

$W_\delta(T)$ IS CONVEX

J. KYLE

Stampfli introduced a generalization of the numerical range for any bounded linear operator T on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . This is denoted by $W_\delta(T)$ and is defined by

$$W_\delta(T) = \text{closure } \{ \langle Tx, x \rangle : \|x\| = 1 \text{ and } \|Tx\| \geq \delta \}.$$

Stampfli asked whether $W_\delta(T)$ is convex. In this short note we provide an affirmative answer to this question.

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ will denote the set of bounded linear operators on the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} .

LEMMA 1. Suppose S and A belong to $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$, and that $S = S^*$. Then

$$S(A, \delta) = \{ x \in \mathcal{H} : \|x\| = 1 \text{ and } \|Ax\| \geq \delta \text{ and } \langle Sx, x \rangle = 0 \}$$

is path connected.

Proof. Suppose x and y belong to $S(A, \delta)$. We may assume that x and y are linearly independent. (If not, they both lie on an arc of

$$\{ e^{i\theta}x : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \}$$

which lies in $S(A, \delta)$ if x does.)

Choose θ in \mathbf{R} such that $e^{i\theta}\langle Sx, y \rangle$ is purely imaginary and let $a = e^{i\theta}x$.

Choose n such that $(-1)^n \text{Re} \langle (A^*A - \delta^2 I)a, y \rangle$ is positive and let $b = (-1)^n y$. Then a and b may be joined by a path in $S(A, \delta)$ to x and y respectively. Thus we need only find a path connecting a to b . Let $y(t) = ta + (1-t)b$ and let $x(t) = \|y(t)\|^{-1}y(t)$. Then $\langle Sx(t), x(t) \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \langle Sy(t), y(t) \rangle = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Sy(t), y(t) \rangle &= t^2 \langle Sa, a \rangle + (1-t)^2 \langle Sb, b \rangle \\ &\quad + 2 \text{Re} t(1-t) \langle Sa, b \rangle \\ &= 2(-1)^n t(1-t) \text{Re} e^{i\theta} \langle Sx, y \rangle \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} \|Ay(t)\|^2 &= \langle A^*Ay(t), y(t) \rangle \\ &= t^2 \|Aa\|^2 + (1-t)^2 \|Ab\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2t(1-t) \text{Re} \langle A^*Aa, b \rangle \end{aligned}$$