

N重加权m次移位算子的拟相似*

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摘要

本文证明了拟相似的N重单射双边加权m次移位有相同的本质谱, 拟相似的N重单射单边加权m次移位是相似的. 此外还给出了单射双边加权二次移位拟相似的一个充要条件.

设H是复的可分Hilbert空间, B(H)表示H上有界线性算子全体, Z是整数全体, Z⁺是非负整数全体. I = Z或Z⁺, {e_n}_{n∈I}是H的正规正交基, {s_n}_{n∈I}是有界数列, m是一个自然数, 若T ∈ B(H), Te_n = s_ne_{n+m} (n ∈ I), 则称T为加权m次移位算子, 如果I = Z, 则称T为双边加权m次移位; 如果I = Z⁺, 则称T为单边加权m次移位. 我们把具有权s = {s_n}_{n∈Z}的双边加权m次移位, 记为W_s^(m), 把具有权s = {s_n}_{n∈Z⁺}的单边加权m次移位, 记为T_s^(m).

设H_j (j = 1, 2, ..., N) 都是复的可分Hilbert空间, W_{s(j)}^(m)是H_j上双边加权m次移位, T_{s(j)}^(m)是H_j上单边加权m次移位, 称算子W = ∑_{j=1}^N ⊕ W_{s(j)}^(m)为H = ∑_{j=1}^N ⊕ H_j上N重双边加权m次移位, 称算子T = ∑_{j=1}^N ⊕ T_{s(j)}^(m)为H = ∑_{j=1}^N ⊕ H_j上N重单边加权m次移位. 显然通常的双边(单边)加权移位就是一重双边(单边)加权一次移位.

对于有界数列s = {s_n}_{n∈I}, 记|s| = { |s_n| }_{n∈I}, 易推知W_s^(m)与W_{|s|}^(m)是酉等价的, T_s^(m)与T_{|s|}^(m)也是酉等价的. 本文只研究N重单射加权m次移位, 因此不失一般性, 下面总是假设权s = {s_n}_{n∈I}是正实数列.

设H₁, H₂为复Hilbert空间, B(H₁, H₂) (i, j = 1, 2) 表示H₁到H₂的有界线性算子全体, 对于A ∈ B(H₁), B ∈ B(H₂), 如果存在单射且有稠值域算子X ∈ B(H₂, H₁), Y ∈ B(H₁, H₂) 使得Ax = XB, By = YA, 则称算子A, B拟相似.

设W_s是单射双边加权移位, s = {s_n}_{n∈Z}, 记

$$i(W_s)^- = \liminf_n \inf_{k < 0} (s_{k-1}s_{k-2} \cdots s_{k-n})^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

$$i(W_s)^+ = \liminf_n \inf_{k > -1} (s_{k+1}s_{k+2} \cdots s_{k+n})^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

$$r(W_s)^- = \limsup_n \sup_{k < 0} (s_{k-1}s_{k-2} \cdots s_{k-n})^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

$$r(W_s)^+ = \limsup_n \sup_{k > -1} (s_{k+1}s_{k+2} \cdots s_{k+n})^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

$$i(W_s) = \min \{ i(W_s)^-, i(W_s)^+ \},$$

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$$r(W_s) = \max \{r(W_s)^-, r(W_s)^+\}.$$

引理 1 (见 [1] 定理 2) 设 W_s 是单射双边加权移位算子, 则

(1) 当 $r(W_s)^- < i(W_s)^+$ 时

$$\sigma_e(W_s) = \{\lambda \in \mathbf{C} : i(W_s)^- < |\lambda| < r(W_s)^- \text{ 或 } i(W_s)^+ < |\lambda| < r(W_s)^+\}.$$

(2) 当 $r(W_s)^+ < i(W_s)^-$ 时

$$\sigma_e(W_s) = \{\lambda \in \mathbf{C} : i(W_s)^+ < |\lambda| < r(W_s)^+ \text{ 或 } i(W_s)^- < |\lambda| < r(W_s)^-\}.$$

(3) 当 $r(W_s)^- \geq i(W_s)^+$ 且 $r(W_s)^+ \geq i(W_s)^-$ 时

$$\sigma_e(W_s) = \{\lambda \in \mathbf{C} : |\lambda| < r(W_s)\}.$$

引理 2 (见 [2] 定理 4.2) 设 W_α, W_β 都是单射双边加权移位算子, 则 W_α, W_β 拟相似的充要条件是存在整数 k, m 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{i > \max(1, 1-k)} (\partial_0 \cdots \partial_{i-1+k}) / (\beta_0 \cdots \beta_{i-1}) < \infty, & \quad \sup_{i > \max(1, 1-k)} (\beta_{-1} \cdots \beta_{-(i+k)}) / (\partial_{-1} \cdots \partial_{-i}) < \infty, \\ \sup_{i > \max(1, 1-m)} (\beta_0 \cdots \beta_{i-1+m}) / (\partial_0 \cdots \partial_{i-1}) < \infty, & \quad \sup_{i > \max(1, 1-m)} (\partial_{-1} \cdots \partial_{-(i+m)}) / (\beta_{-1} \cdots \beta_{-i}) < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

定理 3 设 W_α, W_β 都是单射双边加权移位算子, 如果 W_α, W_β 拟相似, 则 $\sigma_e(W_\alpha) = \sigma_e(W_\beta)$.

证明 根据引理 1, 只要证明 $i(W_\alpha)^+ = i(W_\beta)^+, i(W_\alpha)^- = i(W_\beta)^-, r(W_\alpha)^+ = r(W_\beta)^+, r(W_\alpha)^- = r(W_\beta)^-$. 由于 $\{\partial_i\}_{i \in \mathbf{Z}}, \{\beta_i\}_{i \in \mathbf{Z}}$ 是有界的, 因此不失一般性可以假设 $\partial_i \leq 1, \beta_i \leq 1$ ($i \in \mathbf{Z}$). 因为 W_α, W_β 拟相似, 根据引理 2 知, 存在 $M > 0$ 及整数 k, m 使得

$$(\partial_0 \partial_1 \cdots \partial_{i-1+k}) \leq M(\beta_0 \beta_1 \cdots \beta_{i-1}) \quad (i > \max(1, 1-k)) \quad (1)$$

$$(\beta_0 \beta_1 \cdots \beta_{j-1+m}) \leq M(\partial_0 \partial_1 \cdots \partial_{j-1}) \quad (j > \max(1, 1-m)) \quad (2)$$

由于 $\partial_i \leq 1, \beta_i \leq 1$ ($i \in \mathbf{Z}$), 故可设 $K = m \geq 1$, 于是由式 (1), (2) 得

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_j \partial_{j+1} \cdots \partial_{i-1+m}) &\leq M^2(\beta_{j+m} \beta_{j+m+1} \cdots \beta_{i-1}) \quad (i > j+m, j \geq 1), \text{ 故 } (\partial_j \partial_{j+1} \cdots \partial_{j+(n-1)}) \leq \\ &\leq M^2(\beta_{j+m} \beta_{j+m+1} \cdots \beta_{j+(n-m-1)}) \quad (n > 2m, j \geq 1), \text{ 于是} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n}) \leq M^2(\beta_{j+1+m} \beta_{j+2+m} \cdots \beta_{j+(n-m)}) \quad (n > 2m, j \geq 0) \quad (3)$$

从而 $\inf_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n}) \leq M^2(\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+(n-2m)})$ ($l > m, n > 2m$), 故

$$\inf_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n}) \leq M^2 \inf_{l > m} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+(n-2m)}) \quad (n > 2m)$$

所以 $\inf_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} = [\inf_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})]^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$$\leq M^{\frac{2}{n}} [\inf_{l > m} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+(n-2m)})]^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= M^{\frac{2}{n}} [\inf_{l > m} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+(n-2m)})^{\frac{1}{n-2m}}]^{\frac{n-2m}{n}} \quad (n > 2m),$$

因此 $\liminf_n \inf_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \liminf_n \inf_{l > m} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad (4)$

下面证明 $\liminf_n \inf_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} = \liminf_n \inf_{l > m} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}$.

设 $d = \min \{\beta_0, \beta_1, \cdots, \beta_m\}$, 则 $d > 0$, 存在 $a > 1$ 使得 $ad > 1 \geq \beta_i$ ($i \in \mathbf{Z}$), 取 $d_l = ad$ ($l = 0, 1, \cdots, m$), 于是

$$(d_{l+1} d_{l+2} \cdots d_m \beta_{m+1} \beta_{m+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq (\beta_{m+1} \beta_{m+2} \cdots \beta_{m+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad (-1 < l < m)$$

令 $\beta_l^1 = \begin{cases} d_l, & l = 0, 1, \dots, m \\ \beta_l, & l \geq m+1 \end{cases}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_n \inf_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1}^1 \beta_{l+2}^1 \cdots \beta_{l+n}^1)^{\frac{1}{n}} &\geq \liminf_n \inf_{l > m} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &\geq \liminf_n \inf_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}, \end{aligned}$$

又 $\beta_{l+1}^1 \beta_{l+2}^1 \cdots \beta_{l+n}^1 \leq a^{m+1} \beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n}$ ($l \geq -1$), 故

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_n \inf_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1}^1 \beta_{l+2}^1 \cdots \beta_{l+n}^1)^{\frac{1}{n}} &\leq \lim_n a^{\frac{m+1}{n}} \inf_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \liminf_n \inf_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}, \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\liminf_n \inf_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} = \liminf_n \inf_{l > m} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}$, 从而由式 (4) 得

$$\liminf_n \inf_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \liminf_n \inf_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}, \text{ 即 } i(W_\delta)^+ \leq i(W_\beta)^+, \text{ 同理可证}$$

$i(W_\beta)^+ \leq i(W_\delta)^+$, 所以得到 $i(W_\delta)^+ = i(W_\beta)^+$. 下面证明 $r(W_\delta)^+ = r(W_\beta)^+$.

由式 (3) 得 $(\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n}) \leq M^2 \sup_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+(n-2m)})$ ($j \geq 0$) 于是

$$\sup_{j > 0} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n}) \leq M^2 \sup_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+(n-2m)}) \quad (n > 2m), \text{ 从而}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_n \sup_{j > 0} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} &\leq \lim_n M^{\frac{2}{n}} \left[\sup_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+(n-2m)})^{\frac{1}{n-2m}} \right]^{\frac{n-2m}{n}} \\ &= \limsup_n \inf_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

现在证明 $\limsup_n \sup_{j > 0} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} = \limsup_n \sup_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}$. 由于 $0 < \partial_l \leq 1$ ($l \in \mathbf{Z}$),

故 $(\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n}) \leq \partial_1 \partial_2 \cdots \partial_{n-1}$ ($j = -1, 0; n > 1$), 所以 $(\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n}) \leq \sup_{j > 0} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2}$

$\cdots \partial_{j+(n-1)})$ ($j \geq -1$), 故 $\sup_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n}) \leq \sup_{j > 0} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+(n-1)})$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_n \sup_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} &\leq \lim_n \left[\sup_{j > 0} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+(n-1)})^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \right]^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \\ &= \limsup_n \sup_{j > 0} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}, \end{aligned}$$

又显然 $\limsup_n \sup_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq \limsup_n \sup_{j > 0} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}$, 因此 $\limsup_n \sup_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots$

$\cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}} = \limsup_n \sup_{j > 0} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}$, 于是由式 (5) 得 $\limsup_n \sup_{j > -1} (\partial_{j+1} \partial_{j+2} \cdots \partial_{j+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}$

$\leq \limsup_n \inf_{l > -1} (\beta_{l+1} \beta_{l+2} \cdots \beta_{l+n})^{\frac{1}{n}}$, 即 $r(W_\delta)^+ \leq r(W_\beta)^+$, 同理可证 $r(W_\beta)^+ \leq r(W_\delta)^+$, 因此

$r(W_\delta)^+ = r(W_\beta)^+$. 类似以上证法同样可证 $i(W_\delta)^- = i(W_\beta)^-$, $r(W_\delta)^- = r(W_\beta)^-$, 所以根据引理 1 得 $\sigma_e(W_\delta) = \sigma_e(W_\beta)$.

引理 4 设 A_1, A_2 分别是复可分 Hilbert 空间 H_1, H_2 上的具有同样权 $\{s_i\}_{i \in \mathbf{Z}}$ 的双边加权移位算子, 则 A_1, A_2 酉等价.

引理 5 设 A_1, A_2 分别是复可分 Hilbert 空间 H_1, H_2 上的具有同样权 $\{s_i\}_{i \in \mathbf{Z}}$ 的单边加权移位算子, 则 A_1, A_2 酉等价.

定理 6 设 $T = \sum_{j=1}^N \oplus W_{\delta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$, $S = \sum_{j=1}^N \oplus W_{\beta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$ 都是 $H = \sum_{j=1}^N \oplus H_j$ 上 N 重单射双边加权 m 次移位, 如果 T, S 拟相似, 则 $\sigma_e(T) = \sigma_e(S)$.

证明 设 $\{e_n^{(j)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 是 H_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, N$) 的正规正交基, $W_{\delta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$ 是 H_j 上具有权 $\delta^{(j)} = \{\delta_n^{(j)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 的单射双边加权 m 次移位, 记 H_{ji} 为 $\{e_{mn+l-1}^{(j)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 张成的 H_j 的闭线性子空间, $W_{\delta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)}$ 是 H_{ji} 上具有权 $\delta^{(j)(i)} = \{\delta_{mn+l-1}^{(j)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 的单射双边加权移位, 则 $W_{\delta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$ 酉等价于 m 重单射双边加权移位 $\sum_{i=1}^m \oplus W_{\delta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)}$, 于是 $T = \sum_{j=1}^N \oplus W_{\delta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$ 酉等价于 Nm 重单射双边加权移位 $\sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^m \oplus W_{\delta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)}$. 同理 $S = \sum_{j=1}^N \oplus W_{\beta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$ 酉等价于 Nm 重单射双边加权移位 $\sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^m \oplus W_{\beta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)}$. 因此

$$\sigma_e(T) = \bigcup_{j=1}^N \bigcup_{i=1}^m (W_{\delta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)}), \quad \sigma_e(S) = \bigcup_{j=1}^N \bigcup_{i=1}^m \sigma_e(W_{\beta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)}),$$

于是根据定理 3, 引理 4 和 [3] 定理 4 得 $\sigma_e(T) = \sigma_e(S)$.

定理 7 设 $A = \sum_{j=1}^N \oplus T_{\delta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$, $B = \sum_{j=1}^N \oplus T_{\beta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$ 都是 $H = \sum_{j=1}^N \oplus H_j$ 上 N 重单射单边加权 m 次移位, 如果 A, B 拟相似, 则 A, B 相似.

证明 设 $\{e_n^{(j)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ 是 H_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, N$) 的正规正交基, $T_{\delta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$ 是 H_j 上具有权 $\delta^{(j)} = \{\delta_n^{(j)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ 的单射单边加权 m 次移位. 记 H_{ji} 为 $\{e_{mn+l-1}^{(j)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) 张成的 H_j 的闭线性子空间, $T_{\delta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)}$ 是 H_{ji} 上具有权 $\delta^{(j)(i)} = \{\delta_{mn+l-1}^{(j)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ 的单射单边加权移位, 即 $T_{\delta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)} e_{mn+l-1}^{(j)} = \delta_{mn+l-1}^{(j)} e_{m(n+1)+i-1}^{(j)}$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$), 则 $T_{\delta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$ 酉等价于 m 重单射单边加权移位 $\sum_{i=1}^m \oplus T_{\delta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)}$, 于是 $A = \sum_{j=1}^N \oplus T_{\delta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$ 酉等价于 Nm 重单射单边加权移位 $\sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^m \oplus T_{\delta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)}$. 同理 $B = \sum_{j=1}^N \oplus T_{\beta^{(j)}}^{(m)}$ 酉等价于 Nm 重单射单边加权移位 $\sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=1}^m \oplus T_{\beta^{(j)(i)}}^{(m)}$, 于是根据引理 5 和 [3] 定理 7 知 A, B 相似.

定理 8 单射双边加权二次移位 $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\delta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似的充要条件是存在整数 k, l 使得

$$\sup_{i > \max(2, 2-k)} (\delta_{i+k-2} \delta_{i+k-4} \cdots \delta_{\chi(i+k)}) / (\beta_{i-2} \beta_{i-4} \cdots \beta_{\chi(i)}) < \infty \quad (1)$$

$$\sup_{i > \max(2, 2-k)} (\beta_{-(i+k)} \beta_{-(i+k)+2} \cdots \beta_{g(-i-k)}) / (\delta_{-i} \delta_{-i+2} \cdots \delta_{g(-i)}) < \infty \quad (2)$$

$$\sup_{i > \max(2, 2-l)} (\beta_{i+l-2} \beta_{i+l-4} \cdots \beta_{\chi(i+l)}) / (\delta_{i-2} \delta_{i-4} \cdots \delta_{\chi(i)}) < \infty \quad (3)$$

$$\sup_{i > \max(2, 2-l)} (\delta_{-(i+l)} \delta_{-(i+l)+2} \cdots \delta_{g(-i-l)}) / (\beta_{-i} \beta_{-i+2} \cdots \beta_{g(-i)}) < \infty \quad (4)$$

其中 $\chi(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2m \\ 1, & n = 2m+1 \end{cases}$ ($m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$), $g(-n) = \begin{cases} -1, & n = 2m+1 \\ -2, & n = 2m \end{cases}$ ($m = 1, 2, \dots$).

证明 $\delta = \{\delta_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, $\beta = \{\beta_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. $\{e_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 是 H 的正规正交基, 记 H_j 为 $\{e_{2n+j-1}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ ($j = 1, 2$) 张成的 H 的闭线性子空间, $\delta_n^{(j)} = \delta_{2n+j-1}$, $\beta_n^{(j)} = \beta_{2n+j-1}$, $e_n^{(j)} = e_{2n+j-1}$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $j = 1, 2$), $\delta^{(j)} = \{\delta_n^{(j)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, $\beta^{(j)} = \{\beta_n^{(j)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, 定义算子 $W_{\delta^{(j)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(j)}}$ 使得 $W_{\delta^{(j)}} e_n^{(j)} =$

$= d_n^{(j)} e_{n+1}^{(j)}$, $W_{\beta^{(j)}} e_n^{(j)} = \beta_n^{(j)} e_{n+1}^{(j)}$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $j = 1, 2$), 则 $W_{\delta^{(j)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(j)}}$ 都是 H_j ($j = 1, 2$) 上单射双边加权移位, $W_{\delta^{(2)}}$ 酉等价于 $W_{\delta^{(1)}} \oplus W_{\delta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 酉等价于 $W_{\beta^{(1)}} \oplus W_{\beta^{(2)}}$.

(1) 先证充分性:

(a) 若 k, l 都是偶数. 用 $2i$ 代替式 (1), (2), (3), (4) 中的 i 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1 - \frac{k}{2})} (\partial_{2(i-1+\frac{k}{2})} \partial_{2(i-2+\frac{k}{2})} \cdots \partial_0) / (\beta_{2(i-1)} \beta_{2(i-2)} \cdots \beta_0) < \infty, \\ & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1 - \frac{k}{2})} (\beta_{-2(i+\frac{k}{2})} \beta_{-2(i-1+\frac{k}{2})} \cdots \beta_{-2}) / (\partial_{-2i} \partial_{-2(i-1)} \cdots \partial_{-2}) < \infty, \\ & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1 - \frac{l}{2})} (\beta_{2(i-1+\frac{l}{2})} \beta_{2(i-2+\frac{l}{2})} \cdots \beta_0) / (\partial_{2(i-1)} \partial_{2(i-2)} \cdots \partial_0) < \infty, \\ & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1 - \frac{l}{2})} (\partial_{-2(i+\frac{l}{2})} \partial_{-2(i-1+\frac{l}{2})} \cdots \partial_{-2}) / (\beta_{-2i} \beta_{-2(i-1)} \cdots \beta_{-2}) < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

也就是

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1 - \frac{k}{2})} (\partial_0^{(1)} \partial_1^{(1)} \cdots \partial_{i-1+\frac{k}{2}}^{(1)}) / (\beta_0^{(1)} \beta_1^{(1)} \cdots \beta_{i-1}^{(1)}) < \infty, \\ & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1 - \frac{k}{2})} (\beta_{-1}^{(1)} \beta_{-2}^{(1)} \cdots \beta_{-(i+\frac{k}{2})}^{(1)}) / (\partial_{-1}^{(1)} \partial_{-2}^{(1)} \cdots \partial_{-i}^{(1)}) < \infty, \\ & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1 - \frac{l}{2})} (\beta_0^{(1)} \beta_1^{(1)} \cdots \beta_{i-1+\frac{l}{2}}^{(1)}) / (\partial_0^{(1)} \partial_1^{(1)} \cdots \partial_{i-1}^{(1)}) < \infty, \\ & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1 - \frac{l}{2})} (\partial_{-1}^{(1)} \partial_{-2}^{(1)} \cdots \partial_{-(i+\frac{l}{2})}^{(1)}) / (\beta_{-1}^{(1)} \beta_{-2}^{(1)} \cdots \beta_{-i}^{(1)}) < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

于是根据引理 2 知 $W_{\delta^{(1)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$ 拟相似. 用 $2i+1$ 代替式 (1), (2), (3), (4) 中的 i 同理可推得 $W_{\delta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似. 因此根据 [3] 定理 2 得 $W_{\delta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似.

(b) 若 k, l 都是奇数. 类似 (a) 的证法可推得 $W_{\delta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似.

(c) 若 k 为偶数, l 为奇数. 用 $2i$ 代替式 (1), (2) 中的 i 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1 - \frac{k}{2})} (\partial_0^{(1)} \partial_1^{(1)} \cdots \partial_{(i-1)+\frac{k}{2}}^{(1)}) / (\beta_0^{(1)} \beta_1^{(1)} \cdots \beta_{i-1}^{(1)}) < \infty \\ & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1 - \frac{k}{2})} (\beta_{-1}^{(1)} \beta_{-2}^{(1)} \cdots \beta_{-(i+\frac{k}{2})}^{(1)}) / (\partial_{-1}^{(1)} \partial_{-2}^{(1)} \cdots \partial_{-i}^{(1)}) < \infty \end{aligned}$$

于是根据 [2] 引理 4.1 知, 存在单射且有稠值域算子 X_1 , 使得 $W_{\delta^{(1)}} X_1 = X_1 W_{\beta^{(1)}}$. 同理用 $2i+1$ 代替式 (1), (2) 中的 i , 可推得存在单射且有稠值域算子 X_2 使得 $W_{\delta^{(2)}} X_2 = X_2 W_{\beta^{(2)}}$.

用 $2i$ 代替式 (3) 中的 i 得

$$\sup_{i > \max(1, \frac{l-1}{2})} (\beta_{2(i-1+\frac{l-1}{2})+1} \beta_{2(i-2+\frac{l-1}{2})+1} \cdots \beta_1) / (\partial_{2(i-1)} \partial_{2(i-2)} \cdots \partial_0) < \infty$$

用 $2i-1$ 代替式 (4) 中的 i 得

$$\sup_{i > \max(1, \frac{l-1}{2})} (\partial_{-2(i+\frac{l-1}{2})} \partial_{-2(i-1+\frac{l-1}{2})} \cdots \partial_{-2}) / (\beta_{-2i+1} \beta_{-2i+3} \cdots \beta_{-1}) < \infty$$

记 $p = \frac{l-1}{2}$, 即有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1-p)} (\beta_0^{(2)} \beta_1^{(2)} \cdots \beta_{i-1+p}^{(2)}) / (\partial_0^{(1)} \partial_1^{(1)} \cdots \partial_{i-1}^{(1)}) < \infty \\ & \sup_{i > \max(1, 1-p)} (\partial_{-1}^{(1)} \partial_{-2}^{(1)} \cdots \partial_{-(i+p)}^{(1)}) / (\beta_{-1}^{(2)} \beta_{-2}^{(2)} \cdots \beta_{-i}^{(2)}) < \infty \end{aligned}$$

于是根据 [2] 引理 4.1 知, 存在单射且有稠值域算子 X_3 使得 $W_{\beta^{(2)}} = X_3 W_{\delta^{(1)}}$. 同理用 $2i-1$ 代替 (3) 中的 i , 用 $2i$ 代替式 (4) 中的 i 可推得存在单射且有稠值域算子 X_4 .

使得 $W_{\beta^{(1)}}X_4 = X_4W_{\beta^{(2)}}$.

由以上证明知, 存在单射且有稠值域算子 X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 使得 $W_{\beta^{(1)}}X_1 = X_1W_{\beta^{(1)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}X_2 = X_2W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}X_3 = X_3W_{\beta^{(1)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(1)}}X_4 = X_4W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, 由这四个等式易推知 $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 两两拟相似, 因此根据 [3] 定理 2 得 $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似.

(d) 若 k 为奇数, l 为偶数. 类似 (c) 的证法同样可推得 $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似.

(2) 现证必要性:

由 $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似, 根据 [3] 定理 2 知必有 $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$ 拟相似且 $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似, 或 $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似且 $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$ 拟相似.

(a) 若 $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$ 拟相似且 $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似. 根据引理 2 及 $\{\partial_n^{(1)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, $\{\beta_n^{(1)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, $\{\partial_n^{(2)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, $\{\beta_n^{(2)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 都是有界正实数列, 推知存在整数 p 使得

$$\sup_{i > \max(1, 1-p)} (\partial_0^{(1)} \partial_1^{(1)} \cdots \partial_{i-1+p}^{(1)}) / (\beta_0^{(1)} \beta_1^{(1)} \cdots \beta_{i-1}^{(1)}) < \infty,$$

$$\sup_{i > \max(1, 1-p)} (\beta_{-1}^{(1)} \beta_{-2}^{(1)} \cdots \beta_{-(i+p)}^{(1)}) / (\partial_{-1}^{(1)} \partial_{-2}^{(1)} \cdots \partial_{-i}^{(1)}) < \infty,$$

$$\sup_{i > \max(1, 1-p)} (\partial_0^{(2)} \partial_1^{(2)} \cdots \partial_{i-1+p}^{(2)}) / (\beta_0^{(2)} \beta_1^{(2)} \cdots \beta_{i-1}^{(2)}) < \infty,$$

$$\sup_{i > \max(1, 1-p)} (\beta_{-1}^{(2)} \beta_{-2}^{(2)} \cdots \beta_{-(i+p)}^{(2)}) / (\partial_{-1}^{(2)} \partial_{-2}^{(2)} \cdots \partial_{-i}^{(2)}) < \infty.$$

也就是

$$\sup_{i > \max(1, 1-p)} (\partial_0 \partial_2 \cdots \partial_{2i+2p-2}) / (\beta_0 \beta_2 \cdots \beta_{2i-2}) < \infty \quad (5)$$

$$\sup_{i > \max(1, 1-p)} (\beta_{-2} \beta_{-4} \cdots \beta_{-(2i+2p)}) / (\partial_{-2} \partial_{-4} \cdots \partial_{-2i}) < \infty \quad (6)$$

$$\sup_{i > \max(1, 1-p)} (\partial_1 \partial_3 \cdots \partial_{(2i+1)+2p-2}) / (\beta_1 \beta_3 \cdots \beta_{(2i+1)-2}) < \infty \quad (7)$$

$$\sup_{i > \max(1, 1-p)} (\beta_{-1} \beta_{-3} \cdots \beta_{-(2i-1)+2p}) / (\partial_{-1} \partial_{-3} \cdots \partial_{-(2i-1)}) < \infty \quad (8)$$

令 $k = 2p$, 由式 (5), (7) 推得式 (1) 成立, 由式 (6), (8) 推得式 (2) 成立. 同理可推得式 (3), (4) 成立.

(b) 若 $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似且 $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(1)}}$ 拟相似. 证法与 (a) 类似.

推论 9 如果单射双边加权二次移位 $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$, $W_{\beta^{(2)}}$ 拟相似, 则单射双边加权移位 W_{β} , W_{β} 拟相似.

证明 用 $2i$ 和 $2i+1$ 代替定理 8 中式 (1) 的 i 得

$$\sup_{2i > \max(2, 2-k)} (\partial_{2(i-1)+k} \partial_{2(i-2)+k} \cdots \partial_{2i+k}) / (\beta_{2(i-1)} \beta_{2(i-2)} \cdots \beta_0) < \infty \quad (a)$$

$$\sup_{2i+1 > \max(2, 2-k)} (\partial_{2(i-1)+1+k} \partial_{2(i-2)+1+k} \cdots \partial_{2i+1+k}) / (\beta_{2(i-1)+1} \beta_{2(i-2)+1} \cdots \beta_1) < \infty \quad (b)$$

由式 (a), (b) 相乘可推得

$$\sup_{2i > \max(1, 1-k)} (\partial_0 \partial_1 \cdots \partial_{2i-1+k}) / (\beta_0 \beta_1 \cdots \beta_{2i-1}) < \infty \quad (c)$$

用 $2i+2$ 代替定理 8 中式 (1) 的 i 得

$$\sup_{2i+2 > \max(2, 2-k)} (\partial_{2i+k} \partial_{2(i-1)+k} \cdots \partial_{2i+2+k}) / (\beta_{2i} \beta_{2(i-1)} \cdots \beta_0) < \infty \quad (d)$$

由式 (b), (d) 相乘可推得

$$\sup_{2^{i+1} > \max(1, 1-k)} (\alpha_0 \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{(2^{i+1}-1+k)}) / (\beta_0 \beta_1 \cdots \beta_{(2^{i+1}-1)}) < \infty \quad (e)$$

由式 (c), (e) 得引理 2 中第一个不等式成立. 同理由定理 8 中式 (2), (3), (4) 可推得引理 2 中其余三个不等式成立, 因此 W_α, W_β 拟相似.

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Quasimilarity of Weighted Shifts of Multiplicity N and Degree m

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Abstract

In this article, We show that quasisimilar injective bilateral weighted shifts of multiplicity N and degree m have equal essential spectra and show that quasisimilar injective unilateral weighted shifts of multiplicity N and degree m are similar. It is also given that necessary and sufficient conditions for two injective bilateral weighted shifts of degree 2 to be quasisimilar.

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ii) If X is a reflexive and $f \in X$ such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left\| \frac{T(t)f - f}{t^2} \right\| < \infty$ then $f \in D(A)$.

Theorem 2 If X is a reflexive Banach space, then $C(t)$ is saturated in X with order $O(t^2)$ ($t \rightarrow 0$) and $D(A)$ is its saturation class.

Theorem 3 For general case, $C(t)$ is saturated in X with order $O(t^2)$ ($t \rightarrow 0$) and its saturation class is $D(A)$, here $D(A)$ is endowed with norm $\|f\|_{D(A)} = \|f\| + \|Af\|$, for $f \in D(A)$.

Referece

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