

130. On Some Examples of Non-normal Operators. IV

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1. Introduction. Throughout the note, we shall consider a (bounded linear) operator T acting on a Hilbert space \mathfrak{H} with the spectrum $\sigma(T)$ and the numerical range $W(T)$. Let us denote further that

$$(1) \quad r(T) = \sup \{ |\lambda|; \lambda \in \sigma(T) \}$$

and

$$(2) \quad w(T) = \sup \{ |\lambda|; \sigma \in W(T) \}.$$

An operator T is called a *normaloid* if $\|T\| = r(T)$ and a *spectraloid* if $r(T) = w(T)$. T is called a *transaloid* if T satisfies that $\|T - \lambda\| = r(T - \lambda)$ for any complex number λ . Clearly, a transaloid is a normaloid, and conversely T is a transaloid if and only if $T - \lambda$ is a normaloid for every λ . T is called a *convexoid* if $\overline{W}(T) = \text{co } \sigma(T)$ where $\overline{W}(T)$ is the closure of $W(T)$ and $\text{co } S$ is the convex hull of a set S in the complex plane. T is called to satisfy (G_1) if

$$(3) \quad \|(T - \lambda)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{\text{dist}(\lambda, \sigma(T))}$$

for $\lambda \notin \sigma(T)$. A transaloid is a convexoid, and an operator satisfying (G_1) is a convexoid by [4].

In the present note, we shall characterize transaloids in terms of spectral sets and dilations in §§ 2–3. In § 4, we shall discuss some examples of non-normal operators to disprove certain conjectures which naturally arise from [2]. In this note, we shall denote conveniently by D the unit disk of the complex plane.

2. Spectral sets. A (closed) set S in the plane is a *spectral set* for an operator T if

$$(4) \quad \sigma(T) \subset S$$

and

$$(5) \quad \|f(T)\| \leq \|f\|_S$$

for any rational function f with poles off S , where

$$\|f\|_S = \sup \{ |f(\lambda)|; \lambda \in S \},$$

cf. [5] and [7]. The following theorem is fundamental:

Theorem A (von Neumann [7]). $\{\lambda; |\lambda - \mu| \leq k\}$ is a spectral set for an operator T if and only if $\|T - \mu\| \leq k$.

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