Special Cases for Numerical Radius and Spectral Radius Inequalities

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Abstract

In this paper, the aim of this study is to find special cases of some inequalities for numerical radius and spectral radius of a bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space, Finally, some new results about this subject are obtained.

Keywords: Spectral norm, Numerical radius, Spectral radius.

1.Introduction

Let B(H) denote the C^* -algebra of all bounded linear operators on a complex Hilbert space H with inner product $\langle .,. \rangle$. For $A \in B(H)$, let $\omega(A)$ and ||A|| denote the numerical radius and the usual operator norm of A ,respectively. It is well known that $\omega(.)$ defines a norm on B(H), and that for every $A \in B(H)$, $w(A) \leq ||A||$

The concepts of numerical range and numerical radius play an important role in various fields of Con-temporary Mathematics, including Operator Theory, Operator Trigonometry, Numerical Analysis and other see [1], [7],....

Theorem 1.1[7]

Let $X_i \in B(H)$ (i = 1, 2, ..., n). Then

$$\omega^{r} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \right) \leq \frac{n^{r-1}}{2} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\left| X_{i} \right|^{2r\alpha} + \left| X_{i}^{*} \right|^{2r(1-\alpha)} \right) \right\| \, \forall \, \alpha \in (0,1), r \geq 1 \dots (1)$$

Theorem 1.2 [1]

Let A and B be self-adjoint operators in B(H), and $r \ge 2$. Then

$$\omega^{r} \left(A + B \right) \leq 2^{r-2} \left\| \left| A + B \right|^{r} + \left| A - B \right|^{r} \right\|.$$
 (2)

Theorem 1.3[6]

If A, $B \in B(H)$, then

$$r(AB) \leq \frac{1}{4} (\|AB\| + \|BA\|) + \sqrt{(\|AB\| - \|BA\|)^{2} + 4\min(\|A\|\|BAB\|, \|B\|\|ABA\|)})$$
(3)

Theorem 1.4[7]

Let A, B,C, D, S, $T \in B(H)$. Then

$$\omega^{r} \left(ATB + CSD \right) \le 2^{r-2} \left\| \left(A | T^{*} | A^{*} \right)^{r} + \left(B^{*} | T | B \right)^{r} + \left(C | S^{*} | C^{*} \right)^{r} + \left(D^{*} | S | D \right)^{r} \right\|.$$
(5)

In the following results, we find special cases of some inequalities for numerical radius and spectral radius of a bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space

2.Main results

Theorem 2.1

If A is an operator in B(H), then

$$w(A) \le ||A|^2 ||^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(5)

Proof

Let r=2 in (2), we get the result.

Theorem 2.2

Let $X_i \in B(H)$ (i = 1, 2, ..., n). Then

$$\omega\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2} \left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\left|X_{i}\right| + \left|X_{i}^{*}\right|\right)\right\| \quad (6)$$

Proof

If we put r=1 in (1), then we obtain the result.

Corollary 2.1

If $X \in B(H)$, then

$$\omega(X) \le \frac{1}{2} \left\| X \right\| + \left| X^* \right\| \tag{7}$$

Proof

By taking $X_i = X$, $\forall i = 1, 2, ..., n$ in (6), so we get the result.

Theorem 2.3

If A is positive operator in B(H) and n is any scalar in R, then

$$r(A) \leq \left\|A^{n+1}\right\|^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \qquad (8)$$

Proof

Take $B = A^n$ in (3), we obtain

$$r(A^{n+1}) \leq \frac{1}{4} \left(\left\| A^{n+1} \right\| + \left\| A^{n+1} \right\| \right) + \sqrt{\left(\left\| A^{n+1} \right\| - \left\| A^{n+1} \right\| \right)^2 + 4\min\left(\left\| A \right\| \right\| A^{2n+1} \right\|, \left\| A^{n} \right\| \left\| A^{n+2} \right\| \right)} \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{4} \Big(2 \|A^{n+1}\| + \sqrt{4\min(\|A\| \|A^{2n+1}\|, \|A^{n}\| \|A^{n+2}\|)} \Big)$$
$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \Big(\|A^{n+1}\| + \sqrt{\|A\|^{2n+2}} \Big)$$

We know that $r(A^{n+1}) = r(A)^{n+1}$, so we get the result.

Corollary 2.2

If A is positive operator in B(H), then

$$r(A) \leq \left\|A^2\right\|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (9) In general for

$$n \ge 1, r(A) \le \left\|A^n\right\|^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Theorem 2.4

Let A, B,C, D, S, $T \in B(H)$. Then

$$\omega \left(ATB + CSD \right) \le \left\| \left(A |T^*|A^* \right)^2 + (B^* |T|B)^2 + (C |S^*|C^*)^2 + (D^* |S|D)^2 \right\|^{\frac{1}{2}} (10).$$
Proof

Let r=2 in (5) ,we get the result.

Corollary 2.3

Let $A \in B(H)$. Then

$$\omega(A^3) \le \frac{1}{2} \left\| 4 \left(A | A^* | A^* \right)^2 \right\|^{\frac{1}{2}} (11).$$

Proof

Let A = B = C = D = S = T in (10), we get the result.

Open Problems

The first open problem is possible to complement the all bounds (5,7,8,9,11) by giving an upper bound estimate for the zeros of

 $p(z) = z^n + a_n z^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 z + a_1$ of degree $n \ge 2$, with complex coefficients a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , where $a_1 \ne 0$.

The second open problem is possible to complement the upper all bounds (5,7,8,9,11) by giving a lower bound estimate for the zeros of p. To see this, observe that the zeros of the polynomial

 $q(z) = \frac{z^n}{a_1} p(\frac{1}{z})$ are the reciprocals of those of p. Thus ,applying the upper bound (9) to the zeros of

q yields the desired lower bound estimate for the zeros of p . this enables us to present a new annulus containing the zeros of p,

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