

COMMUTANTS AND THE OPERATOR EQUATION $AX = \lambda XA$

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Suppose A is a bounded operator on the Banach space \mathcal{B} such that A or A^* is one-to-one. In this note, we point out a relation between the commutant of A , the commutants of its powers, and operators which intertwine A and λA , where λ is a root of unity. A consequence of this relation is that the commutants of A and A^n are different if and only if there is an operator Y , not zero, that satisfies $AY = \lambda YA$, where $\lambda^n = 1$, $\lambda \neq 1$. Combining this with Rosenblum's theorem, we see that if the spectra of A and XA are disjoint, the commutant of A is the same as that of A^2 . We also use the theorem to give a counterexample to a conjecture of Deddens concerning intertwining analytic Toeplitz operators.

If A, B , and X are bounded operators on \mathcal{B} , we say X commutes with A if $XA = AX$, and we say X intertwines A and B if $XA = BX$. The set of operators that commute with A , the commutant of A , will be denoted $\{A\}'$.

LEMMA. Suppose A is an operator such that A or A^* is one-to-one, and λ is a primitive n th root of 1. If X commutes with A^n , the operators $Y_i = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{ij} A^{n-j-1} XA^j$, for $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$, are the unique operators such that $AY_i = Y_i(\lambda^i A)$ and $nA^{n-1}X = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} Y_i$.

Proof. Let $Y_i = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{ij} A^{n-j-1} XA^j$.
 Then

$$\begin{aligned} AY_i &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{ij} A^{n-j} XA^j = A^n X + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \lambda^{ij} A^{n-j} XA^j \\ &= XA^n + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \lambda^{ij} A^{n-j} XA^j \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{i(k+1)} A^{n-k-1} XA^{k+1} \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{ik} A^{n-k-1} XA^k \right) (\lambda^i A) = Y_i(\lambda^i A). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{ij} = 0$ when $j \neq 0$, and the sum is n when $j = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} Y_i &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{ij} A^{n-j-1} XA^j \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} A^{n-j-1} XA^j \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{ij} = nA^{n-1}X. \end{aligned}$$