

SIMPLIFIED PROOF OF CHARACTERIZATION OF CHAOTIC ORDER VIA SPECHT'S RATIO

JUN ICHI FUJII, TAKAYUKI FURUTA, TAKEAKI YAMAZAKI
AND MASAHIRO YANAGIDA

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ABSTRACT. Simplified proof of a characterization of chaotic order via Specht's ratio is given by using our two previous results.

1. Statement of result. In [1], the determinant $\Delta_x(T) = \exp \langle (\log T)x, x \rangle$ has been considered for positive invertible operator T at a unit vector x . We shall give a simplified proof of the following result in [3] by using Corollary in [2].

Theorem 1. *Let A and B be positive and invertible operators on a Hilbert space H satisfying $MI \geq B \geq mI > 0$. Then the following assertions are mutually equivalent:*

- (i) $\log A \geq \log B$.
- (ii) $M_h(p)A^p \geq B^p$ holds for all $p > 0$, where $h = \frac{M}{m} > 1$ and

$$M_h(p) = \frac{h^{\frac{p}{h^p-1}}}{e \log(h^{\frac{p}{h^p-1}})}.$$

2. Proof of the result. First of all we cite the following result in [2, Corollary].

Theorem A. *Let T be positive and invertible operator on a Hilbert space H satisfying $MI \geq T \geq mI > 0$. Then the ratio of (Tx, x) to the determinant for T at x is not greater than Specht's ratio;*

$$(T^p x, x) \leq M_h(p) \Delta_x(T^p)$$

for all real numbers p , where $h = \frac{M}{m}$ and $M_h(p) = \frac{h^{\frac{p}{h^p-1}}}{e \log(h^{\frac{p}{h^p-1}})}$.

We cite the following Lemma [1] and we shall give a proof slight different from one in [1].

Lemma 2. *For positive invertible operator A and unit vector x , $(A^t x, x)^{\frac{1}{t}}$ is increasing function of $t > 0$ and $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (A^t x, x)^{\frac{1}{t}} = \Delta_x(A)$. Especially $(Ax, x) \geq \Delta_x(A)$ holds.*

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Proof. By Hölder-McCarthy inequality, $(A^t x, x) \geq (Ax, x)^t$ for $t \geq 1$, that is, $(A^q x, x)^{\frac{1}{q}} \geq (A^p x, x)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ for $q \geq p > 0$ and $(A^t x, x)^{\frac{1}{t}}$ is increasing function of $t > 0$.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(A^t x, x)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(A^t x, x) - \log(A^0 x, x)}{t - 0} = \left[\frac{d}{dt} \log(A^t x, x) \right]_{t=0} = \langle (\log A)x, x \rangle.$$

Lemma 3 ([3]). *Let $M_h(p)$ be the same as defined in Theorem 1. Then $\lim_{p \rightarrow +0} \{M_h(p)\}^{\frac{1}{p}} = 1$.*

Proof of Theorem 1. (i) \implies (ii).

$$\begin{aligned} (B^p x, x) &\leq M_h(p) \Delta_x(B^p) && \text{by Theorem A} \\ &\leq M_h(p) \Delta_x(A^p) && \text{by definition of } \Delta_x(T) \text{ and } \log A \geq \log B \\ &\leq M_h(p) (A^p x, x) && \text{by the latter half of Lemma 2.} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) \implies (i). For the sake of convenience, we cite the proof in [3] as follows. Taking logarithm of both sides of (ii), we have $\log(\{M_h(p)\}^{\frac{1}{p}} A) \geq \log B$, so we have (i) since $\lim_{p \rightarrow +0} \{M_h(p)\}^{\frac{1}{p}} = 1$ by Lemma 3. Whence the proof of Theorem 1 is complete.

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(Jun Ichi Fujii) DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND SCIENCES (INFORMATION SCIENCE), OSAKA KYOIKU UNIVERSITY, ASAHIGAOKA, KASHIWARA, OSAKA 582-8582, JAPAN
E-mail address: fujii@cc.osaka-kyoiku.ac.jp

(Takayuki Furuta) DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, 1-3 KAGURAZAKA, SHINJUKU, TOKYO 162-8601, JAPAN
E-mail address: furuta@rs.kagu.sut.ac.jp

(Takeaki Yamazaki) DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, 1-3 KAGURAZAKA, SHINJUKU, TOKYO 162-8601, JAPAN
E-mail address: tyamaz@am.kagu.sut.ac.jp

(Masahiro Yanagida) DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCE, SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, 1-3 KAGURAZAKA, SHINJUKU, TOKYO 162-8601, JAPAN
E-mail address: yanagida@am.kagu.sut.ac.jp