# Special Cases for Numerical Radius and Spectral Radius Inequalities 

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#### Abstract

In this paper, the aim of this study is to find special cases of some inequalities for numerical radius and spectral radius of a bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space, Finally, some new results about this subject are obtained.


Keywords: Spectral norm, Numerical radius, Spectral radius.

## 1.Introduction

Let $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{H})$ denote the $C^{*}$-algebra of all bounded linear operators on a complex Hilbert space H with inner product $\langle.,$.$\rangle . For \mathrm{A} \in B(H)$, let $\omega(A)$ and $\|A\|$ denote the numerical radius and the usual operator norm of A ,respectively. It is well known that $\omega($.$) defines a norm on \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{H})$,and that for every $A \in B(H), w(A) \leq\|A\|$

The concepts of numerical range and numerical radius play an important role in various fields of Con-temporary Mathematics, including Operator Theory, Operator Trigonometry, Numerical Analysis and other see [1], [7],.....

Theorem 1.1[7]
Let $X_{i} \in B(H)(i=1,2, \ldots, n)$. Then

$$
\omega^{r}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right) \leq \frac{n^{r-1}}{2}\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\left|X_{i}\right|^{2 r \alpha}+\left|X_{i}^{*}\right|^{2 r(1-\alpha)}\right)\right\| \forall \alpha \in(0,1), r \geq 1 \ldots \ldots(1)
$$

Theorem 1.2 [1]

Let $A$ and $B$ be self-adjoint operators in $B(H)$, and $r \geq 2$. Then

$$
\begin{equation*}
\omega^{r}(A+B) \leq 2^{r-2}\left\||A+B|^{r}+|A-B|^{r}\right\| . \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

## Theorem 1.3[6]

If $A, B \in B(H)$, then

$$
\begin{align*}
r(A B) & \leq \frac{1}{4}(\|A B\|+\|B A\| \\
& \left.+\sqrt{(\|A B\|-\|B A\|)^{2}+4 \min (\|A\|\|B A B\|,\|B\|\|A B A\|)}\right) \tag{3}
\end{align*}
$$

## Theorem 1.4[7]

Let $A, B, C, D, S, T \in B(H)$.Then
$\omega^{r}(A T B+C S D) \leq 2^{r-2}\left\|\left(A\left|T^{*}\right| A^{*}\right)^{r}+\left(\mathrm{B}^{*}|\mathrm{~T}| \mathrm{B}\right)^{r}+\left(\mathrm{C}\left|\mathrm{S}^{*}\right| \mathrm{C}^{*}\right)^{r}+\left(\mathrm{D}^{*}|\mathrm{~S}| \mathrm{D}\right)^{r}\right\|_{(5)}$

In the following results, we find special cases of some inequalities for numerical radius and spectral radius of a bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space

## 2.Main results

Theorem 2.1
If $A$ is an operator in $B(H)$, then
$w(A) \leq\left\||A|^{2}\right\|^{\frac{1}{2}}$

## Proof

## Let $\mathrm{r}=\mathbf{2}$ in (2), we get the result.

## Theorem 2.2

Let $X_{i} \in B(H)(i=1,2, \ldots, n)$.Then

$$
\begin{equation*}
\omega\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\left|X_{i}\right|+\left|X_{i}^{*}\right|\right)\right\| \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

## Proof

## If we put $r=1$ in (1), then we obtain the result.

## Corollary 2.1

If $X \in B(H)$,then

$$
\begin{equation*}
\omega(X) \leq \frac{1}{2}\left\||X|+\mid X^{*}\right\| \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

## Proof

By taking $X_{i}=X, \forall i=1,2, \ldots . n$ in (6), so we get the result.

## Theorem 2.3

If $A$ is positive operator in $B(H)$ and $n$ is any scalar in $R$, then

$$
\begin{equation*}
r(A) \leq\left\|A^{n+1}\right\|^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

Proof

Take $B=A^{n}$ in (3), we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
r\left(A^{n+1}\right) & \leq \frac{1}{4}\left(\left\|A^{n+1}\right\|+\left\|A^{n+1}\right\|\right. \\
& \left.+\sqrt{\left(\left\|A^{n+1}\right\|-\left\|A^{n+1}\right\|\right)^{2}+4 \min \left(\|A\|\left\|A^{2 n+1}\right\|,\left\|A^{n}\right\|\left\|A^{n+2}\right\|\right)}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \leq \frac{1}{4}\left(2\left\|A^{n+1}\right\|\right. \\
& \left.\quad+\sqrt{4 \min \left(\|A\|\left\|A^{2 n+1}\right\|,\left\|A^{n}\right\|\left\|A^{n+2}\right\|\right)}\right) \\
& \leq \frac{1}{2}\left(\left\|A^{n+1}\right\|\right. \\
& \left.\quad+\sqrt{\|A\|^{2 n+2}}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

We know that $r\left(A^{n+1}\right)=r(A)^{n+1}$, so we get the result.

## Corollary 2.2

If $A$ is positive operator in $B(H)$, then
$r(A) \leq\left\|A^{2}\right\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad$ (9) $\quad$.In general for
$n \geq 1, r(A) \leq\left\|A^{n}\right\|^{\frac{1}{n}}$

## Theorem 2.4

Let $A, B, C, D, S, T \in B(H)$.Then
$\omega(A T B+C S D) \leq\left\|\left(A\left|T^{*}\right| A^{*}\right)^{2}+\left(\mathrm{B}^{*}|\mathrm{~T}| \mathrm{B}\right)^{2}+\left(\mathrm{C}\left|\mathrm{S}^{*}\right| \mathrm{C}^{*}\right)^{2}+\left(\mathrm{D}^{*}|\mathrm{~S}| \mathrm{D}\right)^{2}\right\|^{\frac{1}{2}}(10)$.
Proof

Let $\mathbf{r}=\mathbf{2}$ in (5), we get the result.

## Corollary 2.3

Let $A \in B(H)$.Then

$$
\omega\left(A^{3}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}\left\|4\left(A\left|A^{*}\right| A^{*}\right)^{2}\right\|^{\frac{1}{2}}(11)
$$

Proof

Let $A=B=C=D=S=T$ in (10), we get the result.

## Open Problems

The first open problem is possible to complement the all bounds ( $5,7,8,9,11$ ) by giving an upper bound estimate for the zeros of
$\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{z})=\mathrm{z}^{\mathrm{n}}+\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{z}^{\mathrm{n}-1}+\cdots+\mathrm{a}_{2} \mathrm{z}+\mathrm{a}_{1}$ of degree $\mathrm{n} \geq 2$, with complex coefficients $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n}$, where $a_{1} \neq 0$.

The second open problem is possible to complement the upper all bounds ( $5,7,8,9,11$ ) by giving a lower bound estimate for the zeros of p .To see this, observe that the zeros of the polynomial $q(z)=\frac{z^{n}}{a_{1}} p\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$ are the reciprocals of those of p . Thus ,applying the upper bound (9) to the zeros of $q$ yields the desired lower bound estimate for the zeros of $p$. this enables us to present a new annulus containing the zeros of p ,

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