

## ON $(m, p)$ -ISOMETRIC OPERATORS AND OPERATOR TUPLES ON NORMED SPACES

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This is an abstract of the PhD thesis *On  $(m, p)$ -isometric operators and operator tuples on normed spaces* written by Philipp Hoffmann under the supervision of Dr Michael Mackey and Dr Mícheál Ó Searcóid at the School of Mathematical Sciences, UCD and submitted in May 2013.

The thesis deals with two kinds of tuples of commuting, bounded linear operators  $(T_1, \dots, T_d) =: T \in B(X)^d$  on a normed (real or complex) vector space  $X$ .

The first kind are so-called  $(m, p)$ -isometric tuples, which, given  $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$  and  $p \in (0, \infty)$ , are defined by satisfying the following:

$$\sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} \sum_{|\alpha|=k} \frac{k!}{\alpha!} \|T^\alpha x\|^p = 0, \quad \forall x \in X.$$

Here,  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) \in \mathbb{N}_0^d$  is a multi-index,  $|\alpha|$  the sum of its entries,  $\frac{k!}{\alpha!} = \frac{k!}{\alpha_1! \dots \alpha_d!}$  a multinomial coefficient and  $T^\alpha := T_1^{\alpha_1} \dots T_d^{\alpha_d}$ .

In the case of  $d = 1$ , these objects are called  $(m, p)$ -isometric operators and have been introduced by Agler [1] on Hilbert spaces (with  $p = 2$ ) and Bayart [3] on Banach spaces. For general  $d \geq 1$ , these tuples have been introduced on Hilbert spaces (with  $p = 2$ ) by Gleason and Richter [5]. The first main result is as follows:

**Theorem 1.**  *$T \in B(X)^d$  is an  $(m, p)$ -isometric tuple if, and only if, there exists a (necessarily unique) family of polynomials  $f_x : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x \in X$ , of degree  $\leq m - 1$  with  $f_x|_{\mathbb{N}_0} = \left( \sum_{|\alpha|=n} \frac{n!}{\alpha!} \|T^\alpha x\|^p \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ .*

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This extends earlier results by Agler and Stankus [2], Gleason and Richter [5], Bermúdez, Martínón and Negrín [4] and Bayart [3].

The second main result follows as a corollary from Theorem 1:

**Theorem 2.** *Let  $m \geq 2$  and let  $T \in B(X)$  be an  $(m, p)$ -isometric operator and not an  $(m - 1, p)$ -isometric operator. Then there exist  $m_0 \geq 2$  and  $p_0 \in (0, \infty)$  such that  $T$  is a  $(\mu, q)$ -isometric operator (and not a  $(\mu - 1, q)$ -isometric operator) if, and only if,  $(\mu, q) = (k(m_0 - 1) + 1, kp_0)$  for some  $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$  with  $k \geq 1$ .*

The second kind of objects studied, are so-called  $(m, \infty)$ -isometric tuples, which, given  $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$  with  $m \geq 1$ , are defined by satisfying

$$\max_{\substack{|\alpha|=0,\dots,m \\ |\alpha| \text{ even}}} \|T^\alpha x\| = \max_{\substack{|\alpha|=0,\dots,m \\ |\alpha| \text{ odd}}} \|T^\alpha x\|, \quad \forall x \in X.$$

The main result on these operator tuples is as follows:

**Theorem 3.** *Let  $T \in B(X)^d$  be an  $(m, \infty)$ -isometric tuple. Then  $T$  is a  $(1, \infty)$ -isometric tuple under the equivalent norm  $|\cdot|_\infty$ , given by  $|x|_\infty = \max_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^d} \|T^\alpha x\| = \max_{|\alpha|=0,\dots,m-1} \|T^\alpha x\|$ , for all  $x \in X$ .*

Finally, we prove some statements on operator tuples (or operators) which are both,  $(m, p)$ -isometric and  $(\mu, \infty)$ -isometric:

**Theorem 4.** *Let  $T = (T_1, \dots, T_d) \in B(X)^d$  be an  $(m, p)$ -isometric and a  $(\mu, \infty)$ -isometric tuple.*

- (i) *If  $d = 1$ , then  $T \in B(X)$  is an isometry.*
- (ii) *If  $m = 1$  or  $\mu = 1$  or  $d = m = \mu = 2$ , one operator  $T_{j_0}$  is an isometry and all other operators satisfy  $T_j^m = 0$  for  $j \neq j_0$ .*

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