## REMOVING THE JUMP-KATO'S DECOMPOSITION

## T.T. WEST

ABSTRACT. A simple proof, using the adjoint operator and Hahn-Banach theorem, is given of Kato's Decomposition which removes the jump at the origin in the nullity (or defect) of a semi-Fredholm operator by subtracting a finite dimensional summand.

Let X be a Banach space over the complex field and let B(X) denote the Banach algebra of bounded linear operators on X. For  $T \in B(X)$ set  $n(T) = \dim \ker(T)$  and  $d(T) = \operatorname{codim} T(X)$ . Define the generalised kernel  $\mathbf{K}(T)$  and the generalised range  $\mathbf{R}(T)$  of T to be the subspaces

$$\mathbf{K}(T) = \bigcup_{1}^{\infty} \ker(T^n), \quad \mathbf{R}(T) = \bigcap_{1}^{\infty} T^n(X).$$

Write

 $\Phi_+(X) = \{ T \in B(X) : n(T) < \infty \text{ and } T(X) \text{ is closed in } X \},$  $\Phi_-(X) = \{ T \in B(X) : d(T) < \infty \text{ and } T(X) \text{ is closed in } X \}.$ 

 $\Phi_{\pm}(X) = \Phi_{+}(X) \cup \Phi_{-}(X)$  is the set of semi-Fredholm operators in B(X),while  $\Phi(X) = \Phi_{+}(X) \cap \Phi_{-}(X)$  is the set of Fredholm operators in B(X). If  $T \in \Phi_{\pm}(X)$ , i(T) = n(T) - d(T), a finite or infinite integer, is the index of T.  $X^*$  denotes the dual space of X and  $T^*$  the adjoint operator of T.

If  $T \in \Phi_{\pm}(X)$ , then  $\mathbf{R}(T)$  is a closed subspace of T, and if  $T_R = T | \mathbf{R}(T)$  denotes the restriction operator, then it is well known [3] that  $n(T_R) \leq n(T), n(T_R + \lambda) = n(T + \lambda)$  for  $\lambda \neq 0, d(T_R) = 0$  and  $T_R \in \Phi(\mathbf{R}(T))$ . This result is important in that it reduces properties of semi-Fredholm operators to those of Fredholm operators.

If  $T \in \Phi_+(X)$  then  $\exists \varepsilon > 0$  such that  $n(T + \lambda)$  is constant  $(\leq n(T))$  for  $0 < |\lambda| < \varepsilon$ , while if  $T \in \Phi_-(X)$  the same is true of  $d(T + \lambda)$ . Therefore we can define the jump of T

$$j(T) = n(T) - n(T + \lambda), \quad 0 < |\lambda| < \varepsilon, \text{ for } T \in \Phi_+(X)$$

Copyright ©1990 Rocky Mountain Mathematics Consortium

Received by the editors on July 17, 1987 and, in revised form, on September 18, 1987.