

PSEUDO-INVERSES OF OPERATORS

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1. Let X and Y be complex Banach spaces, A a bounded linear operator from X to Y . If the null space $N(A)$ and the closed range $R(A)^-$ possess closed complementary subspaces U in X and V in Y respectively, the *pseudo-inverse* A^\dagger of A relative to (U, V) is defined as the linear extension of $(A|U)^{-1}$ to $D(A^\dagger) = R(A) + V$ with the null space $N(A^\dagger) = V$. (This is a generalization to Banach space of the standard pseudo-inverse of a Hilbert space operator (cf. [8]). If $R(A)$ is closed, the definition agrees with the ones given in [1] and [7]. In this case A^\dagger is defined and bounded on all of Y .) If $U = R(B)^-$ and $V = N(B)$ for some bounded linear operator $B: Y \rightarrow X$, A^\dagger will be called the pseudo-inverse of A relative to B , written $A^{\dagger B}$. Proposition 6 of [6] leads to the following result.

THEOREM 1. *Suppose $A: X \rightarrow Y$ and $B: Y \rightarrow X$ are bounded linear operators such that (a) $Y = R(A)^- \oplus N(B)$, (b) the operator $T = I - BA$ is strongly power convergent ($\{T^n\}$ converges strongly). Then $A^{\dagger B}$ exists and is represented by*

$$(1) \quad A^{\dagger B} y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I - BA)^n B y,$$

where the series converges in norm iff $y \in R(A) + N(B)$.

When T in Theorem 1 is uniformly power convergent ($\{T^n\}$ converges uniformly), then $R(A)$ is closed, (1) converges uniformly, and $A^{\dagger B}$ is defined and bounded on all of Y . In the case that A is an operator between Hilbert spaces, and $B = \alpha A^*$ with $0 < \alpha < 2\|A\|^{-2}$, Theorem 1 gives the well-known representation of the standard Hilbert space pseudo-inverse [2], [7], [8].

2. Let $A: X \rightarrow Y$ be a bounded linear operator between Banach spaces. A bounded linear operator $B: Y \rightarrow X$ is called a *pseudo-adjoint* of A if

$$(2) \quad X = N(A) \oplus R(B)^-, \quad Y = R(A)^- \oplus N(B),$$

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