On the perturbation of linear operators in Banach and Hilbert spaces

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(Received April 7, 1980) (Revised June 17, 1981)

Introduction.

This paper is concerned with the stability theory for several properties of linear operators in Banach and Hilbert spaces.

Let A be a linear operator with domain D(A) and range R(A) in a Banach space X. Let B be a linear operator in X, with $D(B) \supset D(A)$. Assume that

(i) there are constants a_0 , $b_0 \ge 0$ such that for all $u \in D(A)$,

$$||Bu|| \leq a_0 ||u|| + b_0 ||Au||.$$

In the perturbation theory it is frequently assumed that

- (ii) b_0 is less than one.
- In fact, under these conditions the following three facts, for example, are well known:
 - (P1) A+B is closed if and only if A is closed;
- (P2) if A is m-accretive, with D(A) dense in X, and B is accretive then A+B is also m-accretive, i.e., if -A is the generator of a contraction semigroup on X then so is -(A+B), too;
- (P3) if A is selfadjoint and B is symmetric then A+B is also selfadjoint (when X is a Hilbert space).

The main purpose of this paper is to show that condition (ii) can be replaced by (indeed generalized to)

(iii) for every $u \in D(A)$ there is $g \in F(Au)$ such that

Re
$$(Bu, g) \ge -c \|u\|^2 - a \|Au\| \|u\| - b \|Au\|^2$$
.

where a, b (b < 1) and c are nonnegative constants.

The appearance of the duality map F on X to its adjoint X^* may be somewhat unfamiliar in the theory of linear operators. But, we need only elementary properties of the duality map. In this connection, we denote by

This research was partially supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (No. 464055), Ministry of Education.