

EXTENDED SPECTRAL RADIUS IN TOPOLOGICAL ALGEBRAS

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0. Introduction. In this note we discuss several definitions of spectral radius in locally convex topological algebras as introduced by Zelazko [5]. In particular, we present what is known about the equivalence or nonequivalence of these definitions in various classes of algebras. Some of these relations were already proven by Zelazko [5], some others are more recent [1, 2, 3], and some are new.

Spectral radius is one of the most important features of the Banach algebras theory. For an x in a commutative, complex Banach algebra \mathcal{A} with unit e , we have many equivalent definitions:

$$\begin{aligned} R(x) &= \lim_n \sqrt[n]{\|x^n\|}, \\ R(x) &= \sup\{|\lambda| : x - \lambda e \text{ is not invertible}\}, \\ R(x) &= \sup\{|F(x)| : F \text{ is a linear and multiplicative functional}\}, \\ R(x) &= \inf \left\{ r : \text{if the radius of convergence of } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n \lambda^n \text{ is } r \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{then } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n x^n \text{ converges in } \mathcal{A} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

and a number of others. Most of these definitions can be used to extend the notation of spectral radius to more general topological algebras; however, the extended definitions are no longer equivalent. In the next sections we discuss the relations between them.

1. Definitions and notation. A locally convex algebra \mathcal{A} is a topological Hausdorff algebra which is a locally convex space. The topology on such an algebra can be introduced by a family $\{\|\cdot\|_\alpha\}$, $\alpha \in \Lambda$, of seminorms such that, for any α there is a β such that

$$(1) \quad \|xy\|_\alpha \leq \|x\|_\beta \|y\|_\beta,$$

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