

## 117. Factorization of a Hyponormal Operator

By Teishirô SAITÔ

College of General Education Tôhoku University, Sendai

(Comm. by Kinjirô KUNUGI, M. J. A., Sept. 12, 1975)

1. In this paper, only bounded linear operators on a fixed Hilbert space  $H$  will be considered. An operator  $T$  is said to be hyponormal if  $T^*T - TT^* \geq 0$ .

This note is motivated by a recent work [1] of Yoshino, and we prove the following theorem.

**Theorem.** *Let  $A, B$  and  $S$  be operators such that*

(i)  $B \geq A \geq 0$ ,

(ii)  $\|S\| \leq 1$ ,

(iii)  $S^*AS = B$ .

Then the operator  $T = A^{1/2}S$  is a hyponormal operator.

Conversely, if  $T$  is a hyponormal operator, then there exist operators  $A, B$  and  $S$  which satisfy (i), (ii) and (iii), and  $T$  can be written in the form  $T = A^{1/2}S$ .

2. **Proof of the Theorem.** Suppose that there exist operators  $A, B$  and  $S$  which satisfy (i), (ii) and (iii). Then

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & (A^{1/2}S)^*(A^{1/2}S) - (A^{1/2}S)(A^{1/2}S)^* = S^*AS - A^{1/2}SS^*A^{1/2} \\ & = B - A^{1/2}SS^*A^{1/2} \geq A - A^{1/2}SS^*A^{1/2} \\ & = A^{1/2}(I - SS^*)A^{1/2} \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, suppose that  $T$  is a hyponormal operator. Let

$$T^* = U(TT^*)^{1/2}$$

be a polar decomposition of  $T^*$ . Let  $A = TT^*$  and  $B = T^*T$ . Then, since  $T$  is hyponormal we have  $B \geq A \geq 0$ . Also, we have

$$B = T^*T = U(TT^*)^{1/2}(TT^*)^{1/2}U^* = UTT^*U^* = UAU^*.$$

Let  $S = U^*$ . Then  $\|S\| \leq 1$ ,  $B = S^*AS$  and  $T = (TT^*)^{1/2}U^* = A^{1/2}S$ . Hence the proof is completed.

As a special case of the theorem, we have the following

**Corollary ([1]).** *Let  $T$  be a contraction and  $A$  the strong limit of the sequence  $\{T^{*n}T^n\}$ . Then  $A^{1/2}T$  is a hyponormal operator.*

**Proof.** The assertion is clear, because  $A = T^*AT$  by the definition of  $A$ .

The following lemma is a generalization of a result in [1].

**Lemma.** *In the theorem, suppose that  $S$  is completely non-unitary. Then  $T = A^{1/2}S$  is normal if and only if  $A = 0$ .*

**Proof.** 'If part' is trivial. Assume that  $T$  is normal. Then we see from (1) that