

ON POINCARÉ'S BOUNDS FOR HIGHER EIGENVALUES

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1. Introduction. Let A be a compact symmetric negative-definite operator on a real Hilbert space H having the inner product (u, v) . Let $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots$ be the eigenvalues and u_1, u_2, \dots the corresponding orthonormal set of eigenvectors of the equation $Au = \lambda u$. Denote by $R(u)$ the Rayleigh quotient $(Au, u)/(u, u)$. For a given λ_n let m and N be the smallest and largest indices respectively such that $\lambda_m = \lambda_n = \lambda_N$. There are two variational characterizations of λ_n by inequalities. One goes back to Poincaré [1, p. 259] and was reformulated by Pólya and Schiffer [2], [3]. The other is the maximum-minimum principle for which A. Weinstein [4], [5] recently introduced a new approach. Using the Weinstein determinant and the corresponding quadratic form he gave for the first time a complete discussion of the corresponding inequalities including the necessary and sufficient conditions for equality. In the present paper we give a similar discussion of Poincaré's characterization of λ_n .

2. The main result. Let V_r be any r -dimensional subspace of H and let p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r be a basis for V_r . We consider the determinant

$$(1) \quad \det\{(Ap_i, p_k) - \lambda(p_i, p_k)\}, \quad i, k = 1, 2, \dots, r.$$

Using Parseval's formula we see that (1) can also be written as

$$(2) \quad \det\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (\lambda_j - \lambda)(p_i, u_j)(p_k, u_j)\right\}, \quad i, k = 1, 2, \dots, r.$$

Let us note in passing the remarkable, but until now unexplained, similarity between (2) and the Weinstein determinant

$$(3) \quad W(\lambda) = \det\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (\lambda_j - \lambda)^{-1}(p_i, u_j)(p_k, u_j)\right\}, \quad i, k = 1, 2, \dots, r.$$

We can now formulate our main result.

THEOREM. *For any choice of V_r we have the inequality*

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