Some properties of the $M$– essential spectra of closed linear operator on a Banach space

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Abstract. In this paper, we study a detailed treatment of some subsets of $M$-essential spectra of closed linear operators subjected to additive perturbations not necessarily belonging to any ideal of the algebra of bounded linear operators and we investigate some properties of the $M$-essential spectra of $2 \times 2$ matrix operator acting on a Banach space. This study led us to generalize some well known results for essential spectra of closed linear operator.

1. Introduction

Let $X$ and $Y$ be two infinite-dimensional Banach spaces. By an operator $A$ from $X$ to $Y$ we mean a linear operator with domain $D(A) \subset X$ and range $R(A) \subset Y$. We denote by $C(X, Y)$ (resp. $L(X, Y)$) the set of all closed, densely defined linear operators (resp. the Banach algebra of all bounded linear operators) from $X$ into $Y$ and we denote by $K(X, Y)$ the subspace of all compact operators from $X$ into $Y$. We denote by $\sigma(A)$ and $\rho(A)$ respectively the spectrum and the resolvent set of $A$. The nullity, $\alpha(A)$, of $A$ is defined as the dimension of $N(A)$ and the deficiency, $\beta(A)$, of $A$ is defined as the codimension of $R(A)$ in $Y$.

Let $A$ and $M$ be two operators on $X$ such that $M$ is nonzero and bounded and $A$ is closed. We define the $M$-resolvent set by:

$$\rho_M(A) := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } \lambda M - A \text{ has a bounded inverse} \}.$$ 

The $M$-spectrum of an operator $A$ acting on a Banach space $X$ is usually defined as

$$\sigma_M(A) := \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho_M(A).$$

Subsequently, the operator $M$ should be taken as non invertible. For, otherwise the $M$-resolvent coincides with usual resolvent of the operator $M^{-1}A$, this analysis is meaningless.
Now, we introduce the following important operator classes: The set of upper semi-Fredholm operators is defined by
\[ \Phi_+(X, Y) = \{ A \in C(X, Y) \text{ such that } \alpha(A) < \infty, R(A) \text{ is closed in } Y \}. \]
and the set of lower semi-Fredholm operators is defined by
\[ \Phi_-(X, Y) = \{ A \in C(X, Y) \text{ such that } R(A) < \infty, R(A) \text{ is closed in } Y \}. \]
The set of Fredholm operators from X into Y is defined by
\[ \Phi(X, Y) = \Phi_+(X, Y) \cap \Phi_-(X, Y). \]
The set of bounded upper (resp. lower) semi-Fredholm operator from X into Y is defined by
\[ \Phi_+^b(X, Y) = \Phi_+(X, Y) \cap \mathcal{L}(X, Y) \text{ (resp. } \Phi_-^b(X, Y) = \Phi_-(X, Y) \cap \mathcal{L}(X, Y)). \]
We denote by \( \Phi'(X, Y) = \Phi(X, Y) \cap \mathcal{L}(X, Y) \) the set of bounded Fredholm operators from X into Y. If A is semi-Fredholm operator (either upper or lower) the index of A, is defined by \( i(A) = \alpha(A) - \beta(A) \). It is clear that if \( A \in \Phi'(X, Y) \) then \( i(A) < \infty \). If \( A \in \Phi_+(X, Y) \setminus \Phi(X, Y) \) then \( i(A) = -\infty \) and if \( A \in \Phi_-(X, Y) \setminus \Phi(X, Y) \) then \( i(A) = +\infty \). A complex number \( \lambda \) is in \( \Phi_{a,AM}, \Phi_{c,AM} \) or \( \Phi_{AM} \) if \( \lambda M - A \) is in \( \Phi_+(X, Y), \Phi_-(X, Y) \) or \( \Phi(X, Y) \), respectively. If \( X = Y \) then \( \mathcal{L}(X, Y), C(X, Y), \mathcal{K}(X, Y), \Phi(X, Y), \Phi_+(X, Y) \) and \( \Phi_-(X, Y) \) are replaced by \( \mathcal{L}(X), C(X), \mathcal{K}(X), \Phi(X), \Phi_+(X) \) and \( \Phi_-(X) \) respectively.

**Proposition 1.1.** [2, Proposition 1.1.] Let \( A \in C(X) \) and \( M \) a non null bounded linear operator on \( X \). Then we have the following results
(i) \( \Phi_{AM} \) is open.
(ii) \( i(\lambda M - A) \) is constant on any component of \( \Phi_{AM} \).
(iii) \( \alpha(\lambda M - A) \) and \( \beta(\lambda M - A) \) are constant on any component of \( \Phi_{AM} \) except on a discrete set of points at which they have larger values.

There are several and in general non-equivalent definitions of the essential spectrum of a bounded linear operator on a Banach space. For a self-adjoint operator in a Hilbert space, there seems to be only one reasonable way to define the essential spectrum: The set of all points of the spectrum that are not isolated eigenvalues of finite algebraic multiplicity. Numerous mathematical and physical problems lead to operator pencils, \( \lambda M - A \) (operator-valued functions of a complex argument) (see, for example, [13] and [20]). Recently, the spectral theory of operator pencils attracts an attention of many mathematicians. If \( X \) is a Banach space and \( A \in C(X), M \in \mathcal{L}(X) \) various notions of essential \( M \)-spectrum appear in application of spectral theory. In the following of this paper we introduce the \( M \)-essential spectra (see, for instance[1, 2]) and the references therein.

\[
\sigma_{e1,M}(A) := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } \lambda M - A \notin \Phi_+(X) \} := \mathbb{C} \setminus \Phi_{e1,M}
\]
\[
\sigma_{e2,M}(A) := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } \lambda M - A \notin \Phi_-(X) \} := \mathbb{C} \setminus \Phi_{e2,M}
\]
\[
\sigma_{e3,M}(A) := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } \lambda M - A \notin \Phi_+(X) \} := \mathbb{C} \setminus \Phi_{e3,M}
\]
\[
\sigma_{e4,M}(A) := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } \lambda M - A \notin \Phi_-(X) \} := \mathbb{C} \setminus \Phi_{e4,M}
\]
\[
\sigma_{e5,M}(A) := \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho_{e5,M}(A)
\]
\[
\sigma_{e6,M}(A) := \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho_{e6,M}(A)
\]
\[
\sigma_{eop,M}(A) := \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho_{eop,M}(A)
\]
\[
\sigma_{e0,M}(A) := \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho_{e0,M}(A)
\]
where \( \rho_{e5,M}(A) := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } \lambda M - A \in \Phi(X) \text{ and } i(\lambda M - A) = 0 \} \),
\[
\rho_{e6,M}(A) := \{ \lambda \in \rho_{e5,M}(A) \text{ such that all scalars near } \lambda \text{ are in } \rho_M(A) \} .
\]
Conversely, we suppose that 

$$\rho_{\text{exp},M}(A) := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } \lambda M - A \notin \Phi_+(X) \text{ and } i(\lambda M - A) \leq 0 \},$$

and

$$\rho_{\text{coh},M}(A) := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } \lambda M - A \notin \Phi_-(X) \text{ and } i(\lambda M - A) \geq 0 \}.$$ They can be ordered as

$$\sigma_{\delta,M}(A) = (\sigma_{\text{exp},M}(A) \cup \sigma_{\text{coh},M}(A)) \subset \sigma_{\alpha,M}(A),$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha,M}(A) \subset \sigma_{\text{exp},M}(A) \text{ and } \sigma_{\text{coh},M}(A) \subset \sigma_{\text{coh},M}(A).$$

Note that if $M = I$, we recover the usual definition of the essential spectra of a closed linear operator $A$. We call $\sigma_{\delta,M}(\cdot)$ and $\sigma_{\text{coh},M}(\cdot)$ the Gustafson and Weidmann essential spectra [5], $\sigma_{\alpha,M}(\cdot)$ is the Kato essential spectrum [12], $\sigma_{\alpha,L}(\cdot)$ is the Wolf essential spectrum [5, 6, 8], and $\sigma_{\delta,L}(\cdot)$ the Schechter essential spectrum [5, 8, 9, 18, 19]. $\sigma_{\text{exp},L}(\cdot)$ is the essential approximate point spectrum [10, 15, 16] and $\sigma_{\text{coh},L}(\cdot)$ is the essential defect spectrum [7, 10, 16, 21].

**Remark 1.2.** If $M$ is invertible, then $\sigma_{\delta,M}(A) = \sigma_{\delta}(M^{-1}A)$, $i \in \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \text{ ap, } \delta \}$. 

In the next, we will suppose that $M$ is not invertible and we denote the complement of a subset $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ by $\overline{\Omega}$. 

**Lemma 1.3.** Let $A \in \mathcal{C}(X)$, $M \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. Then,

(i) $\sigma_{\delta,M}(A) := \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)} \sigma_M(A + K) = \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)} \sigma_M(A + K).$

(ii) $\sigma_{\text{exp},M}(A) := \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)} \sigma_{\text{exp},M}(A + K) = \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)} \sigma_{\text{exp},M}(A + K).$

(iii) $\sigma_{\text{coh},M}(A) := \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)} \sigma_{\text{coh},M}(A + K) = \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)} \sigma_{\text{coh},M}(A + K).$

where

$$\sigma_{\delta,\text{ap},S}(A) := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } \inf_{\|x\| = 1} \text{ inf } \| (\lambda M - A)x \| = 0 \},$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha,M}(A) := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } \lambda M - A \text{ is not surjective} \}.$$ 

**Proof.** (i) Let $\lambda \notin \mathcal{O} = \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)} \sigma_M(A + K)$. Then, there exists $K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)$ such that $\lambda \notin \rho_M(A + K)$, then $A + K \notin \Phi(X)$ and $i(A + K - \lambda M) = 0$. Now, the operator $A - \lambda M$ can be written in the form

$$A - \lambda M = A + K - M - K.$$ 

By [17, Theorem 3.1] we have $A - \lambda M \in \Phi(X)$ and $i(A - \lambda S) = 0$. Then, $\lambda \notin \sigma_{\delta,M}(A)$.

Conversely, we suppose that $\lambda \notin \sigma_{\delta,M}(A)$ then, $(A - \lambda M) \in \Phi(X)$ and $i(A - \lambda M) = 0$. 

Let $n = a(A - \lambda M) = \beta(A - \lambda M)$, $\{x_1, ..., x_n\}$ be bases for the $N((A - \lambda M)^+) \cap \{ y_1', ..., y_n' \}$ be basis for annihilator $R(A - \lambda M)^\perp$. By [17, Theorems 1.2.5, 1.2.6] there are functionals $x_1', ..., x_n'$ in $X^\perp$ (the adjoint space of $X$) and elements $y_1, ..., y_n$ such that

$$x_k'(x_k) = \delta_{jk} \text{ and } y_j'(y_k) = \delta_{jk}, \quad 1 \leq j, k \leq n,$$

where $\delta_{jk} = 0$ if $j \neq k$ and $\delta_{jk} = 1$ if $j = k$. The operator $K$ is defined by:

$$Kx = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k'(x) y_k', \quad x \in X.$$
Clearly $K$ is a linear operator defined everywhere on $X$. It is bounded, since

$$\|Kx\| \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \|x_k\| \right) \|x\|.$$ 

Moreover the range of $K$ is contained in a finite dimensional subspace of $X$. Then $K$ is a finite rank operator in $X$ ([17, Lemma 1.3]). We prove that

$$N(A - \lambda M) \cap N(K) = \{0\} \quad \text{and} \quad R(A - \lambda M) \cap R(K) = \{0\}. \tag{1}$$

Let $x \in N(A - \lambda M)$, then

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \alpha_k x_k,$$

therefore $x_j'(x) = \alpha_j, \ 1 \leq j \leq n$. On the other hand, if $x \in N(K)$ then $x_j(x) = 0, \ 1 \leq j \leq n$. This proves the first relation in Eq. (1). The second inclusion is similar.

In fact, if $y \in R(K)$, then

$$y = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \alpha_k y_k,$$

and hence,

$$y_j(y) = \alpha_j, \ 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

But, if $y \in R(A - \lambda M)$, then,

$$y_j(y) = 0, \ 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

This gives the second relation in Eq. (1). On the other hand $K$ is a compact operator. We deduce from [17, Theorem 3.1] that $\lambda \in \Phi_{A,M}$ and $i(A - \lambda M + K) = 0$. If $x \in N(A - \lambda M + K)$ then $(A - \lambda M)x$ is in $R(A - \lambda M) \cap R(K)$ this implies that $x \in N(A - \lambda M) \cap N(K)$ hence $x = 0$. Thus $\alpha(A - \lambda M + K) = 0$. In the same way, one proves that $R(A - \lambda M + K) = X$. We get $\lambda \notin O$. Also, $\sigma_{\delta,M}(A) = \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)} \sigma_M(A + K)$.

Let $O_1 := \bigcap_{F \in \mathcal{F}(X)} \sigma_M(A + F)$. Since, $\mathcal{F}_0(X) \subset \mathcal{F}(X)$ we infer that $O \subset \sigma_{\delta,M}(A)$. Conversely, let $\lambda \notin O_1$ then there exist $F \in \mathcal{F}(X)$ such that $\lambda \notin \sigma_M(A + F)$. Then, $\lambda \notin \rho_M(A + F)$. So, $A + F - \lambda M \in \Phi(X)$ and $i(A + F - \lambda M) = 0$. The use of [10, Lemma 2.1] makes us conclude that $A - \lambda M \in \Phi(X)$ and $i(A - \lambda M) = 0$. Then, $\lambda \notin \sigma_{\delta,M}(A)$.

So, $\sigma_{\delta,M}(A) = \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}(X)} \sigma_M(A + K) = \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)} \sigma_M(A + K)$.

Now, we use the following relations $\mathcal{F}_0(X) \subset \mathcal{K}(X) \subset \mathcal{F}(X)$, we have

$$\sigma_{\delta,M}(A) = \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}(X)} \sigma_M(A + K) \subset \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{K}(X)} \sigma_M(A + K) \subset \bigcap_{K \in \mathcal{F}_0(X)} \sigma_M(A + K) = \sigma_{\delta,M}(A).$$

Statement (ii) and (iii) can be checked similarly from the assertion (i). \hfill \Box

**Lemma 1.4.** Let $A \in C(X)$ and $M \in \mathcal{L}(X)$.

(a) If $\Phi_{A,M}$ is connected and $\rho_M(A) \neq \emptyset$, then

(i) $\sigma_{\delta,M}(A) = \sigma_{\delta,M}(A)$.

(ii) $\sigma_{\lambda,M}(A) = \sigma_{\alpha,M}(A)$.

(iii) $\sigma_{\partial,M}(A) = \sigma_{\sigma,M}(A)$.

(b) If $\sigma_{\delta,M}(A)$ is connected and $\rho_M(A) \neq \emptyset$, then

$$\sigma_{\delta,M}(A) = \sigma_{\delta,M}(A).$$
Proof. (i) The inclusion \( \sigma_{c,4}(A) \subset \sigma_{c,5}(A) \) is known, it suffices to show that \( \lambda \in \sigma_{c,5}(A) \) which is equivalent to

\[
\mathcal{C}_{\sigma_{c,4}(A)} \cap \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } i(A - \lambda M) \neq 0 \} = \emptyset.
\]

Suppose that \( \mathcal{C}_{\sigma_{c,4}(A)} \cap \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } i(A - \lambda M) \neq 0 \} \neq \emptyset \) and let \( \lambda_0 \in \mathcal{C}_{\sigma_{c,4}(A)} \cap \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } i(A - \lambda M) \neq 0 \} \). Since \( \rho_{\mathcal{M}}(A) \neq 0 \), then there exists \( \lambda_1 \in \rho_{\mathcal{M}}(A) \) and consequently \( \lambda_1 M - A \in \Phi(X) \) and \( i(\lambda_1 M - A) = 0 \). On the other side, \( \Phi_{A,\mathcal{M}} \) is connected, it follows from Proposition 1.1 (ii) that \( i(\lambda M - A) \) is constant on any component of \( \Phi_{A,\mathcal{M}} \). Therefore \( i(\lambda_1 M - A) = i(\lambda_0 M - A) = 0 \), which is a contradiction. Then \( \sigma_{c,5}(A) \subset \sigma_{c,4}(A) \).

(ii) It is easy to check that \( \sigma_{c,1}(A) \subset \sigma_{c,5}(A) \). For the second inclusion we take \( \lambda \in \mathcal{C}_{\sigma_{c,1}(A)} \), then \( \lambda \in (\Phi_{A,\mathcal{M}} \cup (\Phi_{+\mathcal{M}} \setminus \Phi_{A,\mathcal{M}})) \). Hence, we will discuss the following two cases:

Case 1: If \( \lambda \in \Phi_{A,\mathcal{M}} \) then \( i(A - \lambda M) = 0 \). Indeed, let \( \lambda_0 \in \rho_{\mathcal{M}}(A) \), then \( \lambda_0 \in \Phi_{A,\mathcal{M}} \) and \( i(A - \lambda_0 M) = 0 \). It follows from Proposition 1.1 that \( i(A - \lambda M) \) is constant on any component of \( \Phi_{A,\mathcal{M}} \), therefore \( \rho_{\mathcal{M}}(A) \subset \Phi_{A,\mathcal{M}} \), then \( i(A - \lambda M) = 0 \) for all \( \lambda \in \Phi_{A,\mathcal{M}} \). This shows that \( \lambda \in \rho_{\mathcal{M}}(A) \).

Case 2: If \( \mu \in (\Phi_{+\mathcal{M}} \setminus \Phi_{A,\mathcal{M}}) \), then \( \alpha(A - \lambda M) < \infty \) and \( \beta(A - \mu M) = +\infty \). So, \( i(A - \lambda M) = -\infty < 0 \). Thus, we obtain from the above \( \sigma_{c,5}(A) \subset \sigma_{c,1}(A) \).

Statement (iii) can be checked similarly from the assertion (ii).

(b) The inclusion \( \sigma_{c,5}(A) \subset \sigma_{c,6}(A) \) is known, it suffices to show that \( \sigma_{c,6}(A) \subset \sigma_{c,5}(A) \). We have the set \( \rho_{\mathcal{M}}(A) \neq \emptyset \), because it contains points of \( \rho_{\mathcal{M}}(A) \). Because \( \alpha(\lambda M - A) \) and \( \beta(\lambda M - A) \) are constant on any component of \( \Phi_{\mathcal{M}} \) except possibly on a discrete set of points at which they have large values (see Proposition 1.1 (iii)) then \( \sigma_{c,5}(A) \subset \sigma_{c,6}(A) \), that is equivalent to \( \sigma_{c,6}(A) \subset \sigma_{c,5}(A) \) and so we have the equality. \( \square \)

Definition 1.5. Let \( F \in \mathcal{L}(X,Y) \).

(i) \( F \) is called Fredholm perturbation if \( A + F \in \Phi(X,Y) \) whenever \( A \in \Phi(X,Y) \).

(ii) \( F \) is called an upper (resp. lower) semi-Fredholm perturbation if \( A + F \in \Phi^+ (X,Y) \) (resp. \( A + F \in \Phi^+ (X,Y) \)) whenever \( A \in \Phi^+ (X,Y) \) (resp. \( A \in \Phi^+ (X,Y) \)).

The sets of Fredholm, upper semi Fredholm and lower semi Fredholm perturbations are denoted by \( \Phi^{\pm}(X,Y) \), \( \Phi^{s}_{\pm}(X,Y) \) and \( \Phi^{s}_{\pm}(X,Y) \) respectively. These classes of operators were introduced and investigated in [3]. In particular, it is shown that \( \Phi^{s}_{\pm}(X,Y) \) and \( \Phi^{s}_{\pm}(X,Y) \) are closed subsets of \( \mathcal{L}(X,Y) \) and if \( X = Y \) then \( \Phi^{s}_{\pm}(X) \) and \( \Phi^{s}_{\pm}(X) \) are closed two-sided ideals of \( \mathcal{L}(X) \). We recall the following useful result due to Gohberg, Markus and Fel’man [3, page 69-70].

Lemma 1.6. Let \( X, Y \) and \( Z \) be three Banach spaces.

(i) \( F_1 \in \Phi^{s}_{\pm}(X,Y) \) and \( A \in \mathcal{L}(Y,Z) \) then \( AF_1 \in \Phi^{s}_{\pm}(X,Y) \).

(ii) \( F_2 \in \Phi^{s}_{\pm}(Y,Z) \) and \( B \in \mathcal{L}(X,Y) \) then \( BF_2 \in \Phi^{s}_{\pm}(Y,Z) \).

Definition 1.7. Let \( X \) and \( Y \) be two Banach spaces and let \( F \in \mathcal{L}(X,Y) \). \( F \) is called strictly singular, if for every infinite-dimensional closed subspace \( \mathcal{M} \) of \( X \), the restriction of \( F \) to \( \mathcal{M} \) is not a homeomorphism.

Let \( SS(X,Y) \) denotes the set of strictly singular operators from \( X \) into \( Y \). If \( X = Y \), the set of strictly singular operators on \( X \) will be denoted by \( SS(X) \).

The concept of strictly singular operators was introduced in the pioneering paper by T. Kato [11] as a generalization of the notion of compact operators. For a detailed study of the properties of strictly singular operators, we refer to [4, 11]. Note that \( SS(X) \) is a closed two-sided ideal of \( \mathcal{L}(X) \) containing \( \mathcal{K}(X) \). If \( X \) is a Hilbert space, then \( SS(X) = \mathcal{K}(X) \).

Definition 1.8. Let \( X \) and \( Y \) be two Banach spaces and let \( F \in \mathcal{L}(X,Y) \). \( F \) is called strictly cosingular if there exists no closed subspace \( N \) of \( X \) with \( \text{codim}(N) = \infty \) such that \( \pi_N F : X \to X/N \) is surjective.
Let $\mathcal{SC}(X)$ denote the set of strictly cosingular operators on $X$. This class of operators was introduced by Pełczyński [14], it forms a closed two-sided ideal of $\mathcal{L}(X)$ ([22]).

Let $A$ be a closed linear operator on a Banach space $X$. For $x \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ the graph norm of $x$ is defined by

$$||x||_A := ||x|| + ||Ax||.$$ 

It follows from the closedness of $A$ that $\mathcal{D}(A)$ endowed with the norm $||.||_A$ is a Banach space. Let $X_A$ denote $(\mathcal{D}(A),||.||_A)$. In this new space the operator $T$ satisfies $||AT|| \leq ||x||_A$ and consequently $A$ is a bounded operator from $X_A$ into $X$.

**Definition 1.9.** Let $A \in \mathcal{C}(X)$ and let $B$ be an arbitrary $A$ defined linear operator on $X$. We say that $B$ is $A$-compact (resp. $A$-weakly compact, $A$-strictly singular, $A$-strictly cosingular) if $\hat{B} \in \mathcal{K}(X_A, X)$ (resp. $\hat{B} \in \mathcal{W}(X_A, X)$, $\hat{B} \in \mathcal{SS}(X_A, X)$, $\hat{B} \in \mathcal{SC}(X_A, X)$).

Let $\mathcal{AK}(X)$, $\mathcal{AW}(X)$, $\mathcal{ASS}(X)$ and $\mathcal{ASC}(X)$, denote respectively, the sets of $A$-compact, $A$-weakly compact, $A$-strictly singular and $A$-strictly cosingular operators on $X$.

**Definition 1.10.** Let $A \in \mathcal{C}(X)$ and let $B$ be an $A$-defined linear operator on $X$. We say that $B$ is $A$-Fredholm perturbation if $\hat{B} \in \mathcal{F}^+(X_A, X)$. $B$ is called an upper ( resp. lower ) $A$-semi-Fredholm perturbation if $\hat{B} \in \mathcal{F}^+(X_A, X)$ (resp. $\hat{B} \in \mathcal{F}^-(X_A, X)$).

Let $A\mathcal{F}(X)$, $A\mathcal{F}_+(X)$ and $A\mathcal{F}_-(X)$ designate the sets of $A$-Fredholm, upper $A$-semi Fredholm and lower $A$-semi-Fredholm perturbations, respectively.

**Remark 1.11.** (i) If $B$ is bounded, then $B$ is $A$-bounded, $B$ is compact (resp. weakly compact, strictly singular, strictly cosingular) implies that $B$ is $A$-compact (resp. $A$-weakly compact, $A$-strictly singular, $A$-strictly cosingular).

(ii) Notice that the concept of $A$-compactness and $A$-Fredholmness are not connected with the operator $A$ itself, but only with its domain.

(iii) Using the Definition 1.10 and [3, page 69] we have

$$A\mathcal{K}(X) \subseteq A\mathcal{SS}(X) \subseteq A\mathcal{F}_+(X) \subseteq A\mathcal{F}(X).$$

$$A\mathcal{K}(X) \subseteq A\mathcal{CS}(X) \subseteq A\mathcal{F}_-(X) \subseteq A\mathcal{F}(X).$$

(iv) Let $B$ be an arbitrary $A$-Fredholm perturbation operator, hence we can regard $A$ and $B$ as operators from $X_A$ into $X$, they will be denoted by $\hat{A}$ and $\hat{B}$ respectively, these belong to $\mathcal{L}(X_A, X)$. Furthermore, we have the obvious relations

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha(\hat{A}) &= \alpha(A), & \beta(\hat{B}) &= \beta(B), & R(\hat{A}) &= R(A), \\
\alpha(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) &= \alpha(A + B), & \beta(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) &= \beta(A + B) \quad \text{and} \quad R(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) = R(A + B). 
\end{align*}
\]

The first purpose of this work is inspired by [1, 2] where the author studied the various types of $M$-essential spectra of linear bounded operators on a Banach space $X$. We begin by study a detailed treatment of some subsets of $M$-essential spectra of closed linear operators subjected to additive perturbations not necessarily belonging to any ideal of the algebra of bounded linear operators and we investigate some properties of the $M$-essential spectra of $2 \times 2$ matrix operator acting on a Banach space. We organize our paper in the following way: In Section 2, we give the characterization of different $M$-essential spectra of closed linear operator and in Section 3, we study the stability the $M-$essential spectra of the matrix operator.

2. Stability of $M$-essential spectra of closed linear operator

The purpose of this this Section, we also the following useful stability result for the $M$-essential spectra of a closed, densely defined linear operator on a Banach space $X$. we begin with the following useful result.


Theorem 2.1. Let $A \in C(X)$, $M \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ and let $B$ be an operator on $X$.
(i) If $A - \lambda M \in \Phi(X)$ and $B \in AF^+(X)$ then $A + B - \lambda M \in \Phi(X)$ and $i(A + B - \lambda M) = i(A - \lambda M)$.
(ii) If $A - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X)$ and $B \in AF_+(X)$ then $A + B - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X)$
(iii) If $A - \lambda M \in \Phi_-(X)$ and $B \in AF_-(X)$ then $A + B - \lambda M \in \Phi_-(X)$.
(iv) If $A - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X)$ and $B \in AF_+(X) \cap AF_-(X)$ then $A + B - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X)$.

Proof. Assume that $A - \lambda M \in \Phi(X)$. Then, using (2) we infer that $\hat{A} - \lambda \hat{M} \in \Phi^*(X_A, X)$. Hence, it follows from [18, Theorem 1.4 p 108] that there exist $A_0 \in \mathcal{L}(X, X_A)$ and $K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ such that

$$
(\hat{A} - \lambda \hat{M})A_0 = I - K, \text{ on } X
$$

(3)

Thus,

$$
(\hat{A} + \hat{B} - \lambda \hat{M})A_0 = I - K + \hat{B}A_0, \text{ on } X
$$

(4)

Next, using Eq. (3) we get $(\hat{A} - \lambda \hat{M})A_0 \in \Phi^*(X)$ and $i((\hat{A} - \lambda \hat{M})A_0) = 0$. So, using of [18, Theorem 3.4 p 117] and [18, Theorem 2.3 p 111] we implies that $A_0 \in \Phi^*(X_A, X)$ and

$$
i(\hat{A} - \lambda \hat{M}) = i(A_0).
$$

(5)

Since, $B \in AF(X)$ and $A_0 \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. Applying Lemma 3.2 we have $\hat{B}A_0 \in \mathcal{F}^b(X)$, so $K - \hat{B}A_0 \in \mathcal{F}^b(X)$. Using Eq. (4) we get $(\hat{A} + \hat{B} - \lambda \hat{M})A_0 \in \Phi^*(X)$ and $i((\hat{A} + \hat{B} - \lambda \hat{M})A_0) = 0$. As, $A_0 \in \Phi^*(X(X_A, X)$, and according of the [18, Theorem 3.4 p 117] we have $(\hat{A} + \hat{B} - \lambda \hat{M}) \in \Phi^*(X_A, X)$ and

$$
i(\hat{A} + \hat{B} - \lambda \hat{M}) = -i(A_0).
$$

(5)

Now, by Eqs. (2), (3) and (5) we find that $i(A + B - \lambda M) = i(A - \lambda M)$ which completes the proof of (i).

The assertion (ii), the first part of (iii) and (iv) are immediate. To prove the second part of (iii) we proceed as follows. Let $A - \lambda M \in \Phi_-(X)$. [12, Theorem 5.13 p. 234] we infer that $(A - \lambda M)^* = A^* - \lambda M^* \in \Phi_+(X)$. Since $B^* \in AF_+(X^*)$ then implied that $(A + B - \lambda M)^* = A^* + B^* - \lambda M^* \in \Phi_+(X^*)$. According of the [12, Theorem 5.13 p. 234] we get $A + B - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X)$.

Corollary 2.2. Let $A \in C(X)$, $M \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ and let $B$ be an operator on $X$.
(i) If $A - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X)$ and $B \in ASS_+(X)$ then $A + B - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X)$.
(ii) If $A - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X)$ and $B \in ACS_+(X)$ then $A + B - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X)$.

Theorem 2.3. Let $A \in C(X)$, $B$ be an operator on $X$ and $M \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. The following statements are satisfied.
(i) If $B \in AF_+(X)$ then

$$
\sigma_{\alpha, M}(A + B) = \sigma_{\alpha, M}(A)
$$

If in addition we suppose that the sets $\Phi_{A,M}$ and $\Phi_{A+B,M}$ are connected and the sets $\rho_{M}(A)$ and $\rho_{M}(A+B)$ are not empty, then

$$
\sigma_{\alpha, M}(A + B) = \sigma_{\alpha, M}(A).
$$

(ii) If $B \in AF_-(X)$ then

$$
\sigma_{\alpha, M}(A + B) = \sigma_{\alpha, M}(A).
$$

If in addition we suppose that the sets $\Phi_{A,M}$ and $\Phi_{A+B,M}$ are connected and the sets $\rho_{M}(A)$ and $\rho_{M}(A+B)$ are not empty, then

$$
\sigma_{\alpha, M}(A + B) = \sigma_{\alpha, M}(A).
$$

(iii) If $B \in AF_+(X) \cap AF_-(X)$ then

$$
\sigma_{\alpha, M}(A + B) = \sigma_{\alpha, M}(A)
$$
(iv) If $B \in AF(X)$ then
\[ \sigma_{iM}(A + B) = \sigma_{iM}(A), \quad i = 4, 5. \]
Moreover, if $C_{\sigma_{iM}(A)}$ is connected. If neither $\rho_M(A)$ nor $\rho_M(A + B)$ is empty, then
\[ \sigma_{6M}(A + B) = \sigma_{6M}(A). \]

Proof. (i) Let $\lambda \notin \sigma_{1M}(A)$ then $\lambda \in \Phi_{1M}$. Since $B \in AF_+(X)$, applying Theorem 2.1 (ii) we infer that $\lambda M - A - B \in \Phi_+(X)$. Thus, $\lambda \notin \sigma_{1M}(A + B)$. Conversely, let $\lambda \notin \sigma_{1M}(A + B)$, then $\lambda M - A - B \in \Phi_+(X)$, using Theorem 2.1 (ii) and since $-B \in AF_+(X)$ we get $\lambda \in \Phi_{1M}$. So, $\lambda \notin \sigma_{1M}(A)$. We infer that
\[ \sigma_{1M}(A + B) = \sigma_{1M}(A). \]

Now, we have $\Phi_{AM}$ and $\Phi_{A+B,M}$ are connected and the sets $\rho_M(A)$ and $\rho_M(A + B)$ are not empty, then by Lemma 1.4 we have
\[ \sigma_{ap,M}(A) = \sigma_{1M}(A) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_{ap,M}(A + B) = \sigma_{1M}(A + B). \]
We deduce that
\[ \sigma_{6M}(A + B) = \sigma_{6M}(A). \]

A similar proof as (ii) and (iii).

(iv) For $i = 5$. Let $\lambda \notin \sigma_{5M}(A)$ then $\lambda \in \Phi_{AM}$ and $i(\lambda M - A) = 0$. Since $B \in AF(X)$, applying Theorem 2.1 (i) we infer that $\lambda \notin \Phi_{A+B,M}$ and $(i(\lambda M - A - B) = 0$, and therefore $\lambda \notin \sigma_{5M}(A + B)$. Thus $\sigma_{5M}(A + B) \subseteq \sigma_{5M}(A)$.
Similarly, If $\lambda \notin \sigma_{5M}(A + B)$ then using Theorem 2.1 (i) and arguing as above we derive the opposite inclusion $\sigma_{5M}(A) \subseteq \sigma_{5M}(A + B)$. Now, we get $C_{\sigma_{5M}(A+B)} = C_{\sigma_{5M}(A)}$, which is connected by hypothesis. Thus by, Lemma 1.4 we have
\[ \sigma_{5M}(A) = \sigma_{6M}(A) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_{5M}(A + B) = \sigma_{6M}(A + B). \]
We deduce that $\sigma_{6M}(A + B) = \sigma_{6M}(A)$. □

Theorem 2.4. Let $A \in C(X)$ and let $I_i(X)$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ be any be any subset of operators satisfying
(i) $K(X) \subseteq I_1(X) \subseteq AF(X)$. Then,
\[ \sigma_{5M}(A) = \bigcap_{B \in I_1(X)} \sigma_M(A + B). \]
(ii) $K(X) \subseteq I_2(X) \subseteq AF_+(X)$. Then,
\[ \sigma_{ap,M}(A) = \bigcap_{B \in I_2(X)} \sigma_{ap,M}(A + B). \]
(iii) $K(X) \subseteq I_3(X) \subseteq AF_-(X)$. Then,
\[ \sigma_{6M}(A) = \bigcap_{B \in I_3(X)} \sigma_{6M}(A + B). \]

Proof. (i) Let $O = \bigcap_{B \in I_1(X)} \sigma_M(A + B)$. According of the Remark 1.11, we have $K(X) \subseteq AK(X) \subseteq AF(X)$. So, $O \subseteq \sigma_{5M}(A)$. So, we have only to prove that $\sigma_{5M}(A) \subseteq O$. Let $\lambda_0 \notin O$, then there exists $B \in I(X)$ such that $\lambda_0 \in \rho_M(A + B)$. Let $x \in X$ and put $y = (\lambda_0 M - A - B)^{-1} x$. It follows from the estimate
\[
\|y\|_{A+B} = \|y\| + \|\hat{A} + \hat{B}\| \quad = \|y\| + \|x - \lambda_0 \hat{M} y\| \quad = \|((\lambda_0 M - A - B)^{-1}) x + \|x - \lambda_0 \hat{M} (\lambda_0 M - A - B)^{-1} x\|\quad \leq \left(1 + (1 + \|\lambda_0 \|\|\hat{M}\|)((\lambda_0 M - A - B)^{-1})\right)\|x\|. \]
Thus, \((\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} - \hat{B})^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(X, X_{A+B})\). Since \(B \in I(X) \subseteq AF(X)\), applying Lemma 1.6 we conclude that \((\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} - \hat{B})^{-1} \hat{B} \in \mathcal{F}^b(X_A, X_{A+B})\). Let \(\mathfrak{3}\) denote the imbedding operator which maps every \(x \in X_A\) onto the same element \(x \in X_{A+B}\). Clearly we have \(N(3) = 0\) and \(R(3) = X_{A+B}\). So,\

\[
\|\mathfrak{3}(x)\| = \|x\|_{A+B} \leq \|x\| + \|Ax\|_X + \|Bx\|_X \leq (1 + \|B\|_{\mathcal{L}(X, X_{A+B})})\|x\|_{X_{A}}, \quad \forall x \in X_A.
\]

Thus, \(\mathfrak{3} \in \Phi^b(X_A, X_{A+B})\) and \(i(3) = 0\). Next, since \((\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} - \hat{B})^{-1} \hat{B} \in \mathcal{F}^b(X_A, X_{A+B})\) and using Theorem 2.1 (i) we get\

\[
\mathfrak{3} + (\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} - \hat{B})^{-1} \hat{B} \in \Phi^b(X_A, X_{A+B}) \text{ and } i(3 + (\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} - \hat{B})^{-1} \hat{B}) = 0.
\]

(6)

On the other hand, since \(\lambda_0 \in \rho_M(A + B)\) it follows from Eq. (2) that\

\[
(\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} - \hat{B}) \in \Phi^b(X_A, X_{A+B}) \text{ and } i(\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} - \hat{B}) = 0.
\]

(7)

Writing \(\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A}\) in the from\

\[
\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} = (\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} - \hat{B})(3 + (\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} - \hat{B})^{-1} \hat{B}.
\]

Using the Eqs. (6) and (7) we get\

\[
\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A} \in \Phi^b(X_A, X) \text{ and } i(\lambda_0 \hat{M} - \hat{A}) = 0.
\]

Now using (2) we infer that\

\[
\lambda_0 M - A \in \Phi^b(X_A, X) \text{ and } i(\lambda_0 M - A) = 0.
\]

We deduce that, \(\sigma_{\epsilon_5,M}(A) \subseteq O\). A similar proof as (ii) and (iii). \(\square\)

3. The \(M\)-essential spectra of \(2 \times 2\) matrix operator

The purpose of this section is to discuss the \(M\)-essential spectra of the matrix operator \(\mathcal{L}\), closure of \(\mathcal{L}_0\), we begin with the following useful result

**Definition 3.1.** [2] (i) Let \(A \in C(X)\) and \(\lambda_0\) be isolated point of \(\sigma_M(A)\). For an admissible contour \(\Gamma_{\lambda_0}\)

\[
P_{\lambda_0,M} = \frac{M}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_{\lambda_0}} (A - \lambda M)^{-1} d\lambda,
\]

is called the \(M\)-Riesz integral for \(A\), \(M\) and \(\lambda_0\) with range and Kernel denote by \(R_{\lambda_0,M}\) and \(K_{\lambda_0,M}\).

(ii) The \(M\)-discrete spectrum of \(A\) denoted \(\sigma_{d_A}(A)\), and for \(\lambda \in \rho_{M}(A) = \sigma_{d_A}(A) \cup \sigma_{M}(A)\), we denote by \(R_{\lambda,M}(A, \lambda) = (A - \lambda M) | \mathcal{K}_{\lambda,M} )^{-1} (I - P_{\lambda,M}) + P_{\lambda,M}\).

**Proposition 3.2.** Let \(A \in C(X), M \in \mathcal{L}(X)\). Then for any \(\mu, \lambda \in \rho_{M}(A)\) we have\

\[
R_{\lambda,M}(A, \lambda) - R_{\lambda,M}(A, \mu) = (\lambda - \mu)R_{\lambda,M}(A, \lambda)M R_{\lambda,M}(A, \mu) + M(\lambda, \mu),
\]

(8)

where \(M(\lambda, \mu)\) is a finite rank operator with the following expression\

\[
M(\lambda, \mu) = R_{\lambda,M}(A, \lambda) [(A - (\lambda M + 1))P_{\lambda,M} - (A - (\mu M + 1))P_{\mu,M}] R_{\lambda,M}(A, \mu)
\]

(9)

is a finite rank operator with \(\text{rank}(M(\lambda, \mu)) = \text{rank}(P_{\lambda,M}) + \text{rank}(P_{\mu,M})\) in case \(\lambda \neq \mu\).
Therefore are a finite rank operator, hence, it is clear that

\[
A_{\mu,M} - A_{1,M} = [(A - \mu M)(I - P_{\mu,M}) + P_{\mu,M}] - [(A - \lambda M)(I - P_{\lambda,M}) + P_{\lambda,M}]
\]

\[
= [(A - (\lambda M + 1))P_{\lambda,M} - (A - (\mu M + 1))P_{\mu,M}] + (\lambda - \mu)M.
\]

Therefore \( R_{b,M}(A, \lambda) - R_{b,M}(A, \mu) = (\lambda - \mu)R_{b,M}(A, \lambda)M R_{b,M}(A, \mu) + M(\lambda, \mu). \)

**Proposition 3.3.** Let \( X \) and \( Y \) be two complex Banach spaces. \( A \in \mathcal{C}(X) \), \( M \in \mathcal{L}(X) \) and \( B : Y \rightarrow X \), \( C : X \rightarrow Y \) be two linear operators. Then, we have:

(i) \( R_{b,M}(A, \mu)B \) is closable for some \( \mu \in \rho_{b,M}(A) \) if and only if it is closable for all \( \mu \in \rho_{b,M}(A) \).

(ii) \( C \) is \( A \)-bounded if and only if \( CR_{b,M}(A, \mu) \) is bounded for some (hence for every) \( \mu \in \rho_{b,M}(A) \).

(iii) If \( B \) and \( C \) satisfy the conditions (i) and (ii), respectively, and \( B \) is densely defined, then \( C M_{A,M}(\lambda, \mu), M_{A,M}(\lambda, \mu)B \), and \( C M_{A,M}(\lambda, \mu)B \) are operators of finite rank for any \( \mu, \lambda \in \rho_{b,M}(A) \).

**Proof.** From the resolvent identity we have, for any \( \mu, \lambda \in \rho_{b,M}(A) \),

\[
R_{b,M}(A, \lambda)B = R_{b,M}(A, \mu)B + (\lambda - \mu)R_{b,M}(A, \lambda)M(R_{b,M}(A, \mu)B) + M(\lambda, \mu)B,
\]

\[
CR_{b,M}(A, \lambda) = CR_{b,M}(A, \mu) + (\lambda - \mu)(CR_{b,M}(A, \lambda))MR_{b,M}(A, \mu) + CM(\lambda, \mu).
\]  \hspace{1cm} (10)

(i) Since \( M \) is bounded then \( R_{b,M}(A, \lambda)M(R_{b,M}(A, \mu)B) \) is bounded. According of Proposition 3.2 the operator \([(A - (\lambda M + 1))P_{\lambda,M} - (A - (\mu M + 1))P_{\mu,M}] \) is bounded, thus \( M(\lambda, \mu)B \) has finite dimensional range, then \( R_{b,M}(A, \lambda)B - R_{b,M}(A, \mu)B \) is bounded, hence \( R_{b,M}(A, \mu)B \) is closable for some \( \mu \in \rho_{b,M}(A) \) if and only if it is closable for all \( \mu \in \rho_{b,M}(A) \).

(ii) If \( CR_{b,M}(A, \lambda) \) is bounded for some \( \lambda \in \rho_{b,M}(A) \), then clearly \( CR_{b,M}(A, \mu) \) is also bounded for any \( \mu \) and it follows from the Eq (10) that \( CR_{b,M}(A, \mu) \) is bounded for any \( \mu \). The well-known fact that \( C \) is \( A \)-bounded if and only if \( C(A - \mu M)^{-1} \) is bounded for some \( \lambda \in \rho_{b,M}(A) \).

(iii) According of Proposition 3.2 the operator \( M(\lambda, \mu)B \) is a finite rank operator, so, \( C M(\lambda, \mu) \) and \( M(\lambda, \mu)B \) are a finite rank operator, hence, it is clear that \( M(\lambda, \mu)B \) is of finite rank if \( B \) is densely defined. Since,

\[
CM(\lambda, \mu) = (CR_{b,M}(A, \mu))[(A - \lambda M)(I - P_{\lambda,M}) + P_{\lambda,M}]R_{b,M}(A, \mu)B
\]

and if \( B \) and \( C \) satisfy the conditions (i) and (ii), respectively, then \( CM(\lambda, \mu)B \) will again be continuous and densely defined with finite-dimensional range.

The purpose of this section is to discuss the \( M \)-essential spectra \( \sigma_{eop,M}(...) \) and \( \sigma_{eop,M}(...) \) of the \( 2 \times 2 \) matrix operator \( L \) act on the space \( X \times Y \) where \( M \) is a bounded operator formally defined on the product space \( X \times Y \) by a matrix

\[
M = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & M_2 \\ M_3 & M_4 \end{pmatrix}
\]

and \( L \) is given by

\[
L = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}
\]

where the operator \( A \) acts on \( X \) and has domain \( D(A) \), \( D \) is defined on \( D(D) \) and acts on the Banach space \( Y \), and the intertwining operator \( B \) (resp. \( C \)) is defined on the domain \( D(B) \) (resp. \( D(C) \)) and acts on \( X \) (resp. \( Y \)).

In what follows, we will assume that the following conditions hold:
(H₁) A is closed, densely defined linear operator on X with non empty $M_1$-resolvent set $\rho_{M_1}(A)$.

(H₂) The operator B is densely defined linear operator on X and for some (hence for all) $\mu \in \rho_{b, M_1}(A)$, the operator $R_{b, M_1}(A, \mu)B$ is closable (in particular, if B is closable, then $R_{b, M_1}(A, \mu)B$ is closable).

(H₃) The operator C satisfies $\mathcal{D}(A) \subset \mathcal{D}(C)$, and for some (hence for all) $\mu \in \rho_{b, M_1}(A)$, the operator $CR_{b, M_1}(A, \mu)$ is bounded (in particular, if C is closable, then $CR_{b, M_1}(A, \mu)$ is bounded).

(H₄) The lineal $\mathcal{D}(B) \cap \mathcal{D}(D)$ is dense in $Y$, and for some (hence for all) $\mu \in \rho_{b, M_1}(A)$, the operator $D - CR_{b, M_1}(A, \mu)B$ is closable, we will denote by $S(\mu)$ its closure.

**Remark 3.4.** (i) Under the hypotheses (H₁) and (H₄) and from Proposition 3.3 (ii) the following operator

$$F(\mu) = (C - \mu M_3)R_{b, M_1}(A, \mu)$$

is bounded on X.

(ii) It follows from (H₂) and the closed graph theorem that the operator

$$G(\mu) = \overline{R_{b, M_1}(A, \mu)(B - \mu M_2)}$$

is bounded on $Y$ for every $\mu \in \rho_{b, M_1}(A)$.

(iii) The resolvent identity (8) implies that

$$S(\mu) - S(\mu_0) = (\mu - \mu_0)[M_3G(\mu_0) + F(\mu)M_2 + F(\mu_0)M_1G(\mu)] + (C - \mu M_3)M(\mu, \mu_0)(B - \mu M_2)$$

for any $\mu, \mu_0 \in \rho_{b, S}(A)$, where $M(\mu, \mu_0)$ is the finite rank operator given by (9). It follows from Remark 3.4 (i) and (ii) that the difference $S(\mu) - S(\mu_0)$ is a bounded operator. Therefore, neither the domain of $S(\mu)$ nor the property of being closable depend on $\mu$.

For each $\mu \in \rho_{b, M_1}(A)$, we define the bounded, lower and upper triangular operator-matrices

$$T_1(\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ F(\mu) & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_2(\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mu M_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

the finite rank operator-matrix

$$N(\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} [A - (\mu M_1 + 1)]P_{\rho, M_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the diagonal operator-matrix

$$\mathcal{D}(\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{\rho, M_1} & 0 \\ 0 & S(\mu) - \mu M_4 \end{pmatrix}. $$

**Theorem 3.5.** Under the hypotheses (H₁) – (H₄), the matrix operator $\mathcal{L}_0$ is closable. Its closure is given by the relation

$$\mathcal{L} = \overline{\mathcal{L}_0} = \mu M + T_1(\mu)\mathcal{D}(\mu)T_2(\mu) + N(\mu)$$

(11)

for all $\mu \in \rho_{b, M_1}(A)$. 

Proof. Let $\mu \in \rho_{b,M_1}(A) \cap \rho_{b,m_1}(S(\mu))$ the lower-upper factorization sense

$$L = \mu M + \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ F(\mu) & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{\mu,M_1} & 0 \\ 0 & S(\mu) - \mu M_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & G(\mu) \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \left( A_{\mu,M_1} - (\mu M_1 + 1)P_{\mu,M_1} \right)$$

$$= \mu M + \begin{pmatrix} A_{\mu,M_1} + F(\mu)A_{\mu,M_1}G(\mu) \\ F(\mu)A_{\mu,M_1}G(\mu) + S(\mu) - \mu M_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \left( A_{\mu,M_1} - (\mu M_1 + 1)P_{\mu,M_1} \right)$$

or, spelled out,

$$\mathcal{D}(L) = \{(x, y) \in X \times Y, x + G(\mu)y \in \mathcal{D}(A), y \in \mathcal{D}(S(\mu))\}$$

$$= \mathcal{D}(A) \times \mathcal{D}(S(\mu))$$

and

$$L \left( \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{\mu,M_1}x + A_{\mu,M_1}G(\mu)y \\ F(\mu)A_{\mu,M_1}x + F(\mu)A_{\mu,M_1}G(\mu)y + S(\mu)y \end{pmatrix}.$$  \qed

Note that, in view of the previous remark, the description of the operator $L$ does not depend on the choice of the point $\mu \in \rho_{b,M_1}(A)$.

Lemma 3.6. (i) If $F(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_b^+(X,Y)$ for some $\mu \in \rho_{b,M_1}(A)$, then $F(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_b^+(X,Y)$ for all $\mu \in \rho_{b,M_1}(A)$ and $\sigma_{ap,M_1}(S(\mu))$ does not depend on the choice of $\mu$.

(ii) If $F(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_b^+(X,Y)$ for some $\mu \in \rho_{b,M_1}(A)$, then $F(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_b^+(X,Y)$ for all $\mu \in \rho_{b,M_1}(A)$ and $\sigma_{ch,M_1}(S(\mu))$ does not depend on the choice of $\mu$.

Proof. Let $\mu, \mu_0 \in \rho_{b,M_1}(A)$. Using (8) we have

$$F(\mu) - F(\mu_0) = \begin{pmatrix} (\mu - \mu_0)[F(\mu_0)M_1R_{b,S}(A,\mu) + M_3R_{b,M_1}(A,\mu_0)] \\ (C - \mu M_3)M(\mu,\mu_0) \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

If we assume that $F(\mu_0) \in \mathcal{F}_b^+(X,Y)$, then it follows from the item (iii) Proposition 3.3 that the right-hand side of the previous equality is in $\mathcal{F}_b^+(X,Y)$. Hence $F(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_b^+(X,Y)$. This proves the first result in (i). Similar reasoning leads to (ii).  \qed

In the sequel we will denote by $M(\mu)$ the matrix-operator defined as follows

$$M(\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & M_1G(\mu) - M_2 \\ F(\mu)M_1 - M_3 & F(\mu)M_1G(\mu) \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

We are now in the position to express the main result of this section

Theorem 3.7. Let the assumptions $(H_1)$ -- $(H_4)$ hold, then:

(i) If for some $\mu \in \rho_{b,M_1}(A)$ the operator $F(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_b^+(X,Y)$ and $M(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_b(A \times Y)$, then

$$\sigma_{c1,M}(L) = \sigma_{c1,M}(A) \cup \sigma_{c1,M}(S(\mu)),$$

and

$$\sigma_{ap,M}(L) \subseteq \sigma_{ap,M}(A) \cup \sigma_{ap,M}(S(\mu)).$$
If in addition we suppose that the sets $\Phi_{M_1A}$ and $\Phi_{M_1S(\mu)}$ are connected and the sets $\rho_M(S(\mu))$ and $\rho_M(L)$ are not empty, then

$$\sigma_{\text{red},M}(L) = \sigma_{\text{red},M_1}(A) \cup \sigma_{\text{red},M_4}(S(\mu)).$$

(ii) If for some $\mu \in \rho_M(A)$ the operator $F(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_+(X, Y)$ and $M(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_-(X \times Y)$, then

$$\sigma_{2,M}(L) = \sigma_{2,M_1}(A) \cup \sigma_{2,M_4}(S(\mu)),$$

and

$$\sigma_{\text{red},M}(L) \subseteq \sigma_{\text{red},M_1}(A) \cup \sigma_{\text{red},M_4}(S(\mu)).$$

If in addition we suppose that the sets $\Phi_{M,L}$, $\Phi_{M_1A}$ and $\Phi_{M_1S(\mu)}$ are connected and the sets $\rho_M(S(\mu))$ and $\rho_M(L)$ are not empty, then

$$\sigma_{\text{red},M}(L) = \sigma_{\text{red},M_1}(A) \cup \sigma_{\text{red},M_4}(S(\mu)).$$  \hspace{1cm} (12)

Proof. Let $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$ be such that $M(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_+(X \times Y)$. Using the Eq. (11), we have

$$L - \mu M = T_1(\mu)D(\mu)T_2(\mu) + N(\mu) + (\mu - \lambda)M = T_1(\mu)V(\lambda)T_2(\mu) + (\mu - \lambda)M(\mu) - P(\mu) + N(\mu).$$  \hspace{1cm} (13)

where the matrix-operators $V(\lambda)$ and $P(\mu)$ are defined by

$$V(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} A - \lambda M_1 & 0 \\ 0 & S(\lambda) - \lambda M_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$P(\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} [A - (\mu M_1 + 1)]P_{\mu,M_1} & [A - (\mu M_1 + 1)]P_{\mu,M_4}G(\mu) \\ F(\mu)[A - (\mu M_1 + 1)]P_{\mu,M_1} & F(\mu)[A - (\mu M_1 + 1)]P_{\mu,M_4}G(\mu) \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

(i) Let $\mu \in \rho_M(A)$. As, $M(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_+(X \times Y)$ and $N(\mu)$ and $P(\mu)$ are finite rank matrix-operators, we have

$$(\mu - \lambda)M(\mu) - P(\mu) + N(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_+(X \times Y).$$

Then, from Eq. (13), we get $L - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X \times Y)$ if and only if $T_1(\mu)V(\lambda)T_2(\mu)$ if and only if $A - \lambda M_1 \in \Phi_+(X)$ and $S(\mu) - \lambda M_4 \in \Phi_+(Y)$, since $T_1(\mu)$ and $T_2(\mu)$ are bounded and have bounded inverse, then

$$\sigma_{2,M}(L) = \sigma_{2,M_1}(A) \cup \sigma_{2,M_4}(S(\mu)).$$

Now, let $\lambda \notin \sigma_{\text{red},M_1}(A) \cup \sigma_{\text{red},M_4}(S(\mu))$ then, $A - \lambda M_1 \in \Phi_+(X)$, $S(\mu) - \lambda M_4 \in \Phi_+(Y)$ and $i(A - \lambda M_1) \leq 0$, $i(S(\mu) - \lambda M_4) \leq 0$. Since $N(\mu)$ and $P(\mu)$ are finite rank matrix-operators, then

$$(\mu - \lambda)M(\mu) - P(\mu) + N(\mu) \in \mathcal{F}_+(X \times Y).$$

As, $T_1(\mu)$ and $T_2(\mu)$ are bounded and have bounded inverse, then $L - \lambda M \in \Phi_+(X \times Y)$ and $i(L - \lambda M) \leq 0$. Hence $\lambda \notin \sigma_{\text{red},M}(L)$. We infer that

$$\sigma_{\text{red},M}(L) \subseteq \sigma_{\text{red},M_1}(A) \cup \sigma_{\text{red},M_4}(S(\mu)).$$

Now, suppose that $\Phi_{M_1}$ and $\Phi_{M_1S(\mu)}$ are connected, then $\sigma_{\text{red},M_1}(A) = \sigma_{\text{red},M_1}(A)$ and $\sigma_{\text{red},M_4}(S(\mu)) = \sigma_{\text{red},M_4}(S(\mu))$. We deduce that

$$\sigma_{\text{red},M}(L) = \sigma_{\text{red},M_1}(A) \cup \sigma_{\text{red},M_4}(S(\mu)).$$

(ii) The proof of (ii) is similar. □
References


