

向量值Hardy空间上的复对称块Toeplitz算子

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收稿日期: 2021年3月14日; 录用日期: 2021年4月3日; 发布日期: 2021年4月16日

摘 要

块Toeplitz算子作为数学泛函分析中函数空间上的算子理论研究的重要内容, 在物理学、量子力学等方面的模型建立、实际应用有着重要的作用。许多学者在向量值Hardy空间上研究了块Toeplitz算子的核, 其正规性、亚正规性以及块复合算子。本文主要研究在向量值Hardy空间中的复对称块Toeplitz算子问题。

关键词

向量值Hardy空间, 块Toeplitz算子, 共轭算子, 复对称算子

Complex Symmetric Block Toeplitz Operators on Vector-Valued Hardy Spaces

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Received: Mar. 14th, 2021; accepted: Apr. 3rd, 2021; published: Apr. 16th, 2021

Abstract

As an important part of the study of operator theory on function space in mathematical functional analysis, block Toeplitz operator plays an important role in the model building and practical application of physics, quantum mechanics and so on. Many scholars have studied the kernel, normality, hyponormality of block Toeplitz operators and block composition operators on vector-valued Hardy Spaces. In this paper, we study the problem of the complex symmetric block Toeplitz operator on the vector-valued Hardy Space.

Keywords

Vector-Valued Hardy Space, Block Toeplitz Operators, Conjugate Operators, Complex Symmetric Operators

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1. 引言

2013 年 Sungeun 找到了几类复对称算子的矩阵并研究了其可分解性及应用。特别地,

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & CA^*C \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 C 是共轭算子, 证明了如果 A 是复对称的则 T 可分解的充要条件为 A 也是可分解的[1]。

2019 年, Dong-O Kang 利用 $H^2(\mathbb{T})$ 上的共轭算子 $C_{\mu,\lambda}$, 得到结论: Toeplitz 算子 T 关于共轭算子 $C_{\mu,\lambda}$ 复对称当且仅当 T 关于共轭算子 $C_{1,\lambda}$ 复对称。借此他构造了一个块 Toeplitz 算子关于特殊的共轭算子

$$C := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_{1,\lambda} & C_{1,\lambda} \\ C_{1,\lambda} & -C_{1,\lambda} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 复对称的充要条件[2]。}$$

2. 预备知识

本文中, $B(\mathcal{H})$ 表示复可分 Hilbert 空间 \mathcal{H} 上所有有界线性算子的集合。记 \mathcal{H} 上的恒等算子为 I 。

定义 2.1 若算子 $S: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ 满足对于 $\forall x, y \in \mathcal{H}, \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, 且满足下列条件:

- 1) $S(x+y) = S(x) + S(y)$,
- 2) $S(\alpha x) = \bar{\alpha}S(x)$ 。

则称 S 为共轭线性算子。

定义 2.2 假设 $C: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ 是共轭线性算子, 如果满足

- 1) $C^2 = I$,
- 2) $\langle f, g \rangle = \langle Cg, Cf \rangle$,

其中 $f, g \in \mathcal{H}$ 。称 C 为共轭算子。

定义 2.3 对于算子 $T \in B(\mathcal{H})$, 若存在一个共轭算子 C 使得 $CTC = T^*$, 则称 T 为 C -对称。如果 T 是 C -对称, 那么 T 也称为复对称。

令 $L_{\mathbb{C}^n}^2 = L^2(\mathbb{T}) \otimes \mathbb{C}^n$, $H_{\mathbb{C}^n}^2 = H^2(\mathbb{T}) \otimes \mathbb{C}^n$, $\mathbb{C}^n = \underbrace{\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{C}}_n$ 。 M_n 是由所有 $n \times n$ 复矩阵构成的集合。

对于矩阵值函数 $\Phi \in L_{M_n}^\infty = L^\infty(\mathbb{T}) \otimes M_n$, 定义 T_Φ 是向量值 Hardy 空间 $H_{\mathbb{C}^n}^2$ 上以 Φ 为符号的块 Toeplitz 算子, 即

$$T_\Phi h = P_n(\Phi h), \quad (h \in H_{\mathbb{C}^n}^2)$$

其中 P_n 是 $L_{\mathbb{C}^n}^2 \rightarrow H_{\mathbb{C}^n}^2$ 上的正交射影。

特别地, 如果 $\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 & \varphi_4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\varphi_j \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T}), j = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 那么块 Toeplitz 算子在 $H_{\mathbb{C}^2}^2$ 有如下表示:

$$T_{\Phi} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} & T_{\varphi_2} \\ T_{\varphi_3} & T_{\varphi_4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

本文引入一个共轭算子 C_q 作为构造共轭算子 C 的关键, 下面对 C_q 的相关内容进行介绍:

定义 2.4 [3] 记 q 为序列 $\{q_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$, 其中 $q_m \in \mathbb{T}$. 令 $C_q : H^2(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{T})$, 即

$$C_q \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{f}(n) z^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \overline{\hat{f}(n)} q_n z^n.$$

其中 $\hat{f}(n)$ 是 f 的傅里叶系数. f 的幂级数表示为

$$f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m z^m, \quad \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |a_m|^2 < \infty \quad (a_m = \hat{f}(m), m = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

命题 2.5 [3] C_q 是 $H^2(\mathbb{T})$ 中的共轭算子.

定义 2.6 [3] 对于序列 $q = \{q_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$, 若存在 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 使得

$$\frac{q_n}{q_0} = \frac{q_{n+k}}{q_k}, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

则称这个序列为 n 度等比序列, 且比率为 $\frac{q_n}{q_0}$. 所有的等比序列都被称为自然等比序列.

定义 2.7 [3] 对于算子 $T \in B(\mathcal{H})$, 若存在 \mathcal{H} 中一个共轭算子 C_q 使得

$$C_q T C_q = T^*.$$

则称算子 T 是 C_q -对称的.

定理 2.8 [3] 若 Toeplitz 算子 T_f 是 C_q -对称的, 那么 q 是一个自然等比序列. 换句话说, 对于 $\forall k \geq m, m = 1, 2, \dots$

$$\hat{f}(k-m) = q_k \bar{q}_m \hat{f}(m-k).$$

3. 向量值 Hardy 空间上的 2 阶复对称块 Toeplitz 算子

本部分通过构造 2 阶复共轭算子来研究 2 阶复对称块 Toeplitz 算子. 首先我们找出 2 阶共轭矩阵, 考虑下述问题:

若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in M_2$. $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 那么有以下三种情况:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix}, b^2 + c^2 = 1;$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}, a^2 = 1, d^2 = 1, a \neq d;$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & -a \end{pmatrix}, a^2 + bc = 1.$$

在文献 [2] 中, 作者基于上面的第三种情况, 构造了向量值 Hardy 空间上 2 阶共轭算子 $C := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_{1,\lambda} & C_{1,\lambda} \\ C_{1,\lambda} & -C_{1,\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$, 研究了向量值 Hardy 空间上的关于 C 复对称的块 Toeplitz 算子问题. 基于上述论

文, 本文将进一步研究向量值 Hardy 空间上关于共轭算子 $C_0 := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_q & C_q \\ C_q & -C_q \end{pmatrix}$ 复对称的块 Toeplitz 算子.

在本文中 C_0 一直代表上述共轭算子。

下证 C_0 是共轭算子。由 C_q 是 Hardy 空间上的共轭算子和上面的讨论，只需证 $\langle C_0 f, C_0 g \rangle_2 = \langle g, f \rangle_2$ ， $f = (f_1, f_2)^T$ ， $g = (g_1, g_2)^T \in H^2(\mathbb{T}) \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_q & C_q \\ C_q & -C_q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_q & C_q \\ C_q & -C_q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_2 \\ &= \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_q f_1 + C_q f_2 \\ C_q f_1 - C_q f_2 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_q g_1 + C_q g_2 \\ C_q g_1 - C_q g_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \langle C_q f_1 + C_q f_2, C_q g_1 + C_q g_2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle C_q f_1 - C_q f_2, C_q g_1 - C_q g_2 \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \langle C_q f_1, C_q g_1 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \langle C_q f_2, C_q g_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle g_1, f_1 \rangle + \langle g_2, f_2 \rangle = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_2. \end{aligned}$$

故 C_0 是共轭算子得证。

还可以验证形如 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_{1,\lambda} & C_q \\ C_q & -C_{1,\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$ ， $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_q & C_{1,\lambda} \\ C_{1,\lambda} & -C_q \end{pmatrix}$ ， $\begin{pmatrix} C_{1,\lambda} & C_q \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的算子不是共轭算子。而 $\begin{pmatrix} C_{1,\lambda} & \\ & C_q \end{pmatrix}$ 是共轭算子。事实上 $C_{1,\lambda}, C_q$ 可以用任意的共轭算子替换仍得共轭算子。

定理 3.1 假设 $\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 & \varphi_4 \end{pmatrix} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T}) \otimes M_2$ ， $T_\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} & T_{\varphi_2} \\ T_{\varphi_3} & T_{\varphi_4} \end{pmatrix}$ 是关于共轭算子 C_0 的复对称算子当且仅当

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_1(n) & \hat{\varphi}_2(n) \\ \hat{\varphi}_3(n) & \hat{\varphi}_4(n) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{q_n}{2q_0} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_4)}(-n) & \overline{(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_4)}(-n) \\ \overline{(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 - \varphi_4)}(-n) & \overline{(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 + \varphi_4)}(-n) \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $\varphi_j(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{\varphi}_j(n) z^n, z \in \mathbb{T}, j = 1, 2, 3, 4; n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 。

证明 因为 T_Φ 是关于 C_0 的复对称算子，所以 $T_\Phi C_0 = C_0 T_\Phi^*$ 。计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} T_\Phi C_0 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} C_q & T_{\varphi_2} C_q \\ T_{\varphi_3} C_q & T_{\varphi_4} C_q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} C_q + T_{\varphi_2} C_q & T_{\varphi_1} C_q - T_{\varphi_2} C_q \\ T_{\varphi_3} C_q + T_{\varphi_4} C_q & T_{\varphi_3} C_q - T_{\varphi_4} C_q \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} (T_{\varphi_1} + T_{\varphi_2}) C_q & (T_{\varphi_1} - T_{\varphi_2}) C_q \\ (T_{\varphi_3} + T_{\varphi_4}) C_q & (T_{\varphi_3} - T_{\varphi_4}) C_q \end{pmatrix}, \\ C_0 T_\Phi^* &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_q T_{\varphi_1}^* & C_q T_{\varphi_3}^* \\ C_q T_{\varphi_2}^* & C_q T_{\varphi_4}^* \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_q T_{\varphi_1}^* + C_q T_{\varphi_2}^* & C_q T_{\varphi_3}^* + C_q T_{\varphi_4}^* \\ C_q T_{\varphi_1}^* - C_q T_{\varphi_2}^* & C_q T_{\varphi_3}^* - C_q T_{\varphi_4}^* \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_q (T_{\varphi_1}^* + T_{\varphi_2}^*) & C_q (T_{\varphi_3}^* + T_{\varphi_4}^*) \\ C_q (T_{\varphi_1}^* - T_{\varphi_2}^*) & C_q (T_{\varphi_3}^* - T_{\varphi_4}^*) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

对比可得

$$\begin{cases} T_{\varphi_1+\varphi_2} C_q = C_q T_{\varphi_1+\varphi_2}^* \\ T_{\varphi_1-\varphi_2} C_q = C_q T_{\varphi_3+\varphi_4}^* \\ T_{\varphi_3+\varphi_4} C_q = C_q T_{\varphi_1-\varphi_2}^* \\ T_{\varphi_3-\varphi_4} C_q = C_q T_{\varphi_3-\varphi_4}^* \end{cases}$$

由定理 2.8 可得

$$\begin{cases} \overline{(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}(m-n) = q_m \overline{q_n} \overline{(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}(n-m) \\ \overline{(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}(m-n) = q_m \overline{q_n} \overline{(\varphi_3 + \varphi_4)}(n-m) \\ \overline{(\varphi_3 + \varphi_4)}(m-n) = q_m \overline{q_n} \overline{(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}(n-m) \\ \overline{(\varphi_3 - \varphi_4)}(m-n) = q_m \overline{q_n} \overline{(\varphi_3 - \varphi_4)}(n-m) \end{cases}$$

由定义 2.6 可知 $\frac{q_k}{q_0} = \frac{q_{n+k}}{q_n}$ ，所以

$$\begin{cases} q_0 [\hat{\varphi}_1(n) + \hat{\varphi}_2(n)] = q_n [\hat{\varphi}_1(-n) + \hat{\varphi}_2(-n)] \\ q_0 [\hat{\varphi}_1(n) - \hat{\varphi}_2(n)] = q_n [\hat{\varphi}_3(-n) + \hat{\varphi}_4(-n)] \\ q_0 [\hat{\varphi}_3(n) + \hat{\varphi}_4(n)] = q_n [\hat{\varphi}_1(-n) - \hat{\varphi}_2(-n)] \\ q_0 [\hat{\varphi}_3(n) - \hat{\varphi}_4(n)] = q_n [\hat{\varphi}_3(-n) - \hat{\varphi}_4(-n)] \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\varphi}_1(n) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_n}{q_0} [\hat{\varphi}_1(-n) + \hat{\varphi}_2(-n) + \hat{\varphi}_3(-n) + \hat{\varphi}_4(-n)] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_n}{q_0} \sum_{j=1}^4 \hat{\varphi}_j(-n) \\ \hat{\varphi}_2(n) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_n}{q_0} [\hat{\varphi}_1(-n) + \hat{\varphi}_2(-n) - \hat{\varphi}_3(-n) - \hat{\varphi}_4(-n)] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_n}{q_0} \sum_{j=1}^2 [\hat{\varphi}_j(-n) - \hat{\varphi}_{j+2}(-n)] \\ \hat{\varphi}_3(n) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_n}{q_0} [\hat{\varphi}_1(-n) - \hat{\varphi}_2(-n) + \hat{\varphi}_3(-n) - \hat{\varphi}_4(-n)] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_n}{q_0} \sum_{j=1}^2 (-1)^{j+1} [\hat{\varphi}_j(-n) + \hat{\varphi}_{j+2}(-n)] \\ \hat{\varphi}_4(n) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_n}{q_0} [\hat{\varphi}_1(-n) - \hat{\varphi}_2(-n) - \hat{\varphi}_3(-n) + \hat{\varphi}_4(-n)] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q_n}{q_0} \sum_{j=1}^2 (-1)^{j+1} [\hat{\varphi}_j(-n) - \hat{\varphi}_{j+2}(-n)] \end{cases}$$

整理得，对 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ，

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_1(n) & \hat{\varphi}_2(n) \\ \hat{\varphi}_3(n) & \hat{\varphi}_4(n) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{q_n}{2q_0} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_4)}(-n) & \overline{(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_4)}(-n) \\ \overline{(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 - \varphi_4)}(-n) & \overline{(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 + \varphi_4)}(-n) \end{pmatrix}.$$

注 3.2 记

$$E_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, E_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, E_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, E_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

定理 3.1* 假设 $\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 & \varphi_4 \end{pmatrix} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T}) \otimes M_2$ ， $T_\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} & T_{\varphi_2} \\ T_{\varphi_3} & T_{\varphi_4} \end{pmatrix}$ 是关于共轭算子 $C_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_q & C_q \\ C_q & -C_q \end{pmatrix}$ 的

复对称算子当且仅当

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_1(n) & \hat{\varphi}_2(n) \\ \hat{\varphi}_3(n) & \hat{\varphi}_4(n) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{q_n}{2q_0} [\hat{\varphi}_1(-n)E_{11} + \hat{\varphi}_2(-n)E_{12} + \hat{\varphi}_3(-n)E_{21} + \hat{\varphi}_4(-n)E_{22}], n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

其中 $\varphi_j(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{\varphi}(n)z^n$, 且 $z \in \mathbb{T}$, $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 。

推论 3.2 假设 $\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 \\ 0 & \varphi_4 \end{pmatrix} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T}) \otimes M_2$, $T_\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} & T_{\varphi_2} \\ 0 & T_{\varphi_4} \end{pmatrix}$ 是关于共轭算子 $C_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} C_q & C_q \\ C_q & -C_q \end{pmatrix}$ 的复

对称算子当且仅当

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_1(n) & \hat{\varphi}_2(n) \\ 0 & \hat{\varphi}_4(n) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_1(-n) & \hat{\varphi}_2(-n) \\ 0 & \hat{\varphi}_4(-n) \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $\varphi_j(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{\varphi}(n)z^n, z \in \mathbb{T}, j = 1, 2, 4; n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 。

下面研究关于另一类共轭算子的 2 阶复对称块 Toeplitz 算子。

本文以下记

$$C_{00} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & C_q \\ C_q & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

显然其为共轭算子。

定理 3.3 $T_\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} & T_{\varphi_2} \\ T_{\varphi_3} & T_{\varphi_4} \end{pmatrix}$ 是关于共轭算子 C_{00} 的复对称算子当且仅当

$$\hat{\varphi}_2(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_2(-n), \hat{\varphi}_3(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_3(-n), \hat{\varphi}_4(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_1(-n).$$

其中 $\varphi_j(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{\varphi}(n)z^n, z \in \mathbb{T}, j = 1, 2, 4; n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 。

证明 由 T_Φ 是关于共轭算子 C_{00} 的复对称算子当且仅当 $T_{\varphi_2}, T_{\varphi_3}$ 关于 C_q 是复对称的, 且 $T_{\varphi_4} = C_q T_{\varphi_1}^* C_q$ 。又由定理 2.8 可得

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\varphi}_2(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_2(-n) \\ \hat{\varphi}_3(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_3(-n) \\ \hat{\varphi}_4(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_1(-n) \end{cases} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

4. 向量值 Hardy 空间的 3 阶复对称块 Toeplitz 算子

在前文的基础上, 我们研究向量值 Hardy 空间上的 3 阶复对称块 Toeplitz 算子。本小节给出两个共轭算子, 讨论关于这两类共轭算子的复对称块 Toeplitz 算子。

记 $C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} C_q & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_q \\ 0 & C_q & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_q & & \\ & & C_{00} \end{pmatrix}$, $C_{00} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & C_q \\ C_q & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 。由前面的讨论, 显然 C_1 是共轭算子。

命题 4.1 假设 $\Phi \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T}) \otimes M_3$, $\varphi_j(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{\varphi}(n)z^n, j=1, \dots, 6; z \in \mathbb{T}$, $T_\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} & T_{\varphi_4} & T_{\varphi_6} \\ 0 & T_{\varphi_2} & T_{\varphi_5} \\ 0 & 0 & T_{\varphi_3} \end{pmatrix}$ 是关于共轭算子 C_1 的复对称算子当且仅当

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_1(n) & \hat{\varphi}_4(n) & \hat{\varphi}_6(n) \\ 0 & \hat{\varphi}_2(n) & \hat{\varphi}_5(n) \\ 0 & 0 & \hat{\varphi}_3(n) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_1(-n) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\varphi}_3(-n) & \hat{\varphi}_5(-n) \\ 0 & 0 & \hat{\varphi}_2(-n) \end{pmatrix} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

证明 通过划分矩阵得

$$T_\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} & T_{\varphi_4} & T_{\varphi_6} \\ 0 & T_{\varphi_2} & T_{\varphi_5} \\ 0 & 0 & T_{\varphi_3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} & T_{\Phi_1} \\ 0 & T_{\Phi_2} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中, $T_{\Phi_1} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_4} & T_{\varphi_6} \end{pmatrix}$, $T_{\Phi_2} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_2} & T_{\varphi_5} \\ 0 & T_{\varphi_3} \end{pmatrix}$.

因为 T_Φ 是关于 C_1 的复对称算子, $T_\Phi C_1 = C_1 T_\Phi^*$, 得

$$T_\Phi C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} & T_{\Phi_1} \\ 0 & T_{\Phi_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_q & \\ & C_{00} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} C_q & T_{\Phi_1} C_{00} \\ 0 & T_{\Phi_2} C_{00} \end{pmatrix}, \quad C_1 T_\Phi^* = \begin{pmatrix} C_q & \\ & C_{00} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1}^* & 0 \\ T_{\Phi_1}^* & T_{\Phi_2}^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_q T_{\varphi_1}^* & 0 \\ C_{00} T_{\Phi_1}^* & C_{00} T_{\Phi_2}^* \end{pmatrix},$$

对比得

$$\begin{cases} T_{\varphi_1} C_q = C_q T_{\varphi_1}^* \\ T_{\Phi_1} C_{00} = 0 \\ 0 = C_{00} T_{\Phi_1}^* \\ T_{\Phi_2} C_{00} = C_{00} T_{\Phi_2}^* \end{cases}$$

由定理 2.8 和定理 3.3, 有

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\varphi}_1(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_1(-n) \\ \Phi_1 = 0 \\ \hat{\varphi}_3(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_2(-n), \hat{\varphi}_5(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_5(-n), \end{cases} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

即

$$\hat{\varphi}_1(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_1(-n), \hat{\varphi}_3(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_2(-n), \hat{\varphi}_4(n) \equiv 0, \hat{\varphi}_5(n) = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_5(-n), \hat{\varphi}_6(n) \equiv 0,$$

对 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 成立。

同理可得以下推论,

推论 4.2 假设 $\Phi \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T}) \otimes M_3$, $\varphi_j(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{\varphi}(n)z^n, j=1, \dots, 7; z \in \mathbb{T}$, $T_\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_1} & T_{\varphi_4} & 0 \\ T_{\varphi_6} & T_{\varphi_2} & T_{\varphi_5} \\ 0 & T_{\varphi_7} & T_{\varphi_3} \end{pmatrix}$ 是关于共轭算子 C_1 的复对称算子当且仅当

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_1(n) & \hat{\varphi}_4(n) & 0 \\ \hat{\varphi}_6(n) & \hat{\varphi}_2(n) & \hat{\varphi}_5(n) \\ 0 & \hat{\varphi}_7(n) & \hat{\varphi}_3(n) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{q_n}{q_0} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_1(-n) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\varphi}_3(-n) & \hat{\varphi}_5(-n) \\ 0 & \hat{\varphi}_7(-n) & \hat{\varphi}_2(-n) \end{pmatrix}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

5. 向量值 Hardy 空间的 n 阶复对称块 Toeplitz 算子

本部分研究关于某个共轭算子 C' 的 n 阶复对称块 Toeplitz 算子。

记

$$C' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & C_q & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ C_q & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_q & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_q & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_q \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{00} & 0 \\ 0 & C''_{n-2} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $C''_{n-2} = \begin{pmatrix} C_q & & & \\ & C_q & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & C_q \end{pmatrix}_{(n-2) \times (n-2)}$ 是共轭算子。显然 C' 也是共轭算子。

命题 5.1 假设 $\Phi \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T}) \otimes M_n$ 。 $T_\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_{11}} & T_{\varphi_{12}} & T_{\varphi_{13}} & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{1n}} \\ 0 & T_{\varphi_{22}} & T_{\varphi_{23}} & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{2n}} \\ 0 & 0 & T_{\varphi_{33}} & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{3n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{nn}} \end{pmatrix}$ 是关于共轭算子 C' 的复对称算子当

且仅当

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_{11}(k) & \hat{\varphi}_{12}(k) & \cdots & \cdots & \hat{\varphi}_{1n}(k) \\ & \hat{\varphi}_{22}(k) & & & \hat{\varphi}_{2n}(k) \\ & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & \hat{\varphi}_{nn}(k) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_{22}(-k) & \hat{\varphi}_{12}(-k) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & \hat{\varphi}_{11}(-k) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & \hat{\varphi}_{33}(-k) & & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & \hat{\varphi}_{nn}(-k) \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

证明 对矩阵分块得

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_{11}} & T_{\varphi_{12}} & T_{\varphi_{13}} & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{1n}} \\ 0 & T_{\varphi_{22}} & T_{\varphi_{23}} & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{2n}} \\ 0 & 0 & T_{\varphi_{33}} & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{3n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{nn}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\Phi_1} & T_{\Phi_2} \\ 0 & T_{\Phi_3} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{其中 } T_{\Phi_1} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_{11}} & T_{\varphi_{12}} \\ 0 & T_{\varphi_{22}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_{\Phi_2} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_{13}} & T_{\varphi_{14}} & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{1n}} \\ T_{\varphi_{23}} & T_{\varphi_{24}} & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{2n}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_{\Phi_3} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{\varphi_{33}} & T_{\varphi_{34}} & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{3n}} \\ & T_{\varphi_{44}} & \cdots & T_{\varphi_{4n}} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & T_{\varphi_{nn}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为 T_{Φ} 是关于 C' 的复对称算子, 由于 $T_{\Phi}C' = C'T_{\Phi}^*$, 对比可得

$$\begin{cases} T_{\Phi_1}C_{00} = C_{00}T_{\Phi_1}^* \\ T_{\Phi_2}C''_{n-2} = 0 \\ 0 = C''_{n-2}T_{\Phi_2}^* \\ T_{\Phi_3}C''_{n-2} = C''_{n-2}T_{\Phi_3}^* \end{cases}$$

进而

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_{13}(k) & \hat{\varphi}_{14}(k) & \cdots & \hat{\varphi}_{1n}(k) \\ \hat{\varphi}_{23}(k) & \hat{\varphi}_{24}(k) & \cdots & \hat{\varphi}_{2n}(k) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

和

$$\hat{\varphi}_{ii}(k) = \frac{q_k}{q_0} \hat{\varphi}_{ii}(-k), \quad i = 3, 4, \dots, n \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

由定理 2.8 和定理 3.3 可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_{11}(k) & \hat{\varphi}_{12}(k) \\ 0 & \hat{\varphi}_{22}(k) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{q_k}{q_0} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_{22}(-k) & \hat{\varphi}_{12}(-k) \\ 0 & \hat{\varphi}_{11}(-k) \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_{11}(k) & \hat{\varphi}_{12}(k) & \cdots & \cdots & \hat{\varphi}_{1n}(k) \\ & \hat{\varphi}_{22}(k) & & & \hat{\varphi}_{2n}(k) \\ & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & \hat{\varphi}_{nn}(k) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{q_k}{q_0} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\varphi}_{22}(-k) & \hat{\varphi}_{12}(-k) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & \hat{\varphi}_{11}(-k) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & \hat{\varphi}_{33}(-k) & & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & \hat{\varphi}_{nn}(-k) \end{pmatrix},$$

对于 $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 成立。

6. 结论与展望

本文研究了向量值 Hardy 空间中的复对称块 Toeplitz 算子问题, 利用 C_q 构造了不同的块共轭算子, 描述出 2 阶、3 阶和 n 阶复对称块 Toeplitz 算子 T_{Φ} 的符号特征。

应用本文方法还会得到其他复对称块 Toeplitz 算子的实例。在以后的研究中, 会有更复杂的共轭算子, 进而可以更加深入地研究复对称块 Toeplitz 算子问题。

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