

Putnam's theorems for w -hyponormal operators

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Abstract. Three theorems on hyponormal operators due to Putnam are generalized to apply to the broader class of w -hyponormal operators. In particular, it is shown that if an operator T is w -hyponormal and the spectrum of $|T^*|$ is not an interval, then T has a nontrivial invariant subspace.

Key words: p -, log- and w -hyponormal operators, approximate point spectrum, invariant subspace.

1. Introduction

Let T be a bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space H with inner product (\cdot, \cdot) and $p > 0$. The operator T is said to be p -hyponormal if $(T^*T)^p \geq (TT^*)^p$. A p -hyponormal operator is said to be hyponormal if $p = 1$, semi-hyponormal if $p = 1/2$. It is a consequence of the well-known Löwner-Heinz inequality that if T is p -hyponormal, then it is q -hyponormal for any $0 < q \leq p$. An invertible operator T is said to be log-hyponormal if $\log |T| \geq \log |T^*|$. Clearly, every invertible p -hyponormal operator is log-hyponormal. Let $T = U|T|$ be the polar decomposition of the operator T . Following [1], we define $\tilde{T} = |T|^{1/2}U|T|^{1/2}$. An operator T is said to be w -hyponormal if

$$|\tilde{T}| \geq |T| \geq |\tilde{T}^*|. \quad (1.1)$$

Inequalities (1.1) show that if T is w -hyponormal, then \tilde{T} is semi-hyponormal. The classes of log- and w -hyponormal operators were introduced and their spectral properties studied in [2]. It was shown in [2] and [3] that the class of w -hyponormal operators contains both the p - and log-hyponormal operators. Log-hyponormal operators were independently introduced by Tanahashi in the paper [8]. There he gave an example of a log-hyponormal operator which is not p -hyponormal for any $p > 0$. Thus, neither the class of p -hyponormal operators nor the class of log-hyponormal operators contains the other. In [4], we pointed out that if T is the