

Uniform ascent and descent of bounded operators

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1. Introduction.

In this paper we study the structure and perturbation theory of certain classes of bounded operators on a Banach space. These classes contain the semi-Fredholm operators, and also most of the generalizations of Fredholm operators which appear in the literature. For a bounded operator T , our study focuses on the sequences of ranges, $\{R(T^n)\}$, and of null-spaces, $\{N(T^n)\}$, and on the analogous sequences for small or compact perturbations of T . We are particularly interested in the spaces

$$(1.1) \quad R(T^\infty) = \bigcap_n R(T^n) \quad \text{and} \quad N(T^\infty) = \bigcup_n N(T^n),$$

and the analogous spaces for perturbations of T . The results we prove will be similar to some results which have been useful in spectral theory [21], [12], in the structure theory of Banach algebras [10], [23], and in the study of automatic continuity [13], [22].

If T is a bounded linear operator on the Banach space X , then, for each nonnegative integer n , T induces a linear transformation from the vector space $R(T^n)/R(T^{n+1})$ to the space $R(T^{n+1})/R(T^{n+2})$. We will let $k_n(T)$ be the dimension of the null space of the induced map and let

$$(1.2) \quad k(T) = \sum_0^\infty k_n(T).$$

The following definition describes the classes of operators we will study.

DEFINITION (1.3). If there is a nonnegative integer d for which $k_n(T) = 0$ for $n \geq d$ (i. e., if the induced maps are isomorphisms for $n \geq d$), we say that T has *eventual uniform descent*; and, more precisely, that T has *uniform descent for $n \geq d$* . If $k(T)$ is finite, we say that T has *almost uniform descent*.

We will see, in Lemma (2.3), that $k_n(T)$ is also the dimension of the cokernel of the map induced by T from $N(T^{n+2})/N(T^{n+1})$ to $N(T^{n+1})/N(T^n)$. Thus, some

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