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ON DISCRETE SPECTRA OF BERGMAN–TOEPLITZ OPERATORS WITH HARMONIC SYMBOLS

L. GOLINSKII, S. KUPIN, J. LEBLOND, AND M. NEMAIRE

ABSTRACT. In the present article, we study the discrete spectrum of certain bounded Toeplitz operators with harmonic symbol on a Bergman space. Using the methods of classical perturbation theory and recent results by Borichev–Golinskii–Kupin and Favorov–Golinskii, we obtain a quantitative result on the distribution of the discrete spectrum of the operator in the unbounded (outer) component of its Fredholm set.

1. INTRODUCTION

Various problems of modern analysis require the study of certain classes of “model” operators. One of the important families is the class of Toeplitz operators and operators related to them. Probably, the most classical objects of this kind are Toeplitz operators on Hardy spaces of analytic functions, see Nikolski [9] for a complete account on the subject. The applications of operators of this class can be found in Nikolski [10]. Another “similar” class is the family of Toeplitz operators on Bergman spaces. Their study started in late 80’s of the last century, see Zhu [16] for a nice overview of the topic.

We proceed with some definitions. For a function $\varphi \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$, the *Hardy–Toeplitz operator* $T_\varphi : H^2(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{T})$ is defined as

$$T_\varphi h = P_+(\varphi h), \quad h \in H^2(\mathbb{T}), \quad (1.1)$$

where P_+ is the well-known Riesz orthogonal projection from $L^2(\mathbb{T})$ to $H^2(\mathbb{T})$, see Garnett [5]. The function φ is called a *symbol* of the operator. For the sake of brevity, we call operator T_φ (1.1) an HT-operator.

The definition of a *Bergman–Toeplitz operator* T_ψ (a BT-operator, for short), is rather similar to the above one. Indeed, let $L_a^2(\mathbb{D})$ be the closed subspace in $L^2(\mathbb{D})$ of analytic on \mathbb{D} functions. Given $\psi \in L^\infty(\mathbb{D})$, set

$$T_\psi : L_a^2(\mathbb{D}) \rightarrow L_a^2(\mathbb{D}), \quad T_\psi h = \hat{P}_+(\psi h), \quad (1.2)$$

where \hat{P}_+ is the orthogonal projection acting from $L^2(\mathbb{D})$ to $L_a^2(\mathbb{D})$, see Zhu [16, Chapter 7].

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For a function $\varphi \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$, it is sometimes convenient to consider a harmonic function $\hat{\varphi}$ on \mathbb{D} , the harmonic extension of φ to \mathbb{D} , given by

$$\hat{\varphi}(z) = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{1 - |z|^2}{|t - z|^2} \varphi(t) m(dt), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}. \quad (1.3)$$

Here, m is the probability Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{T} . Certainly, $\hat{\varphi} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{D})$ and $\|\hat{\varphi}\|_\infty \leq \|\varphi\|_\infty$.

Given an HT-operator T_φ (with its symbol defined on \mathbb{T}), we consider its *associated BT-operator* $T_{\hat{\varphi}}$ with symbol $\hat{\varphi}$ given by (1.3). Notice that even though we use “similar-looking” notation for an HT-operator T_φ and a BT-operator $T_{\hat{\varphi}}$, the confusion is not possible since the functions φ and $\hat{\varphi}$ are defined on \mathbb{T} and \mathbb{D} , respectively. The domains of definitions of corresponding symbols will be always clear from the context of the discussion.

We shall be concerned with Toeplitz operators $T_\varphi, T_{\hat{\varphi}}$ having symbols defined as follows. Set

$$\varphi(t) := \bar{g}(t) + f(t), \quad t \in \mathbb{T}, \quad f, g \in H^\infty(\mathbb{T}). \quad (1.4)$$

Clearly, we have

$$\psi(z) := \hat{\varphi}(z) = \bar{g}(z) + f(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{D}. \quad (1.5)$$

It is plain that $\hat{\varphi}$ has the non-tangential boundary values on the unit circle

$$\hat{\varphi}(t) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \hat{\varphi}(rt), \quad \text{for a. e. } t \in \mathbb{T},$$

and these boundary values coincide with φ a.e. on \mathbb{T} .

Despite the similarity of definitions (1.1), (1.2), the BT-operators exhibit considerably richer spectral behavior as compared to HT-operators. For instance, the essential spectrum of HT-operator T_φ is connected, see Widom [14], while, in general, the essential spectrum of BT-operator T_ψ is not. There are non-trivial compact BT-operators with quite simple (even radial) symbols [16, Sections 7.2, 7.3], while a compact HT-operator is necessarily zero [9, Part B, Chapter 4].

Sundberg–Zheng [13] showed that there are BT-operators with harmonic symbols having isolated eigenvalues in their spectrum. In subsequent papers, Zhao–Zheng [15], Guan–Zhao [6] and Guo–Zhao–Zheng [7] presented a class of BT-operators with harmonic symbols possessing “rather big” *discrete spectrum*, that is, the set of isolated eigenvalues of finite algebraic multiplicity.

So, in contrast to HT-operators, the notion of the discrete spectrum of a BT-operator with harmonic symbol makes sense. The study of the properties of the discrete spectrum for BT-operators with symbols (1.5) is the core of the present paper. Unlike the articles [6, 7, 15], our results are essentially based on the perturbation techniques from operator theory and function-theoretic results of Borichev–Golinskii–Kupin [2, 3] and Favorov–Golinskii [4].

We also need the definition of the Sobolev space $W^{1,2}(\mathbb{T})$ of absolutely continuous functions on the unit circle \mathbb{T} with derivative in L^2 :

$$W^{1,2}(\mathbb{T}) := \{h : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, h \in AC, h' \in L^2(\mathbb{T})\}.$$

For further purposes, we would like to introduce two closely related characteristics of compact sets on the complex plane \mathbb{C} . The following definitions are borrowed from Perkal [12, Section 2] and Peller [11, Section 4], respectively.

Definition 1.1. Let $r > 0$. A closed set $E \subset \mathbb{C}$ is called *r-convex* if

$$\mathbb{C} \setminus E = \bigcup \left\{ B(x, r) : B(x, r) \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus E \right\},$$

that is, the complement to E can be covered with open disks of a fixed radius $r > 0$, which lie in that complement.

Definition 1.2. A compact set $K \subset \mathbb{C}$ is called *circularly convex*, if there is $r > 0$ such that for each $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus K$ with $\text{dist}(\lambda, K) < r$ there are points $\mu \in \partial K$ and $\nu \in \mathbb{C} \setminus K$ so that

$$|\mu - \nu| = r, \quad \lambda \in (\mu, \nu], \quad \{\zeta : |\nu - \zeta| < r\} \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus K.$$

For example, if K is a convex set, or the boundary ∂K is of C^2 -class (without intersections and cusps), then K is a circularly convex set.

Note that the later definition is a bit more stringent than the former one. When K is a (closed) Jordan curve (a rectifiable continuous curve with no self-intersections), one can also see that the above definitions are equivalent.

A short reminder on standard notions and notations from operator theory is given in Subsection 2.1 below. For instance, see (2.3) for the notion of the unbounded (outer) open component of the Fredholm domain $\mathcal{F}_0(T)$.

The main result of this note is the following theorem.

Theorem 1.3. *Let T_φ be an HT-operator with the symbol φ (1.4) from $W^{1,2}(\mathbb{T})$, $\hat{\varphi}$ its harmonic extension (1.3), and $T_{\hat{\varphi}}$ be the BT-operator associated to T_φ . Assume that the spectrum $\sigma(T_\varphi)$ is a circularly convex set. Then, for each $\varepsilon > 0$*

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \sigma_d(T_{\hat{\varphi}}) \cap \mathcal{F}_0(T_\varphi)} \text{dist}^{3+\varepsilon}(\lambda, \sigma(T_\varphi)) \leq C(\varphi, \varepsilon) \|\varphi'\|_2^2. \quad (1.6)$$

Corollary 1.4. *Let q and p be algebraic polynomials, $\varphi = \bar{q} + p$ be a harmonic polynomial, and assume that the image $\varphi(\mathbb{T})$ is a Jordan curve without cusps. Then (1.6) holds for the discrete spectrum of BT-operator $T_{\hat{\varphi}}$.*

2. SOME PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Generalities from operator theory. In this section, we recall some well-known notions of the classical operator theory, see Kato [8, Section IV. ~5].

Let T be a bounded linear operator on a (separable) Hilbert space H . As usual, the resolvent set of T is

$$\rho(T) := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : (T - \lambda) : H \rightarrow H \text{ is bijective}\}. \quad (2.1)$$

It follows that $(T - \lambda)^{-1}$ is bounded for $\lambda \in \rho(T)$. The spectrum of T is defined as

$$\sigma(T) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho(T). \quad (2.2)$$

Furthermore, we say that a bounded operator T is *Fredholm*, if its kernel and co-kernel are of finite dimension. The essential spectrum of T is defined as

$$\sigma_{ess}(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : (T - \lambda) \text{ is not Fredholm}\}.$$

One can see that $\sigma_{ess}(T)$ is a closed subset of $\sigma(T)$. One considers also the Fredholm domain of T , $\mathcal{F}(T) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \sigma_{ess}(T)$. Clearly, $\rho(T) \subset \mathcal{F}(T)$. We represent $\mathcal{F}(T)$ as

$$\mathcal{F}(T) = \bigcup_{j=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}_j(T), \quad (2.3)$$

where $\mathcal{F}_j(T)$ are disjoint (open) connected components of the set. We agree that $\mathcal{F}_0(T)$ stays for the unbounded connected component of $\mathcal{F}(T)$.

The discrete spectrum $\sigma_d(T)$ of T is the set of all isolated eigenvalues of T of finite algebraic multiplicity. For convenience, we put

$$\sigma_0(T) := \sigma_d(T) \cap \mathcal{F}_0(T) \subset \sigma_d(T). \quad (2.4)$$

Let A_0, A be bounded operators on a Hilbert space such that $A - A_0$ is compact. The operators A and A_0 are called compact perturbations of each other. The celebrated Weyl's theorem states that

$$\sigma_{ess}(A) = \sigma_{ess}(A_0), \quad (2.5)$$

see Kato [8, Section IV.5.6].

We shall be interested in the situation when $\sigma_0(A)$ is at most countable set, $\sigma_0(A) = \{\lambda_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ and it accumulates to the essential spectrum $\sigma_{ess}(A_0)$ only.

2.2. Reminder on Hilbert-Schmidt operators. In this subsection, we recall briefly the notion of a Hilbert-Schmidt operator and its simplest properties, see Birman-Solomyak [1, Section 11.3].

Let A be a compact operator. The sequence of *singular values* $\{s_j(A)\}_{j \geq 1}$ is defined as

$$s_j(A) = \lambda_j(A^*A)^{1/2}, \quad s_j(A) \geq 0,$$

where $\lambda_j(A^*A)$ are eigenvalues of the compact operator A^*A . Without loss of generality one can suppose that $\{s_j(A)\}_{j \geq 1}$ forms a decreasing sequence, and, moreover

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} s_j(A) = 0.$$

One says that $A \in \mathcal{S}_2$, the Hilbert-Schmidt class of compact operators, iff

$$\|A\|_{\mathcal{S}_2}^2 := \sum_{j \geq 1} s_j(A)^2 < \infty.$$

Equivalently, $A \in \mathcal{S}_2$ if and only if $\{s_j(A)\}_{j \geq 1} \in \ell^2$. Alternatively, the \mathcal{S}_2 -norm of the operator can be computed as

$$\|A\|_{\mathcal{S}_2}^2 = \sum_{j,k \geq 1} |(Ae_j, e_k)|^2,$$

where $\{e_j\}_{j \geq 1}$ is an arbitrary orthonormal basis in the given Hilbert space.

2.3. On the discrete spectrum of a perturbed operator: a result of Favorov–Golinskii. Some useful quantitative bounds for the rate of convergence of the discrete spectrum of a perturbed operator are given in Favorov–Golinskii [4, Section 5]. A special case of [4, Theorem 5.1] (cf. a remark right after its proof and formula (5.8)) looks as follows.

Theorem 2.1 ([4]). *Let A_0 be a bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space, which satisfies the conditions:*

- (1) *The spectrum $\sigma(A_0)$ is an r -convex set.*
- (2) *The resolvent $R(z, A_0) = (A_0 - z)^{-1}$ is subject to the bound*

$$\|R(z, A_0)\| \leq \frac{C(A_0)}{\text{dist}^p(z, \sigma(A_0))}, \quad p > 0, \quad z \in \mathcal{F}_0(A_0). \quad (2.6)$$

Let B be a Hilbert–Schmidt operator, and $A = A_0 + B$. Then for each $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \sigma_d(A) \cap \mathcal{F}_0(A_0)} \text{dist}^{2p+1+\varepsilon}(\lambda, \sigma(A_0)) \leq C(\sigma(A_0), p, \varepsilon) \|B\|_2^2. \quad (2.7)$$

If $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(A_0)$ does not split the plane, and (2.6) holds for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \sigma(A_0)$, then (2.7) is true for the whole discrete spectrum $\sigma_d(A)$. For the class of (non-selfadjoint) HT-operators $A_0 = T_\varphi$, φ in (1.4), the essential spectrum, in general, splits the plane.

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULT

Let φ be as in (1.4). Consider the HT-operator T_φ (1.1) and the associated BT-operator $T_{\hat{\varphi}}$ (1.2). The technical way to compare these operators is to look at their matrices in appropriately chosen bases. Namely, define

$$e_{H,n}(t) = t^n, \quad e_{B,n}(z) = \sqrt{n+1} z^n, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (3.1)$$

It is plain that the systems $\{e_{H,n}\}_{n \geq 0}$ and $\{e_{B,n}\}_{n \geq 0}$ are the orthonormal bases in $H^2(\mathbb{T})$ and $L_a^2(\mathbb{D})$, respectively. Set

$$\mathcal{T}_\varphi = [(T_\varphi e_{H,i}, e_{H,j})_{H^2(\mathbb{T})}]_{i,j \geq 0}, \quad \mathcal{T}_{\hat{\varphi}} = [(T_{\hat{\varphi}} e_{B,i}, e_{B,j})_{L_a^2(\mathbb{D})}]_{i,j \geq 0}. \quad (3.2)$$

The operators \mathcal{T}_φ and $\mathcal{T}_{\hat{\varphi}}$ are unitarily equivalent to original operators T_φ and $T_{\hat{\varphi}}$, and they both act on $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$. So, one can argue on the operators \mathcal{T}_φ and $\mathcal{T}_{\hat{\varphi}}$ being “close” in a certain sense.

Rewriting relation (1.4) in more detailed form, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\varphi}(z) &= \overline{g(z)} + f(z), \\ f(z) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_k z^k \in H^\infty(\mathbb{T}), \quad g(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k z^k \in H^\infty(\mathbb{T}), \\ \varphi(e^{i\theta}) &= \hat{\varphi}(e^{i\theta}) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} b_j e^{ij\theta}, \quad b_j = \begin{cases} f_j, & j \geq 0, \\ \overline{g_{-j}}, & j < 0. \end{cases}\end{aligned}\tag{3.3}$$

Proposition 3.1. *Assume that the symbol φ (1.4) belongs to $W^{1,2}(\mathbb{T})$. Then $\mathcal{T}_{\hat{\varphi}} - \mathcal{T}_\varphi$ is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator and*

$$\|\mathcal{T}_{\hat{\varphi}} - \mathcal{T}_\varphi\|_{\mathcal{S}_2}^2 \leq \frac{\pi^2}{24} \|\varphi'\|_2^2.\tag{3.4}$$

Proof. The matrix representation of \mathcal{T}_φ is obvious: $\mathcal{T}_\varphi = [b_{i-j}]_{i,j \geq 0}$. So let us compute the matrix $\mathcal{T}_{\hat{\varphi}} = [\tau_{i,j}]_{i,j \geq 0}$ in the orthonormal basis $\{e_{B,n}\}_{n \geq 0}$ (3.1). For $l, k \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{k,k+l} &= (T_{\hat{\varphi}} e_{B,k+l}, e_{B,k})_{L_a^2(\mathbb{D})} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \hat{\varphi}(z) e_{B,k+l}(z) \overline{e_{B,k}(z)} dx dy \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{(k+l+1)(k+1)}}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{D}} \hat{\varphi}(z) z^{k+l} \overline{z^k} dx dy,\end{aligned}$$

or, in polar coordinates,

$$\tau_{k,k+l} = \frac{\sqrt{(k+l+1)(k+1)}}{\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} b_n r^{|n|+2k+l+1} e^{i(n+l)\theta} dr d\theta.$$

Finally,

$$\tau_{k,k+l} = \sqrt{\frac{k+1}{k+l+1}} b_{-l}, \quad k, l \geq 0.$$

The same formula holds for $\tau_{k+l,k}$, $k, l \geq 0$, and so

$$\tau_{i,j} = \sqrt{\frac{\min(i,j)+1}{\max(i,j)+1}} b_{i-j}, \quad i, j \geq 0.\tag{3.5}$$

Let us estimate the Hilbert-Schmidt norm

$$\|\mathcal{T}_{\hat{\varphi}} - \mathcal{T}_\varphi\|_{\mathcal{S}_2}^2 = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} |\tau_{i,j} - b_{i-j}|^2 = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} |b_{i-j}|^2 \left| 1 - \sqrt{\frac{\min(i,j)+1}{\max(i,j)+1}} \right|^2.$$

As

$$\sum_{i,j \geq 0} a_{ij} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{k,k+l} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{k+l,k},$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\mathcal{T}_{\hat{\varphi}} - \mathcal{T}_{\varphi}\|_{\mathcal{S}_2}^2 &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} l^2 [|b_l|^2 + |b_{-l}|^2] \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+l+1)(\sqrt{k+l+1} + \sqrt{k+1})^2} \\
&= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} |l b_l|^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+|l|+1)(\sqrt{k+|l|+1} + \sqrt{k+1})^2} \\
&\leq \left(\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} |l b_l|^2 \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)(2\sqrt{k+1})^2} \right) \\
&= \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} |l b_l|^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4(k+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4 \cdot 6} \|\varphi'\|_2^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{24} \|\varphi'\|_2^2.
\end{aligned}$$

as claimed. \square

Weyl's theorem concerning spectra of compact perturbations, mentioned above, leads to the following

Corollary 3.2. *Let the symbol φ satisfy hypothesis of the above Proposition. Then the essential spectrum of BT-operator $T_{\hat{\varphi}}$ is*

$$\sigma_{ess}(T_{\hat{\varphi}}) = \sigma_{ess}(T_{\varphi}) = \varphi(\mathbb{T}) =: \Gamma,$$

and the discrete spectrum $\sigma_d(T_{\hat{\varphi}})$ is at most countable set of eigenvalues of finite algebraic multiplicity with all its accumulation points on Γ .

We go on with the proof the quantitative version of the above Corollary.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Let $A_0 = \mathcal{T}_{\varphi}$, $A = \mathcal{T}_{\hat{\varphi}}$, see (3.2). We only have to ensure that the conditions of Theorem 2.1 are met.

It is clear that $\varphi \in W^{1,2}(\mathbb{T})$ implies that $\varphi \in W$, the Wiener algebra of absolutely convergent Fourier series. By [11, Theorem 4], the resolvent $(A_0 - z)^{-1}$ admits the linear growth, that is, (2.6) holds with $p = 1$. Next, by Proposition 3.1, the difference $A - A_0$ is the Hilbert-Schmidt operator with the norm bound (3.4). The proof is complete. \square

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