

27. A Remark on the Approximate Spectra of Operators

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1. In the present note, several equivalent conditions on the approximate spectrum of an operators will be discussed in § 2. The joint approximate spectrum introduced by Bunce [5] is also discussed in § 4. In § 3, an algebraic proof of Wintner-Hildebrandt-Orland's theorem is given.

2. The equivalence of several definitions on an approximate propervalue is unified in the following theorem:

Theorem 1. *For an operator T on a Hilbert space \mathfrak{H} , the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) *For any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a vector $x \in \mathfrak{H}$ with $\|x\| = 1$ and*

$$(1) \quad \|Tx - \lambda x\| < \varepsilon,$$
- (ii) *There is a sequence of operators S_n with $\|S_n\| = 1$ and*

$$(2) \quad \|(T - \lambda)S_n\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$
- (iii) *Let $\mathfrak{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ be the algebra of all operators, then*

$$(3) \quad \mathfrak{B}(\mathfrak{H})(T - \lambda) \neq \mathfrak{B}(\mathfrak{H}),$$
- (iv) *There is no $\varepsilon > 0$ such that*

$$(4) \quad (T - \lambda)^*(T - \lambda) \geq \varepsilon.$$

Historically, (i) is the original definition of Halmos [7; p. 51], (ii) is due to Berberian [1; VII, § 3, Ex. 10], (iii) is introduced very recently by Bunce [4] and (iv) is pointed out by Berberian [2].

If λ satisfies one of the above conditions, λ will be called an *approximate propervalue* of T . The set $\pi(T)$ of all approximate proper-values of T is called the *approximate spectrum* of T .

(i) implies (ii): This is already contained in [1]. Suppose

$$\|Tx_n - \lambda x_n\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

for $\|x_n\| = 1$. If $S_n = x_n \otimes x_n$ in the sense of Schatten [11], i.e.

$$(y \otimes z)x = (x | z)y,$$

then S_n is a one-dimensional projection, so that

$$\|S_n\| = 1, \quad \|(T - \lambda)S_n\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

(ii) implies (iii): $T - \lambda$ is a right generalized divisor of zero [10; p. 27]; hence $\mathfrak{B}(\mathfrak{H})(T - \lambda)$ consists of generalized divisors of zero which implies (iii).

(iii) implies (iv): If not,

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