}(B)$. Therefore by Lemma 2.2, B_0, B_1, \dots, B_N are partial isometries on the coefficient space \mathcal{C} . The structure of the reducing subspaces of T now follows from Theorem 3.1 and the following identities where $f(z)$ is an arbitrary element of $\mathcal{H}(B)$ and $A_{ij} = B_i \bar{B}_j$:

$$(1 - R(0)^*R(0))K(0, z)f(0) = K(0, z)f(0) - K(0, z)A_{00}f(0)$$

$$(1 - R(0)^*R(0))R(0)^i K(0, z)f(0) = K(0, z)A_{i0}f(0)$$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots$

$$(1 - R(0)^*R(0))R(0)^{*j}K(0, z)f(0) = K(0, z)A_{0j}f(0)$$

for $j = 1, 2, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - R(0)^*R(0))R(0)^{i-1}(1 - R(0)R(0)^*)R(0)^{*j-1}K(0, z)f(0) \\ = K(0, z)A_{ij}f(0) \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

In the next section, a direct proof of the above theorem is obtained.

THEOREM 3.3. *Let T be a partial isometry on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} and suppose that T has no isometric part. Then T^2, T^3, \dots, T^{N+1} are partial isometries if and only if $T = T_1 \oplus T_2 \oplus \dots \oplus T_N \oplus V$ where T_j is a truncated shift of index j and V is a partial isometry with no isometric part such that $VV^* = I$ on $\vee \{V^{*n} \ker V : n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$. Moreover, the representation so expressed is unique, and every projection P which commutes with T is of the form $P = P_1 \oplus P_2 \oplus \dots \oplus P_N \oplus Q$ where P_j and Q are projections which commute with T_j and V respectively ($j = 1, 2, \dots, N$).*

Proof. Necessity follows by rewriting the decomposition of \mathcal{H} in Theorem 3.2 as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{C}_1 \oplus \vee \{\mathcal{C}_2, T^*\mathcal{C}_2\} \oplus \dots \oplus \vee \{\mathcal{C}_N, T^*\mathcal{C}_N, \dots, T^{*N-1}\mathcal{C}_N\} \\ \oplus \vee \{T^{*n}\mathcal{C}_{N+1} : n = 0, 1, \dots\}. \end{aligned}$$

To prove sufficiency, note that $V^j V^{*j} = I$ on the kernel of V for every $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$. Therefore by Theorem 2 in [5], it follows that V^j is a partial isometry for every $j = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$.

Uniqueness of the above representation and the form of projections commuting with T follow from the explicit nature of the decomposition in Theorem 3.2.

COROLLARY 3.2 (Halmos–Wallen). *An operator T on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} is a power partial isometry if and only if $T = (\Sigma_1^\infty \oplus T_j) \oplus U_+^* \oplus U_+ \oplus U$ where T_j is a truncated shift of index j for every $j = 1, 2, \dots$, U_+ is a unilateral shift, and U is unitary. Moreover, the representation so expressed is unique.*

Proof. Suppose that T^n is a partial isometry for every $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Since

$$\ker(1 - T^{*n}T^n) = \{f \in \mathcal{H} : \|T^n f\| = \|f\|\} = \mathcal{H} \ominus \ker T^n$$

for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, it follows that

$$\{f \in \mathcal{H} : T^n f \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty)\} = \bigvee \{\ker T^n : n = 1, 2, \dots\}$$

and hence that $M_1 = \{f \in \mathcal{H} : T^n f \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty)\}$ reduces T . Similarly, $M_2 = \{f \in \mathcal{H} : T^{*n}f \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty) \text{ and } \|T^n f\| = \|f\| \ (n = 1, 2, \dots)\}$ reduces T , and $\mathcal{H} = M_1 \oplus M_2 \oplus M_3$ where

$$M_3 = \{f \in \mathcal{H} : \|T^n f\| = \|f\| = \|T^{*n}f\| \ (n = 1, 2, \dots)\}.$$

Therefore, $T|_{M_1}$ is a power partial isometry with no isometric part, $T|_{M_2}$ is a unilateral shift, M_3 reduces T and $T|_{M_3}$ is unitary [11, Theorem 3.2]. The form of T now follows from Theorem 3.3.

4. A direct proof of Theorem 3.2. We begin by establishing two auxiliary results, the first of which is similar to [10, Lemma 2].

LEMMA 4.1. *If T is a contraction on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} such that T^{N+1} is a partial isometry for some nonnegative integer N , then $(1 - T^*T)T^N T^{*N} = T^N T^{*N}(1 - T^*T)$.*

Proof. The contraction $E = T^*T^{N+1}T^{*N}$ is idempotent and therefore Hermitian.

LEMMA 4.2. *Suppose that T, T^2, \dots, T^{N+1} are partial isometries on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . Let*

$$\mathcal{C}_k = (\ker T \cap \ker T^{**}) \ominus (\ker T \cap \ker T^{**^{-1}}) \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, \dots, N,$$

and let $\mathcal{C}_{N+1} = \bigcap_1^N (\ker T \cap \text{ran } T^k)$. Then $\ker T = (\sum_1^N \mathcal{C}_k) \oplus \mathcal{C}_{N+1}$, and a subspace S of $\ker T$ is invariant under $T^k T^{**}$ for every $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$ if and only if $S = (\sum_1^N \mathcal{S}_k) \oplus S_{N+1}$ for some subspace \mathcal{S}_k of \mathcal{C}_k for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$. In this case, $T^n T^{**n} \mathcal{S}_k = \mathcal{S}_k$ for all $n < k$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$; $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$).

Proof. By Lemma 4.1, the kernel of T is invariant under $T^k T^{**}$ for all $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$. Therefore,

$$\ker T = (\ker T \cap \ker T^{**}) \oplus (\ker T \cap \text{ran } T^k)$$

for all $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$ and consequently $\ker T = (\sum_1^N \mathcal{C}_k) \oplus \mathcal{C}_{N+1}$.

Suppose $T^k T^{**} S \subseteq S$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots, N$) for some subspace S of $\ker T$. Let $\mathcal{S}_k = (S \cap \ker T^{**}) \ominus (S \cap \ker T^{**^{-1}})$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$ and let $S_{N+1} = \bigcap_1^N (S \cap \text{ran } T^k)$. As above, $S = (\sum_1^N \mathcal{S}_k) \oplus S_{N+1}$ and, since S is invariant under $T^k T^{**}$, we have that

$$\ker T \cap \ker T^{**} = [S \cap \ker T^{**}] \oplus [(\ker T \ominus S) \cap \ker T^{**}]$$

for every $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

Fix k ($1 \leq k \leq N$) and let f be in \mathcal{S}_k . Then f is in $\ker T \cap \ker T^{**}$ and f is orthogonal to both $S \cap \ker T^{**^{-1}}$ and $(\ker T \ominus S) \cap \ker T^{**^{-1}}$. Therefore f is in \mathcal{C}_k . Since f and k were arbitrary, it follows that $\mathcal{S}_k \subseteq \mathcal{C}_k$ for every $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$. Clearly, $S_{N+1} \subseteq \mathcal{C}_{N+1}$.

Conversely, suppose that $S = (\sum_1^N \mathcal{S}_k) \oplus S_{N+1}$ for some subspace \mathcal{S}_k of \mathcal{C}_k ($k = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$). Since the kernel of T is invariant under $T^k T^{**}$ we have as above

$$\ker T^{**} = [\ker T \cap \ker T^{**}] \oplus [(\mathcal{H} \ominus \ker T) \cap \ker T^{**}]$$

for every $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$. Therefore \mathcal{S}_k is contained in the range of T^{k-1} and consequently S is invariant under $T^k T^{**}$ for every $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

Alternate proof of Theorem 3.2. Let T be a partial isometry with no isometric part such that T^2, T^3, \dots, T^{N+1} are partial isometries, and let M reduce T . By [6] $M = \vee \{T^{**n} S : n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ where S is a subspace of the kernel of T which is invariant under $A_{ij} = (1 - T^* T) T^i T^{*j}$ for all $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. By Lemma 4.1 and 4.2, $S = (\sum_1^N \mathcal{S}_k) \oplus S_{N+1}$ where \mathcal{S}_k is a subspace of \mathcal{C}_k for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N+1$ such that $A_{ij} S_{N+1} \subseteq S_{N+1}$ for all $i, j = N+1, N+2, \dots$, and

$$\begin{aligned}
M &= \sum_{n=0}^N \oplus T^{*n}S \oplus \vee \{T^{*n}S: n = N+1, N+2, \dots\} \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^N \oplus T^{*n} \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{N+1} \oplus S_k \right) \oplus \vee \{T^{*n}S_{N+1}: n = N+1, N+2, \dots\}.
\end{aligned}$$

The form of $\mathcal{H} \ominus M$ is obtained similarly since

$$\ker T \ominus S = \left(\sum_1^N \oplus (\mathcal{C}_k \ominus S_k) \right) \oplus (\mathcal{C}_{N+1} \ominus S_{N+1})$$

and by [6]

$$\mathcal{H} \ominus M = \vee \{T^{*n}(\ker T \ominus S): n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}.$$

Conversely, if M is of the above form, let $S = (\sum_1^N \oplus S_k) \oplus S_{N+1}$. By Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2, S is invariant under $(1 - T^*T)T^iT^{*j}$ for every $i, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, and $M = \vee \{T^{*n}S: n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Therefore by [6] M reduces T .

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