JOURNAL OF INTEGRAL EQUATIONS AND APPLICATIONS Volume 5, Number 3, Summer 1993

## PSEUDOSPECTRA OF WIENER-HOPF INTEGRAL OPERATORS AND CONSTANT-COEFFICIENT DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS

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ABSTRACT. A number  $z \in \mathbf{C}$  is in the  $\varepsilon$ -pseudospectrum of a linear operator A if  $||(zI - A)^{-1}|| \geq \varepsilon^{-1}$ . In this paper, we investigate the  $\varepsilon$ -pseudospectra of Volterra Wiener-Hopf integral operators and constant-coefficient differential operators with boundary conditions at one endpoint for the interval [0, b]. We show that although the spectra of these operators are not continuous in the limit  $b \to \infty$ , the  $\varepsilon$ pseudospectra are continuous as  $b \to \infty$  for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ . These results are an extension of previous work on the pseudospectra of Toeplitz matrices.

**1. Introduction.** Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be a Hilbert space with inner product  $(\cdot, \cdot)$ and norm  $||\cdot||$ . Let  $T : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}$  be a closed linear operator with domain  $\mathcal{D}(T)$ , spectrum  $\Lambda(T)$ , and resolvent set  $\rho(T)$  [9]. For each  $\varepsilon \geq 0$ , the  $\varepsilon$ -pseudospectrum of T, which we denote by  $\Lambda_{\varepsilon}(T)$ , can be defined in the following manner [21, 22]:

**Definition.** For each  $\varepsilon \geq 0$ , a number  $z \in \mathbf{C}$  is in the  $\varepsilon$ -pseudospectrum of T if

(1.1) 
$$z \in \{\lambda \in \rho(T) : ||(\lambda I - T)^{-1}|| \ge \varepsilon^{-1}\} \cup \Lambda(T).$$

This definition is essentially equivalent to that for the set of  $\varepsilon$ approximate eigenvalues introduced by Landau [11]. Similar sets have also been considered by other researchers; see [21, 22] for a discussion.

As the definition shows, the sets  $\Lambda_{\varepsilon}(T)$  are nested and  $\Lambda_0(T)$  is the spectrum. Pseudospectra were introduced by Trefethen [20] to analyze the behavior of *non-normal* matrices. A normal matrix satisfies  $A^+A = AA^+$ , where  $A^+$  is the adjoint, and has orthogonal eigenfunctions. The  $\varepsilon$ -pseudospectrum of a normal matrix is simply the union of the closed

Received by the editors on February 1, 1993 and in revised form on May 17, 1993.

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