

COMPACT LINEAR RELATIONS AND THEIR SPECTRAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we study compact linear relations and establish that the spectrum of compact linear relations consists of only point spectrum and the zero set under suitable conditions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Linear relations are generalization to linear operators. The main difference is that a linear operator is a map between two linear spaces but is single-valued while a linear relation is a map between two linear spaces that can be multi-valued. J. von Neumann introduced linear relations in connection to the non-densely defined linear differential operators, see [14]. Later, Arens developed some theory of linear relations in [3]. Since then, there have been tremendous studies on the theory of linear relations [8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17] and has been very useful tools in many applications [18]. These linear relations are also termed as linear subspaces and multivalued linear operators. There are several papers in the literature, see the monograph [10] as an example and citation there in, which deal with the theory of multivalued linear operators. The generalization of the theories from linear operators to linear relations have been an interest of several researchers. For example, in [19], the authors study the boundedness and closedness of linear relations and show the Closed Graph Theorem for linear relations in Banach spaces and in [20], the author have proved von Neumann's theorem for linear relations on Hilbert spaces.

The goal of this paper is to discuss compact linear relations, obtain some of their properties, and generalize the spectral theorem for compact linear relation. Some of the studies on spectral theory of linear relations can be found in [1, 6, 7, 12]. The reader can refer to the monographs [5] and [13] for the spectrum of certain triangle matrices over some normed sequence spaces, matrix transformations and related background. We extend the theory for compact linear relations. In particular, we show that the spectrum of compact linear relations consists only of the point spectrum and the zero set under suitable conditions.

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Let X, Y and Z be linear spaces over the set of complex numbers \mathbb{C} . A linear relation T from X to Y is a multivalued map such that its graph

$$G(T) = \{(x, y) \in X \times Y \mid y \in T(x)\}$$

is a subspace of the product space $X \times Y$. The set $T(x) = \{y \in Y : (x, y) \in G(T)\} \subseteq Y$ is the image of $x \in X$ under T . It is clear that the set $T(0)$ is multivalued part of T . In other words, for any $x \in X$, $T(x)$ can be written in the form

$$T(x) = \{y\} + T(0).$$

The set of all linear relations from X to Y is denoted by $LR(X, Y)$. We write $LR(X)$ for $LR(X, X)$. The identity relation I on X is $I = \{(x, x) : x \in X\}$ which is obviously an identity operator on X . The domain $D(T)$ and the range $R(T)$ of T are respectively defined by

$$D(T) = \{x \in X : T(x) \neq \emptyset\} \text{ and } R(T) = \{y \in Y : y \in T(x) \text{ for some } x \in D(T)\}.$$

The kernel $N(T)$ of T , which is a subspace of $D(T)$, is given by

$$N(T) = \{x \in D(T) : T(x) = T(0)\},$$

and the cokernel of T is a quotient space $Y/R(T)$.

The inverse of T is a relation denoted by T^{-1} such that

$$G(T^{-1}) = \{(y, x) : (x, y) \in G(T)\}.$$

The image $T(M)$ of $M \subseteq X$ under T is defined as

$$T(M) = \bigcup_{x \in M} T(x).$$

A relation T is injective if $N(T) = \{0\}$ and surjective if for every $y \in Y$ there is a $x \in D(T)$ such that $y \in T(x)$. Note that a relation T is an operator if $T(0) = \{0\}$ and T^{-1} is an operator if T is injective. A relation T is called closed relation if its graph $\widetilde{G}(T)$ a closed subspace of $X \times Y$. The completion \widetilde{T} of T is defined by $G(\widetilde{T}) := \widetilde{G}(T) \subset \widetilde{X} \times \widetilde{Y}$, where \widetilde{X} and \widetilde{Y} are completion of X and Y respectively.

Suppose $T, T_1, T_2 \in LR(X, Y)$ and $S \in LR(Y, Z)$ and a a scalar, we define $aT, T_1 + T_2, ST$ by the graphs

$$\begin{aligned} G(aT) &= \{(x, ay) : (x, y) \in G(T)\} \\ G(T_1 + T_2) &= \{(x, y_1 + y_2) : (x, y_1) \in G(T_1), (x, y_2) \in G(T_2)\} \\ G(ST) &= \{(x, z) : (x, y) \in T, (y, z) \in S\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let X, A be two linear spaces over \mathbb{C} . We call (X, A) a dual pair if there exists a mapping $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : X \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\langle x, \lambda a \rangle = \bar{\lambda} \langle x, a \rangle$$

for all $x \in X, a \in A$ and scalars λ . Let (X, A) and (Y, B) be two dual pairs over \mathbb{C} and $T \in LR(X, Y)$ then $(X \times Y, A \times B)$ is a dual pair with

$$\langle (x, y), (a, b) \rangle = \langle x, a \rangle + \langle y, b \rangle.$$

The adjoint of T is a relation $T^* \in LR(B, A)$ given by

$$G(T^*) = \{(b, a) : \langle x, a \rangle = \langle y, b \rangle, \text{ for all } (x, y) \in G(T)\}.$$

The following proposition is combination of propositions, lemmas and theorems due to Arens. The proofs can be found in [3].

Proposition 1.1. *Let $T : X \rightarrow Y$ be a linear relation. Then the following statements hold:*

- (1) $T \subseteq T^{**}$ and $T = T^{**}$ if and only if T is closed.
- (2) If $S \subseteq T$, then $T^* \subseteq S^*$.
- (3) $(\lambda T)^* = \bar{\lambda} T^*$.
- (4) $(T^{-1})^* = (T^*)^{-1}$ provided T^{-1} exists.
- (5) $N(T^*) = R(T)^\perp$.
- (6) T^* is single valued if and only if $D(T)$ is dense.
- (7) T^* is closed.
- (8) If $S : X \rightarrow Y$ is also a linear relation then $(S + T)^* \supseteq S^* + T^*$ and if $D(S^*) = B$ and $D(S) \supseteq D(T)$ then $(S + T)^* = S^* + T^*$.
- (9) If $T \in LR(X, Y)$ and $S \in LR(Y, Z)$ and (Z, C) is a dual pair then $(ST)^* = T^* S^*$ provided that $D(S^*) = C$ or $R(T^*) = A$.

To obtain an operator from T consider the quotient space $Y/\overline{T(0)}$. If Y is a normed space, then the quotient space $Y/\overline{T(0)}$ is normed defined with the norm

$$\|[y]\| = \inf\{\|y - u\| : u \in \overline{T(0)}\}.$$

The quotient map $Q_T : Y \rightarrow Y/\overline{T(0)}$ is defined by $Q_T(y) = [y]$. Define the map T_s ,

$$T_s : D(T) \rightarrow Y/\overline{T(0)}$$

by $T_s = Q_T T$ so that $T_s(x) = [y]$ for all $(x, y) \in G(T)$. Then T_s , called an operator part of T , is an operator on $D(T)$ to $Y/\overline{T(0)}$. The norm of $T(x)$ for $x \in D(T)$ and the norm of T are defined by $\|T(x)\| = \|T_s(x)\|$ and $\|T\| = \|T_s\|$, respectively. Note that this is a semi-norm since $\|T\| = 0$ does not imply that $T = 0$. A relation $T \in LR(X, Y)$ is bounded if $\|T\| \leq M$ for some $M > 0$. The set of all bounded linear relations from X to Y is denoted by $BR(X, Y)$. We write $BR(X)$ for $BR(X, X)$.

It is shown in [10] that $\|T^*\| \leq \|T\|$ for any $T \in LR(X, Y)$. Therefore we have the following proposition.

Proposition 1.2. *If $T \in BR(X, Y)$, then $T^* \in BR(Y^*, X^*)$ where $(X \times Y, X^* \times Y^*)$ is a dual pair.*

2. SPECTRUM OF CLOSED LINEAR RELATIONS

In this section, we discuss some spectral theory of linear relations and establish some relationship with so called the Arens' spectrum. We adopt the definition of resolvent set of a linear relation on a normed space by Cross [10]. Let X be a complex normed space and $T \in LR(X)$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ write $T_\lambda = (\lambda I - \tilde{T})^{-1}$.

Definition 2.1. The *resolvent set*, $\rho(T) \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, of T is defined by

$$\rho(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : T_\lambda \text{ everywhere defined and single valued}\}. \quad (1)$$

Note that if T is a closed relation on a Banach space X , the resolvent set is

$$\rho(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : (\lambda I - T)^{-1} \in B(X)\}$$

The *spectrum* $\sigma(T)$ of T is defined to be $\sigma(T) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho(T)$.

A complex number $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ is called an *eigenvalue* of T if $N(\lambda I - T) \neq \{0\}$. That is, there exists a nonzero $x \in X$ such that $\lambda x \in T(x)$. The set of all eigenvalues of

T is called the *point spectrum*, denoted by $\sigma_p(T)$. It follows from the definition of the spectrum that $\sigma_p(T) \subseteq \sigma(T)$.

From now on, we consider X a complex Banach space. We can also define the *continuous spectrum*, $\sigma_c(T)$ and the *residual spectrum*, $\sigma_r(T)$, similar to the classical definition. In fact we have:

- (1) $\sigma_p(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : N(\lambda I - T) \neq \{0\}\}$.
- (2) $\sigma_c(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : N(\lambda I - T) = \{0\}, \overline{R(\lambda I - T)} = X\}$.
- (3) $\sigma_r(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : N(\lambda I - T) = \{0\}, \overline{R(\lambda I - T)} \neq X\}$.

It also follows that $\sigma_r(T) \subseteq \sigma(T)$ and $\sigma_c(T) \subseteq \sigma(T)$. Moreover, the point, residual and continuous spectrum are pairwise disjoint and are the union of all three subdivisions of the spectrum. Consequently, if $\lambda \in \rho(T)$, then $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$ is a bijection and hence its inverse, $\lambda I - T$ is a bijection on its range with the property that

$$(\lambda I - T)(\lambda I - T)^{-1} = I_X \quad \text{and} \quad (\lambda I - T)^{-1}(\lambda I - T) = I_{D(T)},$$

where I_X and $I_{D(T)}$ are the identity relations on X and $D(T)$ respectively. So, the above doesn't imply that $T - \lambda I$ is necessarily bounded.

Theorem 2.1. *Assume that T is a closed and bijective linear relation on a Banach space X with $\|\lambda T^{-1}\| < 1$ for $|\lambda| > 1$. Then $\lambda \in \rho(T)$ and*

$$(\lambda I - T)^{-1} = - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda^n (T^{-1})^{n+1},$$

where the series converges in operator norm.

Proof. Claim: $(\lambda I - T)$ is a bijection. Suppose $0 \in (\lambda I - T)(x)$. Then $\lambda x \in T(x)$ and hence $x \in T^{-1}(\lambda x)$. We have the following estimate:

$$\|T^{-1}(\lambda x)\| \leq \|T^{-1}\| \|x\| < \frac{1}{|\lambda|} \|x\|.$$

Hence

$$\|x\| < \frac{1}{|\lambda|} \|x\|.$$

Since $|\lambda| > 0$, we must have $x = 0$. Therefore, $(\lambda I - T)$ is injective. Next we show that $R(\lambda I - T) = X$. Indeed, suppose there is a $v \in X$, we must show that there is $y \in T(x)$ for some $x \in X$ such that $v = \lambda x - y$. To ensure the existence of such a y , define a map $L : X \rightarrow X$ by

$$L(y) = -v + \lambda x = -v + \lambda T^{-1}y$$

for every $y \in T(x)$. Notice L is well-defined and linear. We have the following estimate:

$$\|L(y) - L(\tilde{y})\| = \|\lambda T^{-1}y - \lambda T^{-1}\tilde{y}\| \leq \|\lambda T^{-1}\| \|y - \tilde{y}\|.$$

Since $\|\lambda T^{-1}\| < 1$, L is a contraction mapping on X . Thus by Banach contraction mapping theorem, there exists unique y such that $L(y) = y$, that is $y = -v + \lambda T^{-1}y$. So $v = \lambda x - y$. Next we compute the von Neumann series for $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$. Factoring out T on the right of $\lambda I - T$ we have

$$\lambda I - T = (\lambda T^{-1} - I)T,$$

and thus

$$(\lambda I - T)^{-1} = T^{-1}(\lambda T^{-1} - I)^{-1} = -T^{-1}(I - \lambda T^{-1})^{-1}.$$

Since λT^{-1} is a bounded linear operator, $(I - \lambda T^{-1})^{-1}$ has a von Neumann series, namely

$$(I - \lambda T^{-1})^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\lambda T^{-1})^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda^n (T^{-1})^n.$$

Therefore,

$$(\lambda I - T)^{-1} = - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda^n (T^{-1})^{n+1}.$$

It follows that $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$ is a bounded linear operator and hence $\lambda \in \rho(T)$ completing the proof. \square

The spectrum of a linear relation $T \in LR(X)$ can also be described through spectrum of linear operator $J : X \rightarrow X/X_0$ where X_0 is a closed subspace of X , see [12].

Let X be a Banach space and X_0 also be a closed subspace of X . Suppose

$$J : D(J) \subseteq X \rightarrow X/X_0$$

is a linear operator, then the Arens's resolvent set of J is defined by

$$\rho_A(J) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : (\lambda Q - J)^{-1} \in B(X/X_0, X)\}.$$

Here Q is a natural quotient map from X onto X/X_0 . The Arens's spectrum is defined by

$$\sigma_A(J) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho_A(J).$$

If $T \in LR(X)$ is closed, then clearly $T(0)$ is closed and the operator T_s is also closed. For $X_0 = T(0)$, $J = T_s$ and $I_s = Q_T I$ the operator $\lambda I_s - T_s$ is closed for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Indeed, the Arens's resolvent set coincides with the resolvent set defined in (1).

Proposition 2.2. *Let X be a Banach space and $T \in LR(X)$ be closed. Then,*

$$\sigma_A(T_s) = \sigma(T).$$

Proof. To show $\sigma_A(T_s) = \sigma(T)$, we show their respective resolvent sets are equal. First let $\lambda \in \rho(T)$. Then, we have $(\lambda I - T)^{-1} \in B(X)$. We show that $\lambda I_s - T_s$ is bijective. Let $x_1, x_2 \in D(T)$ such that $x_1 \neq x_2$. Suppose $(\lambda I_s - T_s)(x_1) = (\lambda I_s - T_s)(x_2)$. Then

$$\lambda[x_1] - [y_1] = \lambda[x_2] - [y_2]$$

for some $y_1 \in T(x_1)$, $y_2 \in T(x_2)$ and so $[\lambda(x_1 - x_2)] = [y_1 - y_2]$. It follows that

$$\lambda(x_1 - x_2) - (y_1 - y_2) \in T(0). \quad (2)$$

On the other hand

$$(y_1 - y_2) \in T(x_1 - x_2). \quad (3)$$

Then, (2) and (3) yields the fact that

$$\lambda(x_1 - x_2) \in T(x_1 - x_2).$$

Thus $(x_1 - x_2) \in N(\lambda I - T)$. However $N(\lambda I - T) = \{0\}$ since $\lambda I - T$ is injective. Hence $x_1 = x_2$ which is a contradiction. Therefore

$$(\lambda I_s - T_s)(x_1) \neq (\lambda I_s - T_s)(x_2).$$

Next we show $\lambda I_s - T_s$ is surjective. Since $\lambda \in \rho(T)$ and T is a closed relation, $R(\lambda I - T) = X$, it follows that $R(\lambda I_s - T_s) = X/T(0)$ and hence surjective. Since $\lambda I - T$ is closed and bounded, it follows that $\lambda I_s - T_s$ is closed and bounded. Thus we have

$$\rho(T) \subseteq \rho_A(T_s). \tag{4}$$

Secondly, let $\lambda \in \rho_A(T_s)$. Then $(\lambda I_s - T_s)^{-1} \in B(X/T(0), X)$. We show that $(\lambda I - T)^{-1} \in B(X)$. Let $u \in X$. Then,

$$x = ((\lambda I_s - T_s)^{-1})[u] \in X \text{ and } (\lambda I_s - T_s)(x) = [u].$$

This implies

$$\lambda[x] - [y] = [u]$$

for some $y \in T(x)$. It follows that there is some $y \in T(x)$ such that $\lambda x - y = u$. That is $u \in R(\lambda I - T)$ and so $R(\lambda I - T) = X$, hence $\lambda I - T$ is onto.

Next suppose $x \in N(\lambda I - T)$, then we must have $\lambda x \in T(x)$. This implies $T_s(x) = \lambda[x]$ so that $x \in N(\lambda I_s - T_s) = \{0\}$. Thus $x = 0$ which implies that $\lambda I - T$ is injective. Therefore $\lambda I - T$ is bijective and so $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$ exists as an operator.

Notice that $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$ is bounded because $(\lambda I_s - T_s)^{-1}$ is bounded. Hence $\lambda \in \rho(T)$. Thus,

$$\rho_A(T_s) \subseteq \rho(T) \tag{5}$$

Thus the proof is complete. □

Next, we define

$$\mathbb{T} : X/T(0) \rightarrow X/T(0) \text{ by } \mathbb{T}[x] = y + T(0) = [y] \text{ for some } y \in T(x). \tag{6}$$

We claim that if $T(T(0)) \subseteq T(0)$ and $D(T) = X$, then \mathbb{T} is a single valued linear operator. In order to see the claim, suppose that $[x], [u] \in X/T(0)$ such that $[x] = [u]$. Then, we have $\mathbb{T}([x]) = y + T(0)$ for some $y \in T(x)$ and $\mathbb{T}([u]) = y' + T(0)$ for some $y' \in T(u)$. Since $x - u \in T(0)$ and $T(T(0)) \subseteq T(0)$, we have $T(x - u) \subseteq T(0)$. Since T is linear $Tx - Tu \subseteq T(0)$. This implies $y - y' \in T(0)$ and $y + T(0) = y' + T(0)$. Since \mathbb{T} is linear, it follows that \mathbb{T} is a single valued linear operator. Then for any $x \in X$ we have,

$$\mathbb{T}([x]) = T_s(x).$$

Proposition 2.3. *Let $T \in LR(X)$ be closed, $T(T(0)) \subseteq T(0)$ and $D(T) = X$, and \mathbb{T} be defined as in the relation (6). Then,*

$$\sigma_p(T) = \sigma_p(\mathbb{T}).$$

Proof. Let $\lambda \in \sigma_p(T)$. There exists $x \in X$ with $x \neq 0$ such that $\lambda x \in T(x)$. By definition of \mathbb{T} we have $\mathbb{T}([x]) = \lambda[x]$. So $\lambda \in \sigma_p(\mathbb{T})$. Similarly, let $\lambda \in \sigma_p(\mathbb{T})$. Then $\mathbb{T}([x]) = \lambda[x]$. Suppose $y \in T(x)$. Then, we have $\mathbb{T}([x]) = [y]$ so that $[y] = \lambda[x]$ and therefore $\lambda x - y \in T(0)$. This says that $\lambda x - y \in T(0)$. But $y \in T(x)$ implies that $\lambda x \in T(x)$. Thus $\lambda \in \sigma_p(T)$. This completes the proof. □

Proposition 2.4. *Let $T \in LR(X)$ be closed and \mathbb{T} be defined as in the relation (6). Then,*

$$\sigma_A(T_s) = \sigma(\mathbb{T}).$$

Proof. We will show that $\rho(\mathbb{T}) = \rho_A(T_s)$.

Let $\lambda \in \rho(\mathbb{T})$. Then, we have $(\lambda I - \mathbb{T})^{-1} \in B(X/T(0))$. Since $R(\lambda I_s - T_s) = R(\lambda I - \mathbb{T}) = X/T(0)$ we have that $(\lambda I_s - T_s)$ is surjective. Suppose $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that $x_1 \neq x_2$. If

$$(\lambda I_s - T_s)(x_1) = (\lambda I_s - T_s)(x_2),$$

then $\lambda[x_1] - [y_1] = \lambda[x_2] - [y_2]$ for some $y_1 \in T(x_1)$ and $y_2 \in T(x_2)$. It follow that $\lambda[x_1 - x_2] = [y_1 - y_2]$. This means that

$$\lambda(x_1 - x_2) - (y_1 - y_2) \in T(0)$$

Given $y_1 \in T(x_1)$ and $y_2 \in T(x_2)$, linearity of T implies that $(y_1 - y_2) \in T(x_1 - x_2)$. Therefore

$$\lambda(x_1 - x_2) \in T(x_1 - x_2).$$

This shows that $\lambda \in \sigma_p(T) = \sigma_p(\mathbb{T})$ by Proposition 2.3. However this is a contradiction $\lambda \in \rho(\mathbb{T})$. Thus

$$(\lambda I_s - T_s)(x_1) \neq (\lambda I_s - T_s)(x_2)$$

proving that $\lambda I_s - T_s$ is injective. We have that $(\lambda I_s - T_s)^{-1}$ is a well-defined operator. The boundedness of $(\lambda I_s - T_s)^{-1}$ follows from the boundedness of $(\lambda I - \mathbb{T})^{-1}$.

We show the other containment. Let $\lambda \in \rho_A(T_s)$. Then $(\lambda I_s - T_s)^{-1} \in B(X/T(0), X)$. Suppose that

$$(\lambda I - \mathbb{T})([x_1]) = (\lambda I - \mathbb{T})([x_2])$$

for some classes $[x_1]$ and $[x_2]$ in $X/T(0)$. Then

$$(\lambda I_s - T_s)(x_1) = (\lambda I_s - T_s)(x_2)$$

for x_1 and x_2 in X . Since $\lambda I_s - T_s$ is injective, we have that $x_1 = x_2$. This implies that $[x_1] = [x_2]$. It follows that $\lambda I - \mathbb{T}$ is injective. Again, we have

$$R(\lambda I_s - T_s) = R(\lambda I - \mathbb{T}) = X/T(0).$$

We have that $\lambda I - \mathbb{T}$ is surjective. Therefore $\lambda I - \mathbb{T}$ is bijective. The boundedness of $(\lambda I - \mathbb{T})^{-1}$ follows from the boundedness of $(\lambda I_s - T_s)^{-1}$. Hence $\lambda \in \rho(\mathbb{T})$. This proves $\rho(\mathbb{T}) = \rho_A(T_s)$ completing the proof. \square

3. COMPACT LINEAR RELATIONS AND THEIR SPECTRAL PROPERTIES

Definition 3.1. Let X and Y be normed spaces. A linear relation $T : X \rightarrow Y$ is called a *compact* if for every bounded subset M of X , the image $T_s(M)$ is precompact, that is, $\overline{T_s(M)}$ is a compact subset of $Y/T(0)$.

This definition coincides with the definition of compact operators. We denote the set of all compact linear relations by $KR(X, Y)$ and use $KR(X)$ when $X = Y$. Note that since compact subsets in a Banach space are necessarily bounded, any compact relation is bounded. Therefore, we have $KR(X, Y) \subseteq BR(X, Y)$. The goal of the following propositions is to extend some of the classical functional analytic results about compact operators to compact linear relations.

In this section we will discuss on the compact relations and their spectral properties. In [4], authors describe so called the congruent spectrum for compact relations. Some of the results in the paper may be parallel but have different perspective.

Proposition 3.1. *A linear relation $T \in LR(X, Y)$ is compact if and only if every sequence $\{x_n\} \in D(T)$, with $\|x_n\| < 1$ has a subsequence $\{x_{n_k}\}$ for which $T_s(x_{n_k})$ converges in $Y/\overline{T(0)}$.*

Proof. Clear from the definition. \square

Proposition 3.2. *Let X and Y be Banach spaces. If $T \in KR(X, Y)$ then $T^* \in KR(Y^*, X^*)$.*

Proof. Let $T \in KR(X, Y)$, B_X be the unit ball in X and B_{Y^*} be the unit ball in the dual space Y^* of Y . Then

$$\|T^*f\| = \sup_{\substack{x \in B_X \\ x \in D(T)}} \|T_s^*f(x)\| = \sup_{\substack{x \in B_X \\ x \in D(T)}} \|f(T_s(x))\| = \sup_{y \in \overline{T(B_X)}} \|f(y)\|.$$

Define $A = T^*(B_{Y^*})$ and embed $A \subset X^*$, with X^* the dual space to X , into $C(\overline{T(B_X)})$ via

$$u : A \rightarrow C(\overline{T(B_X)}), \quad u(T^*f) = f|_{\overline{T(B_X)}}$$

for $f \in B_{Y^*}$. Thus $\|T^*f\|_{X^*} = \|f|_{\overline{T(B_X)}}\|_{C(\overline{T(B_X)})}$, for all $f \in Y^*$.

By Proposition 1.2, if T is bounded then T^* is bounded and $\|T\| = \|T^*\|$ so that

$$\|T^*\| \leq \|T^*\| \|f\|_{Y^*} \leq \|T\|.$$

Therefore, $u(A)$ is uniformly bounded in $C(\overline{T(B_X)})$. Given $y_1, y_2 \in \overline{T(B_X)}$, $f \in B_{Y^*}$, we have

$$|f|_{\overline{T(B_X)}}(y_1) - f|_{\overline{T(B_X)}}(y_2)| \leq |f(y_1 - y_2)| \leq \|f\|_{Y^*} \|y_1 - y_2\| \leq \|y_1 - y_2\|.$$

Thus, u is equicontinuous and hence by Arzela and Ascoli A is precompact. This completes the proof. \square

Moreover, it is shown in [10] that if T is closed in Proposition 3.2, then $T \in K(X, Y)$ if and only if $T^* \in K(Y^*, X^*)$.

Proposition 3.3. *Let $T \in KR(X)$ and $S \in BR(X)$ be such that TS and ST are well-defined compositions. Then, $TS \in KR(X)$ and $ST \in KR(X)$.*

Proof. Let U be a bounded subset of X . Since $S \in BR(X)$, we have $S(U)$ is a bounded set. Therefore $(TS)(U) = T(S(U))$ which is a precompact set since $T \in KR(X)$. The argument for ST follows in a similar fashion. \square

This says that $KR(X)$ behaves like an ideal in $B(X)$.

Proposition 3.4. *Let X be a Banach space and $T \in KR(X)$ such that $D(T)$ and $T(0)$ are closed. Then for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $N(\lambda I - T)$ is a closed subspace of X .*

Proof. Let $x \in \overline{N(\lambda I - T)}$. Then there exists $x_n \in N(\lambda I - T)$ such that x_n converges to x . Since $x_n \in N(\lambda I - T)$, we have $(x_n, 0) \in \lambda I - T$, and thus $(x_n, \lambda x_n) \in T$. Since x_n converges to x , it follows that $(x_n, \lambda x_n)$ converges to $(x, \lambda x)$. By assumption $D(T)$ and $T(0)$ being closed, T is closed, and hence $(x, \lambda x) \in T$. It follows that $(x, 0) \in \lambda I - T$ and hence $x \in N(\lambda I - T)$. Therefore $N(\lambda I - T)$ is a closed subspace of X . \square

Theorem 3.5. *Let X be a Banach space and $T \in LR(X)$ be a closed relation with $D(T) = X$ and $T(T(0)) \subseteq T(0)$. Then T is compact if and only if \mathbb{T} is compact.*

Proof. Suppose T is compact. Let $\{[x_n]\}$ be a bounded sequence in $X/T(0)$. Then there exists $M > 0$ such that $\|[x_n]\| \leq M$ for all n . Then by the approximation property of the infimum, for each n there exists $u_n \in T(0)$ such that

$$\|x_n - u_n\| \leq \|[x_n]\| + \frac{1}{2^n} \leq M + \frac{1}{2^n}.$$

Hence $\{x_n - u_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in X . Since T is compact, there exists a subsequence $\{x_{n_k} - u_{n_k}\}$ such that $T_s(x_{n_k} - u_{n_k})$ converges. Since $T_s = QT$ and $T(u_{n_k}) \in T(0)$, it follows that

$$T_s(x_{n_k} - u_{n_k}) = T_s(x_{n_k}).$$

Moreover $T_s(x_{n_k}) = \mathbb{T}([x_{n_k}])$, hence there is a subsequence $\{[x_{n_k}]\}$ such that $\mathbb{T}([x_{n_k}])$ converges. Therefore \mathbb{T} is compact.

Conversely, suppose \mathbb{T} is compact. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a bounded sequence in X . Then $\{[x_n]\}$ is a bounded sequence in $X/T(0)$ since $0 \in T(0)$ and

$$\|[x_n]\| \leq \|x_n - 0\| = \|x_n\|.$$

Since \mathbb{T} is compact, there exists a subsequence $\{[x_{n_k}]\}$ such that $\mathbb{T}([x_{n_k}])$ converges. For each n_k ,

$$\mathbb{T}([x_{n_k}]) = T_s(x_{n_k}),$$

thus there is a subsequence $\{x_{n_k}\}$ such that $T_s(x_{n_k})$ converges. Therefore T is compact. \square

Theorem 3.6 (The Spectral Theorem). *Let T be a compact linear relation on a Banach space X with $\dim X = \infty$ such that $D(T) = X$ and $T(T(0)) \subseteq T(0)$. Then*

$$\sigma(T) = \sigma_p(T) \cup \{0\}.$$

In particular, 0 is an accumulation point for $\sigma_p(T)$. Moreover $0 \in \sigma_p(T)$ if $\sigma_p(T)$ is closed, $0 \in \sigma_r(T)$ if T is not onto and its range is not dense, and $0 \in \sigma_c(T)$ if T is not onto but has dense range.

Proof. First notice that $0 \in \sigma(T)$. Otherwise T is invertible and its inverse is bounded. Therefore by Proposition 3.3, $I = T^{-1}T \in KR(X)$ which is impossible. Since T is compact, \mathbb{T} is compact and therefore by the Spectral Theorem for compact operators,

$$\sigma(\mathbb{T}) \setminus \{0\} = \sigma_p(\mathbb{T}).$$

By Propositions 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4, we have

$$\sigma(T) = \sigma_p(T) \cup \{0\}.$$

Moreover since $\sigma_p(T) = \sigma_p(\mathbb{T})$, and \mathbb{T} is a compact operator, 0 is an accumulation point of $\sigma_p(\mathbb{T})$. \square

The notion of essential spectrum of a bounded linear relation on a Banach space is a natural question. This has been considered by many authors, see a book [10] for introduction and [2, 22] for current research. The essential spectrum of a linear relation on Banach space is similarly defined as for an operator. Let X and Y be Banach spaces and $T \in BR(X, Y)$ be a closed bounded linear relation. T is called a *Fredholm relation* if T has finite dimensional kernel and cokernel and closed range. The *essential spectrum* of T is defined to be

$$\sigma_{\text{ess}}(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : T - \lambda I \text{ is not Fredholm}\}$$

It is well known that for a compact operator, T , we have $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(T) = \{0\}$. So it is natural to ask what is the essential spectrum for a closed compact linear relation on a Banach space X . It is suspected that the essential spectrum of any closed compact linear relation is contained in $\{0\}$. This suspicion is based on the fact that if T is a compact operator on a Banach space X , then $T + I$ has finite dimensional kernel and cokernel. This is typically shown by showing that the unit ball of the kernel of $T + I$ must be compact and hence by Riesz's Theorem, must be finite dimensional. So, it seems plausible that it could happen for a closed compact linear relation on a Banach space.

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