

Functional Calculus for Noncommuting Operators

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1. Notation and Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, Λ stands for the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ where n is a fixed natural number. For every $k \in \mathbb{N}^* = \{1, 2, \dots\}$ let $F(k, \Lambda)$ be the set of all functions from the set $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ to Λ , and let

$$\mathfrak{F} = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} F(k, \Lambda), \quad (1.1)$$

where $F(0, \Lambda)$ stands for the set $\{0\}$.

A sequence $\mathcal{S} = \{S_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ of unilateral shifts on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} with orthogonal final spaces is called a Λ -orthogonal shift if the operator matrix $[S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n]$ is nonunitary, that is, $\mathcal{L} := \mathcal{H} \ominus (\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} S_\lambda \mathcal{H}) \neq \{0\}$. This definition is essentially the same as that from [4]. The dimension of \mathcal{L} is called the *multiplicity* of the Λ -orthogonal shift. Two Λ -orthogonal shifts are *unitarily equivalent* if and only if they have the same multiplicity (see [6, Thm. 1.2]).

Let us consider a model Λ -orthogonal shift of multiplicity 1, acting on the full Fock space [3]

$$F^2(H_n) = \mathbb{C}1 \oplus \bigoplus_{m \geq 1} H_n^{\otimes m}, \quad (1.2)$$

where H_n is an n -dimensional complex Hilbert space with orthonormal basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$.

For each $\lambda \in \Lambda$ we define the isometry S_λ by

$$S_\lambda h = e_\lambda \otimes h \quad \text{for } h \in F(H_n). \quad (1.3)$$

It is easy to see that $\mathcal{S} = \{S_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ is a Λ -orthogonal shift of multiplicity 1. This model will play an important role in our investigation. We shall denote by \mathcal{P} the set of all $p \in F^2(H_n)$ of the form

$$p = a_0 + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_k \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq m}} a_{i_1 \dots i_k} e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N},$$

where $a_0, a_{i_1 \dots i_k} \in \mathbb{C}$. The set \mathcal{P} may be viewed as the algebra of the polynomials in n noncommuting indeterminates, with $p \otimes q$, $p, q \in \mathcal{P}$, as multi-