

ON A CONJECTURE OF RIDGE

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ABSTRACT. The conjecture of Ridge on the numerical range of a shift of periodic weights is resolved in the affirmative, i.e., if the weights are nonzero, the numerical range of the corresponding shift is an open disc centered at the origin. The radius of the disc can be expressed as the Perron root of a nonnegative irreducible symmetric matrix. Some related results are obtained.

1. INTRODUCTION

A unilateral weighted shift on ℓ_+^2 is a bounded linear operator S defined by $Se_n = s_n e_{n+1}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, where $\{e_n\}$ is an orthonormal basis, and $\{s_n\}$ is a sequence of complex numbers. The numerical range of S , denoted by $W(S)$, is the subset of the complex plane: $W(S) = \{(Sx, x) : x \in \ell_+^2, \|x\| = 1\}$. The weighted bilateral shift B on ℓ^2 and its numerical range are defined analogously.

We list some well-known facts about weighted shifts [H], [R2], [S]:

- (1) $S = UD$ where U is the unilateral shift and D is the diagonal operator defined as $De_n = s_n e_n$ for all positive integers n . The shift S is a bounded operator if and only if $\{s_n\}$ is a bounded sequence. Since U is an isometry, $\|S\| = \|D\| = \sup |s_n|$.
- (2) S is unitarily equivalent to a shift with weights t_n where $|t_n| = |s_n|$ for all n . In particular, S is unitarily equivalent to cS whenever $|c| = 1$. Hence the spectrum and the numerical range of S both have circular symmetry about 0. Since the numerical range is always convex (Toeplitz-Hausdorff Theorem) [H, Problem 166], $W(S)$ is a circular disc centered at the origin (one may see that the origin is contained in $W(S)$ as $0 = (Se_n, e_n)$), either open or closed.

The above properties are also true for weighted bilateral shifts.

Due to (2), in the rest of the discussion we will assume that $s_n \geq 0$.

We denote by $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ the Banach algebra of bounded linear operators on the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . For $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$, $A_+ = (A + A^*)/2$ and $A_- = (A - A^*)/2$ are the Hermitian and skew Hermitian parts of A , respectively. The projection of $W(A)$ onto the real line, $\text{Re } W(A)$, is $W(A_+)$. The numerical radius of A is defined as $w(A) = \sup \{|z| : z \in W(A)\}$. Since we will use the following result repeatedly, we would like to state it explicitly.

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Proposition 1 ([H], Problem 168). *Let $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$. If $\lambda \in W(A)$ and $|\lambda| = \|A\|$, then λ is an eigenvalue of A .*

In [R2, p.107] Ridge asserted that if $s_n \leq K$ for all n , and $s_n \rightarrow K$ then $w(S) = K$. The main reason is that the inequalities $\rho(A) \leq w(A) \leq \|A\|$ are true for any $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$, where $\rho(A)$ is the spectral radius of A . For a weighted shift S , $\rho(S) = \lim_n \sup_k (s_{k+1} \dots s_{k+n})^{1/n}$ [R1]. Hence if $s_n \leq K$ for all n , and $s_n \rightarrow K$, then $\rho(A) = \|A\| = K$. This implies that $w(S) = K$.

We would like to prove the same result without using Ridge's expression of the spectral radius of S and show that $W(S)$ is an open disc under the same condition, by using Proposition 1. In order to avoid triviality, we assume that $K > 0$. We will also deal with the bilateral case.

Theorem 1. (i) *Let $S \in B(\ell_+^2)$ be a unilateral weighted shift with weights $\{s_n\}$. If $s_n \leq K$ for all positive integers n , and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = K > 0$, then $W(S)$ is the open disc centered at the origin with radius K .*

(ii) *Let $S \in B(\ell^2)$ be a bilateral weighted shift with weights $\{s_n\}$. If $s_n \leq K$ for all integers n , and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = K > 0$ or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_{-n} = K > 0$, then $W(B)$ is the open disc centered at the origin with radius K .*

Proof. (i) Let $x = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1/\sqrt{r}, 1/\sqrt{r}, \dots, 1/\sqrt{r}, 0, 0, \dots)$ where we have r copies of zero and then r copies of $1/\sqrt{r}$ and zeros afterward. Then $x \in \ell_+^2$ with $\|x\| = 1$ and $(Sx, x) = (s_{r+1} + s_2 + \dots + s_{2r-1})/r$. As $s_n \rightarrow K$, we have $(Sx, x) \rightarrow K$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$, i.e., $w(S) \geq K$. But $w(S) \leq \|S\| = K$, so we have $w(S) = K$.

Since $s_n \rightarrow K > 0$, there are finitely many zeros (maybe none) among s_n 's. Let $s_r = 0$ be the last zero. Then $S = N \oplus M$ where N is a nilpotent operator on an r -dimensional space and M is a unilateral weighted shift on ℓ_+^2 with positive weights. The point spectrum of M is empty [H, Problem 78]. So the point spectrum of S is either empty or the singleton set $\{0\}$. Hence K cannot be an eigenvalue of S and then $W(S)$ is open by Proposition 1.

(ii) The same argument in (i) yields that $w(B) = K$. We are going to show that $W(B)$ is open. Let V be the usual bilateral shift, i.e., weights are all 1. The operator V has no eigenvalue [H, Problem 68]. Then by Proposition 1, $W(V)$ is the open unit disc. Recall that $W(B) = \{\sum_n s_n x_n x_{n+1} : \sum_n |x_n|^2 = 1\}$. If $W(B)$ were closed, then there would be an $x \in \ell^2$ with $\|x\| = 1$ such that $K = \sum_n s_n x_n x_{n+1}$. The vector x can be selected such that the coordinates of x are all real and nonnegative in view of the triangle inequality. Then $K(Vx, x) = \sum_n K x_n x_{n+1} \geq \sum_n s_n x_n x_{n+1} = K$ as $s_n \leq K$ for all n . It would imply that $1 \in W(V)$ but this is impossible, as $W(V)$ is an open disc.

We remark that the above argument is also applicable to (i) as $W(U)$ is the open unit disc. \square

An operator $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ is *hyponormal* if $\|Ax\| \geq \|A^*x\|$ for all $x \in \mathcal{H}$, or equivalently, $A^*A - AA^* \geq 0$.

Corollary 1. *The numerical range of a hyponormal weighted shift with weights $\{s_n\}$ is the open disc centered at the origin with the operator norm as the radius.*

Proof. A weighted shift is hyponormal if and only if its weight sequence $\{s_n\}$ is increasing [C, p.55] with operator norm $\sup s_n$. In other words, $\{s_n\}$ satisfies the conditions in Theorem 1. \square

Example 1. One can easily construct a unilateral weighted shift S with open $W(S)$ without satisfying the conditions in Theorem 1 (i), e.g., $S = N \oplus U$ where

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 1 < \alpha < 2,$$

and U is the unilateral shift. But here is another example [H, Problem 81] which also fits. (It implies the existence of a countable set of operators, each with spectrum $\{0\}$, whose direct sum has spectral radius 1. See [Ch] for related results.) Let S be the unilateral weighted shift with weights $(1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, \dots)$, i.e., S is the direct sum of the finite dimensional nilpotent operators

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \dots$$

If we denote the above nilpotent operators by $N_n, n \geq 2$, then $S = \oplus N_n$ and $W(S)$ is the open disc centered at the origin with radius $|\cos[n\pi/(n + 1)]|$ (see Proposition 2 or [MS, Lemma 3]). So $W(N_n) \subset W(N_{n+1})$ for all positive integers n . The numerical radius of S is 1 as $w(N_n) = |\cos[n\pi/(n + 1)]| \rightarrow 1$ when $n \rightarrow 1$. If 1 were in $W(S)$, it would be an eigenvalue of S by Proposition 1. But the point spectrum of S is just the union of the point spectra of N_n , which is empty.

Remark 1. In view of the above example, one may try to replace the condition $s_n \rightarrow K$ by $\limsup_n s_n = K$. But the statements of Theorem 1 are no longer valid. Define $s_n = 1$ for even n and $s_n = 0$ for odd n . Then S (B) is just a direct sum of countably many copies of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and hence $W(S)$ ($W(B)$) is the closed disc centered at the origin with radius $1/2$.

If $s_n > K$ for some n , then $w(S)$ and $w(B)$ can be greater than K and $W(S)$ can be closed. See Proposition 2 and 3.

In order to describe $W(S)$ completely for a general weighted shift S , we have to find the numerical radius of S and determine whether $W(S)$ is closed or not.

We have the following result.

Theorem 2. *Let $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$. Then $w(A) \in W(A)$ if and only if $w(A)$ is an eigenvalue of A_+ .*

Proof. If $w(A)$ is an eigenvalue of A_+ , i.e., $A_+ x = w(A)x$ for some unit vector x , then $(Ax, x) = (A_+ x, x) + (A_- x, x) = w(A) + (A_- x, x)$. Since $(A_- x, x)$ is purely imaginary and $w(A) \geq 0$ is the numerical radius of A , we have $(A_- x, x) = 0$. So $w(A) = (Ax, x) \in W(A)$.

Conversely, if $w(A) \in W(A)$, then $w(A) \in W(A_+)$ as $w(A) \geq 0$. But $\|A_+\| = w(A_+)$ for the operator A_+ is Hermitian, and hence $w(A)$ is an eigenvalue of A_+ by Proposition 1. □

Corollary 2. *Let $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $W(A)$ is a disc centered at the origin, either open or closed. Then $W(A)$ is closed if and only if $w(A)$ is an eigenvalue of A_+ .*

Proof. The assumptions on A imply that $W(A)$ is closed if and only if $w(A) \in W(A)$. Then the result follows from Theorem 2. □

Example 2. The condition that $W(A)$ is either open or closed is necessary. The operator $A = 1 \oplus U$ where U is the unilateral shift has $W(A) = \text{conv}\{1, W(U)\}$. This is the open unit disc joining with the point 1.

Corollary 3. Let $S \in B(\ell_+^2)$ ($B \in B(\ell^2)$) be a unilateral (bilateral) weighted shift. Then $W(S)$ ($W(B)$) is closed if and only if $w(S)$ ($w(B)$) is an eigenvalue of S_+ (B_+).

However, as noticed by Shields [S, p.73], there does not seem to be a simple formula for the numerical radius of a general weighted shift in view of the following example.

Proposition 2. Let $S_k \in B(\ell_+^2)$ be defined as $S_k e_1 = k e_2$ and $S_k e_n = e_{n+1}$ for $n > 1$, where $0 \leq k$.

- (i) If $\sqrt{2} < k$, then $W(S_k)$ is the closed disc with radius $\frac{k^2}{2(k^2-1)^{1/2}}$.
- (ii) If $0 \leq k \leq \sqrt{2}$, then $W(S_k)$ is the open unit disc.

Proof. (i) See [BS, p.1053-1054] for the nice calculation of Shields. In the proof $W(M_z)$ should be the open unit disc instead of the closed unit disc [BS, p.1054].

(ii) Since the function $w : \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous with respect to the uniform (norm) topology [H, Problem 175], we have $w(S_{\sqrt{2}}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} \frac{k^2}{2(k^2-1)^{1/2}} = 1$.

As $W(S_k) \subset W(S_{k'})$ if $k \leq k'$, we have $w(S_k) = 1$ when $0 \leq k \leq \sqrt{2}$.

When $0 \leq k \leq 1$, we simply apply Theorem 1 (i) to conclude that $W(S_k)$ is the open unit disc.

When $1 < k \leq \sqrt{2}$, it is sufficient to show that 1 is not an eigenvalue of $(S_k)_+$ in view of Corollary 3. Suppose that 1 were an eigenvalue of S_k , i.e., there would exist $x = \sum_n x_n e_n \in \ell_+^2$ such that $(S_k)_+ x = x$, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} kx_2 &= 2x_1, \\ kx_1 + x_3 &= 2x_2, \\ x_n + x_{n+2} &= 2x_{n+1}, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned}$$

Solving the equations, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= \frac{2}{k}x_1, \\ x_3 &= 2x_2 - kx_1 = \frac{4 - k^2}{k}x_1, \\ x_{n+2} &= 2x_{n+1} - x_n, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned}$$

If $1 < k \leq \sqrt{2}$, we have $x_2 > x_1$ and $x_3 \geq \frac{2}{k}x_1 = x_2$. Then $x_{n+2} = 2x_{n+1} - x_n = x_{n+1} + (x_{n+1} - x_n) \geq x_{n+1}$ by induction, i.e., $\{x_n\}$ is a nondecreasing sequence. This would imply $x \notin \ell_+^2$. So 1 is not an eigenvalue of $(S_k)_+$ for $1 < k \leq \sqrt{2}$. \square

Why is $\sqrt{2}$ the cutting point, i.e., why does the numerical radius of S_k fail to increase until k hits $\sqrt{2}$? Perhaps the following observation together with Ritz's theorem [L, p.260] offers some explanation. Let U be the unilateral shift and let P_n be the orthogonal projection of ℓ_+^2 onto the span of $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$. Then the finite

dimensional operator $U_n = P_n U P_n$ has the matrix representation of size n :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $W(U)$ is the open unit disc, we have $w(U) = w(U_+)$. According to Ritz's theorem [L, p.260], the largest eigenvalue of $(U_r)_+$ tends to $w(U_+)$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Let $f_r(\lambda)$ be the characteristic polynomial of $(U_r)_+$. By Laplace expansion along the $(n + 1)^{st}$ row of $(U_{2n+1})_+$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_{2n+1}(\lambda) &= \det(\lambda I - (U_{2n+1})_+) \\ &= \lambda f_n^2(\lambda) - 2f_{n-1}f_n(\lambda) \\ &= [\lambda f_n(\lambda) - 2f_{n-1}(\lambda)]f_n(\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

The expression $[\lambda f_n(\lambda) - 2f_{n-1}(\lambda)]$ is indeed the characteristic polynomial of the matrix

$$A_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Notice that $f_n(\lambda)$ satisfies a type of Chebyshev polynomial equation, i.e.,

$$f_n(x) = x f_{n-1}(x) - f_{n-2}(x).$$

The roots are $\cos[k\pi/(n + 1)]$ where $k = 1, \dots, n$. Hence the eigenvalues of the matrix A_{n+1} are $\cos[(2k + 1)\pi/(2n + 2)]$ where $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$; among them, the largest is $\cos[\pi/(2n + 2)] \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. So $w(S_k) \leq 1$ when $0 \leq k \leq \sqrt{2}$.

One may think that similar results will hold for bilateral weighted shifts, i.e., if $B_k \in B(\ell^2)$ is defined as $B_k e_0 = k e_1$ and $B_k e_n = e_{n+1}$ for all nonzero integers n , then $W(B_k)$ will be the open unit disc for $0 \leq k \leq \sqrt{2}$. Indeed this is not true.

Proposition 3. *If $B_k \in B(\ell^2)$ is defined as $B_k e_0 = k e_1$ and $B_k e_n = e_{n+1}$ for $n \neq 0$, then*

- (i) $W(B_k)$ is the open unit disc if $0 \leq k \leq 1$, and
- (ii) $w(B_k) > 1$ if $k > 1$.

Proof. (i) By Theorem 1 (ii), $W(B_k)$ is the open unit disc when $0 \leq k \leq 1$.

(ii) Assume that $k > 1$. Notice that $W(B_k)$ is the bilateral weighted shift with weights $(\dots, 1, 1, (k), 1, 1, \dots)$. For $k > 0$, B_k is invertible and B_k^{-1} is given as

$$\begin{aligned} B_k^{-1} e_n &= e_{n-1}, \quad n \neq 1, \\ B_k^{-1} e_1 &= \frac{1}{k} e_0, \end{aligned}$$

i.e, B_k^{-1} shifts the e_n 's backwards with the appropriate weights. Moreover, $B_k^{-1} = R A_k R$ where $R e_n = e_{-n}$, for all integers n , is the reflection operator and A_k is another bilateral weighted shift with weights $(\dots, 1, 1, (1/k), 1, \dots)$. Since R is unitary and $R^* = R$, A_k and B_k^{-1} are unitarily equivalent and we just consider A_k

instead of B_k^{-1} . It is known [H, Problem 85] that the spectra of B_k and B_k^{-1} are the unit circle. Concerning the numerical range, $W(B_k^{-1}) = W(A_k)$ is the open unit disc if $k > 1$ by Theorem 1 (ii). By a result in [St, Cor. 1], if $w(B_k) \leq 1$, i.e., $W(B_k)$ is contained in the closed unit disc, then B_k would be unitary. This is impossible except when $|k| = 1$. \square

Neither the expression of $w(B_k)$ nor the closedness of $W(B_k)$ is known when $k > 1$. However, since $W(S_k) \subset W(B_k)$, we have $w(B_k) \geq w(S_k)$, where S_k is defined in Proposition 2.

Remark 2. In the finite dimensional case, A is unitary if and only if the spectrum of A lies on the unit circle and $w(A) \leq 1$. However, as pointed out in [CL], this is no longer valid for the infinite dimensional case. If V is a Volterra operator, then $A = (I + V)^{-1}$ is such an example [H, Problem 150] since the spectrum of A is $\{1\}$ and $\|A\| = 1$. According to the proof of Proposition 3, B_k serves as another example for $k \neq 0, 1$.

2. RIDGE’S CONJECTURE

In [R2, Theorem 1], it is proved that if $\{s_n\}$ is a periodic sequence of period r , then the numerical radius of the weighted shift is given by the expression $w(S) = \max \{s_1x_1x_2 + s_2x_2x_3 + \dots + s_r x_r x_1 : x_i \in \mathbb{R}, x_1^2 + \dots + x_r^2 = 1\}$ and finding this is equivalent to solving a polynomial equation of degree r .

If $r = 2$, the weights are a, b, a, b, \dots and $w(S) = (a + b)/2$, $\rho(S) = \sqrt{ab}$ and $\|S\| = \max \{a, b\}$. If $r = 3$, the weights are a, b, c, a, b, c, \dots and finding $w(S)$ leads to the cubic equation $\lambda^3 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)\lambda - 2abc = 0$ [R2].

Ridge then [R2] surmised that for a weighted shift S of periodic weights, $W(S)$ is open if and only if all the weights are nonzero. One implication is obvious: If some weight is zero, say, $s_r = 0$, then S is of the form $\oplus_1^\infty B$ where

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ s_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & s_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & s_{r-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & s_{r-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $W(S) = W(B)$ which is closed since B is a finite dimensional operator. So we just consider the periodic weighted shift operators with positive weights.

Theorem 3. *Suppose that $S \in B(\ell_+^2)$ is the weighted shift with positive periodic weights $\{s_n\}$ of period $r \geq 3$. Then the numerical radius, $w(S)$, is the Perron root of the nonnegative irreducible symmetric matrix*

$$S' = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & s_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & s_r \\ s_1 & 0 & s_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & s_2 & 0 & s_3 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & s_{r-2} & 0 & s_{r-1} \\ s_r & 0 & \dots & 0 & s_{r-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proof. Indeed, it is obvious $w(S') = \max \{s_1x_1x_2 + s_2x_2x_3 + \dots + s_r x_r x_1 : x_i \geq 0, x_1^2 + \dots + x_r^2 = 1\} = w(S)$ by [R2, Theorem 1]. Since S' is a nonnegative

irreducible symmetric matrix, $W(S')$ is a closed interval on \mathbb{R} and hence $w(S')$ is the the largest eigenvalue, in absolute value, of S' . This is the Perron root of S' . \square

When $r = 3$ and S is periodic weighted shift operator with weights a, b, c , the characteristic equation of

$$S' = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & c \\ a & 0 & b \\ c & b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is the cubic equation $\lambda^3 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)\lambda - 2abc = 0$. So the numerical radius of S is the largest root of the cubic equation, i.e., the largest of

$$A + B, \quad \frac{-A + B}{2} + \frac{A - B}{2}\sqrt{3}, \quad \frac{-A + B}{2} - \frac{A - B}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

where

$$A = \sqrt[3]{abc + \sqrt{a^2b^2c^2 - \frac{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)^3}{27}}},$$

$$B = -\sqrt[3]{-abc + \sqrt{a^2b^2c^2 - \frac{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)^3}{27}}}.$$

One may notice that the numerical radius of S is independent of the relative positions of a, b, c as well as the $r = 2$ case. However this is no longer valid when $r = 4$.

Example 3. If

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

then the Perron roots of A and B are approximately 5.3983 and 5.1167, respectively. These are the numerical radii of the periodic weighted shifts with weights 1, 2, 3, 4 and 4, 2, 3, 1, respectively. Indeed if $r = 4$ and the weights are a, b, c, d , then the characteristic equation of

$$S' = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 0 & d \\ a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 & c \\ d & 0 & c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is $\lambda^4 - \lambda^2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2) - 2abcd + d^2b^2 + a^2c^2 = 0$. Hence the largest root of the equation is

$$\sqrt{\frac{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2) + \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)^2 - 4(-2abcd + d^2b^2 + a^2c^2)}}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2) + \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2)^2 + 8abcd + 4a^2d^2 + 4b^2c^2}}{2}}.$$

Example 4. If

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

then the Perron roots of A and B are approximately 6.8501 and 6.0972, respectively. These are the numerical radii of the periodic weighted shifts with weights 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 5, 2, 3, 4, 1 respectively. So, in general, the numerical radius of the shift with periodic weights depends on the relative positions of the weights.

The following result resolves the conjecture of Ridge.

Theorem 4. *If $S \in B(\ell_+^2)$ ($B \in B(\ell^2)$) is the unilateral (bilateral) weighted shift with nonzero periodic weights, then $W(S)$ ($W(B)$) is an open disc centered at the origin.*

Proof. Unilateral case. Case 1. $r = 2$. Let $a, b > 0$ be the weights. By [R2], $(a + b)/2$ is the numerical radius of S . It is sufficient to show that $(a + b)/2$ is not an eigenvalue of S_+ in view of Corollary 3. Suppose on the contrary that there were a nonzero $x \in \ell_+^2$ such that $S_+x = \frac{a+b}{2}x$. Then we would have

$$\begin{aligned} ax_2 &= (a + b)x_1, \\ ax_{2n-1} + bx_{2n+1} &= (a + b)x_{2n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \\ bx_{2n} + ax_{2n+2} &= (a + b)x_{2n+1}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

Clearly $x_1 \neq 0$, for otherwise $x = 0$. Adding the last two equations yields

$$a(x_{2n-1} + x_{2n+2}) = a(x_{2n} + x_{2n+1}),$$

i.e., $x_{2n+2} - x_{2n} = x_{2n+1} - x_{2n-1}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Similarly we have $x_{2n+1} - x_{2n-1} = x_{2n} - x_{2n-2}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$ with $x_0 = 0$. So the two subsequences $\{x_{2n}\}$ and $\{x_{2n+1}\}$ are in arithmetic progression with common difference d , i.e., $x_{2n} = x_2 + (n - 1)d$ and $x_{2n+1} = x_1 + nd$. But $x \in \ell_+^2$. So $x_k \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and hence contradicts the arithmetic progression of $\{x_{2n+1}\}$. Hence $(a + b)/2$ is not an eigenvalue of S_+ .

Case 2. $r \geq 3$. Similarly it is sufficient to show that λ , the Perron root of S' , is not an eigenvalue of the operator S_+ . Suppose on the contrary that there were a nonzero $x \in \ell_+^2$ such that $S_+x = \lambda x$. Notice that $x_1 \neq 0$, otherwise $x = 0$. We can pick $x_1 > 0$.

We claim that $x > 0$. The reason is that according to Theorem 3, we have

$$w(S) = \lambda = \frac{(Sx, x)}{(x, x)} = \frac{s_1x_1x_2 + s_2x_2x_3 + \dots}{(x, x)}.$$

By the triangle inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} w(S) &= \frac{s_1x_1x_2 + s_2x_2x_3 + \dots}{(x, x)} \\ &= \frac{|s_1x_1x_2 + s_2x_2x_3 + \dots|}{(x, x)} \\ &\leq \frac{s_1|x_1||x_2| + s_2|x_2||x_3| + \dots}{(x, x)} \\ &= \frac{(S|x|, |x|)}{(|x|, |x|)} \in W(S), \end{aligned}$$

where $|x| = (|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots)^T$ and x have the same norm. Hence we have $x \geq 0$.

If some $x_j = 0$ then let $k \geq 2$ be the first index such that $x_k = 0$. So $S'x = \lambda x$ would provide

$$ax_{k-1} + bx_{k+1} = 2\lambda x_k,$$

where a and b are consecutive s 's (maybe s_r and s_1). This implies that $x_{k-1}x_{k+1} < 0$ which is impossible.

Now consider the following system of infinitely many equations:

$$\begin{aligned} s_r y_0 + s_1 y_2 &= 2\lambda y_1, \\ s_1 y_1 + s_2 y_3 &= 2\lambda y_2, \\ &\vdots \\ s_{r-1} y_{r-1} + s_r y_{r+1} &= 2\lambda y_r, \\ s_r y_r + s_1 y_{r+2} &= 2\lambda y_{r+1}, \\ s_1 y_{r+1} + s_2 y_{r+3} &= 2\lambda y_{r+2}, \\ &\vdots \\ s_{r-1} y_{2r-1} + s_r y_{2r+1} &= 2\lambda y_{2r}, \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

The equation $S_+x = \lambda x$ means that the vector $(x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots)^T$ is a solution to the system where $x_0 = 0$ and we can set $x_1 = 1$. Notice that the solution set is a linear space because everything is linear. The dimension of the solution set is 2 as y_0 and y_1 will determine other y 's. Moreover $(x_r, x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}, \dots)^T$ is also a solution to the system due to the recursive pattern. Furthermore, if $z = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_r)^T > 0$ is the Perron vector of the matrix S' , i.e., $S'z = \lambda z$, then the vector

$$(z_r, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{r-1}, z_r, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{r-1}, \dots)^T$$

is also a solution of the same system. This is because that $S'z = \lambda z$ is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} s_r z_r + s_1 z_2 &= 2\lambda z_1, \\ s_1 z_1 + s_2 z_3 &= 2\lambda z_2, \\ &\vdots \\ s_{r-1} z_{r-1} + s_r z_1 &= 2\lambda z_r. \end{aligned}$$

So the three vectors

$(x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots)^T, (x_r, x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}, \dots)^T, (z_r, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{r-1}, z_r, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{r-1}, \dots)^T$ are linearly dependent. The first two vectors are linearly independent since $x_0 = 0$ and $x_r > 0$. So there exist scalars α and β such that

$$(z_r, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{r-1}, z_r, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{r-1}, \dots)^T = \alpha(x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots)^T + \beta(x_r, x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}, \dots)^T.$$

This implies that $z_r = \alpha x_{kr} + \beta x_{(k+1)r}$ for any nonnegative integer k . However, $x \in \ell^2_+$ and hence $x_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. As a result $z_r = 0$ which is a impossible.

Bilateral case.

Case 1. $r = 2$. The argument for the unilateral case works for the bilateral case.

Case 2. $r \geq 3$. We try to show that the Perron root of S' , λ , is not an eigenvalue of the operator B_+ . Suppose on the contrary that there were a nonzero

$$x = (\dots, x_{-2}, x_{-1}, (x_0), x_1, x_2, \dots)^T \in \ell^2,$$

such that $B_+x = \lambda x$. Now consider the following system of infinitely many equations:

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & s_r y_{-r} + s_1 y_{-r+2} = 2\lambda y_{-r+1}, \\ & s_1 y_{-r+1} + s_2 y_{-r+3} = 2\lambda y_{-r+2}, \\ & \vdots \\ & s_{r-1} y_{-1} + s_r y_1 = 2\lambda y_0, \\ & s_r y_0 + s_1 y_2 = 2\lambda y_1, \\ & s_1 y_1 + s_2 y_3 = 2\lambda y_2, \\ & \vdots \\ & s_{r-1} y_{r-1} + s_r y_{r+1} = 2\lambda y_r, \\ & s_r y_r + s_1 y_{r+2} = 2\lambda y_{r+1}, \\ & s_1 y_{r+1} + s_2 y_{r+3} = 2\lambda y_{r+2}, \\ & \vdots \\ & s_{r-1} y_{2r-1} + s_r y_{2r+1} = 2\lambda y_{2r}, \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$$

Again the solution set is a two dimensional vector space because everything is linear and y_0 and y_1 will determine other y 's. Then $x = (\dots, x_{-2}, x_{-1}, (x_0), x_1, x_2, \dots)^T$ is a solution. Moreover, due to the recursive relation, the vectors

$$x^{(k)} = (\dots, x_{kr-2}, x_{kr-1}, (x_{kr}), x_{kr+1}, x_{kr+2}, \dots)^T, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots,$$

are solutions. Indeed $x^{(k)}$ is obtained from x by shifting the vector x towards the right side by kr slots, i.e., $x^{(k)} = V^{kr}x$ if V is the usual bilateral shift.

We claim that one of the pairs of $\{x, x^{(k)}\}, k = 1, 2, \dots$, must be a linearly dependent set. Otherwise, there exists a nonzero α_k such that $x = \alpha_k x^{(k)}$ where $k = 1, 2, \dots$. Obviously $\|x\| = \|x^{(k)}\|$ as V is a unitary operator. So we have $|\alpha_k| = 1$ for all positive integers k . It means that $|x_{-kr}| = |x_0|$ and $|x_{-kr+1}| = |x_1|$ for all positive integers k . Notice that x_0 and x_1 cannot be both zeros (otherwise $x = 0$). Then it implies that $x \notin \ell^2$ as $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} x_n \neq 0$.

Let $x, x^{(j)}$ be linearly independent vectors for some j . Then we consider the Perron vector of S' , $z > 0$, as we did in the unilateral case, i.e., $S'z = \lambda z$. The positive vector

$$u = (z_r, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{r-1}, z_r, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{r-1}, \dots)^T$$

is also a solution. So there exist scalars α and β such that

$$u = \alpha x + \beta x^{(j)}.$$

But $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$. It leads to a contradiction. □

Remark 3. Indeed $\{x_n\}$ is a strictly increasing sequence for the unilateral weighted shift when $r = 2$. The proof goes as follows: Solving the same equations, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= \frac{(a+b)}{a} x_1, \\ x_{2n+1} &= \frac{1}{b} [(a+b)x_{2n} - ax_{2n-1}], \\ x_{2n+2} &= \frac{1}{a} [(a+b)x_{2n+1} - bx_{2n}]. \end{aligned}$$

Then $x_2 > x_1$. Moreover,

$$x_{2n+1} = x_{2n} + \frac{a}{b}(x_{2n} - x_{2n-1}) > x_{2n},$$

and

$$x_{2n+2} = x_{2n+1} + \frac{a}{b}(x_{2n+1} - x_{2n}) > x_{2n+1},$$

by induction, i.e., $\{x_n\}$ is a strictly increasing sequence.

With respect to the above argument, one may be tempted to assume that if the Perron root, λ , of the symmetric nonnegative irreducible matrix S' is greater than or equal to $\frac{1}{2} \max\{s_1 + s_2, s_2 + s_3, \dots, s_{r-1} + s_r, s_r + s_1\}$, then $W(S)$ is open. But the imposed assumption implies that [HJ, p.356] every Gersgorin circle passes through λ (i.e., (i) if r is an odd integer, then $s_n, n = 1, \dots, r$, are identical, i.e., $r = 1$; (ii) if r is an even integer, then $s_{2n} = a$ and $s_{2n+1} = b$, i.e., $r = 2$). They were already treated in Theorem 1 and Theorem 4 respectively.

The following example shows that the sequence $\{x_n\}$ is not necessarily increasing when $r \geq 3$.

Example 5. Let S be the weighted shift with periodic weights 1, 2, 3. Set $x_1 = 1$. We list the first eight terms of the sequence $\{x_n\}$:

$$\{1.0000, 4.1131, 7.9588, 8.1696, 9.7262, 15.9175, 15.3393, 15.3393, \dots\}.$$

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