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关于递归生成加权移位算子正的 2 次亚正规

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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^[1]. $T = (T_1, \dots, T_n)$ 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^[2-3]. 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^[4-5], 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_α 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_α 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_α 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

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

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

其中

$$\begin{aligned} q_k &= u_k + |s|^2 v_k, \quad r_k = s \sqrt{w_k} \mu_k = \alpha_k^2 - \alpha_{k-1}^2, \\ v_k &= \alpha_k^2 \alpha_{k+1}^2 - \alpha_{k-1}^2 \alpha_{k-2}^2, \quad \mu_k = \alpha_k^2 (\alpha_{k+1}^2 - \alpha_{k-1}^2)^2, \quad k \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

并且 $\alpha_{-1} = \alpha_{-2} = 0$. P_n 表示由 e_0, \dots, e_n 生成的子空间上的正交投影. 因此, W_α 是 2 次亚正规的当且仅当 $\forall s \in \mathbb{C}$ 及 $\forall n \geq 0$, $D_n(s) \geq 0$. 直接计算有

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

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

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_α 是正的 2 次亚正规^[6-11]. 并且立即可以得到

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

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

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

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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 \mathbb{R}^2 上是线性无关的, 所以存在唯一的实数 φ_0, φ_1 满足

$$\varphi_0 v_0 + \varphi_1 v_1 = v_2. \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

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 $\alpha: \sqrt{x} \wedge (\sqrt{a} \wedge \sqrt{b} \wedge \sqrt{c})^\wedge (0 < x \leq a < b < c)$ 给出了 W_α 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 $W_{\alpha(x, y): \sqrt{y}}$, $\sqrt{x} \wedge (\sqrt{a} \wedge \sqrt{b} \wedge \sqrt{c})^\wedge$, 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 $\alpha(x, y): \sqrt{y} \wedge x \wedge (\sqrt{a} \wedge \sqrt{b} \wedge \sqrt{c})^\wedge$ 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_α 是关于 $\alpha = \{\alpha_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ 的加权移位算子, 则 W_α 是 2-亚正规的当且仅当

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

因此 W_α 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 $\alpha(x, y): \sqrt{y} \wedge x \wedge (\sqrt{a} \wedge \sqrt{b} \wedge \sqrt{c})^\wedge$, 直接能得到

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

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

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

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

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

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

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,

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

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

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

直接计算得

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

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,

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

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

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 $n \geq 4$,

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

又因为 $c(n-2, n-1) = v_{n-2} \cdot \cdots \cdot v_0$, 从而

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

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

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

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, ρ, π 得

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

因为 y 的系数总是负的, 所以 $A_n \geq 0$ 当且仅当

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

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

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

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

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

断言5 $\inf_n f(K, K) = f(K, K)$.

因此, W_α 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

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

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

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

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

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

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On Positively Quadratically Hyponormal of Recursively Generated Weighted Shifts

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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 finite dimension matrix, which extend some known results.

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

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