

BCL INDEX AND FREDHOLM TUPLES

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(Communicated by Theodore W. Gamelin)

ABSTRACT. In this paper we will prove that the BCL index for C^* -algebras generated by two essentially doubly commuting isometries is equal to the index of the Fredholm tuples formed by these two isometries. We will then compute this index for certain sub-Hardy modules over the bidisk. Some interesting corollaries are also listed.

0. INTRODUCTION

In [BCL], Berger, Coburn and Lebow made a study of the C^* -algebra generated by commuting isometries. In section 5 of their paper, the authors were able to define an index for the C^* -algebra generated by two essentially doubly commuting isometries. They conjectured that this index is a unitary invariant for the algebra and various cases were discussed in detail.

In the first two sections of this paper, we will compute the index and show that it is equal to the index of a specific Fredholm tuple. In section 3 we will compute the index for certain sub-Hardy modules over the bidisk.

We begin by introducing some notations and a lemma from [BCL].

Let H be a separable Hilbert space and V_1, V_2 be two commuting isometries acting on H . H_0 is the subspace defined by

$$H_0 := \{x \in H : x = (V_1 V_2)^n y_n \text{ for all } n > 0\} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (V_1 V_2)^n H.$$

Then H_0 reduces $V_1 V_2$ and $H^\perp = 0$ or H^\perp is unitarily equivalent to $H^2(T) \otimes H'$ where $H^2(T)$ is the Hardy space and H' some separable Hilbert space, and $V_1 V_2|_{H^\perp} \cong T_z \otimes I$ under this unitary equivalence. We have the following lemma from [BCL].

Lemma 0.1. *If V_1, V_2 satisfy the hypotheses: $H_0 = 0$, H' infinite dimensional and the commutator $[V_2^*, V_1]$ compact, then for*

$$C(V_1, V_2) := [V_2^*, V_2](V_1 - I)[V_2^*, V_2],$$

$I + C(V_1, V_2)$ is either Fredholm or semi-Fredholm of index $-\infty$.

Received by the editors November 3, 1997.

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 47C10; Secondary 47B35.

1. BCL INDEX

In this section, we will compute $\text{ind}(I + C(V_1, V_2))$ under the hypotheses of Lemma 0.1.

We first observe that V_1 essentially commutes with $[V_2^*, V_2]$ and that

$$[V_2^*, V_2]^2 = [V_2^*, V_2].$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ind}(I + C(V_1, V_2)) &= \text{ind}(I + (V_1 - I)[V_2^*, V_2]^2) \\ &= \text{ind}(I + (V_1 - I)[V_2^*, V_2]). \end{aligned}$$

We let D denote the operator $I + (V_1 - I)[V_2^*, V_2]$.

Lemma 1.1. $D(H) = V_1H + V_2H$.

Proof. For any $x \in H$,

$$\begin{aligned} (1-1) \quad Dx &= x + (V_1 - I)(I - V_2V_2^*)x \\ &= x + (V_1 - I)x - (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x = V_1x - V_2(V_1 - I)V_2^*x. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$D(H) \subset V_1H + V_2H.$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} DV_2x &= V_2x + (V_1 - I)V_2x - (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*V_2x \\ &= V_2x + (V_1 - I)V_2x - (V_1 - I)V_2x = V_2x. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $V_2(H) \subset D(H)$. Furthermore,

$$Dx + V_2(V_1 - I)V_2^*x = x + (V_1 - I)x = V_1x.$$

So $V_1(H) \subset D(H)$ and hence, $V_1H + V_2H \subset D(H)$. \square

By (1-1), the kernel of D are the solutions of the equation

$$(1-2) \quad V_1x = (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x.$$

Suppose x is a solution of this equation. We write

$$x = x_1 + x_2$$

with $x_1 \in H \ominus V_2H$ and $x_2 \in V_2H$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} V_1x &= V_1(x_1 + x_2) = (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 + (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_2 \\ &= (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 + (V_1 - I)x_2. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$V_1x_1 = (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 - x_2,$$

and hence,

$$(1-3) \quad x_2 = (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 - V_1x_1,$$

in particular, $V_1x_1 \in V_2(H)$ and x_2 is uniquely determined by x_1 . Conversely, let x_1 be in $H \ominus V_2(H)$ such that $V_1x_1 \in V_2(H)$. We let x_2 be determined by equation

(1-3) and $x = x_1 + x_2$. One sees that $x_2 \in V_2(H)$ and that

$$\begin{aligned} & (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x \\ &= (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*(x_1 + x_2) \\ &= (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 + (V_1 - I)x_2 \\ &= (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 + (V_1 - I)[(V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 - V_1x_1] \\ &= (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 + V_1(V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 - (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 - (V_1 - I)V_1x_1 \\ &= V_1[x_1 + (V_1 - I)V_2V_2^*x_1 - V_1x_1] \\ &= V_1(x_1 + x_2) = V_1x. \end{aligned}$$

Combining all these observations we have the following:

Lemma 1.2. *The projection from H onto $H \ominus V_2(H)$ induces an invertible map from $\text{Ker}(D)$ to the space*

$$H_1 := \{x \in H \ominus V_2(H) : V_1x \in V_2(H)\}.$$

Combining Lemmas 0.1, 1.1 and 1.2 we have

Theorem 1.3. *Suppose V_1, V_2 are isometries satisfying the hypotheses in Lemma 0.1, then $\dim H_1 < \infty$ and*

$$\text{ind}(I + C(V_1, V_2)) = \text{ind}(D) = \dim H_1 - \dim(H \ominus (V_1(H) + V_2(H))).$$

Though it seems that this index is dependent on the order of the pair (V_1, V_2) , it is actually not. In fact, if we let

$$H_2 := \{x \in H \ominus V_1(H) : V_2x \in V_1(H)\},$$

then one can check easily that $V_2^*V_1$ is unitary from H_1 to H_2 and thus, $\dim H_1 = \dim H_2$.

2. FREDHOLM TUPLES

Let a, b be two commuting isometries acting on H and d_1 be the map from H to $H \oplus H$, such that

$$d_1x = (-bx, ax), \quad x \in H;$$

and d_2 the map from $H \oplus H$ to H such that

$$d_2(x, y) = ax + by, \quad x, y \in H.$$

Then one checks that

$$d_2d_1 = 0.$$

We consider the following short sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow H \xrightarrow{d_1} H \oplus H \xrightarrow{d_2} H \rightarrow 0.$$

The tuple (a, b) is called Fredholm if

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(d_1)) + \dim(\text{Ker}(d_2) \ominus d_1(H)) + \dim(H \ominus d_2(H \oplus H)) < +\infty$$

and is called semi-Fredholm if no more than one of the homology spaces is infinite dimensional. The index of the tuple (a, b) is defined by

(2-1)

$$\text{ind}(a, b) := -\dim(\text{Ker}(d_1)) + \dim(\text{Ker}(d_2) \ominus d_1(H)) - \dim(H \ominus d_2(H \oplus H)).$$

Now we have a look at the case when a, b are both isometries. It is not hard to see that $\text{Ker}(d_1) = 0$ and $d_2(H \oplus H) = a(H) + b(H)$.

Lemma 2.1.

$$(2-2) \quad \text{Ker}(d_2) \ominus d_1(H) = \{(x, -b^*ax) : x \in H \ominus b(H) \text{ and } ax \in b(H)\}.$$

Proof. First of all, if x is as in the right-hand side of (2-2), then

$$d_2(x, -b^*ax) = ax - bb^*ax = ax - ax = 0,$$

and for any $y \in H$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (x, -b^*ax), d_1y \rangle &= \langle x, -by \rangle + \langle -b^*ax, ay \rangle \\ &= \langle x, -by \rangle - \langle ax, bay \rangle \\ (2-3) \quad &= \langle x, -by \rangle - \langle ax, aby \rangle = -2\langle x, by \rangle = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that the right-hand side of (2-2) is contained in the left-hand side. On the other hand, if (x, z) is an element of the left-hand side, then

$$0 = d_2(x, z) = ax + bz,$$

and hence, $z = -b^*ax$. That x is in $H \ominus b(H)$ is also implied by (2-3). \square

Lemma 2.1 and Theorem 1.3 together imply the following

Theorem 2.2. *If V_1, V_2 are two commuting isometries that satisfy the hypotheses in Lemma 0.1, then the tuple (V_1, V_2) is semi-Fredholm and*

$$\text{ind}(I + C(V_1, V_2)) = \text{ind}(V_1, V_2).$$

3. FREDHOLM TUPLES ON SUB-HARDY MODULES

Let $H^2(T^2)$ denote the Hardy space over the torus. It is well known that it is an $A(D^2)$ module, where $A(D^2)$ stands for the bidisc algebra. A *submodule* of $H^2(T^2)$ is a closed subspace that is invariant under the module action by $A(D^2)$. For any $h \in H^2(T^2)$, we let $[h]$ denote the submodule generated by h and $H^2(T^2) \ominus [h]$ denote the quotient module. For any submodule H , R_1 and R_2 will denote the restrictions of the multiplications by the coordinate functions z_1 and z_2 to H . One sees that R_1, R_2 are commuting isometries. When H is generated by a finite number of polynomials, a result in [Ya] shows that the commutator $[R_1^*, R_2]$ is Hilbert-Schmidt. Therefore, R_1, R_2 satisfy the hypotheses of Lemma 0.1. In this section we will make a study of the tuple (R_1, R_2) .

Lemma 3.1. *If $H \subset H^2(T^2)$ is a submodule, then*

$$\text{rank}(H) \geq \dim(H \ominus (z_1H + z_2H)).$$

Proof. Suppose $\text{rank}(H) = k < \infty$. Then we can choose f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k such that $H = [f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k]$. If $\text{rank}(H) < \dim(H \ominus (z_1H + z_2H))$, we can find a non-zero $f \in H \ominus (z_1H + z_2H)$ such that it is orthogonal to pf_j for each j , where p is the projection from H to $H \ominus (z_1H + z_2H)$. This will imply that f is orthogonal to each f_j and hence it is orthogonal to $f_j(z_1, z_2)p(z_1, z_2) = f_j(z_1, z_2)p(0, 0) + f_j(z_1, z_2)(p(z_1, z_2) - p(0, 0))$ for every polynomial p . In other words, f is orthogonal to H which is impossible unless $f = 0$. \square

While it is not hard to see that the equality in Lemma 3.1 holds when H is singly generated, we are unable to find a tool to handle the problem in general. But we believe the equality in Lemma 3.1 is true at least for some other nicely generated submodules if not for all.

Conjecture. The equality in Lemma 3.1 holds for every submodule generated by polynomials.

We will study this conjecture at a later time.

Corollary 3.2. *If H is generated by finitely many polynomials, then (R_1, R_2) is Fredholm on H and $\text{ind}(R_1, R_2) = -1$.*

Proof. First of all $[R_1^*, R_2]$ is compact by Corollary 6.2 in [Ya]. One checks further that (R_1, R_2) satisfies the conditions in Lemma 0.1. The semi-Fredholmness of (R_1, R_2) is then implied by Theorem 2.2.

We now assume that H is generated by one polynomial, say h . Then by Lemma 3.1 it is not hard to see that

$$\dim(H \ominus (z_1H + z_2H)) = 1.$$

So by Theorems 1.3 and 2.2, it suffices to show that $H_1 = 0$. In fact, if $f \in H_1$, we can write $f = hg$ for some holomorphic function g . Then,

$$z_1hg = z_2h\phi$$

for some $h\phi \in H$. Therefore,

$$z_1g = z_2\phi;$$

hence, g has the factor z_2 which implies that f is also in z_2H and this is possible only if $f = 0$.

If H is generated by k polynomials, say h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k , then $[G] \ominus H$ is finite dimensional following from Lemma 6.1 in [Ya], where $G = \text{GCD}(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k)$ and $[G]$ denotes the sub-module generated by G . This means that the tuple (R_1, R_2) on H is a compact perturbation of the tuple (R_1, R_2) on $[G]$ and therefore, these two tuples have the same index. \square

It is possible to give a more direct proof of this corollary by a study of the C^* -algebra generated by the two commuting isometries R_1 and R_2 . Interested readers may find useful tools in [BCL] and [Do] to this end.

Let H be any submodule of $H^2(T^2)$ and let $q : H^2(T^2) \rightarrow H^2(T^2) \ominus H$ be the projection onto the quotient space. $H^2(T^2) \ominus H$ is the quotient $A(D^2)$ module with the module action of $A(D^2)$ on $H^2(T^2)$ compressed by q ; more specifically,

$$f \cdot x := qfx,$$

where $f \in A(D^2)$ and $x \in H^2(T^2) \ominus H$.

We let $S_1 := qz_1, S_2 := qz_2$. It is then easy to see how the tuple (S_1, S_2) on $H^2(T^2) \ominus H$ is related to the tuple (R_1, R_2) on H . The following part of this paper is devoted to this question.

Let H be any submodule of $H^2(T^2)$ and H_1, H_2 be as in section 1.

Lemma 3.3. $\overline{z_2}H_1 = \overline{z_1}H_2$.

Proof. First of all, from the definition of H_1, H_2 , it is not hard to see that

$$\overline{z_2}H_1 \subset H^2(T^2); \quad \overline{z_1}H_2 \subset H^2(T^2).$$

By the remarks that immediately follow Theorem 1.3 we also have that

$$z_1\overline{z_2}H_1 = \overline{z_2}z_1H_1 = H_2.$$

Therefore,

$$\overline{z_1}H_2 = \overline{z_2}H_1.$$

\square

If we denote $\overline{z_2}H_1$ by E , then $\dim E = \dim H_1 = \dim H_2$. The following proposition gives a more concrete description of the space E .

Proposition 3.4. $E = \text{Ker}(S_1) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2)$.

Proof. We let $q : H^2(T^2) \rightarrow H^2(T^2) \ominus H$ be the projection. Then,

$$S_1 = qz_1; \quad S_2 = qz_2.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} S_1(E) &= qz_1(\overline{z_1}H_2) = q(H_2) = 0; \\ S_2(E) &= qz_2(\overline{z_2}H_1) = q(H_1) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, if $f \in \text{Ker}(S_1) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2)$, then

$$S_1f = S_2f = 0.$$

This implies that z_1f, z_2f are both in H . Since f is orthogonal to H , we actually have that

$$z_1f \in H \ominus z_1H; \quad z_2f \in H \ominus z_2H.$$

Furthermore,

$$z_1z_2f = z_2z_1f \in z_1H \cap z_2H;$$

hence, $z_1f \in H_2$ and $z_2f \in H_1$, i.e.,

$$f \in E = \overline{z_1}H_2 = \overline{z_2}H_1.$$

□

Corollary 3.5. *If H is a submodule such that $[R_1^*, R_2]$ is compact on H , then $\dim(\text{Ker}(S_1) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2)) < \infty$ and*

$$\text{ind}(R_1, R_2) = \dim(\text{Ker}(S_1) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2)) - \dim(\text{Ker}(R_1^*) \cap \text{Ker}(R_2^*)).$$

Proof. This follows directly from Theorem 1.3, the above proposition and the fact that $H \ominus (z_1H + z_2H) = \text{Ker}(R_1^*) \cap \text{Ker}(R_2^*)$. □

It would be very interesting to give a direct proof of this fact.

Lemma (Curto [Cu]). *If (a, b) is a doubly commuting tuple on H , and v is a Fredholm operator on H that commutes with both a, b , then (va, b) is Fredholm if (a, b) is.*

Suppose $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in D^2$. We let

$$\phi_1 = \frac{z_1 - \lambda_1}{1 - \overline{\lambda_1}z_1}, \quad \phi_2 = \frac{z_2 - \lambda_2}{1 - \overline{\lambda_2}z_2}.$$

Then ϕ_1, ϕ_2 are inner functions in different variables, so R_{ϕ_1} and R_{ϕ_2} are two commuting isometries and $[R_{\phi_1}^*, R_{\phi_2}]$ is compact by [Ya], Lemma 1.3 and [Ya], Corollary 6.2 when H is generated by a finite number of polynomials. One further checks that R_{ϕ_1}, R_{ϕ_2} satisfy the hypotheses of Lemma 0.1. Hence, (R_{ϕ_1}, R_{ϕ_2}) is Fredholm by Theorems 1.3 and 2.2. Now we use this fact and Curto's lemma to prove the following

Theorem 3.6. *If H is a submodule generated by finitely many polynomials, then $R_\lambda = (R_1 - \lambda_1, R_2 - \lambda_2)$ is Fredholm for any $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in D^2$ and $\text{ind}(R_\lambda) = -1$.*

Proof. We observe that

$$R_{\phi_1} = (1 - \overline{\lambda_1}R_1)^{-1}(R_1 - \lambda_1); R_{\phi_2} = (1 - \overline{\lambda_2}R_2)^{-1}(R_2 - \lambda_2).$$

Curto's lemma and the remarks following it imply that $R_\lambda = (R_1 - \lambda_1, R_2 - \lambda_2)$ is Fredholm. Furthermore, R_λ is connected to (R_1, R_2) by the path $R_{t\lambda}, 0 \leq t \leq 1$. Hence,

$$\text{ind}(R_\lambda) = \text{ind}(R_1, R_2) = -1.$$

□

Corollary 3.7. *If H is a submodule generated by polynomials, then*

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(S_1) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2)) = \dim(H \ominus (z_1H + z_2H)) - 1.$$

Proof. This follows easily from Theorem 1.3, Corollary 3.5 and the above theorem.

□

Lemma 3.8. *If H is a submodule and $K = H^2(T^2) \ominus H$, then*

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(S_1) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2^*)) < \infty; \dim(\text{Ker}(S_2) \cap \text{Ker}(S_1^*)) < \infty.$$

Proof. We prove the first inequality.

Suppose f is any function in $\text{Ker}(S_1) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2^*)$. First of all, $\overline{z_2}f$ is orthogonal to H since f is in K . On the other hand,

$$q\overline{z_2}f = S_2^*f = 0,$$

so $\overline{z_2}f$ is also orthogonal to K . This implies that $\overline{z_2}f$ is orthogonal to $H^2(T^2)$ which means that f belongs in $H^2(T^2) \ominus z_2H^2(T^2)$. In other words, f is independent of z_2 and hence z_1f is also in $H^2(T^2) \ominus z_2H^2(T^2)$.

Furthermore, since $S_1f = 0$, one checks easily that $z_1f \in H \ominus z_1H$. Now assume $\{f_n : n = 1, 2, \dots, l\}$ (l can be ∞) is an orthogonal basis for $\text{Ker}(S_1) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2^*)$. The arguments above say that for each n ,

$$z_1f_n \subset (H \ominus z_1H) \cap (H^2(T^2) \ominus z_2H^2(T^2)).$$

Assume N_λ is a mapping from $H^2(T^2)$ to $H^2(T)$ such that for any $f(z, w) = \sum_{k=0}^\infty f_k(z)w^k \in H^2(T^2)$,

$$N_\lambda f(z) = f(z, \lambda).$$

By Corollary 1.2 in [Ya], N_λ is Hilbert-Schmidt on $H \ominus z_1H$. And by the previous remarks, z_1f_n is independent of z_2 for each n . Therefore,

$$N_\lambda(z_1f_n) = z_1f_n,$$

and

$$\infty > \sum_{n=1}^l \|N_\lambda(z_1f_n)\|^2 = \sum_{n=1}^l \|(z_1f_n)\|^2 = \sum_{n=1}^l 1 = l.$$

□

Proposition 3.9. *If $[S_1^*, S_2]$ is compact on $K = H^2(T^2) \ominus H$, then the tuple (S_1, S_2) is Fredholm on K if (R_1, R_2) is Fredholm on H .*

Proof. By Corollary 3.8 in [Cu], (S_1, S_2) is Fredholm if and only if

$$\tilde{S} := \begin{pmatrix} S_1 & S_2 \\ -S_2^* & S_1^* \end{pmatrix}$$

is Fredholm on $K \oplus K$. Since

$$\tilde{S}\tilde{S}^* := \begin{pmatrix} S_1S_1^* + S_2S_2^* & 0 \\ 0 & S_1^*S_1 + S_2^*S_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

we have that

$$\text{Ker}(\tilde{S}^*) = (\text{ker}(S_1^*) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2^*)) \oplus (\text{ker}(S_1) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2)).$$

If (R_1, R_2) is Fredholm on H , then

$$\dim(\text{Ker}(d_2) \ominus d_1(H)) < \infty$$

by formula (2-1). But by Lemma 2.1,

$$\text{Ker}(d_2) \ominus d_1(H) = H_1;$$

Proposition 3.4 then implies that

$$\dim(\text{ker}(S_1) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2)) < \infty.$$

Furthermore, from the proof of Lemma 3.8,

$$\text{Ker}(S_1^*) \subset H^2(T^2) \ominus z_1H^2(T^2), \quad \text{Ker}(S_2^*) \subset H^2(T^2) \ominus z_2H^2(T^2).$$

Hence,

(3-1)

$$\dim(\text{ker}(S_1^*) \cap \text{Ker}(S_2^*)) \leq \dim(H^2(T^2) \ominus (z_1H^2(T^2) + z_2H^2(T^2))) = 1.$$

So $\dim(\text{Ker}(\tilde{S}^*))$ is finite.

We now deal with $\text{Ker}(\tilde{S})$. First, one computes that

$$\tilde{S}^*\tilde{S} := \begin{pmatrix} S_1^*S_1 + S_2S_2^* & S_1^*S_2 - S_2S_1^* \\ S_2^*S_1 - S_1S_2^* & S_1S_1^* + S_2^*S_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

But $[S_1^*, S_2]$, and hence $[S_2^*, S_1]$, is compact from the assumption, $\text{Ker}(\tilde{S}^*\tilde{S})$ is finite dimensional if and only if

$$A := \begin{pmatrix} S_1^*S_1 + S_2S_2^* & 0 \\ 0 & S_1S_1^* + S_2^*S_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

has finite dimensional kernel, but this is already implied by Lemma 3.8.

In conclusion, \tilde{S} is Fredholm on $K \oplus K$ and so is (S_1, S_2) . \square

Corollary 3.10. *If H is generated by polynomials, then the tuple (S_1, S_2) is Fredholm on $K = H^2(T^2) \ominus H$.*

Proof. This follows directly from Corollary 6.2 in [Ya] and the above proposition. \square

It would be interesting to compute the index of the tuple (S_1, S_2) and see how it is related to the C^* -algebra generated by S_1 and S_2 .

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author thanks Prof. Ronald G. Douglas for many helpful discussions.

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