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<td>著者(s)</td>
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<td>引用</td>
<td>数理解析研究所講究録 (2011), 1737: 35-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>発行日</td>
<td>2011-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2433/170843">http://hdl.handle.net/2433/170843</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>タイプ</td>
<td>Departmental Bulletin Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テキストバージョン</td>
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ASYMMETRIC VARIATION OF CHOI INEQUALITY FOR POSITIVE LINEAR MAP

TAKAYUKI FURUTA

Introduction

Let $\Phi$ be a unital positive linear map between two matrix algebras $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{M}$.

Kadison inequality [10] states that for $A \in \mathcal{A}^{sa}$ (the self adjoint elements in $\mathcal{A}$)

$$\Phi(A)^2 \leq \Phi(A^2).$$

It is known in [e.g.,[1]] that $\Phi(A)^r \leq \Phi(A^r)$ holds for $A > 0$ and $r \in [-1,0]$ and $r \in [1,2]$, and more generally

$$f(\Phi(A)) \leq \Phi(f(A))$$

for operator convex function $f$, and $A \in \mathcal{A}^{sa}$ with spectra of $A$ in the domain of $f$. We cite nice references [2] and [12] to this subject. Choi [4] shows that for $A \in \mathcal{A}^+$ (the positive cone of $\mathcal{A}$);

(C1) $\Phi(A^p) \leq \Phi(A)^p$ for $0 \leq p \leq 1$.  
(C2) $\Phi(A)^p \leq \Phi(A^p)$ for $1 \leq p \leq 2$.

The study of positive linear maps is of central importance in several parts of matrix analysis and functional analysis.

J-C. Bourin and E. Ricard show very interesting asymmetric extension of Kadison inequality as follows by using quite ingenious method.

**Theorem A** (Bourin-Ricard [3]). Let $A \in \mathcal{A}^+$ and $0 \leq p \leq q$. Then

$$|\Phi(A^p)\Phi(A^q)| \leq \Phi(A^{p+q}).$$
§1. A result interpolating Theorem A and Choi inequality (C2)

Löwner-Heinz inequality asserts that If $A \geq B \geq 0$, then $A^\alpha \geq B^\alpha$ for any $\alpha \in [0,1]$. As an extension of Löwner-Heinz inequality, we state the following result to give proofs of our results.

**Theorem B.**

If $A \geq B \geq 0$, then for each $r \geq 0$,

\[(i) \quad (B^{\frac{r}{2}}A^pB^{\frac{r}{2}})^{\frac{1}{q}} \geq (B^{\frac{r}{2}}B^pB^{\frac{r}{2}})^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]

and

\[(ii) \quad (A^{\frac{r}{2}}A^pA^{\frac{r}{2}})^{\frac{1}{q}} \geq (A^{\frac{r}{2}}B^pA^{\frac{r}{2}})^{\frac{1}{q}}
\]

hold for $p \geq 0$ and $q \geq 1$ with $(1+r)q \geq p+r$.

The original proof of Theorem B is shown in [6], an elementary one-page proof is in [7] and alternative ones are in [5],[9] and [8]. It is shown in [11] that the conditions $p$, $q$ and $r$ in Figure 1 are best possible.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let $A \in A^+$, (i) $0 \leq p \leq q$ and (ii) $\frac{q}{q+p} \leq r \leq \frac{2q}{q+p}$. Then

\[(1.0) \quad |\Phi(A^p)^r\Phi(A^q)^r| \leq \Phi(A^{(p+q)r}).
\]

**Proof.**

Put $X = \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}$ and $Y = \Phi(A^p)$. Then $X \geq Y \geq 0$ by Choi (C1). Put $\alpha = 2r \geq 0$ and $\beta = \frac{2qr}{p} \geq 0$. Then $(1+\beta)2 \geq \alpha + \beta$ holds by (i) and (ii), so that (ii) of Theorem B ensures

\[(1.1) \quad \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} \geq \left(\Phi(A^q)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\Phi(A^p)^{\alpha}\Phi(A^q)^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]

and (1.1) yields

\[(1.2) \quad \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{(p+q)r}{q}} \geq \left(\Phi(A^q)^r\Phi(A^p)^{2r}\Phi(A^q)^r\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]

and

\ [(1.3) \quad \Phi(A^{(p+q)r}) \geq \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{(p+q)r}{q}} \quad \text{by Choi (C2) and (ii)\]
so that we have the desired result (1.0) by (1.2) and (1.3)

\[
\Phi(A^{(p+q)r}) \geq \left( \Phi(A^q)^{r} \Phi(A^p)^{2r} \Phi(A^q)^{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = |\Phi(A^p)^{r} \Phi(A^q)^{r}|. \]

\[\square\]

**Remark 1.** Theorem 1.1 implies Theorem A by putting \( r = 1 \) and also Theorem 1.1 implies Choi inequality \((C2)\) by putting \( p = 0 \).

\[
\text{Theorem 1.1} \\
\begin{align*}
\ r = 1 & \quad / \\
\ p = 0 &
\end{align*}
\]

Theorem A  
Choi inequality \((C2)\)

Theorem 1.1 can be extended to the class of positive, sub-unital linear maps. The result also holds in the general setting of positive linear maps between unital \(C^*\)-algebra.

**Corollary 1.2.** Let \( A \in \mathcal{A}^+ \) and \( 0 \leq p \leq q \). Then

\[
|\Phi(A^p)^{\frac{1}{q+p}} \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{1}{q+p}}| \leq \Phi(A^q)
\]

and

\[
|\Phi(A^p)^{\frac{2q}{q+p}} \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{2q}{q+p}}| \leq \Phi(A^{2q}).
\]

**Proof.** Put \( r = \frac{q}{q+p} \) and \( r = \frac{2q}{q+p} \) in Theorem 1.1 respectively.

\[\S 2. \text{Asymmetric variations of } \Phi(A)^{-1} \leq \Phi(A^{-1}) \text{ paralleled to Theorem 1.1}\]

Let \( A \in \mathcal{A}^{++} \) be defined by \( A \in \mathcal{A}^+ \) and \( A \) is invertible and let \( \Phi \) be strictly positive and unital. By the almost similar way to Theorem 1.1, we show the following result.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let \( A \in \mathcal{A}^{++} \), (i) \( 0 \leq p \leq q \) and (ii) \( \frac{q}{q+p} \leq r \leq \frac{2q}{q+p} \). Then

\[
|\Phi(A^{-p})^{-r} \Phi(A^q)^{r}| \leq \Phi(A^{(p+q)r}).
\]

**Proof.** Since \( f(t) = t^s \) is operator convex for \( s \in [-1,0] \), \( \Phi(A)^s \leq \Phi(A^s) \) holds for \( A > 0 \) and \( s \in [-1,0] \) as stated in Introduction. Put \( X = \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{q}{q+p}} \) and \( Y = \Phi(A^{-p})^{-1} \). Then \( X \geq Y > 0 \). Put \( \alpha = 2r \geq 0 \) and \( \beta = \frac{2qr}{p} \geq 0 \). Then \( (1 + \beta)2 \geq \alpha + \beta \) by (i) and (ii). so that (ii) of Theorem B ensures
\[ \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{(p+q)r}{q}} \geq (\Phi(A^q)^r \Phi(A^{-p})^{-2r} \Phi(A^q)^r)^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

and (2.1) yields

\[ \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{(p+q)r}{q}} \geq \left( \Phi(A^q)^r \Phi(A^{-p})^{-2r} \Phi(A^q)^r \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

and

\[ \Phi(A^{(p+q)r}) \geq \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{(p+q)r}{q}} \]

by Choi (C2) and (ii)

so that we have the desired (2.0) by (2.2) and (2.3)

\[ \Phi(A^{(p+q)r}) \geq \left( \Phi(A^q)^r \Phi(A^{-p})^{-2r} \Phi(A^q)^r \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = |\Phi(A^{-p})^{-r} \Phi(A^q)^r| \]

\[ \square \]

Corollary 2.2. Let \( A \in \mathcal{A}^{++} \) and \( 0 \leq p \leq q \). Then

\[ |\Phi(A^{-p})^{-\frac{q}{q+p}} \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{q}{q+p}}| \leq \Phi(A^q). \]

\[ |\Phi(A^{-p})^{-\frac{2q}{q+p}} \Phi(A^q)^{\frac{q}{q+p}}| \leq \Phi(A^{2q}). \]

**Proof.** Put \( r = \frac{q}{q+p} \) and \( r = \frac{2q}{q+p} \) in Theorem 2.1 respectively. \( \square \)

Remark 2. Theorem 2.1 interpolating Choi inequality (C2) by potting \( p = 0 \) and \( |\Phi(A^{-p})^{-1} \Phi(A^q)| \leq \Phi(A^{p+q}) \) for \( 0 \leq p \leq q \) by putting \( r = 1 \).

Theorem 2.1

\[ r = 1 \searrow \quad \searrow p = 0 \]

\[ |\Phi(A^{-p})^{-1} \Phi(A^q)| \leq \Phi(A^{p+q}). \]  Choi inequality (C2)

The complete form of this talk has been published in the following paper:

REFERENCES

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