

Limit of the iteration of induced Aluthge transformations of centered matrices

Takeaki Yamazaki (Toyo University, Japan)

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Introduction (Aluthge transformation)

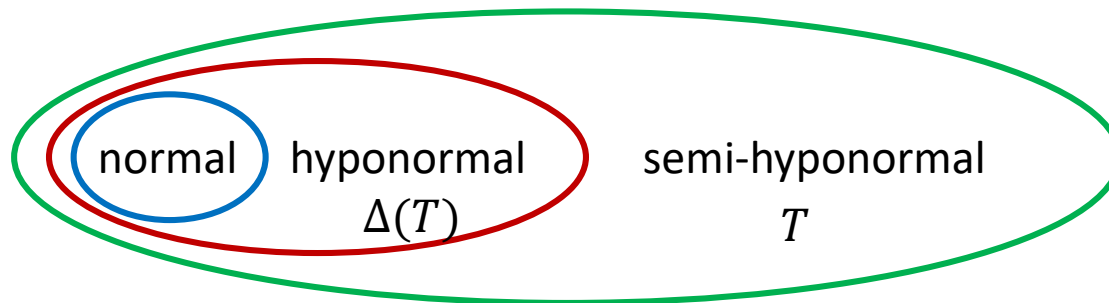
◆ $B(\mathcal{H})$: C^* -algebra of all bounded linear operators on a Hilbert space

Definition (Aluthge transformation).

Let $T = U|T| \in B(\mathcal{H})$ be the polar decomposition. Then the Aluthge transformation $\Delta(T)$ of T is defined as follows.

$$\Delta(T) := |T|^{\frac{1}{2}}U|T|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- $\sigma(T) = \sigma(\Delta(T))$
- If T is semi-hyponormal (i.e., $|T^*| \leq |T|$), then $\Delta(T)$ is hyponormal (i.e., $|\Delta(T)^*|^2 \leq |\Delta(T)|^2$).



◆ Aluthge, Integral Equations Operator Theory, **13** (1990), 307-315.

Introduction (Aluthge transformation)

Basic properties

- $\Delta(T)$ has an invariant subspace iff T does so.
 - If T is a $n \times n$ matrix, then iteration of the Aluthge transformation converges to a normal matrix N such that $\sigma(N) = \sigma(T)$.
 - $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\Delta^n(T)\| = r(T)$,
where $\Delta^n(T)$ means n -th iterated of the Aluthge transformation.
 - $\text{co}\sigma(T) = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \overline{W(\Delta^n(T))}$.
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- ◆ Jung, Ko, Pearcy, IEOT, **37** (2000), 437-448.
 - ◆ Antezana, Pujals, Stojanoff, Adv. Math., **226** (2011), 1591-1620.
 - ◆ Ando, Y., Linear Algebra Appl., **375** (2003), 299-309.
 - ◆ Y., Proc. Amer. Math. Soc., **130** (2002), 1131-1137.
 - ◆ Ando, Linear and Multilinear Algebra, **52** (2004), 281-292.

Introduction (mean transformation)

Definition (mean transformation).

Let $T = U|T| \in B(\mathcal{H})$ be the polar decomposition. Then the mean transformation \hat{T} of T is defined as follows.

$$\hat{T} := \frac{U|T| + |T|U}{2}$$

- $\sigma(T) \neq \sigma(\hat{T})$
- $\text{Trace}(T) = \text{Trace}(\hat{T})$
- If T is a $n \times n$ invertible matrix, then iteration of the mean transformation converges to a normal matrix N such that $\text{Trace}(N) = \text{Trace}(T)$ and $\text{Trace}(|N|) = \text{Trace}(|T|)$.

- ◆ Lee, Lee, Yoon, J. Math. Anal. Appl., **410** (2014) 70-81.
- ◆ Y., Linear Algebra Appl., **628** (2021) 1-28.

Introduction (Operator mean)

◆ \mathcal{P} : The set of all positive definite operators on a Hilbert space.

Operator mean.

Let $\mathfrak{M}: \mathcal{P}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$. If \mathfrak{M} satisfies the following conditions, then \mathfrak{M} is called an **operator mean**.

1. $\mathfrak{M}(A, B) \leq \mathfrak{M}(C, D)$ if $A \leq C$ and $B \leq D$,
2. $X^* \mathfrak{M}(A, B) X \leq \mathfrak{M}(X^* A X, X^* B X)$ for all bounded linear operator X ,
3. \mathfrak{M} is **upper semi-continuous** on \mathcal{P}^2 ,
4. $\mathfrak{M}(I, I) = I$.

◆ Kubo and Ando, Math. Ann., **246** (1980), 205-224.

Introduction

◆ \mathcal{M} : The set of all operator monotone functions on $(0, \infty)$.

Representing function.

Let \mathfrak{M} be an operator mean. Then $\exists f \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $f(1) = 1$ and

$$\mathfrak{M}(A, B) = A^{\frac{1}{2}} f\left(A^{-\frac{1}{2}} B A^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) A^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

for all $A, B \in \mathcal{P}$.

Examples. Let $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

● Arithmetic mean: $f(x) = 1 - \lambda + \lambda x$, $\mathfrak{M}_f(A, B) = (1 - \lambda)A + \lambda B$.

● Geometric mean: $f(x) = x^\lambda$, $\mathfrak{M}_f(A, B) = A^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(A^{-\frac{1}{2}} B A^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^\lambda A^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

◆ \mathfrak{M}_f : Operator mean with a representing function f .

◆ Kubo and Ando, Math. Ann., **246** (1980), 205-224.

Induced Aluthge transformation

- For $f(t)$, define

$$\mathcal{P}_f(s, t) := sf\left(\frac{t}{s}\right).$$

Definition (Induced Aluthge transformation).

Let $T \in B(H)$ be invertible with the polar decomposition $T = U|T|$. Let $|T| = \int_{\sigma(|T|)} s dE_s$ be the spectral decomposition. For each operator mean \mathfrak{m}_f with a representing function f , the **Induced Aluthge transformation** $\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}_f}(T)$ respect to an operator mean \mathfrak{m}_f is defined by

$$\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}_f}(T) := \int_{\sigma(|T|)} \int_{\sigma(|T|)} \mathcal{P}_f(s, t) dE_s U dE_t.$$

Define $\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}_f}^n(T) := \Delta_{\mathfrak{m}_f}(\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}_f}^{n-1}(T))$, $\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}_f}^0(T) := T$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

- $\sigma(T) = \sigma(\Delta(T)) \neq \sigma(\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}}(T))$ (\mathfrak{m} is not a geometric mean),
 - $\text{Trace}(T) = \text{Trace}(\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}}(T))$
- ◆ Y., Linear Algebra Appl., **628** (2021) 1-28.

Induced Aluthge transformation

Example.

- **Mean transformation.** If $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{2}$ (arithmetic mean), Then

$$\Delta_{m_f}(T) = \hat{T} = \frac{U|T| + |T|U}{2}.$$

- If $f(x) = \left(\frac{1+x^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (power mean), then

$$\Delta_{m_f}(T) = \frac{1}{4} \left(U|T| + |T|U + 2|T|^{\frac{1}{2}}U|T|^{\frac{1}{2}} \right).$$

- **Aluthge transformation.** If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ (geometric mean), then

$$\Delta_{m_f}(T) = \Delta(T) = |T|^{\frac{1}{2}}U|T|^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

- ◆ Lee, Lee, Yoon, J. Math. Anal. Appl., **410** (2014) 70-81.
- ◆ Aluthge, Integral Equations Operator Theory, **13** (1990) 307-315.

Convergency of iteration of $\{\Delta_m^n(T)\}$

	$\dim \mathcal{H} < +\infty$	$\dim \mathcal{H} = +\infty$	
	No condition	Semi-hyponormal	No condition
Arithmetic mean case (Mean transform)	○ [4]	○ [2]	× [4]
Geometric mean case (Aluthge transform)	○ [1]		× [3,4]
Other mean case			× [4]

[1] Antezana Pujals Stojanoff, Adv. Math., **226** (2011), 1591-1620.

[2] Osaka Ramesh Udagawa Y., preprint.

[3] Cho Jung Lee, Integral Equ. Oper. Theory, **53** (2005) 321-329.

[4] Y., Linear Algebra Appl., **628** (2021) 1-28.

Centered operators

◆ $B(H)$: C^* -algebra of all bounded linear operators on a Hilbert space

Definition (Centered Operators).

Let $T = U|T|$ be the polar decomposition of $T \in B(H)$.

(i) T is called **binormal**, if $[|T|, |T^*|] = 0$.

(ii) T is called **centered**, if $\{U^{m*}|T|U^m, |T|, U^n|T|U^{n*}; n, m = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is commuting.

Example. Weighted shift and isometry.

$\{Normal\} \subset \{quasinormal\} \subset \{centered\} \subset \{binormal\} \not\subset \{subnormal\}$

◆ Morrel and Muhly, *Studia Math.*, **51** (1974), 251-263.

Polar decomposition

Assume $T \in B(H)$ is invertible and $T = U|T|$ is the polar decomposition.

Theorem 1.

Let \mathfrak{m} be an operator mean. If T is centered, then $\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}_f}(T)$ is invertible, centered and the polar decomposition is given as follows:

$$\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}}(T) = U\mathfrak{m}(U^*|T|U, |T|).$$

Moreover, for each non-negative integer n , $\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}}^n(T)$ is centered, and the polar decomposition of $\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}}^n(T)$ is

$$\Delta_{\mathfrak{m}}^n(T) = U\mathfrak{M}_n(U, |T|),$$

where $\mathfrak{M}_0(U, |T|) = |T|$ and

$$\mathfrak{M}_n(U, |T|) = \mathfrak{m}(U^*\mathfrak{M}_{n-1}(U, |T|)U, \mathfrak{M}_{n-1}(U, |T|)).$$

Induced Aluthge transformation

Example. Let $\lambda \in (0,1)$. Assume T is invertible.

- **Mean transformation.** If $f(x) = 1 - \lambda + \lambda x$, Then

$$\Delta_{m_f}^n(T) = U \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (1 - \lambda)^k \lambda^{n-k} U^{*k} |T| U^k \right).$$

- If $f(x) = (1 - \lambda + \lambda x^r)^{\frac{1}{r}}$ and T is centered, then

$$\Delta_{m_f}^n(T) = U \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (1 - \lambda)^k \lambda^{n-k} U^{*k} |T|^r U^k \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

- **Aluthge transformation.** If $f(x) = x^\lambda$ and T is centered, then

$$\Delta_{m_f}^n(T) = U \left(\prod_{k=0}^n U^{*k} |T| \binom{n}{k} (1 - \lambda)^k \lambda^{n-k} U^k \right).$$

- ◆ Chabbabi, Curto, Mbekhta, Proc. AMS., 147 (2019) 1119-1133.

Semi-hyponormal operators

- T is semi-hyponormal if and only if $U|T|U^* = |T^*| \leq |T|$.

Then

$$U|T|U^* \leq |T| \leq U^*|T|U \leq U^{*2}|T|U^2 \leq \dots \leq U^{*n}|T|U^n \leq \dots \leq \|T\|I$$

Hence if T is semi-hyponormal, then

$$L := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U^{*n}|T|U^n$$

exists.

$$\begin{aligned} \{\mathbf{Normal}\} &\subset \{\text{quasinormal}\} \subset \{\mathbf{subnormal}\} \subset \{\mathbf{hyponormal}\} \\ &\subset \{\mathbf{semi-hyponormal}\} \subset \{\text{w-hyponormal}\} \subset \{\text{class A}\} \\ &\subset \{\mathbf{paranormal}\} \end{aligned}$$

Semi-hyponormal (and centered) case

- T is semi-hyponormal if and only if $|T^*| \leq |T|$.
- If T is semi-hyponormal, then

$$L := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U^{*n} |T| U^n$$

exists.

Theorem 2.

Let $T \in B(H)$ be an invertible **centered** operator and m_f be an operator mean, s.t.,

$$\left[(1 - \lambda)a^{-1} + \lambda b^{-1} \right]^{-1} \leq af \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \leq (1 - \lambda)a + \lambda b \quad \text{for all } a, b > 0,$$

where $\lambda := f'(1) \in (0, 1)$. **If T is semi-hyponormal**, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_{m_f}^n(T) = UL.$$

$$\mathcal{P}_f(s, t) := sf \left(\frac{t}{s} \right)$$

Note: The limit point UL is normal.

Outline of the proof

(1) Arithmetic mean case has been already shown.

(2) Because T is centered, $\Delta_m(T) = U_m(U^*|T|U, |T|)$ is the polar decomposition. Moreover

$$\Delta_m^n(T) = U \mathfrak{M}_n(U, |T|).$$

Hence, **we prove** $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{M}_n(U, |T|) = L$.

(3) Using (1), we can prove the harmonic mean case by using the following relation

$$\mathfrak{h}(a, b) = [(1 - \lambda)a^{-1} + \lambda b^{-1}]^{-1} = a(a^{-1}, b^{-1})^{-1}.$$

(4) Using arithmetic-harmonic mean inequality

$$[(1 - \lambda)a^{-1} + \lambda b^{-1}]^{-1} \leq af\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \leq (1 - \lambda)a + \lambda b,$$

we can prove Theorem 2.

◆ Osaka Ramesh Udagawa Y., preprint.

Matrices

Theorem 3.

Let m_f be an operator mean with a representing function f satisfying $f(x) \leq 1 - \lambda + \lambda x$ for all $x > 0$, where $\lambda := f'(1) \in (0, 1)$. Assume that $T = U|T|$ is a **n -by- n** invertible and **centered matrix**, then **there exists**

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_{m_f}^n(T).$$

Note: The limit point is normal.

Outline of the proof

(1) Since T is centered, all $U^{*k}|T|U^k$ are simultaneous diagonalizable for all $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. We may assume

$$U^{*k}|T|U^k = \text{diag}(\lambda_{\sigma_k(1)}, \dots, \lambda_{\sigma_k(n)}),$$

where σ_k is a permutation on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

(2) By (1), there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|T| = U^{*N}|T|U^N$.

(3) We can show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathfrak{M}_n(U, |T|) = M(|T|, U^*|T|U, \dots, U^{*N-1}|T|U^{N-1}),$$

where M means the multivariate operator mean due to Pálfia.

◆ Pálfia, SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl. 32 (2011) 385–393.

Limit point

Theorem 4.

Let $T = U|T| \in \mathcal{M}_m$ be an invertible **centered** matrix.

If $U = V^* \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) V$ such that V is unitary and $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ for $i \neq j$.

Then for $f_r(x) = \left(\frac{1+x^r}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}}$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_{m, f_r}^n(T) = U [V^* (I \circ V|T|^r V^*) V]^{\frac{1}{r}},$$

where \circ means the Hadamard product.

Outline of the proof

(1) Arithmetic mean case. **Scrutiny of the proof** that

$$\Delta_{\alpha}^n(T) = U \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} U^{*k} |T| U^k \right)$$

converges to a normal matrix, we obtain a concrete form of the limit point.

(2) Since T is centered, we have a formula of $\Delta_{\text{p}}^n(T)$

$$\Delta_{\text{p}}^n(T) = U \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} U^{*k} |T|^r U^k \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

(3) By (1), we have a concrete form of the limit point of (2).

Example

Let $T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & c \\ a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ for $a, b, c > 0$ and $f_r(x) = \left(\frac{1+x^r}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}}$. Then T is centered, and

$$L_r := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_{m_{f_r}}^n(T) = \left(\frac{a^r + b^r + c^r}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Limit of mean transform ($r = 1$)

Especially, if $r \rightarrow 0$, i.e., $f_r(x) = \left(\frac{1+x^r}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow f_0(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_{m_{f_0}}^n(T) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta^n(T) = \sqrt[3]{abc} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Limit of Aluthge transform

Note that $\sigma(T) = \{\sqrt[3]{abc}, \sqrt[3]{abc}\omega, \sqrt[3]{abc}\omega^2\}$ and

$$\sigma(L_r) = \left\{ \left(\frac{a^r + b^r + c^r}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}}, \left(\frac{a^r + b^r + c^r}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \omega, \left(\frac{a^r + b^r + c^r}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \omega^2 \right\},$$

where ω is a complex number s.t. $\omega^3 = 1$.

$$\sigma(T) = \sigma(\Delta(T)) \neq \sigma(\Delta_m(T)) \text{ (} m \text{ is not a geometric mean), Trace}(T) = \text{Trace}(\Delta_m(T))$$

Convergence of $\{\Delta_m^n(T)\}$

	$\dim \mathcal{H} = +\infty$		$\dim \mathcal{H} < +\infty$
	No condition	Semi-hypo	Matrices
Arithmetic mean (Mean transform)	×	⊙	⊙
Geometric mean (Aluthge transform)	×	○ (Th.2)	⊙
Power mean	×	○ (Th.2)	○ (Th.3)
General case	×	○ (Th.2)	○ (Th.3)
Concrete form of the limit point	/		○: Power mean (Th. 4) (⊙:Arithmetic)
Are the limit points of the above same?			○ (Th.2)

○: under the centered condition

Thanks!

Thank you very much for your attention!

谢谢