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主 論 文

Canonical Linear Transformation on
Fock Space with an Indefinite Metric

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Abstract

Canonical fields $\phi_\varphi(f)$ on the Fock space with an indefinite metric $\langle, \rangle = (\cdot, \cdot)_\theta$ and their canonical linear transformations (Bogolyubov transformations) are investigated.

Let T be a bijective real linear operator preserving the φ -symplectic form $\langle \cdot, J \cdot \rangle_T = \text{Real}(\cdot, \varphi J \cdot)$ in one particle Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$, where φ is unitary and hermitian and $J = \sqrt{-1}$. It is shown that, under some conditions, T has a decomposition $T = V_1 S V_2$, where V_1 are φ -unitary and S is a generalized φ -scaling, namely $S^{(\varphi)} = \varphi S^* \varphi = S$, $JSJ^{-1} = S^{-1}$, SKK and $SJKCK$ for a decomposition $\mathcal{H} = K \oplus K$.

T is called θ -unitarily implementable if there exists a θ -unitary (bounded bijective θ -isometric) operator U_T on the Fock space $\mathcal{F}$ such that $U_T \phi_\varphi(f) U_T^{-1} = \phi_\varphi(Tf)$. This definition is too restrictive. It is shown that T is θ -unitarily implementable if and only if $[T, \varphi] = 0$ and anti-linear part T_- of T is of Hilbert-Schmidt class.

We introduce a less restrictive notion: T is called weakly θ -unitarily implementable if there exist a θ -isometric operator U_T^{-1} (not necessarily bounded) and a cyclic vector $\Omega_T \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $U_T^{-1} \phi_\varphi(Tf_1) \dots \phi_\varphi(Tf_n) \Omega = \phi_\varphi(f_1) \dots \phi_\varphi(f_n) \Omega_T$, where Ω is the Fock vacuum. A necessary and a sufficient condition for this implementability are obtained.

As an application, a mass-shift model of the vector field of an indefinite metric formalism (Stückelberg formalism) is discussed. A time-evolution of the system by the model Hamiltonian is investigated.

§1. Introduction.

Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a Hilbert space equipped with usual (i.e. positive definite) hermitian inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)$, and let η be a unitary and hermitian operator: $\eta^* = \eta^{-1} = \eta$. We define a new (indefinite) sesquilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \equiv (\cdot, \eta \cdot)$ on $\mathcal{L}$. This is a "Hilbert space equipped with an indefinite inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ ", and denoted $\{\mathcal{L}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\}$.

One familiar example of this space is our Minkowski space $M = \{\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{R}^4, \eta = \text{diag}(1, -1, -1, -1)\}$. Historically speaking, Pontryagin first investigated this space in order to study differential equations, and physicist also investigated this space in order to describe quantum electrodynamics (QED).

Some examples of indefinite metric formalism in physics are:

- (1) An indefinite metric is needed to describe a massless vector field (photon field) in a manifestly covariant way.
- (2) In the Stueckelberg formalism of the massive vector field, an indefinite metric is used to cancel divergences due to $p^\mu p^\nu / \mu^2$ in the propagator of the Proca field (=vector field of positive metric formalism).

In these examples, a Fock space with an indefinite metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = (\cdot, \theta \cdot)$ is constructed by the usual tensor algebra constructions from the (one-particle) Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$ with an indefinite metric $(\cdot, \eta \cdot)$. In this space, fields are defined in terms of creation annihilation operators in a similar manner as the definite metric case.

Real linear transformations on $\mathcal{H}$ which preserve the commutation relations of these fields are called $\mathcal{V}$ -symplectic transformations and the corresponding transformations of fields are called Bogolyubov

transformations.

In this paper, we study the implementability of such Bogolyubov transformations B by linear transformations U_B preserving the indefinite metric $(\cdot, \theta)$ in the Fock space.

Our main results are about three different kinds of implementability:

Definition 0-1: B is said to be θ -unitarily implementable if U_B and its inverse are bounded in addition to being θ -isometric.

We shall show (Theorem 11) that B is θ -unitarily implementable if and only if U_B is unitary with respect to the definite inner product which we use to give the topology for the Fock space. This shows that the restriction of bounded U_B (and U_B^{-1}) is too restrictive for our purpose.

Definition 0-2: B is said to be weakly θ -unitarily implementable if the Fock vacuum state is transformed by B to a state given by a cyclic vector in the original Fock space.

This includes a wider class of B compared with Def. 0-1, and U_B may be unbounded though it will preserve the indefinite sesquilinear form in the Fock space. We obtain some conditions on B which are necessary or sufficient for the implementability (Theorems 12, 13). However it is shown that this notion is not invariant under φ -unitary transformations (bijective linear transformations preserving $(\cdot, \varphi)$) of the space $\mathcal{K}$. We introduce a weaker notion called θ -unitary quasi-implementability, which is invariant under φ -unitary transformations. For this purpose, we study a decomposition of canonical linear transformations B : A canonical linear transformation B is a bijective real linear transformation of $\mathcal{K}$, which preserves the symplectic form given by the imaginary part of the indefinite inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \equiv (\cdot, \varphi)$ on $\mathcal{K}$.

Under some conditions, such B has the following decomposition:

$$(1-1) \quad B = V_1 S V_2$$

where V_1 and V_2 are φ -unitary and S is a generalized φ -scaling in the sense that S is a φ -selfadjoint canonical linear transformation commuting with C for some fixed complex conjugation operator (Theorems 9,10).

Definition 0-3: A canonical linear transformation B is said to be θ -unitarily quasi-implementable if $S-1$ is of Hilbert-Schmidt class and its eigenvalues λ satisfy

$$(1-2) \quad \infty > \Pi_{\lambda} \frac{|\lambda + \lambda^{-1}|}{2} > 0$$

It is shown that B is θ -unitarily quasi-implementable in cases Definitions 0-1 and 0-2 and that the θ -unitary quasi-implementability is invariant under φ -unitary transformations. The θ -unitary quasi-implementability is shown to be equivalent to the requirement that a kind of non-zero finite inner product between the Fock vacuum state and its transformed state can be defined in a certain sense. It is shown, however, that there exists an example of θ -unitary quasi-implementable B for which the cyclic space for the transformed vacuum has no intersection with the original Fock space.

The organization of this paper is as follows: In §2, we define a Hilbert space equipped with an indefinite metric, and construct a Fock space with an indefinite metric. In §3, we study a φ -symplectic transformation which is a bijective real linear transformation preserving the CCR.

In §4-§6, we consider polar and spectral resolutions of a

φ -symplectic transformation. In §7-§10, the implementability is discussed. Examples are in §11.

An application is discussed in §12, where a mass-shift model of the vector field of an indefinite metric formalism (Stückelberg formalism) is investigated. The time-evolution by the Θ -selfadjoint Hamiltonian is also discussed.

Concluding remarks are in §13.

§ 2. Fock Space with an Indefinite Metric

In this section we define notation for the Fock space with an indefinite metric. Let $\mathcal{L}_1$ ($i=+,-$) be a Hilbert space with (positive definite hermitian) inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_1$, and let $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_+ \oplus \mathcal{L}_-$ be a Hilbert space with inner product $(\cdot, \cdot) = \Sigma_1 (\cdot, \cdot)_1$.

Let P_1 be projection operator to $\mathcal{L}_1$, and let

$$(2-1) \quad \eta = P_+ - P_- .$$

We consider an indefinite hermitian inner product

$$(2-2) \quad \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \equiv (\cdot, \eta \cdot),$$

and we call the pair $\{\mathcal{L}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\}$ "a Hilbert space with an indefinite metric". See Refs.[4,16-17,21].

The set of bounded linear operators $C: \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_j$ is denoted by $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_j)$, and $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L})$ by $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{L})$.

Any $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{L})$ is decomposed as

$$(2-3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} A_{++} & A_{+-} \\ A_{-+} & A_{--} \end{pmatrix}$$

on $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_+ \oplus \mathcal{L}_-$ where

$$(2-4) \quad A_{ij} = P_i A P_j \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{L}_i, \mathcal{L}_j) .$$

Its η -adjoint $A^{(\eta)} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{L})$ is uniquely defined by

$$(2-5) \quad \langle \phi, A\psi \rangle = \langle A^{(\eta)} \phi, \psi \rangle .$$

It is given by

$$(2-6) \quad A^{(\eta)} = \eta A^* \eta = \begin{pmatrix} A_{++}^* & -A_{-+}^* \\ -A_{+-}^* & A_{--}^* \end{pmatrix} .$$

Definition 1: $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{L})$ is said to be

- (1) η -selfadjoint if $A = A^{(\eta)}$,
- (2) η -unitary if $A^{-1} = A^{(\eta)}$.

Remark 1: Even if an operator preserves $\langle, \rangle$, it is not necessarily a bounded operator. Note that our definition of an η -unitary operator requires the boundedness. In this case, if U is η -unitary, then

$$\|U^{-1}\| = \|\eta U^* \eta\| = \|U\|.$$

This also means $1 \leq \|U\|$, and it is easily confirmed that $\|U\| = 1$ if and only if U commutes with η .

We want to introduce a Fock space $\mathcal{F}$ over a Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$ with an indefinite metric $(\cdot, \cdot)$. The space $\mathcal{F}$ is defined by

$$\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}^{(n)},$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{(0)} = \mathbb{C}, \quad \mathcal{F}^{(n)} = S_n[\bigotimes_n \mathcal{H}] \equiv \bigotimes_n^S \mathcal{H}.$$

Here S_n is the following symmetrization operator:

$$S_n[\psi_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \psi_n] = (n!)^{-1} \sum_{\text{perm}} \psi_{\pi(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \psi_{\pi(n)}.$$

Definition 2: For $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$, $\Gamma(A)$ is defined by

$$\Gamma(A)[\mathcal{F}^{(n)}] = A \otimes \dots \otimes A \quad (n\text{-times}),$$

and $d\Gamma(A)$ by

$$d\Gamma(A)[\mathcal{F}^{(n)}] = A \otimes 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1 + \dots + 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1 \otimes A.$$

Their domains of definition are extended by linearity and closure.

Remark 2: $\Gamma(A)$ is a bounded operator if and only if $\|A\| \leq 1$, and $d\Gamma(A)$ is unbounded whenever $A \neq 0$.

The Fock space $\mathcal{F}$ has a positive definite hermitian inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)$ naturally constructed from $(\cdot, \cdot)$ in $\mathcal{H}$. We now introduce on $\mathcal{F}$ the following indefinite inner product

$$(\cdot, \cdot)_\theta = (\cdot, \cdot), \quad \theta = \Gamma(\varphi).$$

Note that θ is unitary and hermitian.

The usual creation operator $a^*(f)$ for $f \in \mathcal{H}$ is defined by

$$a^*(f)(S_n[\psi_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \psi_n]) = (n+1)^{1/2} S_{n+1}[f \otimes \psi_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \psi_n],$$

and the selfadjoint (Segal) field by

$$(2-7) \quad \phi(f) = (2)^{-1/2} [a^*(f) + (a^*(f))^*].$$

Though $a^*(f)$ is complex linear for $f \in \mathcal{H}$, $\phi(f)$ is not complex linear for $f \in \mathcal{H}$.

The θ -selfadjoint field is defined by

$$(2-8) \quad \phi_\theta(f) = (2)^{-1/2} [a^*(f) + (a^*(f))^{(\theta)}]^-$$

where the bar denotes the closure. Since $(a^*(f))^{(\theta)} = \theta(a^*(f))^* \theta = (a^*(\varphi f))^*$ by the definition of θ , we have the following commutation relation :

$$(2-9) \quad [\phi_\theta(f), \phi_\theta(g)] = i \operatorname{Im}(f, \varphi g) = i \operatorname{Im} \langle f, g \rangle.$$

The creation operator $a^*(f)$ can be expressed in terms of $\phi_\theta(f)$ by

$$(2-10) \quad a^*(f) = (2)^{-1/2} [\phi_\theta(f) - i\phi_\theta(Jf)]$$

where J is the multiplication operator of $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

Remark 3: $\phi_{\varphi}(f)$ is θ -selfadjoint but not $*$ selfadjoint.
Then $\exp[i\phi_{\varphi}(f)]$ is unbounded in general.

§3. Canonical Linear Transformation

Definition 3 : A real linear bounded operator B on $\mathcal{H}$ shall be called a canonical linear transformation if the commutation relation is preserved, namely if

$$(3-1) \quad \text{Im}(Bf, \varphi Bg) = \text{Im}(f, \varphi g) .$$

A canonical linear transformation B shall be called a φ -symplectic transformation if B is bijective.

From the definition, it follows that canonical linear transformations form a semi-group, and φ -symplectic transformation (= φ -Bogolyubov transformation) a group.

To obtain an operator form of the condition for B , we introduce a real bilinear inner product on $\mathcal{H}$ by

$$(3-2) \quad (f, g)_{\varphi} = \text{Re}(f, g),$$

and denote the multiplication of i by J . The adjoint of real linear operator B with respect to $(\ , \)_{\varphi}$ will be also denoted by B^{*} . It coincides with ordinary $*$ if B is complex linear (namely if $[B, J] = 0$). We define $B^{(\varphi)} = \varphi B^{*} \varphi$.

Lemma 1 : B is canonical linear transformation if and only if

$$(3-3) \quad B^{(\varphi)} J B = J.$$

Proof : (3-1) is equivalent to

$$(Bf, \varphi JBg)_r = (f, \varphi Jg)_r ,$$

which is equivalent to

$$(f, \varphi [B^{(\varphi)} JB - J] g)_r = 0$$

for all $f, g \in \mathcal{K}$.

Q.E.D.

Any real linear operator B can be uniquely decomposed as a sum of complex linear and anti-linear operators:

$$B = B_+ + B_- , \quad B_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(B \pm JBJ^{-1}).$$

When B is a φ -symplectic operator, B_- is called as its " off-diagonal part".

Lemma 2: B is a canonical linear transformation if and only if

$$(3-4) \quad \begin{cases} B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+ - B_-^{(\varphi)} B_- = 1, \\ B_+^{(\varphi)} B_- = B_-^{(\varphi)} B_+ . \end{cases}$$

Proof: (3-3) is equivalent to

$$(B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+ - B_-^{(\varphi)} B_-) + (B_+^{(\varphi)} B_- - B_-^{(\varphi)} B_+) = 1.$$

Complex linear and anti-linear parts of two sides of this equation are the two equations in this lemma.

Q.E.D.

We are interested in the transformation of the field under Bogolyubov transformation, which is given by

$$(3-5) \quad \pi_B(\phi_{\varphi}(f)) \equiv \phi_{\varphi}^{(B)}(f) \equiv \phi_{\varphi}(Bf) ,$$

§4. Polar Decomposition of φ -Symplectic Transformation

The main purpose in this section is to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 3: A φ -symplectic operator T such that 0 is not an eigenvalue of $T^{(\varphi)}T + |T|^{(\varphi)}|T|$ has the following decomposition:

$$(4-1) \quad T = O\theta |T|$$

where O, θ and $|T|$ are φ -symplectic operator such that $|T|$ is selfadjoint positive,

(1) θ is orthogonal and φ -selfadjoint,

(2) O is complex linear and unitary.

This decomposition is unique up to the transformation

$$(O, \theta) \rightarrow (OV, V^{-1}\theta)$$

by selfadjoint, unitary operator V commuting with φ .

We prove this theorem through several lemmas [20, 24, 27].

Lemma 4: Let T be a φ -symplectic operator. Then there is a unique decomposition of T as follows:

$$(4-2) \quad T = Q|T|,$$

where $|T|$ and Q are φ -symplectic and

$$(4-3) \quad |T|^* = |T| > 0, \quad Q^* = Q^{-1}.$$

Proof: Let

$$T = Q|T|$$

be the unique polar decomposition of an invertible operator in a real Hilbert space. Since T is φ -symplectic, we have

$$\varphi_J T^* \varphi_J^{-1} = T^{-1}.$$

Hence

$$\varphi_J |T| \varphi_J^{-1} \varphi_J Q^* \varphi_J^{-1} = |T|^{-1} Q^{-1}.$$

By the uniqueness of the decomposition, we have

$$\varphi_J Q \varphi_J^{-1} = Q, \quad \varphi_J |T| \varphi_J^{-1} = |T|^{-1}$$

Q.E.D.

Lemma 5: Let Q be an orthogonal operator commuting with φ_J . Assume that -1 is not an eigenvalue of $Q^{(\varphi)}_Q$. Then there is the following decomposition of Q :

$$(4-4) \quad Q = Q\theta,$$

where

$$(4-5) \quad \begin{cases} \theta^* = \varphi \theta \varphi = J \theta J^{-1} = \theta^{-1}, \\ \theta^* = \theta^{-1}, \quad J \theta J^{-1} = \varphi \theta \varphi = \theta. \end{cases}$$

This decomposition is unique up to a unitary and hermitian operator commuting with φ .

Proof: We explicitly construct $\theta = (Q^{(\varphi)}_Q)^{1/2}$.

Let

$$p = \frac{1}{2}(\varphi + 1) = p_+, \quad p' = Q^* p Q$$

be two projection operators. For any two projections E and F , we define [2]

$$E \wedge F = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (EF)^n.$$

We first note that $p' \wedge (1-p) + p \wedge (1-p') = 0$ due to the absence of the eigenvalue -1 for $Q^{(\varphi)}_Q = [p - (1-p)][p' - (1-p')]$.

Let

$$\theta = (1-p) \wedge (1-p') + p \wedge p' + \Delta(1-p \wedge p' - (1-p) \wedge (1-p'))$$

where

$$\Delta = (pp'p)^{1/2} + [(1-p)(1-p')(1-p)]^{1/2} + (pp'p)^{1/2} pp'(1-p) - [(1-p)(1-p')(1-p)]^{1/2} (1-p)p'p.$$

Then by the construction [2],

$$\theta^* = \theta^{-1}, J\theta J^{-1} = \varphi\theta\varphi = \theta^{-1}, \theta^2 = Q^{(\varphi)}Q.$$

Next let

$$O = Q\theta^{-1}.$$

Then O is again orthogonal and commutes with φJ . Further O also commutes with φ (then also with J):

$$O^{-1}\varphi O = \theta Q^{-1}\varphi Q\theta^{-1} = \theta\varphi\theta^2\theta^{-1} = \varphi.$$

Q.E.D.

§5. Another Decomposition of φ -Symplectic Transformations

We first introduce several notions [16-18,21]:

Definition 4: A closed subspace $\mathcal{H}_\varphi$ of a Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$ equipped with an indefinite sesqui-linear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is said to be

- (1) non-negative (resp. non-positive) if and only if $\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$ (resp. ≤ 0) for any $x \in \mathcal{H}_\varphi$,
- (2) positive (resp. negative) if and only if $\langle x, x \rangle > 0$ (resp. < 0) for any $x (\neq 0) \in \mathcal{H}_\varphi$,
- (3) uniformly positive (resp. uniformly negative) if and only if there is a non-zero positive constant μ such that $\langle x, x \rangle \geq \mu(x, x)$ (resp. $\leq -\mu(x, x)$) for any $x \in \mathcal{H}_\varphi$,

(4) φ -complementary if and only if

$$h_y^{\langle \perp \rangle} \cap h_y = \{0\}$$

where $h_y^{\langle \perp \rangle}$ is the orthogonal complement of h_y in $\mathcal{H}$ with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.

Definition 5: A φ -selfadjoint operator A is said to be

(1) non-negative (resp. non-positive) if and only if

$$\langle x, Ax \rangle \geq 0 \text{ (resp. } \leq 0) \text{ for any } x \in \mathcal{H},$$

(2) positive (resp. negative) if and only if

$$\langle x, Ax \rangle > 0 \text{ (resp. } < 0) \text{ for any } x(\neq 0) \in \mathcal{H},$$

(3) uniformly positive (resp. uniformly negative) if and only if there is a non-zero positive constant μ such that

$$\langle x, Ax \rangle \geq \mu(x, x) \text{ (resp. } \leq -\mu(x, x)) \text{ for any } x \in \mathcal{H}.$$

We study absolute value $|T|$ of a φ -symplectic operator T on $\mathcal{H}$ relative to the real indefinite inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{F}} = (\cdot, \varphi \cdot)_{\mathcal{F}}$. Let

$$(5-1) \quad H = \varphi |T|.$$

Then this satisfies

$$(5-2) \quad H^{(\varphi)} = H, \quad JHJ^{-1} = H^{-1}.$$

Moreover H is uniformly positive with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{F}}$:

$$(5-3) \quad \langle x, Hx \rangle_{\mathcal{F}} = (x, |T|x) \geq \mu(x, x)$$

with $\mu = \| |T|^{-1} \|^{-1}$.

For a uniformly positive η -selfadjoint operator A

on a complex Hilbert space $\mathcal{K}$ with an indefinite metric η , A has the following spectral resolution in terms of η -selfadjoint projection operators $\{E(\Omega); \Omega \subset (-\infty, \infty)\}$ (see for example [16-18]):

$$(5-4) \quad A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda dE(\lambda)$$

where $E(\Omega)$ is σ -additive,

$$(5-5) \quad \begin{aligned} E^{(\eta)}(\Omega) &= E(\Omega), \quad E(\Omega)E(\Omega') = E(\Omega \cap \Omega'), \\ E(-\infty, \infty) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

and $E(\Omega)$ is uniquely determined by A .

We take the complexification of $\mathcal{K}$ to be $\mathcal{K}_c$. Define the complex conjugation operator C on $\mathcal{K}_c$ by

$$(5-6) \quad C(f \oplus ig) = f \oplus -ig.$$

We extend H to be an operator on $\mathcal{K}_c$ satisfying $CHC = H$. Then H satisfies the requirement for A above and hence we have a spectral resolution

$$(5-7) \quad H = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda dE(\lambda).$$

From $CHC = C$ and the uniqueness of $E(\Omega)$, we have $CE(\Omega)C = E(\Omega)$ and hence $E(\Omega)$ leaves the real linear subspace $\mathcal{K}$ of $\mathcal{K}_c$ invariant. Hence we can restrict the above resolution to $\mathcal{K}$.

Since $JHJ^{-1} = H^{-1}$, we also have

$$(5-8) \quad JE(\Omega)J^{-1} = E(\Omega^{-1}).$$

Lemma 6: Let H be a $\mathcal{P}$ -selfadjoint $\mathcal{P}$ -symplectic operator which is uniformly positive with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{P}}$. Then there exists a real subspace $K' \subset \mathcal{K}$ such that $K' \cap JK' = \{0\}$, $\mathcal{K} = K' \oplus JK'$ with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{P}}$ and

$$(5-9) \quad HK' \subset K', \quad H(JK') \subset JK'$$

Proof : We use the spectral resolution (5-7). Let

$$\mathcal{K}(\{\pm 1\}) = E(\{\pm 1\}) \mathcal{K}.$$

Then $JK(\{\pm 1\}) = \mathcal{K}(\{\pm 1\})$. Since $\pm < , >_r \geq \mu(,)_r$ on $\mathcal{K}(\{\pm 1\})$, it is possible to find a subspace $I(\pm 1)$ of $\mathcal{K}(\{\pm 1\})$ satisfying

$$I(\pm 1) \cap JI(\pm 1) = \{0\},$$

$$\mathcal{K}(\{\pm 1\}) = I(\pm 1) \oplus JI(\pm 1),$$

where direct sum refers to the orthogonality with respect to $< , >_r$.

Let

$$K' = E((-1, 1)) \mathcal{K} \oplus I(+1) \oplus I(-1).$$

Then

$$JK' = (E(-\infty, -1) + E(1, \infty)) \mathcal{K} \oplus JI(+1) \oplus JI(-1),$$

and

$$HK' \subset K', \quad H(JK') \subset JK', \quad K' \cap JK' = \{0\},$$

$$\mathcal{K} = K' \oplus JK'.$$

Q.E.D.

To state the main result of this section, we introduce the following terminology:

Definition 6: In a 2×2 operator entry representation of an operator on $\mathcal{K}$ relative to the given decomposition $\mathcal{K} = K \oplus JK$ where direct sum refers to the orthogonality with respect to $(,)_r$ and $< , >_r$, an operator

$$(5-10) \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\mathcal{P}$ -selfadjoint uniformly positive operator A is called

a φ -scaling. (The unique J -linear extension of A to $\mathcal{H}$ will be denoted by the same letter A .).

Our discussion above yields the following main result in this section:

Theorem 7: A φ -symplectic operator T , such that the orthogonal part Q in the polar decomposition of T commutes with φ (or equivalently commutes with J), has the decomposition

$$(5-11) \quad T = U_1 S U_2$$

with φ -unitary U_1 and a φ -scaling S .

Proof : Let

$$K' = K'_+ \oplus K'_-,$$

where

$$K'_+ = E(0,1)\mathcal{H} \oplus I(+1), \quad K'_- = E(-1,0)\mathcal{H} \oplus I(-1)$$

Since for $x \in K'_+$,

$$(x, x)_{\mathcal{H}} \geq \pm \langle x, x \rangle \geq \langle x, Hx \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} \geq \mu(x, x),$$

there exists a bijective φ -isometric (namely φ -orthogonal) operator U on $\mathcal{H}$ which maps K and JK onto K' and JK' respectively. Then U is φ -unitary and $T = Q\varphi H = Q\varphi U^{-1} S U^{-1} = U_1 S U_2$.

Q.E.D.

A notion of φ -scaling is an extension of the notion of scaling operator in symplectic space [15,27]. When $\varphi=1$, this decomposition is in [24].

The operator T of Theorem 6 corresponds to the case $\Theta=1$ in Theorem 3. On the other hand, the operator Θ itself has a similar diagonalization as above.

Lemma 8: Let θ be an orthogonal operator such that

$$\varphi\theta\varphi = J\theta J^{-1} = \theta^{-1}.$$

Then there exists a θ -invariant real subspace K'' such that $K'' \cap JK'' = \{0\}$, K'' and JK'' are mutually orthogonal with respect to both $\langle, \rangle_r$ and $(,)_r$ and

$$(5-12) \quad \mathcal{H} = K'' \oplus JK''.$$

In this case

$$(5-13) \quad u = \theta|_{K''}, \quad u^{-1} = \theta|_{JK''}$$

are orthogonal operators such that $\varphi u \varphi = u^{-1}$.

Proof: After the complexification, we have

$$(5-14) \quad \theta = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i\tau} dP(\tau)$$

where $\{P(\Omega); \Omega \in [-\pi, \pi]\}$ are selfadjoint projections such that

$$(5-15) \quad \begin{cases} \varphi P(\Omega) \varphi = J P(\Omega) J^{-1} = P(-\Omega) \text{ for } \Omega \in [0, \pi) \\ \varphi [P(-\pi) + P(\pi)] \varphi = J [P(-\pi) + P(\pi)] J^{-1} = P(-\pi) + P(\pi). \end{cases}$$

Since $P(\Omega)$ commutes with φJ for all $\Omega \in (0, \pi)$, there exists a decomposition $\mathcal{H}(\Omega) = P(\Omega)\mathcal{H} = k(\Omega) \oplus \varphi J k(\Omega)$ into subspaces $k(\Omega)$ and $\varphi J k(\Omega)$ which are $P(\Omega)$ -invariant for all Ω : $P(\Omega)\mathcal{H}$ is decomposed as

$$k(\Omega) \oplus \varphi J k(\Omega)$$

where $k(\Omega) \perp \varphi J k(\Omega)$ with respect to $(,)_r$. Let $P_1(\Omega)$ and $P_2(\Omega)$ be selfadjoint projections to $k(\Omega)$ and $\varphi J k(\Omega)$ respectively.

They satisfy

$$(5-16) \quad P_2(\Omega) = \varphi J P_1(\Omega) \varphi J^{-1}, \quad P_1(\Omega) P_2(\Omega) = 0,$$

and

$$(5-17) \quad P(\Omega) = P_1(\Omega) + P_2(\Omega)$$

Define

$$(5-18) \quad P_i(-\Omega) = \mathcal{P} P_i(\Omega) \mathcal{P} \quad i=1,2.$$

Then $\{P_i(-\Omega)\}$ again satisfy (5-16) and (5-17), and

$$(5-19) \quad J P_1(\Omega) J^{-1} = P_2(-\Omega), J P_2(\Omega) J^{-1} = P_1(-\Omega) \text{ for } \Omega \in (0, \pi).$$

By the construction $P_i(\Omega) + P_i(-\Omega)$ with $i=1,2$ are selfadjoint projection operators commuting with $\mathcal{P}$.

For $\mathcal{K}(1) = P(0)\mathcal{K}$ and $\mathcal{K}(-1) = (P(\pi) + P(-\pi))\mathcal{K}$, there are similar decompositions as Lemma 6:

$$(5-20) \quad \mathcal{K}(\pm 1) = I_{\pm} \oplus J I_{\pm},$$

where $I_{\pm}$ are orthogonal to $J I_{\pm}$ with respect to both $(\cdot, \cdot)_R$ and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_R$.

Let

$$(5-21) \quad K'' = [P_1((-\pi, 0)) + P_1((0, \pi))]\mathcal{K} \oplus I_+ \oplus I_-.$$

Then

$$(5-22) \quad J K'' = [P_2((-\pi, 0)) + P_2((0, \pi))]\mathcal{K} \oplus J I_+ \oplus J I_-$$

and

$$(5-23) \quad u = \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 + \int_0^{\pi} \right) e^{1\tau} dP_1(\tau) + P_+ - P_-$$

where $P_{\pm}$ are projections to $I_{\pm}$.

Q.E.D.

§ 6. φ -polar Decomposition of φ -symplectic Operator

We shall discuss the polar decomposition of a φ -symplectic operator relative to the φ -inner product :

$$T=UH$$

where U should be φ -unitary operator and H φ -selfadjoint, φ -symplectic with spectrum in the right half plane. Even in a finite dimensional case, there are examples of T for which such a decomposition is not possible. Therefore we impose a condition in the spectrum of T in the following theorem:

Theorem 9:

Let T be φ -symplectic, $T_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(T \pm J T J^{-1})$ be its complex linear and anti-linear parts. Assume that T_{-} is of Hilbert-Schmidt class and the closed negative real axis $[-\infty, 0]$ belongs to the resolvent set of $T_{+}^{(\varphi)} T_{+}$. Then there exists a φ -unitary operator U and φ -selfadjoint φ -symplectic H with its spectrum in the right half plane satisfying

$$(6-1) \quad T=UH.$$

Such a pair (U,H) is unique and satisfies

$$(6-2) \quad JU=UJ, JHJ^{-1}=H^{-1}.$$

Definition 7: Relative to a given orthogonal and φ -orthogonal decomposition $\mathcal{H} = K \oplus JK$, a φ -selfadjoint φ -symplectic operator S is called a generalized φ -scaling if S has the form

$$(6-3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} h & 0 \\ 0 & h^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

in the 2×2 matrix representation of an operator on $\mathcal{H}$ relative to the decomposition $\mathcal{H} = K \oplus JK$, where h is a φ -selfadjoint operator leaving K and JK invariant.

Theorem 10: For an orthogonal and φ -orthogonal decomposition

$$\mathcal{K} = K \oplus JK,$$

assume that a φ -symplectic operator T leaves K and JK invariant and satisfies the assumption of Theorem 9. Then T has the following unique decomposition:

$$(6-4) \quad T = US$$

where U is φ -unitary and S is a generalized φ -scaling with its spectrum in the right half plane.

Proof of Theorem 9: Let

$$A = T^{(\varphi)} T = (2T_+^{(\varphi)} T_+^{-1}) + 2T_+^{(\varphi)} T_-.$$

By assumption, A has the following properties:

(1) A^{-1} is compact because $T_+^{(\varphi)} T_+^{-1} = T_-^{(\varphi)} T_-$ (eq. (3-4)) is of trace class and T_- is of Hilbert-Schmidt class.

(2) A does not have a negative or zero eigenvalues. This is an immediate consequence of the assumption about the spectrum of $T_+^{(\varphi)} T_+$ and the identity

$$\frac{1}{2}(A + A^{-1}) = 2T_+^{(\varphi)} T_+^{-1}$$

which follows from $JAJ^{-1} = A^{-1}$ and $JT_+^{(\varphi)} T_- J^{-1} = -T_+^{(\varphi)} T_-$.

We construct the operator

$$H = -(2\pi i)^{-1} A \int_{\Gamma} (A - z)^{-1} z^{-1/2} dz$$

in the complexification of the real Hilbert space $\{\mathcal{K}, (\cdot, \cdot)_r\}$, where $z^{-1/2}$ is defined on the complex plane with the cut on the negative real axis such that $z^{-1/2} > 0$ for positive real z and contour Γ may be taken to be the union of the upper side of the cut from $-\infty$ to 0 and the lower side of the cut from 0 to $-\infty$.

Due to the two properties of A , the operator calculus in Chap.7 of [8] is applicable. By Theorems 10 and 11 in that Chapter, $H^2=A$ and the spectrum of H lies in the right half plane. By a straightforward calculation, we have

$$H = \frac{A}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A + \tau^2)^{-1} d\tau.$$

Hence H can be considered as a real linear operator on $\mathcal{H}$. By φ -selfadjointness of A , we have

$$H^{(\varphi)} = \frac{A^{(\varphi)}}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A^{(\varphi)} + \tau^2)^{-1} d\tau = H.$$

Since A is φ -symplectic,

$$\begin{aligned} JHJ^{-1} &= \frac{A^{-1}}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A^{-1} + \tau^2)^{-1} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (A + \sigma^2)^{-1} d\sigma = A^{-1}H \end{aligned}$$

by the change of variable $\tau = \sigma^{-1}$. Since $A = H^2$, we have $JHJ^{-1} = H^{-1}$. Hence H is a φ -selfadjoint, φ -symplectic operator with its spectrum (on the complexified space) in the right half plane.

Let $U = TH^{-1}$. We have

$$U^{(\varphi)} = (H^{-1})^{(\varphi)} T^{(\varphi)} = H^{-1} T^{(\varphi)}.$$

Hence

$$U^{(\varphi)} U = H^{-1} T^{(\varphi)} T H^{-1} = H^{-1} (H^2) H^{-1} = 1.$$

Since U is invertible, U is φ -unitary. Since $T^{(\varphi)}$ and H are φ -symplectic, U is also φ -symplectic, which implies

$$JUJ^{-1} = (U^{(\varphi)})^{-1} = U.$$

Thus we have the desired decomposition $T = UH$.

To show the uniqueness, let $U_1 H_1$ be another decomposition. Then $H_1^2 = T^{(\varphi)} T = H^2$. By the uniqueness of the square-root with the spectrum in the right half plane (see, for example, Chap.7 in [8]), we have $H_1 = H$, and hence $U_1 = U$.

Q.E.D.

Proof of Theorem 10: We define

$$T \upharpoonright K = T_1, \quad T \upharpoonright JK = T_2.$$

Since T is φ -symplectic,

$$J T_1^{-1} J^{-1} = T_2^{(\varphi)}$$

and hence

$$J T_1^{(\varphi)} T_1 J^{-1} = (T_2^{(\varphi)} T_2)^{-1}.$$

Let

$$h = (T_1^{(\varphi)} T_1)^{1/2} \oplus J (T_1^{(\varphi)} T_1)^{1/2} J^{-1}$$

and let

$$U = T_1 (T_1^{(\varphi)} T_1)^{-1/2} \oplus J T_1 (T_1^{(\varphi)} T_1)^{-1/2} J^{-1}.$$

Then for $f \in JK$

$$(T_2^{(\varphi)} T_2)^{1/2} f = h^{-1} f$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 (h^{-1})^{-1} f &= T_2 h^2 h^{-1} f = T_2 (T_2^{(\varphi)} T_2)^{-1} h^{-1} f \\ &= T_2^{(\varphi)-1} h^{-1} f = T_1 h^{-1} f = U f. \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D.

Our question is whether the φ -selfadjoint, φ -symplectic operator H is always similar to a generalized φ -scaling S via suitable φ -unitary operator V :

$$H=VS V^{-1}.$$

This is affirmative for $\dim \mathcal{H} < \infty$, and T in Theorem 9 always has a decomposition

$$T=V_1 S V_2$$

where S is a generalized φ -scaling with its spectrum in the right half plane and V_1 are φ -unitary operators. But for $\dim \mathcal{H} = \infty$, φ -isometric operator V seems to be unbounded in general.

As we have already proved in Theorem 7 and Lemma 8, this diagonalization is always possible if H is uniformly positive or orthogonal.

For given generalized φ -scaling S , let φ -symplectic operator T be given by $V_1 S V_2$ where V_1 are φ -unitary. By the boundedness of V_1 and V_2 ,

$$\begin{aligned} T_- \text{ is H.S. } &\leftrightarrow S-S^{-1} \text{ is H.S.} \\ &\leftrightarrow S^2-1 \text{ is H.S.} \end{aligned}$$

The role of condition that $(-\infty, 0]$ is in the resolvent set of $T_+^{(\varphi)} T_+$ in Theorem 9 is necessary by the following example which does not have a φ -polar decomposition as (6-1):

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cosh \tau_1 + C \sinh \tau_1 \\ \cosh \tau_2 + C \sinh \tau_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

on $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{C}^2$ where $\tau_1 \neq \tau_2$, $\varphi = \text{diag}(1, -1)$ and C denotes the complex conjugation.

§7. θ -Unitary Implementability

Recall that a φ -symplectic operator T is θ -unitarily implementable if there exists a θ -unitary operator U_T such that $U_T \phi_\varphi(f) U_T^{-1} = \phi_\varphi(Tf)$. The main result in this section is the following:

Theorem 11: T is θ -unitarily implementable if and only if T commutes with φ and T_- is in the Hilbert-Schmidt class.

Proof: We first prove that if T does not commute with φ , then U_T^{-1} does not exist. Let $f \in \mathcal{H}_+ = P_+ \mathcal{H}$. Then $\phi_\varphi(f)$ is selfadjoint and $\exp[i\phi_\varphi(f)]$ is a bounded operator with norm one. U_T implements

$$U_T \phi_\varphi(f) U_T^{-1} = \phi_\varphi(Tf) = \phi_\varphi(P_+ Tf) + \phi_\varphi(P_- Tf),$$

where $\phi_\varphi(P_+ Tf)$ and $i\phi_\varphi(P_- Tf)$ are selfadjoint and commute each other. Thus $\phi_\varphi(Tf)$ is a normal operator. If U_T is θ -unitary, then $\|U_T\| = \|U_T^{-1}\| < \infty$ and

$$U_T e^{i\phi_\varphi(f)} U_T^{-1} = e^{i\phi_\varphi(P_+ Tf)} e^{i\phi_\varphi(P_- Tf)}$$

must be a bounded operator. But $\|\exp[i\phi_\varphi(P_- Tf)]\| = \infty$ whenever $P_- Tf \neq 0$. Then $P_- TP_+ = 0$ if U_T is θ -unitary. Next let $f \in \mathcal{H}_-$. Then $i\phi_\varphi(f)$ is selfadjoint in this case. By similar reasons, we see that $P_+ TP_- = 0$ if U_T is θ -unitary. Thus T commutes with φ whenever T is θ -unitarily implementable.

We may restrict our attention to the case where T commutes with φ . We use the decomposition $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_+ \oplus \mathcal{H}_-$ according to the eigenvalue ± 1 of φ . Correspondingly we have $T = T_1 \oplus T_2$, $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}) = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_+) \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_-)$. Each T_i is symplectic as well as being φ -symplectic.

If T_- is of Hilbert-Schmidt class, then $(T_1)_-$ is of Hilbert-

Schmidt class and hence the corresponding Bogolyubov transformation is unitarily implementable by a result of Shale [24,27]. Furthermore the unitary operator implementing the Bogolyubov transformation commutes with θ ($\theta = \Gamma(\varphi)$ being identity on $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_+)$ and $(-1)^N$ for a number operator N on $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_-)$) and hence is θ -unitary.

Next we assume that T_- is not of Hilbert-Schmidt class. Since T is symplectic, the result of Shale [24] implies that the Fock vacuum state is transformed to a state which yields a representation of the canonical commutation relations disjoint from the original one and hence has no non-zero intertwining operator. Thus there is no bounded invertible U_T (be it unitary or θ -unitary).

Q.E.D

§8. Weakly θ -Unitary Implementability

Recall that a Bogolyubov transformation $T_B = B_+ + B_-$ is weakly θ -unitarily implementable if there exist a complex linear θ -isometric operator U_B^{-1} on $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H})$ and a cyclic vector $\Omega_B \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H})$ such that

$$(8-1) \quad U_B^{-1} P(\phi_\varphi(Bf_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(Bf_n)) \Omega_B = P(\phi_\varphi(f_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(f_n)) \Omega_B$$

for any polynomial P of (non-commutative) fields and any test functions f_j (U_B^{-1} is not necessarily a bounded operator).

For this implementability, we do not have a complete criterion. A necessary condition and a sufficient condition are given by the following theorems:

Theorem 12: If a Bogolyubov transformation T_B is weakly θ -unitarily implementable, then B_- is of Hilbert-Schmidt class and the negative real axis and zero is in the resolvent set of $B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+$.

Theorem 13: Bogolyubov transformations T_S and $T_{S^{-1}}$ are weakly θ -unitarily implementable if the following conditions are all satisfied:

(i) S_- is of Hilbert-Schmidt class,

(ii) S is a generalized φ -scaling:

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} h & 0 \\ 0 & h^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

on $\mathcal{H} = K \oplus JK$ where K is a real linear subspace of $\mathcal{H}$ such that $K \perp JK$ with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)_r$ and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_r$.

(iii) The spectrum of the selfadjoint part $\alpha_r = (\alpha + \alpha^*)/2$ of $\alpha = h^{-2}$ is in $[c, c^{-1}]$ for some $1 \geq c > 0$.

Remark 4: For the necessity of the positivity of α_r , see Theorem 27.

In connection with the discussion of θ -unitary quasi-implementability, we compute the overlap of the vacuum Ω and the transformed vector Ω_S as follows:

Theorem 14: Under the condition of Theorem 13, the overlap $|\langle \Omega, \Omega_S \rangle|$ of the Fock vacuum Ω and the transformed vacuum Ω_S is given by

$$(8-2) \quad \det^{-1/2} \left(\frac{h+h^{-1}}{2} \right),$$

which is non-vanishing finite. Further for $B = V_1 S V_2$ with V_1 φ -unitary, if Ω_B exists, then

$$(8-3) \quad |\langle \Omega, \Omega_B \rangle| = |\langle \Omega, \Omega_S \rangle| = \det^{-1/2} \left(\frac{h+h^{-1}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \det^{-1/4} (1 + B_-^{(\varphi)} B_-) = \det^{-1/4} (B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+).$$

Remark 5: When $\varphi=1$, from Theorems 12 and 13, we see that symplectic operator T_B is unitarily implementable if and only if B_- is in the Hilbert-Schmidt class [Shale]. Further

$$1 \leq \det(1 + B_-^* B_-) < \infty$$

if and only if B_- is in the Hilbert-Schmidt class, and hence T_B is unitarily implementable if and only if the overlap is non-vanishing.

In these theorems Ω_S is well defined by the following lemma:

Lemma 15: Under the assumption of Theorem 13, a vector Ω_S in the Fock space, which is cyclic for the polynomials of fields and satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \Omega_S, P(\phi_\varphi(f_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(f_n)) \Omega_S \rangle \\ &= \langle \Omega, P(\phi_\varphi(Sf_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(Sf_n)) \Omega \rangle \end{aligned}$$

for all polynomials P and test functions $f_1, \dots, f_n$ is unique up to a multiply of identity.

The following theorem means that the vacuum Ω_S is in the domain of the number operator N .

Theorem 16: Under the assumption of Theorem 13,

$$\Omega_S \in D(N)$$

where N is the number operator.

The proof of Theorem 13 involves the "Q-space" method, which we shall discuss in the next section. The proofs of

Lemma 15, which is related to Theorem 13, and Theorems 13, 14 and 16 will be given in §10. We shall prove Theorem 12 in this section.

Proof of Theorem 12: We shall use the following well known property of the Fock vacuum vector Ω :

$$(8-4) \quad [a^*(f)]^{(\theta)} \Omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\phi_\varphi(f) + i \phi_\varphi(Jf)) \Omega = 0$$

for all $f \in \mathcal{H}$. By definition Ω_B satisfies

$$(8-5) \quad (\phi_\varphi(B^{-1}f) + i \phi_\varphi(B^{-1}Jf)) \Omega_B = 0$$

for all $f \in \mathcal{H}$.

To show that B_- is of Hilbert-Schmidt class, let

$$\Omega_B = \otimes \omega_{(m)}, \quad \omega_{(m)} \in \mathcal{K}^{(m)}$$

where $\mathcal{K}^{(n)} = S_n(\otimes_n \mathcal{H})$ is the n -particle space. Then (8-5) implies

$$(8-6) \quad \langle (B^{-1})_+ f, \omega_{(1)} \rangle = 0,$$

$$(8-7) \quad \sqrt{m+1} W_{m+1} \cdot (B^{-1})_+ f + \sqrt{m} S_m[((B^{-1})_- f) \otimes \omega_{(m-1)}] = 0$$

where $m \geq 1$ and W_m is the following mapping of $\mathcal{H}$ into $S_{(m-1)} \times (\otimes_{m-1} \mathcal{H})$ defined by the vector $\omega_{(m)}$ in $S_m(\otimes_m \mathcal{H})$ through the characterizing equation

$$\langle S_{m-1}(g_1 \otimes \dots \otimes g_{m-1}), W_m g \rangle = \langle S_m(g_1 \otimes \dots \otimes g_{m-1} \otimes g), \omega_{(m)} \rangle$$

relative to the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = (\cdot, \cdot)_\theta$. In particular W_2 is in the Hilbert-Schmidt class.

First we show that the kernel of B_+ is $\{0\}$. Assume $B_+ f = 0$ for $f \in \mathcal{H}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
a^*(f)\Omega_B &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_\varphi(f) - i\phi_\varphi(Jf))\Omega_B \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_B^{-1}(\phi_\varphi(Bf) - i\phi_\varphi(BJf))\Omega \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_B^{-1}(\phi_\varphi(B_-f) + i\phi_\varphi(JB_-f))\Omega = 0
\end{aligned}$$

due to $B_+f=0$ and the equation (8-5) (with f replaced by B_-f). A vector in the Fock space which is annihilated by a creation operator $a^*(f)$ must vanish, which contradicts to

$$(8-8) \quad \langle \Omega, \Omega \rangle = \langle \Omega_B, \Omega_B \rangle = 1.$$

The first consequence of this result is that the range of $(B^{-1})_+$ is dense because

$$\langle f, (B^{-1})_+ g \rangle = 0$$

for all $g \in \mathcal{H}$ implies

$$0 = [(B^{-1})_+]^{(\varphi)} f = B_+ f$$

where we have used $B^{-1} = JB^{(\varphi)} J^{-1} = B_+^{(\varphi)} - B_-^{(\varphi)}$.

As a consequence $\omega_{(m)} = 0$ for all odd m : For, (8-6) implies $\omega_{(1)} = 0$ by the density of the range of $(B^{-1})_+$. The relation (8-7) then recursively implies $\omega_{(m)} = 0$ for all odd m again due to the density of the range of $(B^{-1})_+$.

Since $\omega_0 = 0$ would imply $\omega_{(m)} = 0$ for all even m by the same recursive argument and this would contradict with (8-8).

Hence $\omega_0 \neq 0$.

We can now use (8-4) for $m=1$ to obtain

$$\omega_0(B^{-1})_- f = -\sqrt{2}W_2 \cdot (B^{-1})_+ f.$$

Since W_2 is in the Hilbert-Schmidt class, so is $(B^{-1})_-$. Hence

$$B_- = (J(B^{-1})_- J^{-1})^{(\varphi)}$$

is also in the Hilbert-Schmidt class.

Now we assume that $B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+ g = -\lambda g$ with $\lambda \geq 0$, $\|g\| = 1$ and we shall derive a contradiction. First we consider the case $\lambda > 0$.

Let L be the set of all vectors satisfying $B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+ g = -\lambda g$.

For $g \in L$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+ B_+^{(\varphi)} B_- g &= B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+ B_-^{(\varphi)} B_+ g \\ &= B_+^{(\varphi)} B_- B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+ g = -\lambda B_+^{(\varphi)} B_- g \end{aligned}$$

and hence $B_+^{(\varphi)} B_- g$ again belongs to L . Namely $B_+^{(\varphi)} B_-$ is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator leaving L invariant. Furthermore

$$(B_+^{(\varphi)} B_-)^2 = B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+ (B_+^{(\varphi)} B_- - 1).$$

Hence

$$\{B_+^{(\varphi)} B_- \pm [\lambda(\lambda+1)]^{1/2}\} L$$

is in the eigen space of $B_+^{(\varphi)} B_-$ belonging to the eigenvalue $\pm[\lambda(\lambda+1)]^{1/2}$, and at least one of them is non-zero. Let g be a non-zero vector in one of these spaces. Then $f_{\pm} \equiv B_{\pm}^{(\varphi)} f$, $f \equiv B_- g$ has the following property:

$$\begin{aligned} f_+ &= \pm[\lambda(\lambda+1)]^{1/2} g, \\ f_- &= -(1+\lambda)g. \end{aligned}$$

By (8-5), we have

$$(8-9) \quad [\Phi_{\varphi}(B^{-1}f) + i\Phi_{\varphi}(B^{-1}Jf)]\Omega_B = 0.$$

By the canonical commutation relation

$$\begin{aligned} (8-10) \quad [\Phi_{\varphi}(g_1), \Phi_{\varphi}(g_2)^*] &= [\Phi_{\varphi}(g_1), \Phi_{\varphi}(\mathcal{V}g_2)] \\ &= i \operatorname{Im}\langle g_1, \mathcal{V}g_2 \rangle = -i (g_1, Jg_2)_r, \end{aligned}$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
(8-11) \quad & [(\phi_{\varphi}(B^{-1}f) + i\phi_{\varphi}(B^{-1}Jf)), \{\phi_{\varphi}(B^{-1}f) + i\phi_{\varphi}(B^{-1}Jf)\}^*] \\
& = 2(B^{-1}Jf, JB^{-1}f)_r = 2(JB^{(\varphi)}J^{-1}f, B^{(\varphi)}f)_r = 2(f_+ - f_-, f_+ + f_-)_r \\
& = 2(\|f_+\|^2 - \|f_-\|^2) = -2(1+\lambda)\|g\|^2,
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used $(h, Jh)_r = 0$ for any $h \in \mathcal{H}$ and $JB^{-1}J^{-1} = B^{(\varphi)} = B_+^{(\varphi)} + B_-^{(\varphi)}$.

Combining (8-9) and (8-11), we obtain the following contradiction:

$$0 \leq \|(\phi_{\varphi}(B^{-1}f) + i\phi_{\varphi}(B^{-1}Jf))\|_{\Omega_B}^2 = -2(1+\lambda)\|g\|^2\|\Omega_B\|^2 < 0.$$

This proves that $B_+^{(\varphi)}B_+$ does not have negative eigenvalues.

Finally consider the case $\lambda=0$. By the same computation as the previous case, we obtain

$$(B_+^{(\varphi)}B_-)g_1 = 0, \quad (B_+^{(\varphi)}B_+)g_1 = 0$$

for $g_1 \equiv (B_+^{(\varphi)}B_-)g$. Because $B_+^{(\varphi)}B_- = B_-^{(\varphi)}B_+$, we obtain

$$(B_+^{(\varphi)} + B_-^{(\varphi)})B_+g_1 = B_+^{(\varphi)}B_+g_1 = 0.$$

By the invertibility of $B^{(\varphi)}$, we obtain $B_+g_1 = 0$. Since $\text{Ker}(B_+) = \{0\}$, $g_1 = 0$. Thus

$$B_+^{(\varphi)}B_-g = 0, \quad B_+^{(\varphi)}B_+g = 0.$$

The same argument as above now shows that $g=0$. Therefore 0 is not an eigenvalue of $B_+^{(\varphi)}B_+$. Since $B_+^{(\varphi)}B_+^{-1} = B_-^{(\varphi)}B_-$ is compact, this shows that the negative axis and zero are in the resolvent set of $B_+^{(\varphi)}B_+$.

Q.E.D.

§9. Q-Space Method.

As a preparation of the full proof of Theorems 13, 14 and 16, we prove them for a special case of finite dimensional $\mathcal{K}$ using the following Q-space method.

Corresponding to any direct orthogonal decomposition $\mathcal{K} = K_0 \oplus JK_0$ with respect to the positive definite inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_r$, we have a maximal abelian algebra generated by (the spectral projections of) selfadjoint fields

$$\phi(f) = 2^{-1/2} (a^*(f) + (a^*(f))^*),$$

and hence we can identify the Fock space as a certain L^2 space where fields $\phi(f)$ with $f \in K_0$ are multiplication of certain functions. We shall use such a structure in this section to discuss $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{K})$ with indefinite metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = (\cdot, \cdot)_\theta$ and the θ -selfadjoint fields $\phi_\theta(f)$.

If we fix an orthonormal basis $e_1, \dots, e_n$ in K_0 relative to the definite metric, there exists a unitary map W from $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{K})$ onto $L^2(Q, d\mu_0)$ such that

$$WP(\phi(e_1), \phi(e_2), \dots, \phi(e_n))\Omega = P(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n)$$

for any polynomial P where $Q = \mathbb{R}^n$ and

$$(9-1) \quad d\mu_0 = \pi^{-n/2} \exp(-\sum q_i^2) \prod dq_i.$$

Let $\mathcal{K} = K \oplus JK$, K and JK be θ -invariant and mutually orthogonal, $K_\pm = P_\pm K$ and $K_0 = K_+ \oplus JK_-$. W should implement

$$(9-2) \quad W\phi_\theta(e_1)\{\text{resp. } \phi_\theta(Je_1)\}W^{-1} = \begin{cases} q_1 \{\text{resp. } -i\frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} + iq_1\} \text{ for } e_1 \in K_+, \\ -iq_1 \{\text{resp. } -\frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} + q_1\} \text{ for } e_1 \in K_-. \end{cases}$$

Let $\psi = P_+ + iP_-$. Then ψ commutes with φ and $\psi^* = \psi^{-1}$, $\psi^2 = \varphi$.
 For the decomposition of S relative to $K \oplus JK$, $\psi^* h^{-1} \psi$ is φ -self-adjoint and symmetric in the sense that $A^{tr} = CA^*C = A$ for the complex conjugation $C = (+1) \oplus (-1)$ on $K \oplus JK$ and $A = \psi^* h^{-1} \psi$.

We introduce a matrix α by $(q, \alpha q) = \sum_{ij} \alpha_{ij} q_i q_j$ where $\alpha_{ij} = (e_i, \psi^* h^{-2} \psi e_j)$ is symmetric due to $(\psi^* h^{-2} \psi)^{tr} = \psi^* h^{-2} \psi$ and $Ce_j = e_j$.

We claim that

$$(9-3) \quad \Omega_S = [\det \alpha]^{1/4} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(q, (\alpha-1)q)]$$

has the following two properties:

$$(9-4) \quad \begin{array}{l} (i) \text{ For } n \geq 0, \text{ and any polynomial } P, \\ P(q_1, \dots, q_n) \Omega_S \in L^2(Q, d\mu_0), \end{array}$$

$$(ii) \text{ For } f \in \mathcal{H},$$

$$(9-5) \quad (\phi_\varphi(S^{-1}f) + i\phi_\varphi(S^{-1}Jf)) \Omega_S = 0.$$

The property (i) is immediate from the definition due to the assumption that zero and negative real number are not eigenvalues of $\alpha_r = (\alpha + \alpha^*)/2$ and hence Ω_S has Gaussian fall-off for large $|q|$. The property (ii) follows immediately.

Proof of Theorem 13 and Lemma 15 for finite dimensional $\mathcal{H}$:

We define an operator U_S^{-1} by

$$(9-6) \quad \begin{aligned} U_S^{-1} P(\phi_\varphi(f_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(f_n)) \Omega \\ = P(\phi_\varphi(S^{-1}f_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(S^{-1}f_n)) \Omega_S, \end{aligned}$$

where the polynomial P and test functions $f_1, \dots, f_n$ are arbitrary. Since any polynomial annihilating Ω is known to belong to the left ideal generated by annihilation operators $\phi_\varphi(f) + i\phi_\varphi(Jf)$, (9-5) guarantees that zero vectors are mapped to zero vectors by U_S^{-1} and hence U_S^{-1} is a well-defined linear operator.

Since $\Omega_S \neq 0$ for all q and $\Omega_S \exp[-\frac{1}{2}\sum q_j^2]$ has a Gaussian decrease at $q=\infty$, Ω_S is cyclic for the polynomial P in $L^2(Q, d\mu_0)$. Hence the image of U_S^{-1} is dense in $L^2(Q, d\mu_0)$.

Next (9-5) and the canonical commutation relations uniquely determine

$$\langle \Omega_S, P(\phi_\varphi(f_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(f_n)) \Omega_S \rangle$$

because $(\phi_\varphi(S^{-1}f) + i\phi_\varphi(S^{-1}Jf))$ and its θ -adjoint $(\phi_\varphi(S^{-1}f) - i\phi_\varphi(S^{-1}Jf))$ generate the polynomial algebra. Hence it must be equal to

$$\langle \Omega, P(\phi_\varphi(Sf_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(Sf_n)) \Omega \rangle$$

which means that U_S^{-1} is θ -isometric.

Finally to prove that S^{-1} is also weakly θ -unitarily implementable, let

$$h^{-2} = \alpha = \alpha_r + i\alpha_i$$

where α_r and $i\alpha_i$ are selfadjoint and skew-selfadjoint parts of α respectively. For S^{-1} , we have

$$\alpha^{-1} = (\alpha_r + i\alpha_i)^{-1} = (\alpha_r + \alpha_i \alpha_r^{-1} \alpha_i)^{-1} - i\alpha_r^{-1} \alpha_i (\alpha_r + \alpha_i \alpha_r^{-1} \alpha_i)^{-1}.$$

Since $(\alpha^{-1})_r = (\alpha_r + \alpha_i \alpha_r^{-1} \alpha_i)^{-1}$ is again a positive operator, S^{-1} is also weakly θ -unitarily implementable.

Q.E.D.

For the purpose of our proof for the infinite dimensional case, we need a few more estimate about Ω_S . First we mention the following two lemmas due to Klein [15,27]:

Lemma 17: Let $(Q_1, d\mu_1)$ be a sequence of probability measure spaces. Assume $f_1 \geq 0$, $f_1 \in L^2(Q_1, d\mu_1)$, and $\|f_1\|_2 = 1$ for all i . Let $F_j = \prod_{i=1}^j f_i$. If $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \|f_i\|_p < \infty$ for some $p > 2$, then for some $F \in L^2 \cap L^p$,

$$F_j \rightarrow F$$

in L^2 .

Lemma 18: Let $f_\lambda(q) = \sqrt{\lambda} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(\lambda^2 - 1)q^2]$, and let $\|\cdot\|_p$ be the norm of f with respect to the probability measure $d\mu_0 = \pi^{-1/2} \exp(-q^2) dq$. Let $1 \leq c < \infty$ be given so that $c \leq \lambda^2 \leq c^{-1}$. Then there is a constant η for some $p > 2$ (any $p < 2(1-c)^{-1}$) such that

$$\|f_\lambda(q)\|_p \leq \exp(\eta(\lambda^2 - 1)^2).$$

These two lemmas imply that a formal vacuum given by

$$\Omega_S = \prod \sqrt{\lambda_i} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_i^2 - 1)q_i^2]$$

is in L^2 if $\sum (\lambda_i^2 - 1)^2 < \infty$, and can be directly applied to our case if $\varphi = 1$, because S is a selfadjoint scaling operator in this case ($\{\lambda_i^2\}$ are eigenvalues of α in this case).

In order to prove the following theorem and as a preparation of the next section, we briefly discuss the compact operators and determinant of Hilbert space operators [see, for example, 6,23,25,26].

Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a separable Hilbert space and let $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be the C^* -algebra consisting of the bounded operators on $\mathcal{H}$. For a

complete orthonormal basis $\{\phi_i; i=1,2,\dots\}$ in $\mathcal{H}$ relative to the inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)$, the trace of operators is defined by

$$(9-7) \quad \text{Tr}(A) = \sum_i (\phi_i, A\phi_i).$$

If A is positive, selfadjoint, then $\text{Tr}(A)$ does not depend on the choice of the basis.

Let $|A| = (A^*A)^{1/2}$, and define

$$(9-8) \quad \mathcal{C}_p = \{A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}); \text{Tr}(|A|^p) < \infty\},$$

and

$$(9-9) \quad \|A\|_p = (\text{Tr}(|A|^p))^{1/p}$$

Especially $\mathcal{C}_2$ is called the Hilbert-Schmidt class and is a two-sided ideal in $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$.

We summarize several inequalities without proof [16,25,26].

If $A \in \mathcal{C}_p$, $B \in \mathcal{C}_q$ with $p^{-1} + q^{-1} = 1$, $p, q \geq 1$, then both AB and BA are in $\mathcal{C}_1$ and Hölder inequality holds:

$$(9-10) \quad |\text{Tr}(AB)| \leq \|AB\|_1 \leq \|A\|_p \|B\|_q.$$

If $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$, $B \in \mathcal{C}_p$, then

$$(9-11) \quad \|AB\|_p \leq \|A\| \|B\|_p, \quad \|BA\|_p \leq \|A\| \|B\|_p.$$

Let $\{\lambda_i(A); i=1,2,\dots\}$ be a listing of all the non-zero eigenvalues of A counted up to (algebraic) multiplicity. We define

$$\det(1+A) = \prod (1+\lambda_i(A)).$$

Let $\{\mu_i(A); i=1,2,\dots\}$ be a listing of all the non-zero eigenvalues of $|A|$ counted up to multiplicity. Then

$$(9-12) \quad 1 \leq \det(1+|A|) = \prod (1+\mu_1(A)) \leq \exp \|A\|_1,$$

and $\det(1+|A|) < \infty$ if and only if $A \in C_1$. The following inequality is due to Weyl [6,26]:

$$(9-13) \quad \sum |\lambda_1(A)|^p \leq \sum \mu_1(A)^p = \|A\|_p^p$$

for $p \geq 1$. Therefore $\det(1+A)$ exists for $A \in C_1$. Further [6,26]

$$(9-14) \quad |\det(1+A)| \leq \det(1+|A|).$$

Our final theorem in this section is the following that is a generalization of Lemmas 17 and 18:

Theorem 19: Let α and β be bounded symmetric operators(of arbitrarily large but finite rank n) such that

- (i) $0 < c \leq \alpha_r, \beta_r \leq c^{-1}, 1 \geq c > 0,$
- (ii) $-m \leq \alpha_1, \beta_1 \leq m,$
- (iii) $\|\alpha-1\|_2, \|\beta-1\|_2 \leq \kappa$, for some $\kappa < \infty$ independent of n .

Here α_r and α_1 (resp. β_r and β_1) are selfadjoint and skew-selfadjoint parts of α (resp. β) respectively. Let

$$f_\alpha = (\det \alpha)^{1/4} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(q, (\alpha-1)q)],$$

$$f_\beta = (\det \beta)^{1/4} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(q, (\beta-1)q)],$$

and let $\|\cdots\|_p$ be the norm with respect to a probability measure $d\mu_0 = \prod_{i=1}^\infty \pi^{-1/2} \exp[-q_i^2] dq_i$. If $\|\alpha-\beta\|_2$ is sufficiently small, then there is a constant η such that

$$\|f_\alpha - f_\beta\|_2^2 \leq \eta \|\alpha-\beta\|_2^2$$

for an appropriate choice of the quadratic root of $\det(\alpha)$ and $\det(\beta)$

For the proof of this theorem, following lemmas are useful:

Lemma 20: Under the same assumption of Theorem 19,

$$\|f_\alpha\|_p^p = \frac{|\det \alpha|^{p/4}}{[\det(1 + \frac{p}{2}(\alpha_r - 1))]^{1/2}}$$

for $p < 2(1-c)^{-1}$. Further in this case, there is a finite constant η' such that

$$\|f_\alpha\|_p \leq \exp\left[-\frac{1}{8c^2} \|\alpha_1\|_2^2 + \eta' \|\alpha_r - 1\|_2^2\right].$$

Lemma 21: Let α_r and β_r be the operators defined in Theorem 19. Then

$$\|\alpha_r^{1/2} - \beta_r^{1/2}\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{2} c^{-1/2} \|\alpha_r - \beta_r\|_2,$$

$$\|\alpha_r^{1/2} - (\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2})^{1/2}\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{4} c^{-1/2} \|\alpha_r - \beta_r\|_2,$$

$$\|\beta_r^{1/2} - (\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2})^{1/2}\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{4} c^{-1/2} \|\alpha_r - \beta_r\|_2.$$

Lemma 22: Let α_r and β_r be as above. Then

$$1 \leq K \equiv \frac{\det^{1/2}(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2})}{\det^{1/4}(\alpha_r) \det^{1/4}(\beta_r)} \leq \exp[(2c)^{-4} \|\alpha_r - \beta_r\|_2^2]$$

Lemma 23: Let $\alpha = \alpha_r + i\alpha_1$, $\beta = \beta_r + i\beta_1$ be as in Theorem 19.

Let

$$A = \alpha_r^{-1/2} \alpha_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2}, \quad B = \beta_r^{-1/2} \beta_1 \beta_r^{-1/2},$$

and let

$$M = [\det^{1/8}(1+A^2) - \det^{1/8}(1+B^2)]^2.$$

Then there is a constant c_0 for sufficiently small $\|\alpha - \beta\|_2$ such that

$$M \leq c_0 \|\alpha - \beta\|_2^2.$$

(For example, $c_0 = \exp(-\frac{\kappa^2}{4c^2}) \gamma^2 e^{2a\gamma}$, $\gamma = 2mc^{-1}(mc^{-2} + c^{-1})$, for

$\|\alpha - \beta\|_2 \leq a$.)

Proof of Lemma 20: Since

$$|f_\alpha| = |\det \alpha|^{1/4} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(q, (\alpha_r - 1)q)]$$

the first equation is obvious, while

$$\begin{aligned} |\det \alpha|^2 &= \det(\alpha_r + i\alpha_1) \det(\alpha_r - i\alpha_1) \\ &= \det(\alpha_r^2) \det(1 + \alpha_r^{-1/2} \alpha_1 \alpha_r^{-1} \alpha_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2}) \\ &\leq \exp[\|\alpha_r^{-1/2} \alpha_1 \alpha_r^{-1} \alpha_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2}\|_1] \det(\alpha_r^2) \\ &\leq \exp[\|\alpha_r^{-2}\| \|\alpha_1\|_1] \det(\alpha_r^2) = \exp[c^{-2} \|\alpha_1\|_2^2] \det(\alpha_r^2). \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\|f_\alpha\|_p \leq \exp\left[-\frac{1}{8c^2} \|\alpha_1\|_2^2\right] \left[\frac{(\det(\alpha_r))^{p/4}}{(\det(1 + \frac{p}{2}(\alpha_r - 1)))^{1/2}}\right]^{1/p}.$$

Hence we obtain the desired inequality:

$$\|f_\alpha\|_p \leq \exp\left[\frac{1}{8c^2} \|\alpha_1\|_2^2 + \eta' \|(\alpha_r - 1)\|_2^2\right].$$

Q.E.D.

Proof of Lemma 21: Let $\{\phi_i\}$ be the complete orthonormal eigenvectors of $\alpha_r^{1/2} + \beta_r^{1/2}$, and let $\{\lambda_i\}$ be the eigenvalues. Then $2c^{1/2} \leq \lambda_1 \leq 2c^{-1/2}$. Since

$$\alpha_r - \beta_r = \frac{1}{2} [(\alpha_r^{1/2} + \beta_r^{1/2})(\alpha_r^{1/2} - \beta_r^{1/2}) + (\alpha_r^{1/2} - \beta_r^{1/2})(\alpha_r^{1/2} + \beta_r^{1/2})],$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha_r - \beta_r\|_2^2 &= \sum_{i,j} |(\phi_i, (\alpha_r - \beta_r) \phi_j)|^2 \\ &= \sum_{i,j} \left(\frac{\lambda_i + \lambda_j}{2}\right)^2 |(\phi_i, (\alpha_r^{1/2} - \beta_r^{1/2}) \phi_j)|^2 \\ &\geq 4c \sum_{i,j} |(\phi_i, (\alpha_r^{1/2} - \beta_r^{1/2}) \phi_j)|^2 = 4c \|\alpha_r^{1/2} - \beta_r^{1/2}\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

Other inequalities follow by substitution.

Q.E.D.

Proof of Lemma 22: Let $x = \alpha_r^{-1/2} \beta_r \alpha_r^{-1/2} \geq 0$. Then $\|x^{-1}\| \leq c^{-2}$,
and

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \leq K &= \det^{1/4} (1 + \frac{1}{4} x^{-1} (x-1)^2) \leq \exp[\frac{1}{16} \|x^{-1}\| \|(x-1)^2\|_1] \\ &\leq \exp[\frac{1}{16} \|x^{-1}\| \|\alpha_r^{-1/2} (\alpha_r - \beta_r) \alpha_r^{-1/2}\|_2^2] \\ &\leq \exp[\frac{1}{16} \|x^{-1}\| \|\alpha_r^{-2}\| \|\alpha_r - \beta_r\|_2^2] \leq \exp[(2c)^{-4} \|\alpha_r - \beta_r\|_2^2]. \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D.

Proof of Lemma 23:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \det^{1/4} (1 + A^2) \{ \det[1 - (1 + A^2)^{-1/2} (A^2 - B^2) (1 + A^2)^{-1/2}] - 1 \}^2 \\ &\leq \exp[\frac{1}{4} \|A\|_2^2] [\exp\|A^2 - B^2\|_1 - 1]^2. \end{aligned}$$

Note $A, B \in \mathcal{C}_2$. By Hölder inequality,

$$\|A^2 - B^2\|_1 \leq \|A + B\|_2 \|A - B\|_2 \leq 2mc^{-1} \|A - B\|_2.$$

Further

$$\begin{aligned} \|A - B\|_2 &= \|\alpha_r^{-1/2} \alpha_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2} - \beta_r^{-1/2} \beta_1 \beta_r^{-1/2}\|_2 \\ &= \|\alpha_r^{-1/2} (-\alpha_r^{1/2} + \beta_r^{1/2}) \beta_r^{-1/2} \alpha_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2} + \beta_r^{-1/2} (\alpha_1 - \beta_1) \alpha_r^{-1/2} \\ &\quad + \beta_r^{-1/2} \beta_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2} (-\alpha_r^{1/2} + \beta_r^{1/2}) \beta_r^{-1/2}\|_2 \\ &\leq (\|\alpha_r^{-1/2}\| \|\beta_r^{-1/2} \alpha_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2}\| + \|\beta_r^{-1/2}\| \|\beta_r^{-1/2} \beta_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2}\|) \\ &\quad \times \|\alpha_r^{1/2} - \beta_r^{1/2}\|_2 + \|\alpha_r^{-1/2}\| \|\beta_r^{-1/2}\| \|\alpha_1 - \beta_1\|_2 \\ &\leq 2mc^{-3/2} \|\alpha_r^{1/2} - \beta_r^{1/2}\|_2 + c^{-1} \|\alpha_1 - \beta_1\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

Then by Lemma 21, we finally have

$$\|A - B\|_2 \leq mc^{-2} \|\alpha_r - \beta_r\|_2 + c^{-1} \|\alpha_1 - \beta_1\|_2 \leq (mc^{-2} + c^{-1}) \|\alpha - \beta\|_2.$$

Thus

$$\{\exp\|A^2 - B^2\|_2 - 1\}^2 \leq \{\exp[2mc^{-1} (mc^{-2} + c^{-1}) \|\alpha - \beta\|_2] - 1\}^2,$$

and then there is a suitable constant d such that

$$\leq d \|\alpha - \beta\|_2^2.$$

We set $c_0 = d \exp[-\frac{1}{4} \|A\|_2^2]$ to complete the proof.

Q.E.D.

Proof of Theorem 19:

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_\alpha - f_\beta\|_2^2 &= \|f_\alpha\|_2^2 + \|f_\beta\|_2^2 - \int \bar{f}_\alpha f_\beta d\mu_0 - \int f_\alpha \bar{f}_\beta d\mu_0 \\ &= \left(\left| \frac{\det(\alpha)}{\det(\alpha_r)} \right|^{1/4} - \left| \frac{\det(\beta)}{\det(\beta_r)} \right|^{1/4} \right)^2 \\ &\quad + 2 \left| \det(\alpha) \det(\beta) \det^{-1}(\alpha_r) \det^{-1}(\beta_r) \right|^{1/4} \\ &\quad - \left\{ \det^{1/4}(\bar{\alpha}) \det^{1/4}(\beta) \det^{-1/2}\left(\frac{\bar{\alpha} + \beta}{2}\right) + (\bar{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \bar{\beta}) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$A = \alpha_r^{-1/2} \alpha_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2}, \quad B = \beta_r^{-1/2} \beta_1 \beta_r^{-1/2}, \quad C = \left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2}\right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{\alpha_1 - \beta_1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2}\right)^{-1/2}.$$

Then these are in $\mathcal{C}_2$, and

$$\|C\|_2^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} c^{-2} \|\alpha_1 - \beta_1\|_2^2.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_\alpha - f_\beta\|_2^2 &= \left\{ \det^{1/8}(1+A^2) - \det^{1/8}(1+B^2) \right\}^2 + 2 \det^{1/8}(1+A^2) \det^{1/8}(1+B^2) \\ &\quad - \frac{\det^{1/4}(\alpha_r) \det^{1/4}(\beta_r)}{\det^{1/2}\left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2}\right)} \det^{-1/2}(1+C^2) \\ &\quad \times [\det^{1/4}(1-iA) \det^{1/4}(1+iB) \det^{1/2}(1+iC) + (A, B, C \rightarrow -A, -B, -C)] \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$L = \det^{1/4}(1-iA) \det^{1/4}(1+iB) \det^{1/2}(1+iC).$$

Then

$$|\mathfrak{L}| = \det^{1/8}(1+A^2) \det^{1/8}(1+B^2) \det^{1/4}(1+C^2)$$

and $\mathfrak{L}$ is given as

$$|\mathfrak{L}|\omega, \quad |\omega|=1.$$

Let $\omega_r = \operatorname{Re} \omega$. Then we finally have

$$\|f_\alpha - f_\beta\|_2^2 = M + 2|\mathfrak{L}| \det^{-1/2}(1+C^2) K^{-1} [\det^{1/4}(1+C^2) K - \omega_r],$$

where M and K are quantities given in Lemmas 22 and 23. By previous lemmas, it suffices to prove that, if $\|\alpha - \beta\|_2^2$ is sufficiently small,

$$|\omega_r - 1| \leq \eta_1 \|\alpha - \beta\|_2^2$$

for some constant η_1 .

For this purpose, note that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{L} &= \det^{1/4}(1+IC)(1-iA)(1+iB)(1+iC) \\ &= \det^{1/4}(1+A^2+H) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} H &= A(B-A) - i(A-B-2C) + iCAB + iABC + (A-B)C + C(A-B) \\ &\quad - C^2 + iC(A-B)C - CABC. \end{aligned}$$

We prove $H \in \mathcal{C}_1$ and $\|H\|_1 \leq \eta_2 \|\alpha - \beta\|_2$ for some constant η_2 . Since A, B and C are in $\mathcal{C}_2$,

$$\|A(A-B)\|_1 \leq \|A\|_2 \|A-B\|_2 \leq \text{const.} \|\alpha - \beta\|_2,$$

$$\|ABC\|_1 \leq \|AB\|_2 \|C\|_2 \leq \text{const.} \|\alpha - \beta\|_2.$$

Thus it suffices to prove $\|A-B-2C\|_1 \leq \eta_3 \|\alpha - \beta\|_2$ for some constant

η_3

$$\begin{aligned} & A-B-2C \\ &= \alpha_r^{-1/2} \alpha_i^{-1/2} - \beta_r^{-1/2} \beta_i^{-1/2} - 2 \left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2} \right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{\alpha_i - \beta_i}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2} \right)^{-1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \alpha_r^{-1/2} (\beta_r^{1/2} - \alpha_r^{1/2}) \beta_r^{-1/2} \alpha_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2} + \beta_r^{-1/2} \beta_1 \alpha_r^{-1/2} (\beta_r^{1/2} - \alpha_r^{1/2}) \beta_r^{-1/2} \\
&\quad + \beta_r^{-1/2} \left(\left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2} \right)^{1/2} - \beta_r^{1/2} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2} \right)^{-1/2} (\alpha_1 - \beta_1) \alpha_r^{-1/2} \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2} \right)^{-1/2} (\alpha_1 - \beta_1) \alpha_r^{-1/2} \left(\left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2} \right)^{1/2} - \alpha_r^{1/2} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2} \right)^{-1/2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Here $\alpha_1, \beta_1 \in \mathbb{C}_2$, and by Lemma 21, $\left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2} \right)^{1/2} - \alpha_r^{1/2}$ and $\left(\frac{\alpha_r + \beta_r}{2} \right)^{-1/2} - \beta_r^{1/2}$ are of Hilbert-Schmidt class whose Hilbert-Schmidt norms are dominated by $\text{const.} \|\alpha - \beta\|_2$. Then there is a suitable constant η_3 such that $\|A - B - 2C\|_2 \leq \eta_3 \|\alpha - \beta\|_2$.

Let H_r and iH_1 be the selfadjoint and skew-selfadjoint parts of H respectively, and let

$$\det(1 + A^2 + H) = \det(1 + A^2 + H_r) \det(1 + iH_1'),$$

where

$$H_1' = (1 + A^2 + H_r)^{-1/2} H_1 (1 + A^2 + H_r)^{-1/2}$$

is a selfadjoint operator such that

$$\|H_1'\|_1 \leq \|(1 + A^2 + H_r)^{-1}\| \|H\|_1 \leq \eta_2 \|(1 + A^2 + H_r)^{-1}\| \|\alpha - \beta\|_2.$$

Then

$$\det(1 + iH_1') = \det^{1/2}(1 + H_1'^2) \exp\{i \text{Tr}[\text{Sin}^{-1} H_1' (1 + H_1'^2)^{-1/2}]\},$$

and

$$\omega_r = \cos \frac{1}{4} \{ \text{Tr}[\text{Sin}^{-1} H_1' (1 + H_1'^2)^{-1/2}] \},$$

which completes the proof.

Q.E.D.

§10. Proof of Main Theorems in §9.

For a generalized φ -scaling S given by (6-7), S_- is

given by

$$(10-1) \quad \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} h-h^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & h^{-1}-h \end{pmatrix}$$

on $K \oplus JK$. Then

$$(10-2) \quad S_- \text{ is H.S.} \leftrightarrow h-h^{-1} \text{ is H.S.} \leftrightarrow \alpha^{-1}=h^{-2}-1, \alpha^{-1}-1 \text{ are H.S.} \\ \rightarrow \alpha_r^{-1}, \alpha_1, (\alpha^{-1})_r^{-1}, (\alpha^{-1})_1 \text{ are H.S.}$$

Let E_n be an increasing sequence of finite dimensional orthogonal projections commuting with φ and tending to 1 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Let $h_n = (E_n \alpha E_n)^{1/2} + (1-E_n)$ and $S_n = h_n \oplus h_n^{-1}$ on $K \oplus JK$. Then $\{S_n\}$ is a sequence of generalized φ -scalings of finite rank with $\alpha_n = h_n^{-2}$ satisfying $\|\alpha_n - 1\|_2^2 < \kappa$, $c \leq (\alpha_n)_{r=1}^{\infty} \leq c^{-1}$ for all n and

$$\|\alpha_m - \alpha_n\|_2 \rightarrow 0$$

as $m, n \rightarrow \infty$. The sequence of transformed vacua $\{\Omega_{S_n}\}$ with

$$\Omega_{S_n} = [\det(\alpha_n)]^{1/4} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(q, (\alpha_n - 1)q)]$$

is Cauchy in $L^2(Q, d\mu_0)$ by Theorem 19:

$$(10-3) \quad \Omega_{S_n} \rightarrow \Omega_S \in L^2(Q, d\mu_0).$$

The phase of $(\det(\alpha_n))^{1/4}$ is chosen so that $(\det(\alpha_n))^{1/4} > 0$ if $\det(\alpha_n) > 0$. Thus we can prove Theorem 13 and Lemma 15 through Lemmas 24-26:

Lemma 24 : Let P be a polynomial of the fields $\{\phi(f_1)\}$.

Then

$$(10-4) \quad \sup_n \|P\Omega_{S_n}\|_2 < \infty.$$

Proof: It suffices to prove the lemma for a polynomial of $\{q_i\}$. In fact derivative terms $\{\partial/\partial q_i\}$ in $\phi(f_1)$ are only to

induce linear terms of $\{q_i\}$ as $\sum_j (\alpha_n)_{ij} q_j$ in P , which stay in a bounded set of $L^p(Q, d\mu_0)$ with $p \geq 2$: $\sum_j |(\alpha_n)_{ij}|^2 \leq (1+\kappa)^2$ for any n and i .

By Hölder inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Omega_{S_n}\|_2^2 &= \int |\Omega_{S_n}|^2 d\mu_0 \\ &\leq \|P\|_{2q'}^2 \|\Omega_{S_n}\|_{2p'}^2 \end{aligned}$$

where $p', q' \geq 1$ and $(p')^{-1} + (q')^{-1} = 1$. By Lemma 20, there is a constant p in $(2, 2(1-c)^{-1})$ such that

$$\|\Omega_{S_n}\|_{p'} \leq \exp\left[-\frac{1}{8c^2} \|(\alpha_n)_1\|_2^2 + n \|(\alpha_n)_{r-1}\|_2^2\right].$$

We put $p' = p/2 > 1$, which completes the proof.

Q.E.D.

Lemma 25:

$$(10-5) \quad \langle \Omega_S, P\Omega_S \rangle = \langle \Omega, \pi_S(P)\Omega \rangle,$$

where $P = P(\phi_\varphi(f_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(f_n))$ and $\pi_S(P) = P(\phi_\varphi(Sf_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(Sf_n))$.

Proof: Let $\Psi_n = P\Omega_{S_n}$. By the above lemma, Ψ_n has a sequence converging to a vector Ψ . Since P is a closed operator,

$$\{\Omega_S, \Psi\} \in \text{graph } \bar{P}.$$

Then Ψ does not depend on the subsequence and Ψ_n weakly converges to

$$\Psi = P\Omega_S, \quad \Omega_S \in D(P).$$

For finite rank S_n ,

$$\langle \Omega_{S_n}, P\Omega_{S_n} \rangle = \langle \Omega, \pi_{S_n}(P)\Omega \rangle.$$

Then

$$\langle \Omega_S, P\Omega_S \rangle = \langle \Omega, \pi_S(P)\Omega \rangle .$$

Q.E.D.

Lemma 26: Ω_S is a cyclic vector for $\mathcal{K}$.

Proof: First note that $\overline{\{Q\Omega_S\}} = \overline{\{P\Omega_S\}}$, where $\{Q\Omega_S\}$ denotes the set of $Q(q)\Omega_S$ with $Q(q)$ polynomials of $\{q\}$. As we have already proved,

$$\overline{\{Q\Omega_S\}} \ni \Omega_{S_0}$$

if $\alpha - \alpha_0$ is of finite rank and $c \leq (\alpha)_r$, $(\alpha_0)_r \leq c^{-1}$ for some $1 \geq c > 0$. Let E_n be an increasing sequence of finite dimensional orthogonal projections tending to 1 as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and commuting with $\mathcal{Q}$. Let $\alpha_n = E_n + (1 - E_n)\alpha(1 - E_n)$. Let $h_n = (\alpha_n)^{-1/2}$ and $S_n = h_n \oplus h_n^{-1}$ on $K \oplus K$. Therefore $\overline{\{Q\Omega_S\}} \ni \Omega_{S_n}$ and $\|\alpha_n^{-1}\|_2 \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, which implies $\Omega_{S_n} \rightarrow \Omega$ in $L^2(Q, du_0)$ and

$$\overline{\{Q\Omega_S\}} \ni \Omega .$$

By the explicit evaluation of $\|q_j^n Q\Omega_S\|_2$ as a function of n , it is seen that $Q\Omega_S$ for any polynomial Q of $\{q\}$ is an (entire) analytic vector of q_j . Hence $\exp(iaq_j)Q\Omega_S \in \overline{\{Q\Omega_S\}}$ for any real a . This shows that $\overline{\{Q\Omega_S\}}$ is invariant under the commutative von Neuman algebra M generated by $\{\exp(iaq_j)\}$. Since the Fock vacuum is known to be cyclic for M , $\overline{\{Q\Omega_S\}} \ni \Omega$ implies that $\overline{\{Q\Omega_S\}}$ is the whole Fock space $\mathcal{K}$.

Q.E.D.

To complete the proof of Theorem 12, it suffices to prove that $T_{S^{-1}}$ is again weakly Θ -unitarily implementable. This is obvious since if $\alpha - 1$ is H.S. , then $\alpha^{-1} - 1$ is again H.S. (see eq.(10-2)) and if α_r is strictly positive , then $(\alpha^{-1})_r$ is again strictly positive as we have already proved in finite

dimensional case.

Q.E.D.

Proof of Theorem 14 :

For finite rank S_n ,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Omega, \Omega_{S_n} \rangle &= \det^{1/4}(\alpha_n) \int \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(q, (\alpha_n+1)q)\right] \prod \frac{dq_i}{\sqrt{\pi}} \\ &= \det^{1/4}(\alpha_n) \det^{-1/2}\left(\frac{\alpha_n+1}{2}\right) \\ &= \det^{-1/4}\left(\frac{h_n+h_n^{-1}}{2}\right)^2 = \det^{-1/4}\left[1 + \frac{1}{4}(h_n-h_n^{-1})^2\right]. \end{aligned}$$

Take the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since $\Omega_S \in \mathcal{F}$ and $h-h^{-1}$ is H.S., this is non-vanishing finite. (Moreover this is positive since $\det(A) > 0$ if A is symmetric φ -selfadjoint operator such that $A_{\varphi} > 0$).

If $T_B = V_1 S V_2$ with V_1 φ -unitary, then

$$V_2^{-1} \left(\frac{h+h^{-1}}{2} \right)^2 V_2 = B_+^{(\varphi)} B_+ = 1 + B_-^{(\varphi)} B_-.$$

For the above T_B , $U_B = \Gamma(V_1) U_S \Gamma(V_2)$. Since $\{\Gamma(V_1)\}$ do not change the Fock vacuum, if $\Omega_S \in D(\Gamma(V_2^{-1}))$, then

$$\langle \Omega, \Omega_B \rangle = \langle \Omega, \Omega_S \rangle.$$

Q.E.D.

Proof of Theorem 16 :

The number operator N is given by

$$\sum_1 a^*(e_1) a(e_1) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_1 \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} + 2q_1 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1}$$

in the Q -space. Let

$$\Omega_S' \equiv N\Omega_S = \sum_1 \Omega_S^{(1)},$$

where

$$\Omega_S^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2} [(\alpha_{11}-1) + q_1^2 - (\sum_j \alpha_{1j} q_j)^2] \Omega_S \equiv f_1(q) \Omega_S.$$

Since $\alpha^{-1} \in \mathcal{C}_2$ and α^{-1} is bounded, it is explicitly shown that

$$\|\Omega_S'\|_2^2 = \sum_{1,j} \left\{ \bar{f}_1 f_j |\Omega_S|^2 d\mu_0 \right\} < \infty.$$

Q.E.D.

Remark 6: By similar method, it will be proved that $\Omega_S \in D(N^n)$ for $n=1,2,\dots$. This is the "locally Fock property" of the vacuum defined by Glimm and Jaffe [7,8].

Finally in this section, we prove that the condition $\text{spec } \alpha_r > 0$ is necessary to ensure $\Omega_S \in \mathcal{F}$.

Theorem 27: Let S be a generalized $\mathcal{P}$ -scaling. The vector Ω_S such that

$$\langle \Omega, \pi_S(P)\Omega \rangle = \langle \Omega_S, P\Omega_S \rangle$$

is not in the Fock space if $\inf \text{spec } \alpha_r < 0$.

Proof. $\alpha = \hbar^{-2}$ takes the following form on $JK_+ \oplus JK_- = JK$. due to the $\mathcal{P}$ -selfadjointness of α :

$$\begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_r)_{++} & (\alpha_1)_{+-} \\ (\alpha_1)_{-+} & (\alpha_r)_{--} \end{pmatrix},$$

namely $\alpha_r = (\alpha_r)_{++} \oplus (\alpha_r)_{--}$ on $JK_+ \oplus JK_-$. First assume that $\inf \text{spec } (\alpha_r)_{++} = -\lambda < 0$. Then there is an eigenvector $f \in JK_+$ of α_r belonging to the eigenvalue $-\lambda$. In this case $\Phi_{\mathcal{P}}(f)$ is selfadjoint and $\|\exp i\Phi_{\mathcal{P}}(f)\| = 1$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Omega, \pi_S[\exp(i\Phi_{\mathcal{P}}(f))]\Omega \rangle &= \langle \Omega, \exp(i\Phi_{\mathcal{P}}(Sf))\Omega \rangle \\ &= \exp[-\frac{1}{4}\langle Sf, Sf \rangle] = \exp[-\frac{1}{4}(f, (\alpha_r)_{++}f)] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\lambda}{4}(f, f)\right].$$

If $\lambda > 0$, then the right hand side can be made arbitrarily large, which contradicts $|\langle \Omega_S, \exp(i\phi_\varphi(f))\Omega_S \rangle| \leq \|\Omega_S\|_2^2 < \infty$.

The case of $\inf \text{spec}(\alpha_r) < 0$ is similarly discussed.

Q.E.D.

We remark that the state $\rho_B = \langle \Omega, \pi_B(\cdot)\Omega \rangle$ cannot be extended in general to a state on the C^* -algebra generated by $\{\exp i\phi(f); f \in \mathcal{H}\}$, as can be immediately seen from the above proof.

§11 Examples of θ -unitary Quasi-Implementability

For weakly θ -unitary implementability of a Bogolyubov transformation B , we obtained the following sufficient condition in Theorem 13:

$$S_- \in \text{H.S.}, \text{ and } \text{spec}(\alpha)_r > 0$$

and the following necessary condition in Theorems 12 and 27:

$$S_- \in \text{H.S.}, \text{ and } \text{spec}(\alpha)_r \geq 0.$$

We now want to present two examples of B where this necessary condition is not satisfied and yet a quantity which can be interpreted to be the overlap $\langle \Omega, \Omega_B \rangle$ is non-vanishing finite in contrast to the situation of positive definite metric where the last condition is equivalent to the unitary implementability [Remark 5].

The first simple example provides the case where B_- is H.S. but $\text{spec} \alpha_r$ can become negative. The second example provides a case with B_- non H.S.

Let $\{H_\ell; \ell=1,2,\dots\}$ be a sequence of two-dimensional Hilbert space $H_\ell = \mathbb{C}^2$ equipped with an indefinite sesquilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = (\cdot, \varphi_\ell)$ where $\varphi_\ell = \text{diag}(1, -1)$. Let $\mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_\ell H_\ell$ be a Hilbert space equipped with an indefinite sesquilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = (\cdot, \varphi)$, $\varphi = \bigoplus_\ell \varphi_\ell$. Let $\{T^{(\ell)}; \ell=1,2,\dots\}$ be a sequence of φ -symplectic operator on H_ℓ , and let $\{\mathcal{F}_\ell, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\}$ be a Fock space equipped with an indefinite sesquilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \equiv (\cdot, \Gamma_\ell(\varphi_\ell))$ constructed from $\{H_\ell, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\}$ with the Fock vacuum Ω_ℓ . The Fock space over $\mathcal{H}$ is identified with

$$\mathcal{F} = \bigoplus_\ell (\mathcal{F}_\ell, \Omega_\ell), \quad \Theta = \Gamma(\varphi) = \bigoplus_\ell \Gamma_\ell(\varphi_\ell)$$

Example 1:

$$T^{(\ell)} = \begin{pmatrix} h_\ell & 0 \\ 0 & h_\ell^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

on $K_\ell \oplus JK_\ell$, where $K_\ell = K_+^\ell \oplus K_-^\ell$ and h_ℓ is such that the corresponding matrix α_{ij} is given by

$$\alpha_\ell = \lambda_\ell^2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta_\ell & i \sin 2\theta_\ell \\ i \sin 2\theta_\ell & \cos 2\theta_\ell \end{pmatrix} \equiv \lambda_\ell^2 u(2\theta_\ell)$$

with $0 \leq \theta_\ell \leq \pi/2$, $0 < \lambda_\ell$ for all ℓ .

The formal vacuum $\Omega_T^{(\ell)}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & [\det(\alpha_\ell)]^{1/4} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(q^{(\ell)}, (\alpha_\ell - 1)q^{(\ell)})\right] \\ &= \lambda_\ell \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(q^{(\ell)}, (\lambda_\ell^2 u(2\theta_\ell) - 1)q^{(\ell)})\right] \end{aligned}$$

where

$$q^{(\ell)} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1^{(\ell)} \\ q_2^{(\ell)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Then $\Omega_T^{(\ell)} \in \mathcal{F}_\ell$ only for $0 \leq 2\theta_\ell < \pi/2$ and

$$\|\Omega_T^{(\ell)}\|_p^p = [\cos 2\theta_\ell]^{-p/2} \frac{x_\ell^p}{1 + \frac{p}{2}(x_\ell^2 - 1)}$$

with

$$x_\ell = \lambda_\ell (\cos 2\theta_\ell)^{1/2}$$

for $0 \leq p < 2(1-c)^{-1}$ ($c = \cos 2\theta_\ell \times \min\{\lambda_\ell^2, \lambda_\ell^{-2}\}$). The transformed total vacuum is given by

$$\otimes_\ell \Omega_T^{(\ell)}.$$

$T_- = \otimes_\ell T_-^{(\ell)}$ is Hilbert-Schmidt if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_\ell [\cosh^2 \tau_\ell \sin^2 \theta_\ell + \sinh^2 \tau_\ell \cos^2 \theta_\ell] < \infty \\ \leftrightarrow \sum_\ell |z_\ell - z_\ell^{-1}|^2 < \infty \leftrightarrow \sum_\ell |z_\ell - 1|^2 < \infty \end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda_\ell = \exp(\tau_\ell)$ and $z_\ell = \lambda_\ell \exp(i\theta_\ell)$. z_ℓ is one of the eigenvalues of h_ℓ . T is weakly Θ -unitarily implementable if $0 \leq \theta_\ell < \pi/4$ for all ℓ and $T_- \in \text{H.S.}$

The overlapping of the vacua is

$$\langle \Omega^{(\ell)}, \Omega_T^{(\ell)} \rangle = [\det(\frac{h_\ell + h_\ell^{-1}}{2})]^{-1/2} = 2 |z_\ell + z_\ell^{-1}|^{-1}$$

where $\Omega^{(\ell)}$ is the Fock vacuum in $\mathcal{F}_\ell$. The formally defined overlapping $\prod_\ell 2 |z_\ell + z_\ell^{-1}|^{-1}$ can converge to a non-vanishing finite quantity even if $\text{spec } \alpha_r > 0$ does not hold. In this example, the overlapping is non-vanishing if and only if $T_- \in \text{H.S.}$

Example 2 :

$$T^{(\ell)} = \begin{pmatrix} h_\ell & 0 \\ 0 & h_\ell^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

on $K_\ell \oplus JK_\ell$, where on $K_\ell = K_+^\ell \oplus K_-^\ell$

$$h_\ell = 1 + n_\ell \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad n_\ell \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Note that $h_\ell - 1 = n_\ell \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ is a φ -selfadjoint nilpotent operator, and

$$h_\ell^{-1} = 1 - n_\ell \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\alpha_\ell = 1 - 2n_\ell \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus T_- is H.S. if and only if $\sum_\ell |n_\ell|^2 < \infty$, and T is weakly θ -unitarily implementable if $T_- \in \text{H.S.}$ and $|n_\ell| < 1/2$ for all ℓ . But the overlapping is independent of $\{n_\ell\}$:

$$\langle \Omega^{(\ell)}, \Omega_T^{(\ell)} \rangle = 1, \quad \langle \Omega, \Omega_T \rangle = 1.$$

§12. Applications to Physics.

As an illustration, we consider, in this section, a mass-shift model of vector field A_μ in two-dimensional space-time with periodic boundary condition (other more non-trivial models, see [5,11-13,19,29]).

We shall consider Bogolyubov transformations related to this model and discuss its implementabilities. First we consider the Bogolyubov transformations which diagonalizes the Hamiltonian of this model and second we consider the time-translation operator of this model as Bogolyubov transformations.

The (Stuckelberg) vector field A_μ in two-dimensional space-time can be described in terms of a scalar field ϕ on the

Fock space $\mathcal{F}_U$ with a positive definite inner product and another scalar field B on the Fock space $\mathcal{F}_B$ with an indefinite inner product:

$$A_\mu = \frac{1}{\mu} [\epsilon_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu \phi + \partial_\mu B]$$

where $\mu > 0$ is a mass of ϕ , $\epsilon_{\mu\nu}$ is the antisymmetric tensor with values ± 1 , and we assume B has a mass $\mu' \geq 0$.

($U_\mu = \frac{1}{\mu} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu \phi$ is the Proca field of mass μ in two dimensions and B is the gaugeon field of mass μ' . See [9,11-13].)

The total Hamiltonian H of the mass-shift model is then

$$H = H_0(\phi) + H_0(B) - \frac{1}{2} \delta\mu^2 \int :A_0^2(x,0) - A_1^2(x,0): dx$$

where $H_0(\phi)$ and $H_0(B)$ are the free Hamiltonians and $:$ denotes the Wick product. To set up simple well defined model, we limit the space to the finite interval $\Lambda = [-L/2, L/2] \subset \mathbb{R}$ with periodic boundary condition and furthermore use the cutoff (periodic) field $A_{\mu,\sigma}(x,0)$ instead of $A_\mu(x,0)$ (high momentum parts ($|p| > \sigma$) and zero momentum parts are completely omitted in $A_{\mu,\sigma}(x,0)$. See [11-13] for details).

Without loss of generality, we set $\mu' = 0$ in the following, which corresponds to the Landau gauge formalism of the vector field [9,11-13,19,29].

In terms of creation and annihilation operators $\{a^+(p), a(p), b^+(p), b(p); p \in \Gamma \equiv 2\pi\mathbb{Z}/L\}$ of ϕ and B , the Hamiltonian is

$$(12-1) \quad H = H(L, \sigma) = \frac{2\pi}{L} \sum_{p \in \Gamma, \sigma \leq p < 0} :A^+(p) A(p) A^-(p): - E(L, \sigma)$$

where

$$E(L, \sigma) = \sum_{p \in \Gamma, \sigma \leq p < 0} (q_0 - p_0 - \frac{\delta\mu^2}{2p_0})$$

$$p_0 = (p^2 + \mu^2)^{1/2}, \quad q_0 = (p_0^2 + \delta\mu^2)^{1/2}$$

is a constant (the vacuum energy) chosen so that $\inf \text{spec } H(L, \sigma) = 0$,

$$\mathcal{A}(p) = \begin{pmatrix} a(p) \\ b(p) \\ a^+(-p) \\ b^+(-p) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{A}^+(p) = (a^+(p), b^+(p), a(-p), b(-p)),$$

and $\mathcal{H}(p)$ is a 4×4 hermitian matrix given by

$$(12-2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{H}_+(p) & \mathcal{H}_-(p) \\ \overline{\mathcal{H}}_-(-p) & \overline{\mathcal{H}}_+(-p) \end{pmatrix}$$

with

$$\mathcal{H}_+(p) = \begin{pmatrix} p_0 + \frac{\delta\mu^2}{p_0} & 1 - \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} \omega'(p) \\ -1 - \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} \omega'(p) & -|p| \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_-(p) = \begin{pmatrix} p_0 \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{\delta\mu^2}{2p_0} & 1 - \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} \omega(p) \\ -1 - \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} \omega(p) & \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} |p| \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\omega(p) = \frac{(p_0^0 + |p|)p}{2\sqrt{p_0^0} |p|}, \quad \omega'(p) = \frac{(p_0^0 - |p|)p}{2\sqrt{p_0^0} |p|}.$$

In this approximation, $\mathcal{H}_+ = \mathcal{H}_- = \mathcal{H}^2(\Gamma)$ and $\mathcal{F}_U = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_+)$, $\mathcal{F}_B = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_-)$ and the following CCR with an indefinite metric hold:

$$\begin{cases} [a^+(p), a(q)] = -[b^+(p), b(q)] = \frac{L}{2\pi} \delta_{p,q}, \\ \text{any other commutator} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Here

$$a^+(p) = [a(p)]^{(\theta)} = [a(p)]^*, \quad b^+(p) = [b(p)]^{(\theta)} = -[b(p)]^*,$$

and $\{a(p), b(p); p \in \Gamma\}$ are the annihilation operators:

$$a(p)\Omega = b(p)\Omega = 0$$

for all p .

We shall now discuss the following items about the Hamiltonian (12-1):

- (I) Diagonalization of $H=H(L, \sigma)$ by a φ -symplectic operator T_σ in the sense which shall be explained.
- (II) The implementability of T_σ .
- (III) The Bogolyubov transformation α_t ($=\exp[it\delta_H]$) induced by H .
- (IV) The implementability of α_t .

Before studying these problems, we shall note a property of $H(L, \sigma)$, namely $H(L, \sigma)$ is Θ -symmetric :

$$\langle \phi, H(L, \sigma) \psi \rangle = \langle H(L, \sigma) \phi, \psi \rangle \quad \text{for } \phi, \psi \in D(H(L, \sigma)).$$

Further in the present case $H(L, \sigma)$ is Θ -selfadjoint. In fact the symmetric operator $\Theta H(L, \sigma)$ is selfadjoint since $\sigma < \infty$, which implies that $H(L, \sigma)$ is Θ -selfadjoint [5,13].

I and II: We choose a 4×4 matrix $S(p)$ which diagonalizes $\mathcal{H}(p)$ and leaves the CCR (with indefinite metric) invariant:

$$\begin{aligned} S^*(p) \mathcal{H}(p) S(p) &= \text{diagonal matrix,} \\ S^*(p) T S(p) &= S(p) T S^*(p) = T, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & -\varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\varphi = \text{diag}(1, -1)$. This $S(p)$ is obtained by solving the

following equations:

$$\det[\mathcal{H}(p) - T_x] = 0, \quad \mathcal{H}(p) T u_i = e_i u_i$$

with the normalization with respect to $(\cdot, T) = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_T$:

$$\langle u_i, u_j \rangle_T = (T)_{ij}.$$

Here $\{e_i; i=1, \dots, 4\}$ are the roots of the characteristic equation, and are given by $\{\pm q^0 = \pm(p^2 + \mu^2 + \delta\mu^2)^{1/2}, \pm|p|\}$. Then $S(p)_{ij} = (T u_j(p))_i$:

$$S(p) = \begin{pmatrix} S_+(p) & S_-(p) \\ \overline{S_-(-p)} & \overline{S_+(-p)} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$S_+(p) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\bar{\mu}^2 p^0 + \mu^2 q^0}{2\mu\bar{\mu}\sqrt{p^0 q^0}} & -\frac{i\delta\mu^2 p}{2\mu\bar{\mu}\sqrt{p^0}|p|} \\ \frac{i\delta\mu^2 p}{2\mu\bar{\mu}\sqrt{q^0}|p|} & \frac{\mu^2 + \bar{\mu}^2}{2\mu\bar{\mu}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_-(p) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mu^2 q^0 - \bar{\mu}^2 p^0}{2\mu\bar{\mu}\sqrt{p^0 q^0}} & -\frac{i\delta\mu^2 p}{2\mu\bar{\mu}\sqrt{p^0}|p|} \\ -\frac{i\delta\mu^2 p}{2\mu\bar{\mu}\sqrt{q^0}|p|} & \frac{\delta\mu^2}{2\mu\bar{\mu}} \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\bar{\mu} = (\mu^2 + \delta\mu^2)^{1/2}$.

Let

$$B_+(p) = \begin{pmatrix} S_+(p) & 0 \\ 0 & \overline{S_+(-p)} \end{pmatrix}^*, \quad B_-(p) = C \begin{pmatrix} 0 & S_-(p) \\ \overline{S_-(-p)} & 0 \end{pmatrix}^*,$$

where C is the complex conjugation operator on $\mathcal{H}$. Let

$$(12-3) \quad T(p) = B_+(p) + B_-(p),$$

and let

$$(12-4) \quad B_{\pm}(\sigma) = \bigoplus_{0 < p \leq \sigma} B_{\pm}(p), \quad T_{\sigma} = B_+(\sigma) + B_-(\sigma).$$

Thus $U_{T_{\sigma}}$ should implement $\mathcal{H}(p) \rightarrow S(p)\mathcal{H}(p)$, and

then implement $A_{\mu,\sigma}(x,0) \rightarrow \tilde{A}_{\mu,\sigma}(x,0)$, where $\tilde{A}_{\mu,\sigma}(x,0)$ is the vector field of mass $\tilde{\mu} = (\mu^2 + \delta\mu^2)^{1/2}$ (in the Landau gauge formalism).

Since $\varphi S_{\pm}(-p)\varphi = S_{\pm}(p)$ in this case, we see $U_0 T_{\sigma} U_0^{-1} = \tilde{T}_{\sigma}$ where

$$U_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \varphi \\ -\varphi & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is a unitary matrix commuting with φ , and

$$\tilde{T}_{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} t_{\sigma}^{(+)} & 0 \\ 0 & t_{\sigma}^{(-)} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $t_{\sigma}(\pm) = \oplus_{0 < p \leq \sigma} t(\pm p)$ with

$$t(\pm p) = S_{\pm}^{*}(\pm p) \pm \varphi C S_{\pm}^{*}(\pm p).$$

Thus it suffices to consider the implementability of $\tilde{T}_{\sigma}$.

Since for $K_{\varphi} = K_{+} \oplus K_{-}$,

$$t_{\sigma}(\pm) K_{\varphi} \subset K_{\varphi}, \quad t_{\sigma}(\pm) \upharpoonright K_{\varphi} = \oplus_{0 < p \leq \sigma} (S_{\pm}^{*}(\pm p) \pm S_{\pm}^{*}(\pm p)) \equiv t_{\sigma}(\pm)_1,$$

$$t_{\sigma}(\pm) J K_{\varphi} \subset J K_{\varphi}, \quad t_{\sigma}(\pm) \upharpoonright J K_{\varphi} = \oplus_{0 < p \leq \sigma} (S_{\pm}^{*}(\pm p) \mp S_{\pm}^{*}(\pm p)) \equiv t_{\sigma}(\pm)_2,$$

$\tilde{T}_{\sigma}$ takes the following form on $K_{\varphi} \oplus J K_{\varphi}$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_{\sigma,1} & 0 \\ 0 & T_{\sigma,2} \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$T_{\sigma,1} = \begin{pmatrix} t_{\sigma}^{(+)}_1 & 0 \\ 0 & t_{\sigma}^{(-)}_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_{\sigma,2} = \begin{pmatrix} t_{\sigma}^{(+)}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & t_{\sigma}^{(-)}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and, of course, $J T_{\sigma,1}^{-1} J^{-1} = T_{\sigma,2}^{(\varphi)}$.

We investigate $\alpha \equiv T_{\sigma,2}^{(\varphi)} T_{\sigma,2}$ which is φ -selfadjoint and symmetric:

$$(12-5) \quad \alpha = \oplus_{-\sigma \leq p \leq \sigma, p \neq 0} \alpha(p)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(12-6) \quad \alpha(p) &= (S_+^*(p) - S_-^*(p))^{(\varphi)} (S_+^*(p) - S_-^*(p)) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{\bar{\mu}}{\mu}\right)^2 \frac{p^0}{q^0} & 1 \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} \frac{p^0 p}{q^0 \sqrt{p^0} p} \\ 1 \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} \frac{p^0 p}{q^0 \sqrt{p^0} p} & \frac{1}{\mu^2 \bar{\mu}^2} \left[\mu^4 - \frac{p}{q^0} (\delta\mu^2)^2 \right] \end{pmatrix} \\
\alpha(-p) &= (S_+^*(-p) + S_-^*(-p))^{(\varphi)} (S_+^*(-p) + S_-^*(-p)) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{q^0}{\mu^2 \bar{\mu}^2 p^0} \left[\mu^4 - \frac{p}{q^0} (\delta\mu^2)^2 \right] & 1 \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^0} p} \\ 1 \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} \frac{p}{\sqrt{p^0} p} & \left(\frac{\bar{\mu}}{\mu}\right)^2 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

with $p > 0$. Therefore $\alpha_r(p) > 0$ for all p if $|\delta\mu^2| < \mu^2$, and

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha(p) = 1 + \frac{\delta\mu^2}{\mu^2} \begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mp 1 \end{pmatrix} + O(p^{-2}).$$

The formal vacuum Ω_B is given by $[\det(\alpha)]^{1/4} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(q, (\alpha-1)q)]$ which is in the Fock space if $\sigma < \infty$ and $|\delta\mu^2| < \mu^2$.

The overlapping is given by

$$\det^{-1/2}[B_+(\sigma)] \equiv \omega_0(L, \sigma) = \prod_{0 < p \leq \sigma} \det^{-1} S_+(p)$$

and is non-vanishing finite for $\delta\mu^2 \geq -\mu^2$, and absolutely converges to a non-vanishing finite value $\omega_0(L, \infty)$ as $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$ since

$$\begin{aligned}
\det^{-1} S_+(p) &= \frac{4\mu^2 \bar{\mu}^2 \sqrt{p^0} q^0}{(\mu^2 + \bar{\mu}^2)(\bar{\mu}^2 p^0 + \mu^2 q^0) - (\delta\mu^2)^2 |p|} \\
&= 1 + O(p^{-2})
\end{aligned}$$

as $p \rightarrow \infty$.

As conclusions, T_σ is weakly Θ -unitarily implementable for $\sigma < \infty$ and $|\delta\mu^2| < \mu^2$, and Θ -unitarily quasi-implementable

for $\sigma \leq \infty$ and $\delta\mu^2 \geq -\mu^2$.

Remarks 7 : (1) The following quantity exists:

$$\alpha_p \equiv \lim_{L, \sigma \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{L} \log \omega_0(L, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty dp \log[\det(S_+(p))].$$

This is called the effective potential in field theory (the subscript "p" means the periodic boundary condition). Since the indefinite metric formalism is used, this is not necessarily positive . In fact $\det(S_+(p)) < 1$ for large $|p|$.

(2) The vacuum energy per unit volume converges for $L, \sigma \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\lim_{L, \sigma \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{L} E(L, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty dp (q^0 - p^0 - \frac{\delta\mu^2}{2p^0})$$

(3) Let $\phi_\varphi(f)$ be the θ -selfadjoint field as before. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_B(\exp i\phi_\varphi(f)) &= \langle \Omega, \exp(i\phi_\varphi(Bf)) \Omega \rangle \\ &= \exp[-\frac{1}{4} \langle Bf, Bf \rangle], \end{aligned}$$

which converges uniformly as $L, \sigma \rightarrow \infty$ for any $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^2; d^2x)$. (See also [7, 8, 22, 23].)

III and IV : Let $H_0(L, \sigma)$ be the diagonalized Hamiltonian by the transformation " $S(p)$ ", and let U_T be the operator on the Fock space which implements the transformation of the fields. Since U_T is unbounded, we can say that $H(L, \sigma)$ is similar to the selfadjoint operator $H_0(L, \sigma)$ which commutes with θ by unbounded θ -isometric operator U_T . By the definition of $E(L, \sigma)$, $\inf \text{spec } H_0(L, \sigma) = 0$.

We say that a closed linear subspace $\mathcal{H}_\gamma$ in $\mathcal{H}$ is uniformly definite (resp. strongly definite) if it is uniformly positive or negative (resp. positive or negative). We have obtained the spectral resolution of $H(L, \sigma)$ in terms of θ -selfadjoint projection operators (for $|\delta\mu^2| < \mu^2$). But their ranges are not

uniformly definite.

$H(L, \sigma)$ is considered to be the generator of the following differential equation:

$$(12-7) \quad \begin{aligned} i \frac{d}{dt} \phi(t) &= H(L, \sigma) \phi(t), \\ \phi(t=0) &= \phi_0 \in \mathcal{F}, \end{aligned}$$

i.e., we formally have

$$(12-8) \quad \phi(t) = U(-t) \phi_0, \quad U(t) = \exp[itH(L, \sigma)].$$

We proved that $H(L, \sigma)$ is θ -selfadjoint, but formally defined $U(\pm t)$ cannot be bounded in general except for $t=0$: $U(t)$ is an unbounded operator which implements the following transformation of the field :

$$(12-9) \quad \alpha_t(\phi_\varphi(f)) \equiv \exp it\delta_H \cdot \phi_\varphi(f) = \phi_\varphi(B(t)f),$$

where $B(t) = B^{-1} K_0(t) B = B_+(t) + B_-(t)$ is a one-parameter group of φ -symplectic operator and $K_0(t)$ is a one-parameter unitary group defined by

$$(12-10) \quad \exp it\delta_{H_0} \cdot \phi_\varphi(f) = \phi_\varphi(K_0(t)f).$$

$B_\pm(t)$ are explicitly given as follows:

$$(12-11) \quad \begin{cases} B_+(t) = B_+^{(\varphi)} K_0(t) B_+ - B_-^{(\varphi)} K_0(t) B_- , \\ B_-(t) = B_+^{(\varphi)} K_0(t) B_- - B_-^{(\varphi)} K_0(t) B_+ . \end{cases}$$

Even if (B_+, B_-) is weakly θ -unitarily implementable, $(B_+(t), B_-(t))$ is not necessarily weakly θ -unitarily implementable. Such a phenomenon can be easily confirmed in a simpler example. $(B_+(t), B_-(t))$ is θ -unitarily quasi-implementable in general. (Note that $B_-(t)$ is H.S. if so is B_- .)

Remark 6: One-parameter θ -unitary group $U(t)$ is called stable [18] if $\|U(t)\| \leq M$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. By connecting results in [18, 21], we see that the necessary and sufficient condition for H to be a generator of one-parameter stable θ -unitary group is that H is similar to a selfadjoint operator H_0 . On the other hand, by a theorem owing to Phillips [18, 21], we see that the necessary and sufficient condition for the θ -selfadjoint operator H to be similar to a selfadjoint operator H_0 is that H has two closed invariant uniformly definite subspaces $\mathcal{K}^{(\pm)}$ such that $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}^{(+)} \oplus \mathcal{K}^{(-)}$ with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. In physics, it is not expected that the Hamiltonian becomes a generator of a one-parameter stable θ -unitary group.

§13. Concluding Remarks.

We first discuss some properties of U_B^{-1} which is weakly θ -unitarily implemented. For simplicity, we assume that B is φ -unitary (then $U_B^{-1} = \Gamma(B^{-1})$).

Let $\varphi = P_+ - P_-$ as before and let $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_+ \oplus \mathcal{H}_-$ where $\mathcal{H}_{\pm} = P_{\pm} \mathcal{H}$. Let $B^{-1}\mathcal{H} = B^{-1}\mathcal{H}_+ \oplus B^{-1}\mathcal{H}_-$. The topology of $\mathcal{H}$ is introduced by the inner product

$$(13-1) \quad (x, x)_1 = \langle x_+, x_+ \rangle - \langle x_-, x_- \rangle$$

where $x_{\pm} \in \mathcal{H}_{\pm}$, while the topology of $B^{-1}\mathcal{H}$ is defined by the inner product

$$(13-2) \quad (x, x)_2 = \langle x_+, x_+ \rangle - \langle x_-, x_- \rangle$$

where $x_{\pm} \in B^{-1}\mathcal{H}_{\pm}$. Since $Bx_{\pm} \in \mathcal{H}_{\pm}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (x, x)_2 &= \langle B^{-1}Bx_+, B^{-1}Bx_+ \rangle - \langle B^{-1}Bx_-, B^{-1}Bx_- \rangle \\ &= \langle Bx_+, Bx_+ \rangle - \langle Bx_-, Bx_- \rangle = (Bx_+, Bx_+)_1 + (Bx_-, Bx_-)_1. \end{aligned}$$

Thus there are constants $0 < \mu_1 \leq \mu_2 < \infty$ such that

$$(13-3) \quad \mu_1 \|x\|_1^2 \leq \|x\|_2^2 \leq \mu_2 \|x\|_1^2,$$

which means that the topologies of $\mathcal{H}$ and $B^{-1}\mathcal{H}$ are equivalent.

The unitary and hermitian operator φ is again represented as a unitary and hermitian operator $\hat{\varphi}$:

$$(13-4) \quad \hat{\varphi} = P_+^i - P_-^i,$$

where $P_{\pm}^i$ are projections to $B^{-1}\mathcal{H}_{\pm}$ and are selfadjoint with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)_2$.

Next let $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}) = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_+) \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_-)$ and let

$$(13-5) \quad \Theta = \Gamma(\varphi) = \Theta_+ - \Theta_-$$

where $\Theta_{\pm}$ are projections:

$$\Theta = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{on } \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_+) \otimes \mathcal{F}^{(2n)}(\mathcal{H}_-), \\ -1 & \text{on } \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_+) \otimes \mathcal{F}^{(2n+1)}(\mathcal{H}_-) \end{cases}$$

where $n=0,1,\dots$. Let $\mathcal{F}_{\pm} = \Theta_{\pm} \mathcal{F}$. Then the topology of the Fock space $\mathcal{F}$ is defined by the inner product

$$(13-6) \quad (\phi, \phi)_1 = \langle \phi_+, \phi_+ \rangle - \langle \phi_-, \phi_- \rangle$$

where $\phi_{\pm} \in \mathcal{F}_{\pm}$, while the topology of $\mathcal{F}(B^{-1}\mathcal{H}_+) \otimes \mathcal{F}(B^{-1}\mathcal{H}_-)$ is given by

$$(13-7) \quad (\phi, \phi)_2 = \langle \phi_+, \phi_+ \rangle - \langle \phi_-, \phi_- \rangle$$

where $\phi_{\pm} \in \mathcal{F}_{\pm}(B^{-1}\mathcal{H})$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\pm}(B^{-1}\mathcal{H}) = \bigoplus_{n=\text{even (odd)}} \mathcal{F}(B^{-1}\mathcal{H}_+) \otimes \mathcal{F}^{(n)}(B^{-1}\mathcal{H}_-)$.

$$(13-8) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Gamma^{(n)}(B^{-1}) = \Gamma(B^{-1}) \upharpoonright \mathcal{F}^{(n)}(\mathcal{H}) = B^{-1} \otimes \dots \otimes B^{-1} \quad (n\text{-times}) \\ \mathcal{F}^{(n)}(\mathcal{H}) = \bigoplus_{n_++n_-=n} \mathcal{F}^{(n_+)}(\mathcal{H}_+) \otimes \mathcal{F}^{(n_-)}(\mathcal{H}_-). \end{array} \right.$$

Then for $\phi \in \mathcal{F}^{(n)}(B^{-1}\mathcal{H}) = \Gamma^{(n)}(B^{-1}) \mathcal{F}^{(n)}(\mathcal{H})$, we see

$$(13-9) \quad \|\phi\|_2^2 = \|\Gamma^{(n)}(B)\phi\|_1^2.$$

Therefore there is a vector ϕ in $\mathcal{K}$ such that $\|\phi\|_1^2 < \infty$ and $\|\phi\|_2^2 = \infty$. This shows that $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H})$ and $\mathcal{K}(B^{-1}\mathcal{H})$ are different.

Due to this phenomenon, the set of weakly φ -unitarily implementable B does not form a group and is not invariant by φ -unitary operators.

Remark 9: If V is φ -unitary, $\phi(Vf) = \Gamma(V)\phi_\varphi(f)\Gamma(V^{-1})$. Then for a decomposition $T = V_1 S V_2$ with V_1 φ -unitary, we define $U_T = \Gamma(V_1)U_S\Gamma(V_2)$. Since $\Gamma(V)\Omega = \Omega$, $\Omega_T = \Omega_S$ if $T = VS$ (as in Theorem 14). Contrary to the case of generalized φ -scalings, even if $\Omega_T \in \mathcal{F}$, $\Omega_{T^{-1}}$ is not necessarily in the Fock space.

In this paper, we considered the properties of Ω_B which satisfies

$$\langle \Omega, \pi_B(P)\Omega \rangle = \langle \Omega_B, P\Omega_B \rangle$$

where P is a polynomial of fields $\{\phi_\varphi(f_i)\}$:

$$P = P(\phi_\varphi(f_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(f_n)) ,$$

and

$$\pi_B(P) = P(\phi_\varphi(Bf_1), \dots, \phi_\varphi(Bf_n)).$$

Let

$$(13-10) \quad \rho_B(P) = \langle \Omega_B, P\Omega_B \rangle .$$

In physics, expectations $\{\rho_B(P)\}$ are easily calculated rather than $\pi_B(P)$ themselves. To obtain π_B from ρ_B is the converse problem which should be investigated in the next step. (See, e.g., [10, 28] for the representation problem which is typical in the present formalism. See also [13, 29] for the problem in physics.)

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