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古田の不等式が成立する範囲について

東北薬科大学 棚橋 浩太郎 (Kôtarô Tanahashi)

Abstract. Let $0 \leq p, q, r \in \mathbb{R}, p+2r \leq (1+2r)q$ and $1 \leq q$. Furuta ([1]) proved that if bounded linear operators $A, B \in B(H)$ on a Hilbert space H $(dim(H) \geq 2)$ satisfy $O \leq B \leq A$, then $B^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} \leq (B^r A^p B^r)^{\frac{1}{q}}$. In this paper, we prove that the range $p+2r \leq (1+2r)q$ and $1 \leq q$ is best possible with respect to Furuta's inequality, that is, if $(1+2r)q < p+2r$ or $0 < q < 1$, then there exixt $A, B \in B(\mathbb{R}^2)$ which satisfy $O \leq B \leq A$ but $B^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} \not\leq (B^r A^p B^r)^{\frac{1}{q}}$.

Let A, B be bounded linear operators on a Hilbert space H with $dim(H) \geq 2$. Furuta ([1]) proved a following interesting inequality.

Proposition 1 ([1]). *Let $0 \leq p, q, r \in \mathbb{R}$ and $A, B \in B(H)$ satisfy $O \leq B \leq A$. If*

(1)
$$p+2r \leq (1+2r)q \quad \text{and} \quad 1 \leq q,$$

then

(2)
$$B^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} \leq (B^r A^p B^r)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

This inequality (2) is an extension of Heinz's inequality ([2]) and many applications has been developped recently.

Proposition 2 ([2]). *Let $A, B \in B(H)$ satisfy $O \leq B \leq A$. If $0 < \alpha < 1$, then*

$$B^\alpha \leq A^\alpha.$$

Furuta caluculated many matrices, so the range (1) has been regarded as best possible. In this paper, we prove that the range (1) is indeed best possible with respect to Furuta's inequality, that is, if $(1+2r)q < p+2r$ or $0 < q < 1$, then there exixt $A, B \in B(\mathbb{R}^2)$ which satisfy $O \leq B \leq A$ but $B^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} \not\leq (B^r A^p B^r)^{\frac{1}{q}}$.

Since

$$\{(p,q,r)\in \mathbb{R}_+^3 \mid O\le B\le A \Longrightarrow (2)\}$$
$$=\{(p,q,r)\in \mathbb{R}_+^3 \mid O\le B\le A,\ A,\ B \text{ are invertible } \Longrightarrow (2)\},$$

we may assume A, B are invertible. Then $O \le B \le A$ is equivalent to $O \le A^{-1} \le B^{-1}$. Hence, by considering A^{-1}, B^{-1} instead of A, B, the inequality (2) becomes a following inequality

(3) $$(A^r B^p A^r)^{\frac{1}{q}} \le A^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}.$$

Hence

$$\{(p,q,r)\in \mathbb{R}_+^3 \mid O\le B\le A \Longrightarrow (2)\}$$
$$=\{(p,q,r)\in \mathbb{R}_+^3 \mid O\le B\le A, B \text{ is invertible } \Longrightarrow (3)\}$$
$$=\{(p,q,r)\in \mathbb{R}_+^3 \mid O\le B\le A \Longrightarrow (3)\}.$$

We prove the following theorem to show the best possibility of the range (1).

Theorem. *Let $0 < p, q, r \in \mathbb{R}$. If $(1 + 2r)q < p + 2r$ or $0 < q < 1$, then there exist $A, B \in B(\mathbb{R}^2)$ with $O \le B \le A$ which do not satisfy the inequality*

(3) $$(A^r B^p A^r)^{\frac{1}{q}} \le A^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}.$$

Proof. If A, B satisfy (3), then tA, tB $(0 < t)$ and U^*AU, U^*BU (U is unitary) satisfy (3). Hence it is no loss of generality that we assume $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$ $(0 < b < 1)$ and $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ a_3 & a_2 \end{pmatrix}$. Then a characteristic function of $A - B$ is

$$\Delta_{A-B}(t) = t^2 - (a_1 - 1 + a_2 - b)t + (a_1 - 1)(a_2 - b) - a_3^2.$$

Hence $O \le A - B$ implies

$$1 \le a_1,\ b \le a_2,\ a_3^2 \le (a_1 - 1)(a_2 - b).$$

Since

$$\Delta_A(t) = t^2 - (a_1 + a_2)t + a_1 a_2 - a_3^2,$$

eigen values of A are

$$a_1 + \varepsilon,\ a_2 - \varepsilon$$

where

$$2\varepsilon = -a_1 + a_2 + \sqrt{(a_1 - a_2)^2 + 4a_3^2} \ge 0.$$

Also since

$$\Delta_A(b) = b^2 - (a_1 + a_2)b + a_1 a_2 - a_3^2$$
$$\geq (a_2 - b)(2a_1 - 1 - b) \geq 0,$$

we have

$$b \leq a_2 - \varepsilon.$$

Rewrite $a_1 = a,\ a_2 = b + \varepsilon + \delta$. Then, summarizing above arguments, we will consider

(4) $$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & \sqrt{\varepsilon(a-b-\delta)} \\ \sqrt{\varepsilon(a-b-\delta)} & b+\varepsilon+\delta \end{pmatrix}$$

and

(5) $$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

where

(6) $$0 < b < 1 < a,\ 0 < \varepsilon,\ 0 < \delta,\ \varepsilon(1-b) \leq \delta(a-1+\varepsilon).$$

Since $O \leq B \leq A$ is obvious, we must prove that A, B do not satisfy the inequality (3) for some $a, b, \varepsilon, \delta$. We will define δ as a function of ε, and prove that A, B do not satisfy the inequality (3) by letting $\varepsilon \to +0$.

First we prove the case that $(1+2r)q < p + 2r$. Let a, b be constants (independent of ε and δ),

$$\gamma = a - b + \varepsilon - \delta$$

and

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{a-b-\delta} & \sqrt{\varepsilon} \\ \sqrt{\varepsilon} & -\sqrt{a-b-\delta} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then U is unitary and

$$U^*AU = \begin{pmatrix} a+\varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & b+\delta \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, by (3),

$$(U^*A^rUU^*B^pUU^*A^rU)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq U^*A^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}U,$$

hence

(7) $$\gamma^{-\frac{1}{q}} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_3 \\ A_3 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \begin{pmatrix} (a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} & 0 \\ 0 & (b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$A_1 = (a+\varepsilon)^{2r}(a-b-\delta+\varepsilon b^p),$$
$$A_2 = (b+\delta)^{2r}(\varepsilon + b^p(a-b-\delta)),$$
$$A_3 = (a+\varepsilon)^r(b+\delta)^r(1-b^p)\sqrt{\varepsilon(a-b-\delta)}.$$

Let

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_3 \\ A_3 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A_1 - A_2 + 2\varepsilon_1}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1} & \sqrt{\varepsilon_1} \\ \sqrt{\varepsilon_1} & -\sqrt{A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$2\varepsilon_1 = -A_1 + A_2 + \sqrt{(A_1 - A_2)^2 + 4A_3^2}.$$

Then V is unitary and

$$V^*DV = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 + \varepsilon_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 - \varepsilon_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence, by (7),

$$\gamma^{-\frac{1}{q}} \begin{pmatrix} (A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} & 0 \\ 0 & (A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} \end{pmatrix} \leq \frac{1}{A_1 - A_2 + 2\varepsilon_1} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_3 \\ B_3 & B_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= (a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}(A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1) + (b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\varepsilon_1, \\ B_2 &= (a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\varepsilon_1 + (b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}(A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1), \\ B_3 &= ((a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} - (b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}})\sqrt{\varepsilon_1(A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq & \left| \gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_3 \\ B_3 & B_2 \end{pmatrix} - (A_1 - A_2 + 2\varepsilon_1) \begin{pmatrix} (A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} & 0 \\ 0 & (A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} \end{pmatrix} \right| \\ &= (A_1 - A_2 + 2\varepsilon_1)\{(a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}(b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}(A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_1)\gamma^{\frac{2}{q}} \\ &\quad - (a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}}(A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1)(A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} - (b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}}\varepsilon_1(A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\quad - (a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}}\varepsilon_1(A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} - (b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}}(A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1)(A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\quad + (A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_1)(A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}}(A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}}\} \\ &= (A_1 - A_2 + 2\varepsilon_1) \\ &\quad \{(A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1)((a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} - (A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}})((b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} - (A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}}) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon_1((a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} - (A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}})((b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} - (A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}})\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $0 < A_1 - A_2 + 2\varepsilon_1$, we have a following key inequality

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad & \varepsilon_1((A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} - (b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}})((a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} - (A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}}) \\ & \leq (A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1)((a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} - (A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}})((b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} - (A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}}). \end{aligned}$$

Now we estimate each term of the inequality (8) as far as order of ε and δ. o implies $o(\varepsilon)$ or $o(\delta)$, i.e., $\frac{o}{\varepsilon}, \frac{o}{\delta} \to 0$ $(\varepsilon, \delta \to +0)$.

Then

$$A_1 = a^{2r}(a-b)\left(1 + \left(\frac{2r}{a} + \frac{b^p}{a-b}\right)\varepsilon + \frac{-1}{a-b}\,\delta + o\right),$$

$$A_2 = b^{p+2r}(a-b)\left(1 + \frac{1}{b^p(a-b)}\,\varepsilon + \left(\frac{2r}{b} - \frac{1}{a-b}\right)\delta + o\right),$$

$$A_3^2 = a^{2r}b^{2r}(a-b)(1-b^p)^2\varepsilon\left(1 + \frac{2r}{a}\,\varepsilon + \left(\frac{2r}{b} - \frac{1}{a-b}\right)\delta + o\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(A_1 - A_2)\left(-1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4A_3^2}{(A_1 - A_2)^2}}\right)\\ &= \frac{a^{2r}b^{2r}(1-b^p)^2\varepsilon}{a^{2r} - b^{p+2r}}\left(1 + \frac{o}{\varepsilon}\right),\end{aligned}$$

$$(b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} = (a-b)^{\frac{1}{q}}b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\left(1 + \frac{1}{q(a-b)}\,\varepsilon + \frac{1}{q}\left(\frac{p+2r}{b} - \frac{1}{a-b}\right)\delta + o\right),$$

$$(A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} = (a-b)^{\frac{1}{q}}b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\left(1 + \frac{2a^{2r} - a^{2r}b^p - b^{2r}}{q(a-b)(a^{2r} - b^{p+2r})}\,\varepsilon + \frac{1}{q}\left(\frac{2r}{b} - \frac{1}{a-b}\right)\delta + o\right),$$

$$(b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} - (A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} = (a-b)^{\frac{1}{q}}b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\varepsilon\left(\frac{-(1-b^p)(a^{2r} - b^{2r})}{q(a-b)(a^{2r} - b^{p+2r})} + \frac{p}{qb}\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} + \frac{o}{\varepsilon}\right),$$

$$A_1 - A_2 + \varepsilon_1 = (a-b)(a^{2r} - b^{p+2r})\left(1 + \frac{o}{\varepsilon}\right),$$

$$(a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} - (A_2 - \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} = (a-b)^{\frac{1}{q}}(a^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} - b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}})\left(1 + \frac{o}{\varepsilon}\right),$$

$$(A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} - (b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} = (a-b)^{\frac{1}{q}}(a^{\frac{2r}{q}} - b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}})\left(1 + \frac{o}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

and

$$(a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} - (A_1 + \varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} = (a-b)^{\frac{1}{q}}a^{\frac{2r}{q}}(a^{\frac{p}{q}} - 1)\left(1 + \frac{o}{\varepsilon}\right).$$

Then, by (8),

$$\begin{aligned}(9)\qquad & a^{2r}b^{2r}(1-b^p)^2(a^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} - b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}})(a^{\frac{2r}{q}} - b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}})\left(1 + \frac{o}{\varepsilon}\right) \le \\ & a^{\frac{2r}{q}}b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}(a-b)(a^{2r} - b^{p+2r})(a^{\frac{p}{q}} - 1)\left(\frac{-(1-b^p)(a^{2r} - b^{2r})}{q(a-b)(a^{2r} - b^{p+2r})} + \frac{p}{qb}\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} + \frac{o}{\varepsilon}\right).\end{aligned}$$

We remark that

$$\liminf_{\varepsilon,\delta\to+0} \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} = \liminf_{\varepsilon,\delta\to+0} \frac{1-b}{a-1+\varepsilon} = \frac{1-b}{a-1},$$

and the minimum of the right term of inequality (9) in which $\varepsilon, \delta \to +0$ will be realized if $\dfrac{\delta}{\varepsilon} = \dfrac{1-b}{a-1}$.

Define

$$\delta = \frac{1-b}{a-1}\varepsilon.$$

Then, by letting $\varepsilon \to +0$, (9) becomes

$$q(a-1)(1-b^p)^2(a^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} - b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}})(a^{\frac{2r}{q}} - b^{\frac{2r}{q}}) \le$$

$$a^{\frac{2r}{q}-2r} b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}-2r-1}(a^{2r}-b^{p+2r})(a^{\frac{p}{q}}-1)\{p(1-b)(a-b)(a^{2r}-b^{p+2r})-b(a-1)(1-b^p)(a^{2r}-b^{2r})\}.$$

Since

$$0 < \frac{p+2r}{q} - 2r - 1,$$

by letting $b \to +0$, we have

$$0 < q(a-1)a^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} a^{\frac{2r}{q}} \le 0.$$

That is a contradiction.

Next we prove the case that $0 < q < 1$. Let b be constant (independent of ε, δ). We remark that

$$a \ge \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}(1-b) + 1 - \varepsilon.$$

Define a and $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon)$ as

$$a = \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}(1-b) + 1 \to 0 \ (\varepsilon \to +0).$$

Hence $\delta = o(\varepsilon)$ $(\varepsilon \to +0)$. Moreover, to simplify the estimation of (8), we let

$$\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon^2}, \frac{\delta^{2r}}{\varepsilon^{1+2r}}, \frac{\delta^{\frac{p}{q}}}{\varepsilon^{1+\frac{p}{q}}} \to 0 \ (\varepsilon \to +0).$$

(For example $\delta = \min(\varepsilon^3, \varepsilon^{\frac{2+2r}{2r}}, \varepsilon^{\frac{p+2r}{p}})$.)

Now we estimate each term of the inequality (8) as far as order of δ. Then

$$A_1 = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}\right)^{1+2r}(1-b)^{1+2r}\left(1 + \frac{2r(1+\varepsilon)+1-b+\varepsilon b^p}{1-b}\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} + o(\delta)\right),$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta} b^{p+2r}(1-b)\left(1 + \frac{b^p - b^{p+1} + \varepsilon}{b^p(1-b)}\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} + \frac{2r}{b}\delta + o(\delta)\right),$$

$$A_3^2 = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}\right)^{1+2r}(1-b)^{1+2r}b^{2r}(1-b^p)^2\varepsilon\left(1 + \left(1 + \frac{2r(1+\varepsilon)}{1-b}\right)\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} + \frac{2r}{b}\delta + o(\delta)\right),$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = b^{2r}(1-b^p)^2\varepsilon\left(1 + \frac{-\varepsilon b^p}{1-b}\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} + \frac{b^{p+2r}}{(1-b)^{2r}}\left(\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon}\right)^{2r} + \frac{2r}{b}\delta + o(\delta)\right),$$

$$(b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}(1-b)^{\frac{1}{q}}\left(1+\frac{1-b+\varepsilon}{q(1-b)}\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon}+\frac{p+2r}{qb}\delta+o(\delta)\right),$$

$$(A_2-\varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}(1-b)^{\frac{1}{q}}\left(1+\frac{1-b+2\varepsilon-b^p\varepsilon}{q(1-b)}\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon}+\frac{2r}{qb}\delta+o(\delta)\right),$$

$$(b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}}-(A_2-\varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}\frac{(1-b)^{\frac{1}{q}-1}b^{\frac{p+2r}{q}-1}(p-pb-b+b^{p+1})}{q}\,\delta\left(1+\frac{o(\delta)}{\delta}\right),$$

$$A_1-A_2+\varepsilon_1 = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}\right)^{1+2r}(1-b)^{1+2r}\left(1+\frac{o(\delta)}{\delta}\right),$$

$$(a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}}-(A_2-\varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{1+p+2r}{q}}(1-b)^{\frac{1+p+2r}{q}}\left(1+\frac{o(\delta)}{\delta}\right),$$

$$(A_1+\varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}}-(b+\delta)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{1+2r}{q}}(1-b)^{\frac{1+2r}{q}}\left(1+\frac{o(\delta)}{\delta}\right)$$

and

$$(a+\varepsilon)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}\gamma^{\frac{1}{q}}-(A_1+\varepsilon_1)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{1+p+2r}{q}}(1-b)^{\frac{1+p+2r}{q}}\left(1+\frac{o(\delta)}{\delta}\right).$$

Then, by (8),

$$qb^{1+2r-\frac{p+2r}{q}}(1-b^p)^2(1-b)^{\frac{2r(1-q)}{q}}\left(1+\frac{o(\delta)}{\delta}\right) \le \left(\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon}\right)^{\frac{2r(1-q)}{q}}(p-pb-b+b^{p+1}).$$

Hence, by letting $\varepsilon \to +0$,

$$0 < qb^{1+2r-\frac{p+2r}{q}}(1-b^p)^2(1-b)^{\frac{2r(1-q)}{q}} \le 0.$$

That is a contradiction. **q.e.d.**

Remark. This Theorem shows that the range (1) is best possible with respect to Furuta's inequality if $\dim(H) \ge 2$.

Added in proof. There are more simple examples $A, B \in B(\mathbb{C}^2)$ in case of $(1+2r)q < p+2r$. To explain the examples we need following lemma.

Lemma. *Let* $a, b, d, \theta \in \mathbf{R}$ *satisfy* $0 < a+b$, $ab = d^2$ *and*

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} a & de^{-i\theta} \\ de^{i\theta} & b \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$S^p = (a+b)^{p-1}S \quad \text{for} \quad 0 < p.$$

proof. Let

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2+d^2}}\begin{pmatrix} de^{-i\theta} & b \\ b & -de^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then U is unitary and

$$U^*SU = \begin{pmatrix} a+b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} S^p &= U(U^*SU)^pU^* \\ &= U\begin{pmatrix} (a+b)^p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}U^* \\ &= (a+b)^{p-1}S. \end{aligned}$$

q.e.d.

Now we explain simple examples A, B. Let $0 < c < 1$, $\theta \in \mathbf{R}$,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2\sqrt{c(1-c)}e^{i\theta} \\ 2\sqrt{c(1-c)}e^{-i\theta} & 4c \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $A - B$ is an Hermitian matrix and its characteristic function is

$$\Delta_{A-B}(t) = t^2 - (1+4c)t + 4c^2.$$

Hence $O \leq B \leq A$.

We prove A, B does not satisfy (3). Assume contrary A, B satisfy (3). Let

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{1-c}e^{i\theta} & \sqrt{c} \\ \sqrt{c} & -\sqrt{1-c}e^{-i\theta} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then V is unitary and

$$V^*AV = \begin{pmatrix} 2+2c & 0 \\ 0 & 2c \end{pmatrix}.$$

By (3),

$$((V^*AV)^rV^*B^pV(V^*AV)^r)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq (V^*AV)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}.$$

Hence, by Lemma,

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{pmatrix} (2+2c)^{2r}(1-c) & -(2+2c)^r(2c)^r\sqrt{c(1-c)}e^{-i\theta} \\ -(2+2c)^r(2c)^r\sqrt{c(1-c)}e^{i\theta} & (2c)^{2r}c \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \delta\begin{pmatrix} (2+2c)^{2r}(1-c) & -(2+2c)^r(2c)^r\sqrt{c(1-c)}e^{-i\theta} \\ -(2+2c)^r(2c)^r\sqrt{c(1-c)}e^{i\theta} & (2c)^{2r}c \end{pmatrix} \\ &\leq \begin{pmatrix} (2+2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} & 0 \\ 0 & (2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\delta = ((2+2c)^{2r}(1-c) + (2c)^{2r}c)^{\frac{1}{q}-1}.$$

Hence

$$0 \leq \begin{pmatrix} (2+2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} - \delta(2+2c)^{2r}(1-c) & \delta(2+2c)^r(2c)^r\sqrt{c(1-c)}e^{-i\theta} \\ \delta(2+2c)^r(2c)^r\sqrt{c(1-c)}e^{i\theta} & (2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} - \delta(2c)^{2r}c \end{pmatrix}.$$

By taking a determinant of right matrix,

$$0 \leq ((2+2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} - \delta(2+2c)^{2r}(1-c))((2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}} - \delta(2c)^{2r}c) - \delta^2(2+2c)^{2r}(2c)^{2r}c(1-c).$$

Hence

$$\delta(2+2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}(2c)^{2r}c + \delta(2+2c)^{2r}(2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}(1-c) \leq (2+2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}(2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}},$$

and

(4)
$$\delta(2+2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}2^{2r} + \delta(2+2c)^{2r}2^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}c^{\frac{p+2r}{q}-2r-1}(1-c) \leq (2+2c)^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}2^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}c^{\frac{p+2r}{q}-2r-1}.$$

Since

$$0 < \frac{p+2r}{q} - 2r - 1,$$

by letting $c \to +0$, we have

$$0 < (2^{2r})^{\frac{1}{q}-1}2^{\frac{p+2r}{q}}2^{2r} \leq 0.$$

That is a contradiction.

References

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Kôtarô Tanahashi
Department of Mathematics
Tohoku College of Pharmacy
Komatsushima, Aoba-ku, Sendai 981
Japan