## ANALYTIC DOMINATION BY FRACTIONAL POWERS OF A POSITIVE OPERATOR

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**Introduction.** Let A be an (unbounded) linear operator on a Banach space  $\mathfrak{H}$ . An *analytic vector* for A is an element  $u \in \mathfrak{H}$  such that  $A^n u$  is defined for all n and

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\|A^n u\|}{n!} t^n < \infty$$

for some t>0, i.e. the power series expansion of  $e^{tA}u$  is defined and has a positive radius of absolute convergence.

Nelson [2] introduced and studied the notion of *analytic domina*tion of one operator (or a family of operators) by another: A analytically dominates the operator X if every analytic vector for A is an analytic vector for X. In §1 we announce an analytic domination theorem; the hypotheses were suggested by Nelson's treatment of Lie algebras of skew-symmetric operators in [2], while the conclusion was suggested by some results of Kotake and Narasimhan [1]. We apply our theorem in §2 to the characterization of analytic vectors for a unitary representation of a Lie group.

1. Analytic domination. Let  $\mathfrak{H}$  be a complex Hilbert space, and A a positive, selfadjoint operator on  $\mathfrak{H}$ , which we normalize so that  $A \geq I$ . If  $\alpha$  is a complex number, the operator  $A^{\alpha}$  is defined via the operational calculus for selfadjoint operators, and  $\mathfrak{D}(A^{\alpha}) \subseteq \mathfrak{D}(A^{\beta})$  if Re  $\alpha \geq \operatorname{Re} \beta$ . (For any operator T on  $\mathfrak{H}$ ,  $\mathfrak{D}(T)$  will denote its domain of definition.) Let

$$\mathfrak{H}^{\infty} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathfrak{D}(A^n)$$

(the C<sup> $\infty$ </sup>-vectors for A). Then we have the following analytic domination criterion: (adX(A) = XA - AX).

THEOREM 1. Let  $X: \mathfrak{H}^{\infty} \to \mathfrak{H}^{\infty}$  be symmetric or skew-symmetric. Suppose that for some  $\alpha$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 1$ ,

(1) 
$$||Xu|| \leq ||A^{\alpha}u||$$

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