可換な極分解をもつ作用素

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可分なヒルベルト空間上の作用素の極形式分解が可換になる場合はどのような場合であろうか。 絶対値の中と作用素の中の絶対値の比較によって調べてみる。

命題1. Tが有限行列であるか、コンパクト作用素の時、

|T"|=|T|"が1つの自然数 n について成立すればTは正規である。

T=V|T| をTの極分解とする。V|T|=|V|T なる必要十分条件は、 $T^*TT=TT^*T$ で、このとき Tは準正規と呼ばれる。このとき Brown によって T=正規 (+) (正値作用素 (\times) S)、(Sはシフト作用素)と表現できる。

定理. 次は同値

- (i) Tは準正規 (ii) ※がすべての n について成立
- (iii) %がn=i, i+1, k, k+1 (i < k) について成立,
- 補助定理 1. $0 \le A$ は可逆。P は射影子で M はその値域。 $PA^{-1}|_{M} \ge (PA|_{M})^{-1}$ で等号が成立するのは PA=AP に限る。
- 命題2. 部分正規(subnormal) T に対して、※が1つの自然数について成立すれば T は進正規
- 命題3. 劣正規(hyponormal) T は、※が連続した2つの自然数について成立すれば準正規である。

命題 1 の証明 We may assume that T is represented by Schatten's formula as

$$T=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_ne_n\otimes d_n,$$

where $\{e_n\}$ and $\{d_n\}$ are orthonormal families and $|a_n| \downarrow 0 \ (n \to \infty)$. Then it follows that

$$|T| = \sum |a_n|d_n \otimes d_n, \quad |T^*| = \sum |a_n|e_n \otimes e_n.$$

Since the eigenspace corresponding to $|a_1|$ is finite dimensional, there is an $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|a_1| = \cdots = |a_i| > |a_{i+1}|$. Then we have

$$|a_1|^{2k} = ((T^*T)^k d_1, d_1) = (T^{*k}T^k d_1, d_1) = |a_1|^2 (T^{*k-2}T^{k-2}Te_1, Te_1)$$

$$\leq |a_1|^{2k-2} (Te_1, Te_1) \leq |a_1|^{2k},$$

from which it follows that

$$(T^*Te_1, e_1) = |a_1|^2$$
 and hence $(|a_1|^2 - T^*T)e_1 = 0$,

because $|a_1|^2 - T^*T \ge 0$. In the same way as above we get

$${e_1,\cdots,e_i}\subset \mathfrak{N}(T^*T-|a_1|^2),$$

where $\mathfrak{N}(X)$ denotes the null space of X, and hence

$$\mathfrak{N}(TT^* - |a_1|^2) = \mathfrak{N}(T^*T - |a_1|^2),$$

which reduces T to the normal operator, that is $T^*Te_n = TT^*e_n$ for $1 \leq n \leq i$. Repeating this procedure in the same way to the other restrictions of T, we derive $T^*Te_n = TT^*e_n$ for every n. $\{e_n\}$ and $\{d_n\}$ span the same space. Thus the proof is complete.

補助定理 1 の証明 Let B be the inverse of A. Then $PA|_{\mathfrak{L}}$ and $(I-P)B|_{\mathfrak{L}^{\perp}}$ are invertible, and we have

$$(PA|_{\mathfrak{L}})^{-1} = PB|_{\mathfrak{L}} - PB(I-P)((I-P)B|_{\mathfrak{L}})^{-1}(I-P)B|_{\mathfrak{L}}$$

from which we easily obtain the inequality in the lemma. Suppose $(PA|_{\mathfrak{L}})^{-1} = PB|_{\mathfrak{L}}$. Then we have $(I-P)B|_{\mathfrak{L}} = 0$, which implies PB = BP, and hence PA = AP. The converse assertion is obvious.

補助定理 2 の証明 By the Löwner's theory, f can be represented as

$$f(x) = a + bx + \int_{+0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+x}\right) d\mu(t)$$

where a = f(0), $b \ge 0$ and μ is a positive Borel measure such that

$$\int_{+0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} d\mu(t) < \infty.$$

Thus we have

$$(Pf(A)Ph,h)=((a+bA)Ph,Ph)+\int_{+0}^{\infty}((rac{1}{t}I-(tI+A)^{-1})Ph,Ph)d\mu(t)$$

and

$$(f(PAP)h,h) = ((a+bPAP)h,h) + \int_{+0}^{\infty} ((\frac{1}{t}I - (tI+PAP)^{-1})h,h)d\mu(t)$$

$$= ((a+bPAP)h,h) + \int_{+0}^{\infty} ((\frac{1}{t}P - (P(tI+A)|_{\mathfrak{L}})^{-1})Ph,Ph)d\mu(t),$$

where \mathcal{L} is the range of P. By Lemma 1 $\frac{1}{t}P - (P(tI+A)|_{\mathcal{L}})^{-1} \geq \frac{1}{t}P - P(tI+A)^{-1}P$ for t>0 implies that $f(PAP) \geq Pf(A)P$. If f(PAP) = Pf(A)P, then it follows that, for every h, (ah, h) = (aPh, Ph) and $((P(tI+A)|_{\mathcal{L}})^{-1}Ph, Ph) = ((tI+A)^{-1}Ph, Ph)$ for almost every t>0 w.r.t. μ . Since the whole space is separable, we obtain

$$(P(tI+A)|_{\mathfrak{L}})^{-1} = P(tI+A)^{-1}P$$
 for almost every $t>0$.

Lemma 2.1 implies PA = AP. Clearly we have f(0) = a = 0.

A continuous function f on $[0, \infty)$ is called an operator monotone function if $0 \le A \le B$ implies $f(A) \le f(B)$. The first half of the next lemma was shown in [5].

定理の証明

(i)⇒(ii)⇒(iii) are trivial, so we show only

(iii) \Rightarrow (i). From

$$T^*(T^*T)^kT = T^*(T^{*k}T^k)T = (T^*T)^{k+1} = T^*(TT^*)^kT$$

it follows that $P(T^*T)^k P = P(TT^*)^k P = (TT^*)^k$, where P is the projection on the closure of the range of T. Similarly we obtain $P(T^*T)^i P = (TT^*)^i$, and hence

$$(P(T^*T)^k P)^{i/k} = P(T^*T)^i P = P((T^*T)^k)^{i/k} P.$$

Since $f(x) = x^{i/k}$ is an operator monotone function, by Lemma 2.2 P commutes to $(T^*T)^k$ and hence to T^*T . Consequently we obtain $(PT^*TP)^k = (TT^*)^k$ and hence $PT^*TP = TT^*$. Therefore

$$T^*TT = T^*TPT = PT^*TPT = TT^*T.$$

This concludes the proof.

Remark. In [4], Embry showed that (i) and (ii) are equivalent using her theorem about subnormal operators. From lemma 2.2, it follows that

$$PAP \le (PA^2P)^{1/2} \le \dots \le (PA^nP)^{1/n} \le \dots,$$
 (2.1)

which was shown in [1].

subnormal 作用素を部分正規作用素と知訳しているが、これは空间を拡大したとき正規作用素の拡大を持つ作用素である。又、者正規と和飲したものは TT*≤T*T なる Tを意味する。

命題2 の証明 . First we show that a subnormal operator T on $\mathfrak H$ satisfies

$$|T| \le |T^2|^{1/2} \le \dots \le |T^n|^{1/n} \le \dots$$
 (2.2)

In fact, T has a normal extension N on $\mathfrak{K} \supset \mathfrak{H}$. Let Q be the projection from \mathfrak{K} onto \mathfrak{H} . Then, we have

$$(Q|N^{2n}|Q)^{\frac{1}{2n}} = (QN^{*n}N^nQ)^{\frac{1}{2n}} = \begin{bmatrix} T^{*n}T^m, & 0\\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2n}} = \begin{bmatrix} |T^n|^{1/n}, & 0\\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Thus by (2.1) we get (2.2). If $|T^n| = |T|^n$, then (2.2) implies that $|T|^2 = |T^2|$, which means that T is a quasi-normal (cf. [4]). The proof is complete.

命題3 の証明 From the assumption we have

$$P(T^*T)^n P = P(TT^*)^n P = (PTT^*P)^n,$$

where P is the projection onto $\overline{T\mathfrak{H}}$. From (2.1) we obtain

$$0 \le PT^*TP \le (P(T^*T)^n P)^{1/n} = PTT^*P,$$

from which $PT^*TP = PTT^*P$ follows, because T is hyponormal. Consequently we get $TT^*T = T^*TT$, in the same way as the proof of Theorem 2.1. The proof is complete.

追記

定理の条件(iii) において n=i+1 について % が成立することは,除くことができることが分かった。すなわち 3 個の n について % が成立すればすべての n について % が成立する。又,これらは定義域についての条件を付加すれば閉作用素についても成立する。ここで閉作用素 T が準正規であるとは $T=V\mid T\mid$ を極分解したとき $V\mid T\mid =\mid T\mid V$ であると定義する。これは $V\mid T\mid \subseteq\mid T\mid V$ と同値である。

References

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