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(0, 1) 区間上の作用素単調関数と Kwong 行列

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We review results on operator monotone functions on (0,1) and Kwong matrices. For details, we refer [10].

1 Operator monotone functions on (0,1)

Let $f$ be a real-valued $C^1$ function on an interval $(a,b)$. For $n$ distinct real numbers $t_1, \ldots, t_n \in (a,b)$ a Loewner (or Pick) matrix $L_f(t_1, \ldots, t_n)$ is defined as

$$L_f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) = \left[ \frac{f(t_i) - f(t_j)}{t_i - t_j} \right].$$

In the case where $(a, b) \subseteq (0, \infty)$, a Kwong (or an anti-Loewner) matrix $K_f(t_1, \ldots, t_n)$ is defined by

$$K_f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) = \left[ \frac{f(t_i) + f(t_j)}{t_i + t_j} \right].$$

In this paper we study positive operator monotone functions on (0,1) to continue our preceding studies on Loewner and Kwong matrices [3, 4, 7, 8, 11]. we show that the similar results of Loewner/Kwong matrices do not hold in general. For basic facts on operator monotone functions, we refer the reader to [2, 5, 6].

The following is useful for our study.

**Lemma 1.1.**

1. $K_f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) + L_f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) = 2 \left\{ \frac{t_i f(t_i) - t_j f(t_j)}{t_i^2 - t_j^2} \right\}$

$$= 2 C \circ L_{tf(t)}(t_1, \ldots, t_n)$$

$$= 2 L_{\sqrt{f} \left( \sqrt{t} \right)}(s_1, \ldots, s_n),$$
where $C$ is given as $C = \left[ \frac{1}{t_i + t_j} \right]$, $\circ$ stands for the Schur product and $s_i = t_i^2$.

(2) $K_f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) - L_f(t_1, \ldots, t_n) = 2\left[ \frac{t_i f(t_j) - t_j f(t_i)}{t_i^2 - t_j^2} \right]$

$= 2D \left[ \frac{t_i/f(t_i) - t_j/f(t_j)}{t_i^2 - t_j^2} \right]D$

$= 2C \circ (DL_{f(t)}(t_1, \ldots, t_n)D)$

$= 2DL_{\sqrt{t}/f(\sqrt{t})}(s_1, \ldots, s_n)D,$

where $C$ and $s_i$ are the same as in (1) and $D$ is given as $D = \text{diag} \{ f(t_1), \ldots, f(t_n) \}.$

For our study we prepare the representation of positive operator monotone functions on $(0,1)$.

**Theorem 1.2** A positive operator monotone function $f(s)$ on $(0,1)$ is of the form

$$f(s) = \int_{[0,1]} \frac{s}{s + \zeta - 2s\zeta} dm(\zeta),$$

where $m$ is a positive measure on $[0,1]$.

For $0 \leq \zeta \leq 1$, put

$$f_\zeta(s) := \frac{s}{(1-2\zeta)s + \zeta} = \frac{s}{s + \zeta - 2s\zeta}. \quad (1.1)$$

**Theorem 1.3** Let $f_\zeta(s)$ be the function in (1.1). Then $s/f_\zeta(s)$ is operator monotone if and only if $\zeta \leq 1/2$.

**Corollary 1.4** Let $f(s)$ be a positive operator monotone function on $(0,1)$ which is of the form

$$f(s) = \int_{[0,1]} f_\zeta(s) dm(\zeta) = \int_{[0,1]} \frac{s}{(1-2\zeta)s + \zeta} dm(\zeta), \quad (1.2)$$

where $m$ is a positive measure on $[0,1/2]$. Then $s/f(s)$ is operator monotone on $(0,1)$.

The following corresponds to Kwong [9].

**Theorem 1.5** If $f(s)$ is the operator monotone function in (1.2), then all Kwong matrices associated with $f$ are positive semidefinite.
Theorem 1.6  Let $f_{\zeta}(s)$ be the function in (1.1). Then all Kwong matrices associated with $f_{\zeta}$ are positive semidefinite if and only if $\zeta \leq 1/2$.

The following is a counterpart to Audenaert [1].

Theorem 1.7  Let $f(s)$ be a positive function on $(0,1)$. If $\sqrt{s} f(\sqrt{s})$ or $\sqrt{s}/f(\sqrt{s})$ is the operator monotone function in (1.2), then all Kwong matrices associated with $f$ are positive semidefinite.

For $0 \leq \zeta \leq 1$, let us consider the function on $(0,1)$

$$g_{\zeta}(s) := \frac{f_{\zeta}(s^{2})}{s} = \frac{s}{(1-2\zeta)s^{2}+\zeta}. \quad (1.3)$$

We note the following:

Theorem 1.8  Let $g_{\zeta}(s)$ be the function in (1.3). Then $g_{\zeta}(s)$ is operator monotone if and only if $1/2 \leq \zeta$, and all Kwong matrices associated with $g_{\zeta}$ are positive semidefinite if and only if $\zeta \leq 1/2$.

Proposition 1.9  Let $f(s)$ be the operator monotone function in (1.2). Then for any positive integer $m$,

$$\left[ \frac{f(s_{i})^{m} - f(s_{j})^{m}}{s_{i}^{m} - s_{j}^{m}} \right]$$

are positive semidefinite for all $n$ and $s_{1}, \ldots, s_{n}$ in $(0,1)$.

参考文献


