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# 关于递归生成加权移位算子正的 2 次亚正规

董延武

(湛江师范学院基础教育学院数学系 广东 湛江 524300)

摘要: 对于递归生成的加权移位算子  $W_{\alpha(x, \beta)}: \sqrt{y} \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c})^\wedge$ , 利用无穷维矩阵的正定性得到了其 2-亚正规性和正的 2 次亚正规性, 推广了已有的一些结论.

关键词: 算子; 2-亚正规; 2 次亚正规; 正的 2 次亚正规

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## 0 预备知识

设  $H$  是一个可分离的无限维复 Hilbert 空间, 令  $L(H)$  表示  $H$  上有界线性算子代数的全体. 如果  $T^* T = TT^*$  称  $T$  为亚正规的; 如果  $T^* T \geq TT^*$  称  $T$  为次正规的. 这里  $T = N|_H$ , 其中  $N$  在某 Hilbert 空间  $K \supseteq H$  上是正规的. 对于算子  $A, B \in L(H)$ , 令  $[A, B] = AB - BA$ . 定义  $L(H)$  中的  $n$  元算子  $T = (T_1, \dots, T_n)$  是亚正规的, 如果算子矩阵  $([T_j^*, T_i])_{i, j=1}^n$  在直和  $H \oplus \dots \oplus H$  ( $n$  个  $H$ ) 上是非负的. 对于  $n \geq 1$ , 且  $T \in L(H)$ ,  $T$  是  $n$ -亚正规的, 如果  $(I, T, \dots, T^n)$  是亚正规的<sup>[1]</sup>.  $T = (T_1, \dots, T_n)$  是弱亚正规的, 如果  $\lambda_1 T + \lambda_2 T^2 + \dots + \lambda_n T^n$  是亚正规的, 这里  $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,  $\mathbb{C}$  是复数集合. 算子  $T$  是弱  $n$ -亚正规的, 如果  $(T, T^2, \dots, T^n)$  是弱亚正规的<sup>[2-3]</sup>. 特别地, 称弱 2-亚正规为 2 次亚正规, 它和  $T + sT^2$  为亚正规的是等价的  $s \in \mathbb{C}$ . 众所周知, 次正规的  $\Rightarrow n$ -亚正规的  $\Rightarrow$  弱  $n$ -亚正规的<sup>[4-5]</sup>, 这里  $n \geq 1$ .

令  $\{e_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$  是  $l^2(\mathbb{Z}^+)$  上的标准正交基, 且  $\alpha = \{\alpha_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$  是一个正的有界序列.  $W_\alpha$  是定义在  $l^2(\mathbb{Z}^+)$  上的单侧加权移位算子, 即  $W_\alpha e_n = \alpha_n e_{n+1}$ , 其中  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .  $W_\alpha$  的矩可定义为  $\gamma_0 = 1, \gamma_1 = \alpha_0^2, \gamma_2 = \alpha_0^2 \alpha_1^2, \dots, \gamma_n = \alpha_0^2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}^2, \dots$ , 众所周知,  $W_\alpha$  是亚正规的当且仅当  $\alpha_n \leq \alpha_{n+1}$ , 其中  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

对于  $s \in \mathbb{C}$ , 令  $D(s) = [(W_\alpha + sW_\alpha^2)^*, W_\alpha + sW_\alpha^2]$

对于  $n \geq 0$ , 令

$$D_n(s) = P_n [(W_\alpha + sW_\alpha^2)^*, W_\alpha + sW_\alpha^2] P_n =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_0 & \bar{r}_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ r_0 & q_1 & \bar{r}_1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r_1 & q_2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & q_{n-1} & \bar{r}_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & r_{n-1} & q_n \end{pmatrix},$$

其中

$$q_k = u_k + |s|^2 v_k, r_k = s \sqrt{w_k} \mu_k = \alpha_k^2 - \alpha_{k-1}^2, \\ v_k = \alpha_k^2 \alpha_{k+1}^2 - \alpha_{k-1}^2 \alpha_{k-2}^2, \mu_k = \alpha_k^2 (\alpha_{k+1}^2 - \alpha_{k-1}^2)^2, k \geq 0, \\ \text{并且 } \alpha_{-1} = \alpha_{-2} = 0. P_n \text{ 表示由 } e_0, \dots, e_n \text{ 生成的子空间上的正交投影. 因此, } W_\alpha \text{ 是 2 次亚正规的当且仅当 } \forall s \in \mathbb{C} \text{ 及 } \forall n \geq 0, D_n(s) \geq 0. \text{ 直接计算有}$$

$$d_0 = q_0, d_1 = q_0 q_1 - |r_0|^2,$$

$$d_{n+2} = q_{n+2} d_{n+1} - |r_{n+1}|^2 d_n (n \geq 0).$$

显然  $d_n$  是关于  $t = |s|^2$  的  $n+1$  次多项式, 其中

$$d_n(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} c(n, i) t^i.$$

如果对于所有的  $n, i \geq 0, 0 \leq i \leq n+1$ , 有  $c(n, i) \geq 0$ , 且对于所有的  $n \geq 0$ , 有  $c(n, n+1) > 0$ , 那么就说  $W_\alpha$  是正的 2 次亚正规<sup>[6-11]</sup>. 并且立即可以得到

$$c(0, 0) = u_0, c(0, 1) = v_0, c(1, 0) = u_1 u_0,$$

$$c(1, 1) = u_1 v_0 + u_0 v_1 - w_0, c(1, 2) = v_1 v_0,$$

$$c(n+2, i) = u_{n+2} c(n+1, i) + v_{n+2} c(n+1, i-1) - w_{n+1} c(n, i-1), n \geq 0, 0 \leq i \leq n+1.$$

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作者简介: 董延武 (1979-), 男, 辽宁营口人, 讲师, 主要从事线性算子理论的研究.

在单侧加权移位算子中,经常用递归生成的加权移位算子来研究 2 次亚正规移位算子的性质. 这里讨论的单侧加权移位算子是由 3 个权  $0 < \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \alpha_2$  生成的. 给定  $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ , 其中  $0 < \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \alpha_2$ , 则  $\gamma_0 = 1, \gamma_1 = \alpha_0^2, \gamma_2 = \alpha_0^2 \alpha_1^2, \gamma_3 = \alpha_0^2 \alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2$ . 令

$$v_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_0 \\ \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix}, v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_2 \\ \gamma_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

则向量  $v_0$  和  $v_1$  在  $R^2$  上是线性无关的, 所以存在唯一的实数  $\varphi_0, \varphi_1$  满足

$$\varphi_0 v_0 + \varphi_1 v_1 = v_2. \tag{1}$$

事实上,

$$\varphi_0 = -\frac{\alpha_0^2 \alpha_1^2 (\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_1^2)}{\alpha_1^2 - \alpha_0^2}, \varphi_1 = \frac{\alpha_1^2 (\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_0^2)}{\alpha_1^2 - \alpha_0^2}.$$

而且由(1)式有  $\gamma_2 = \varphi_1 \gamma_1 + \varphi_0 \gamma_0, \gamma_3 = \varphi_1 \gamma_2 + \varphi_0 \gamma_1$ .

令  $\hat{\gamma}_i = \gamma_i, i = 0, 1$ , 且

$$\hat{\gamma}_n = \varphi_0 \gamma_{n-2} + \varphi_1 \gamma_{n-1} (n \geq 2).$$

$$\text{因此 } \hat{\alpha}_n^2 = \varphi_1 + \varphi_0 / \alpha_{n-1}^2.$$

因为  $\hat{\gamma}_n > 0 (n \geq 0)$ , 定义  $\hat{\alpha}_n = (\hat{\gamma}_{n+1} / \hat{\gamma}_n)^{1/2} (n \geq 0)$ , 所以当  $0 \leq n \leq 2$  时  $\hat{\alpha}_n = \alpha_n$ . 因此得到 1 个有界序列  $\hat{\alpha} = \{\hat{\alpha}_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$  和加权移位算子  $W_{\hat{\alpha}}$  (或者写成  $W_{(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)^\wedge}$ ). 易知  $\det A(k-1, 2) = 0$  这里

$$A(i, j) = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_i & \cdots & \gamma_{i+j} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \gamma_{i+j} & \cdots & \gamma_{i+2j} \end{pmatrix}.$$

在文献 [5] 中, Curto-Fialkow 讨论了这样的加权序列  $\alpha: \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c})^\wedge (0 < x \leq a < b < c)$  给出了  $W_\alpha$  是正的 2 次亚正规的 1 个充要条件, 那就是  $x \leq h_2^+$ . 对于递归生成的加权移位算子  $W_{\alpha(x, y)}: \sqrt{y} (\sqrt{x} (\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c})^\wedge)$ , 下面讨论其 2-亚正规性和正的 2 次亚正规性之间的关系.

### 1 主要结果

**定理 1** 令  $0 < y \leq x < a < b < c$ , 且令  $\alpha(x, y): \sqrt{y} \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c})^\wedge$  是 1 个加权序列, 设  $H_2(x, y) := \{(x, y): W_{\alpha(x, y)} \text{ 是 2-亚正规}\}$ ,  $PQH(x, y) := \{(x, y): W_{\alpha(x, y)} \text{ 是正的 2 次亚正规}\}$ , 则

$$(i) H_2(x, y) = \left\{ (x, y) : x \leq \frac{ab(c-b)}{bc-2ab+a^2}, y \leq \frac{ax(b-a)}{ab-2ax+x^2} \right\},$$

(ii)  $PQH(x, y) = \{(x, y) : x < h_2^+, y \leq \min\{y_3, y_4 f(K, K)\}\}$  其中

$$h_2^+ = \frac{a^2 b^2 c + ab^2(c-a)K + ab(c-b)K^2}{a^3 b + ab(c-a)K + (a^2 + bc - 2ab)K^2},$$

$$y_3 = -\frac{x(abx - bcx - a^2 b + b^2 c + ax^2 - bx^2)}{(b-x)(2ax - bx - x^2)},$$

$$y_4 = \frac{g_1(x)}{g_2(x)},$$

$$g_1(x) = x[ab^3 c + a^3 b^2 - b^2 c^3 + 2ab^2 c^2 + a^2 bc^2 - 4a^2 b^2 c + x(a^3 b - 2a^3 c + bc^3 - 3abc^2 + 5a^2 bc - 2a^2 b^2) + x^2(2ab^2 - abc - 2a^2 b - ac^2 + 2a^2 c + bc^2 - b^2 c)],$$

$$g_2(x) = 2ab^2 c^2 - b^2 c^3 - a^2 b^2 c + x(a^3 b + bc^3 + b^3 c - 3ab^2 c - a^2 bc + a^2 b^2) + x^2(6abc - a^3 - ab^2 - a^2 b - 2ac^2 + a^2 c - bc^2 - b^2 c) + x^3(a^2 - ac - bc - ab + b^2 + c^2),$$

$$f(K, K) = -\frac{Kx^2 - Kbx + K^2 x - bx^2 - K^2 bx}{Kbx + x^3 + K^2 b - Kx^2 - 2K^2 x + K^2 x^2},$$

$$K = -\frac{\varphi_1^2}{2\varphi_0} (\varphi_1 + \sqrt{\varphi_1^2 + 4\varphi_0}), \varphi_1 = \frac{b(c-a)}{b-a},$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{ab(c-b)}{b-a}.$$

证 (i) 如果  $W_\alpha$  是关于  $\alpha = \{\alpha_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$  的加权移位算子, 则  $W_\alpha$  是 2-亚正规的当且仅当

$$\alpha_{n+1}^2 (\alpha_{n+2}^2 - \alpha_n^2)^2 \leq (\alpha_{n+1}^2 - \alpha_n^2) (\alpha_{n+2}^2 \alpha_{n+3}^2 - \alpha_{n+1}^2 \alpha_n^2) (n \geq 0). \tag{2}$$

因此  $W_\alpha$  是 2-亚正规的当且仅当

$$\alpha_1^2 (\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_0^2)^2 \leq (\alpha_1^2 - \alpha_0^2) (\alpha_2^2 \alpha_3^2 - \alpha_1^2 \alpha_0^2),$$

$$\alpha_2^2 (\alpha_3^2 - \alpha_1^2)^2 \leq (\alpha_2^2 - \alpha_1^2) (\alpha_3^2 \alpha_4^2 - \alpha_2^2 \alpha_1^2),$$

即

$$x(a-y)^2 \leq (x-y)(ab-xy),$$

$$a(b-x)^2 \leq (a-x)(bc-ax).$$

因此

$$x \leq \frac{ab(c-b)}{bc-2ab+a^2} (< a),$$

$$y \leq \frac{ax(b-a)}{ab-2ax+x^2} (< x).$$

(ii) 对于加权序列  $\alpha(x, y): \sqrt{y} \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c})^\wedge$ , 直接能得到

$$c(0, 0) = y, c(0, 1) = xy, c(1, 0) = (x-y)y,$$

$$c(1, 1) = -yx(y-a), c(1, 2) = ax^2 y,$$

$$c(2, 0) = y(a-x)(x-y),$$

$$c(2, 1) = ya(y-x)(x-b),$$

$$c(2, 2) = -(by-ab-xy+x^2) yxa,$$

$$c(2, 3) = (ab-xy) yx^2 a.$$

这里  $c(2, 2) > 0$ . 事实上,

$$\begin{aligned}
 -(by - ab - xy + x^2) &= ab - by + xy - x^2 = \\
 b(a - y) - x(x - y) &\geq b(a - y) - x(a - y) = \\
 (b - x)(a - y) &> 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当  $0 \leq n \leq 2, 0 \leq i \leq n + 1$  时  $c(n, i) \geq 0$ .

断言 1  $u_2 v_3 - w_2 > 0$ .

由 (2) 式, 当  $n = 1$  时, 显然成立.

断言 2 当  $k \geq 3$  时  $\mu_k v_{k+1} = w_k$ .

事实上,

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_k v_{k+1} - w_k &= (\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1})(\alpha_{k+1} \alpha_{k+2} - \alpha_k \alpha_{k-1}) - \\
 \alpha_k (\alpha_{k+1} - \alpha_{k-1})^2 &= 2\alpha_k \alpha_{k-1} \alpha_{k+1} - \alpha_k^2 \alpha_{k-1} - \alpha_k \alpha_{k+1}^2 + \\
 \alpha_k \alpha_{k+1} \alpha_{k+2} - \alpha_{k-1} \alpha_{k+1} \alpha_{k+2} &= [\det A(k-1, 2)] / (\gamma_{k-1} \cdot \\
 \gamma_k \gamma_{k+1}) &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

断言 3 当  $n \geq 3, 0 \leq i \leq n + 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(n, i) > u_n c(n-1, i) + v_n \cdot \dots \cdot v_3 [v_2 c(1, \\
 i - n + 1) - w_1 c(0, i - n + 1)].
 \end{aligned}$$

断言 3 可以通过递归  $n \geq 3$  来证明. 当  $n = 3, 0 \leq i \leq 4$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(3, i) &= u_3 c(2, i) + v_3 c(2, i-1) - w_2 c(1, i-1) = \\
 u_3 c(2, i) + v_3 [u_2 c(1, i-1) + v_2 c(1, i-2) - \\
 w_1 c(0, i-2)] - w_2 c(1, i-1) &= u_3 c(2, i) + \\
 (v_3 u_2 - w_2) c(1, i-1) + v_3 [v_2 c(1, i-2) - \\
 w_1 c(0, i-2)] &> u_3 c(2, i) + v_3 [v_2 c(1, i-2) - \\
 w_1 c(0, i-2)].
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $n > 3$  时类似地可以证明, 由递归假设可以得到断言 3.

令  $\rho = v_2 c(1, 1) - w_1 c(0, 1), \tau = v_2 c(1, 0) - w_1 c(0, 0)$ , 所以由断言 2 当  $n \geq 3$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(n, i) \geq & \begin{cases} v_n \cdot \dots \cdot v_2 c(1, 2), & i = n + 1, \\
 u_n c(n-1, n) + v_n \cdot \dots \cdot v_3 \rho, & i = n, \\
 u_n c(n-1, n-1) + v_n \cdot \dots \cdot v_3 \tau, & i = n - 1, \\
 u_n c(n-1, i), & 0 \leq i \leq n - 2, \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

直接计算得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= yxa(x - b)(y - a) \geq 0, \\
 \tau &= -y(aby - abx - 2axy + a^2x + x^2y).
 \end{aligned}$$

因为当  $0 \leq n \leq 2, 0 \leq i \leq n + 1$  时  $c(n, i) \geq 0$ . 所以当  $n \geq 3$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(n, n+1) &> 0, \\
 c(n, n) &> u_n c(n-1, n) + v_n \cdot \dots \cdot v_3 \rho \geq 0, \\
 c(n, i) &= u_n \cdot \dots \cdot u_{i+2} c(i+1, i) \quad (n \geq 3),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq i \leq n - 2,$$

所以为了分析系数  $c(n, i)$ , 只需要研究满足  $c(n, n-1) > 0 (n \geq 3)$  的  $x$  值.

现在对于  $n \geq 4$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(n, n-1) &> u_n c(n-1, n-1) + v_n \cdot \dots \cdot v_3 \tau > \\
 u_n [u_{n-1} c(n-2, n-1) + v_{n-1} \cdot \dots \cdot v_3 \rho] + v_n \cdot \dots \cdot v_3 \tau,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(n, n-1) &> u_n (u_{n-1} v_{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot v_0 + v_{n-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \\
 v_3 \rho) + v_n \cdot \dots \cdot v_3 \tau.
 \end{aligned}$$

如果  $n \geq 5$ , 可以分解  $v_{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot v_3$  得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(n, n-1) &> v_{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot v_3 (v_0 v_1 v_2 u_n u_{n-1} + u_n v_{n-1} \rho + \\
 v_n v_{n-1} \tau).
 \end{aligned}$$

容易看到  $c(n, n-1) \geq 0 (n \geq 3) \Leftrightarrow c(3, 2) \geq 0, c(4, 3) \geq 0$  和  $A_n \geq 0 (n \geq 5)$ , 其中

$$A_n = v_0 v_1 v_2 u_n u_{n-1} + u_n v_{n-1} \rho + v_n v_{n-1} \tau.$$

当  $n \geq 5$  时, 通过计算  $v_0, v_1, v_2, \rho, \tau$  得

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_n &= [a^2 b x^2 u_n u_{n-1} + (a^2 b x - a^2 x^2) u_n v_{n-1} + \\
 (a b x - a^2 x) v_n v_{n-1} - (a x^3 u_n u_{n-1} + (a b x - \\
 a x^2) u_n v_{n-1} + (a b - 2 a x + x^2) v_n v_{n-1}) y] y.
 \end{aligned}$$

因为  $y$  的系数总是负的, 所以  $A_n \geq 0$  当且仅当

$$\begin{aligned}
 y \leq \Phi_n(x) &= [a^2 b x^2 u_n u_{n-1} + (a^2 b x - a^2 x^2) \cdot \\
 u_n v_{n-1} + (a b x - a^2 x) v_n v_{n-1}] / [a x^3 u_n u_{n-1} + (a b x - \\
 a x^2) u_n v_{n-1} + (a b - 2 a x + x^2) v_n v_{n-1}]. \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $n \geq 4$  时, 令  $z_n = v_n / u_n (u_n \neq 0)$ . 当  $n \geq 5$  时, 把 (3) 式中右边式子的分子分母同时除以  $u_n u_{n-1}$  得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi_n(x) &= [a^2 b x^2 + (a^2 b x - a^2 x^2) z_{n-1} + (a b x - \\
 a^2 x) z_n z_{n-1}] / [a x^3 + (a b x - a x^2) z_{n-1} + \\
 (a b - 2 a x + x^2) z_n z_{n-1}].
 \end{aligned}$$

断言 4  $z_n \nearrow K$  这里

$$K = -\varphi_1^2 (\varphi_1 + \sqrt{\varphi_1^2 + 4\varphi_0}) / (2\varphi_0).$$

令

$$f(z, w) = \frac{a^2 b x^2 + a^2 x (b - x) z + a x (b - a) z w}{a x^3 + a x (b - x) z + (a b - 2 a x + x^2) z w}.$$

断言 5  $\inf y_n = f(K, K)$ .

因此,  $W_\alpha$  是正的 2 次亚正规的当且仅当  $y \leq \min\{y_3, y_4, f(K, K)\}$ .

## 2 数值算例

例 1 令  $\alpha(x, y) : \sqrt{y}, \sqrt{x}, (\sqrt{1}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})^\wedge$  是 1 个加权序列, 则

$$H_2(x, y) := \left\{ (x, y) : x \leq \frac{2}{3}y \leq \frac{x}{(x-1)^2 + 1} \right\},$$

$$PQH(x, y) := \{ (x, y) : x < h_2^+ y \leq f(K, K) \},$$

其中

$$h_2^+ \approx 0.73321, \quad y_3 = -\frac{10x - 4x^2 - x^3}{10x - 4x^2 + x^3 - 12},$$

$$y_4 = -\frac{38x - 18x^2 - x^3}{42x - 16x^2 + 3x^3 - 48},$$

$$f(K, K) = \frac{2x^2 + x(2-x)K + xK^2}{x^3 + x(2-x)K + (x^2 - 2x + 2)K^2},$$

$$K = 8\sqrt{2} + 16.$$

很容易看到在区间  $(0, h_2^+]$  上  $y_3 > y_4 > f(K, K)$ .

### 3 参考文献

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## On Positively Quadratically Hyponormal of Recursively Generated Weighted Shifts

DONG Yan-wu

(School of Mathematics and Computer Science, Fundamental Education College, Zhanjiang Normal University, Zhanjiang, Guangdong 524300, China)

**Abstract:** The 2-hyponormality and positively quadratically hyponormality of recursively generated weighted shift  $W_{\alpha(x, y)}$  with  $\alpha(x, y) : \sqrt{y} \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c})^\wedge$  are considered by using the positivity of in finite dimension matrix, which extend some known results.

**Key words:** operator; 2-hyponormal; quadratically hyponormal; positively quadratically hyponormal

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