Fuglede Putnam Theorem For Hyponormal Or Cl

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Fuglede Putnam Theorem For Hyponormal
An asymmetric Fuglede-Putnam's Theorem for w -hyponormal operators and dominant operators is proved, as a consequence of this result, we obtain that the range of the generalized derivation induced by the above classes of operators is orthogonal to its kernel. Mathematics subject classification (2010): 47B47, 47A30, 47B20.

[PDF] Fuglede-Putnam's theorem for w-hyponormal operators ...
The Putnam–Fuglede theorem now says that if $x \in B (H)$ and $(\mathcal{A} + i \mathcal{B}) x = 0$, then $\mathcal{A} x = 0 = \mathcal{B} x$. This version of the Putnam–Fuglede theorem has been generalized to the Banach space setting as follows: if $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ are commuting Hermitian operators on a complex Banach space V, then, given $x \in V$,

Putnam-Fuglede theorems - Encyclopedia of Mathematics
6 The Fuglede-Putnam theorem Proof. Since by assumption XT=SX, we can see that (kerX)and ranX are invariant subspaces of T and S, respectively. Therefore by Lemma 9 we have that T|(kerX) is p-hyponormal and S| ranX is also (p,k)-quasihyponormal. Now consider the decomposi-tions =(kerX) kerXand =ranX(ranX) .Thenwehavethefollowingmatrix

THE FUGLEDE-PUTNAM THEOREM FOR -QUASIHYPONORMAL OPERATORS
Theorem 1.1 (Fuglede–Putnam theorem, [3, 10]) Let \(S\in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})\), \(T\in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{K})\), and \(X\in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H},\mathcal{K})\). If S, T are normal operators, then \(SX=XT\) ensures \(S^{\ast }X=XT^{\ast }\). Theorem 1.2 Let \(S\in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})\), \(T\in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{K})\).

Fuglede–Putnam type theorems for (p , k) $(p,k ...
hyponormal operator or (c) T is a w-hyponormal such that ker(T) ⊆ ker(T) and S is a class Y, then the pair (T,S) satisfy Fuglede-Putnam property. Keywords : w-hyponormal operators; Fuglede-Putnam theorem; quasinormal

Quasinormality and Fuglede-Putnam Theorem for -Hyponormal ...
An extension of Putnam-Fuglede theorem for hyponormal operators M. Radjabalipour 1 Mathematische Zeitschrift volume 194 , pages 117 – 120 (1987) Cite this article

An extension of Putnam-Fuglede theorem for hyponormal ...
FUGLEDE–PUTNAM THEOREM AND QUASISIMILARITY OF CLASS p ... Keywords and phrases: p-hyponormal operator, class p-wA(s,t) operator, Fuglede-Putnam theorem, quasisimilar. REFERENCES [1] A. ALUTHGE, On p-hyponormal operators for 0 < p < 1, Integral Equations Operator Theory 13 (1990), 307–315.

Fuglede-Putnam theorem and quasisimilarity of class p-wA(s ...
The Putnam–Fuglede theorem holds modulo the compacts (simply consider the Putnam–Fuglede theorem in the Calkin algebra), and does not hold modulo the ideal of finite-rank operators. In a remarkable extension of the Putnam–Fuglede theorem to Schatten-von Neumann ideals , (cf. also Calderón couples), G. Weiss proved in [a12] that implies .

Putnam-Fuglede theorems - Encyclopedia of Mathematics
The result. Theorem (Fuglede) Let T and N be bounded operators on a complex Hilbert space with N being normal. If TN = NT, then TN* = N*T, where N* denotes the adjoint of N . Normality of N is necessary, as is seen by taking T = N. When T is self-adjoint, the claim is trivial regardless of whether N is normal: T N = (N T) = (T N) = N T .

Fuglede's theorem - Wikipedia
The Fuglede-Putnam theorem states that if N and M are normal operators in B(H) and NX = XM for some X E B(H), then N*X = XM*. This theorem has been generalized [13,7] as follows.

ON GENERALIZED FUGLEDE-PUTNAM THEOREMS OF HILBERT-SCHMIDT TYPE
unilateral shifts shows that this theorem cannot be extended to the class of hyponormal operators. Let us write the Putnam-Fuglede theorem in an asymmetric form: if A 2B(H) and B 2B(H) are normal operators and AX = XB for some X 2B(H), then AX = XB. Many authors extended this theorem for different non-normal classes of operators (see [2,4–12]).

Asymmetric Putnam-Fuglede Theorem for (n,k)-Quasi ...
generalization of the Fuglede–Putnam theorem where all the operators involved were unbounded. The classical and most known form of the Fuglede–Putnam theorem is the following. THEOREM A. If A, N and M are bounded operators such that M and N are normal, then AN = MA⇒ AN = MA. The proof may be found in many textbooks (see e.g. [4, Chap. IX, Theorem 6.7], [8, p. 67] or [9, Problem 152]).

YET MORE VERSIONS OF THE FUGLEDE–PUTNAM THEOREM
The Fuglede–Putnam's theorem is very useful in operator theory thanks to its numerous applications. In fact, the Fuglede–Putnam's theorem was first proved in case A = B by B. Fuglede [7] and then a proof in the general case by C. R. Put-nam [23]. A lot of researchers have worked on it since the papers of Fuglede and Putuam. S.

THE FUGLEDE–PUTNAM THEOREM AND PUTNAM'S
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(PDF) On the theorem of Fuglede-putnam
The familiar Fuglede-Putnam theorem asserts that if A and B are normal operators and if X is an operator such that AX = XB, then A*X = XB*. We shall relax the normality in the hypotheses on A and ...

(PDF) On generalised Putnam–Fuglede theorems
ON THE GENERALIZED FUGLEDE-PUTNAM THEOREM M. H. M. RASHID, M. S. M. NOORANI AND A. S. SAARI Abstract. In this paper, we prove the following assertions: (1)If the pair of operators (A,B) satisfies the Fuglede-Putnam Property and S 2ker(A,B), where S 2B(H), then we have k(A,B X ˜Sk=kSk.

ON THE GENERALIZED FUGLEDE-PUTNAM THEOREM
Mecheri S., Tanahashi K., Uchiyama A.: Fuglede–Putnam theorem for p-hyponormal or class Y operators. Bull. Bull. Korean Math. Soc. 43 (4), 747–753 (2006) MathSciNet zbMATH CrossRef Google Scholar

Fuglede–Putnam type theorems via the Aluthge transform ...
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