Journal of Inequalities in Pure and Applied Mathematics

NORM INEQUALITIES FOR SEQUENCES OF OPERATORS RELATED TO THE SCHWARZ INEQUALITY

SEVER S. DRAGOMIR

School of Computer Science and Mathematics
Victoria University
PO Box 14428, MCMC 8001
VIC, Australia.

EMail: sever@csm.vu.edu.au
URL: http://rgmia.vu.edu.au/dragomir

volume 7, issue 3, article 97, 2006.

Received 21 March, 2006; accepted 12 July, 2006.

Communicated by: F. Zhang

Abstract
Contents
Home Page
Go Back
Close
Quit

ISSN (electronic): 1443-5756
088-06

Abstract

Some norm inequalities for sequences of linear operators defined on Hilbert spaces that are related to the classical Schwarz inequality are given. Applications for vector inequalities are also provided.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary 47A05, 47A12.
Key words: Bounded linear operators, Hilbert spaces, Schwarz inequality, Cartesian decomposition of operators.

Contents

1. Introduction

Let $(H;\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle)$ be a real or complex Hilbert space and $B(H)$ the Banach algebra of all bounded linear operators that map H into H.

In many estimates one needs to use upper bounds for the norm of the linear combination of bounded linear operators $A_1,\dots,A_n$ with the scalars $\alpha_1,\dots,\alpha_n$, where separate information for scalars and operators are provided. In this situation, the classical approach is to use a Hölder type inequality as stated below

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_i A_i\right\| \left(\leq \sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|\,\|A_i\|\right) \leq \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\leq i\leq n}\{|\alpha_i|\}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\|A_i\|; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\|A_i\|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \text{ if } p>1,\ \frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}=1; \\ \max\limits_{1\leq i\leq n}\{\|A_i\|\}\sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|. \end{cases}$$

Notice that, the case when $p=q=2$, which provides the Cauchy-Bunyakovsky-Schwarz inequality

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_i A_i\right\| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\|A_i\|^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{1.1}$$

is of special interest and of larger utility.

In the previous paper [1], in order to improve (1.1), we have established the following norm inequality for the operators $A_1,\dots,A_n\in B(H)$ and scalars

$\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{K}$:

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i \right\|^2 \leq \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\leq i\leq n} |\alpha_i|^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \|A_i\|^2 ; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^{2p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \|A_i\|^{2q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ \qquad\qquad \text{if } p>1,\ \frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}=1; \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^2 \max\limits_{1\leq i\leq n} \|A_i\|^2 \end{cases} \tag{1.2}$$

$$+ \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\leq i\neq j\leq n} \{|\alpha_i|\,|\alpha_j|\} \sum_{1\leq i\neq j\leq n} \left\|A_i A_j^*\right\| ; \\ \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^r\right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^{2r}\right]^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\sum_{1\leq i\neq j\leq n} \left\|A_i A_j^*\right\|^s\right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \\ \qquad\qquad \text{if } r>1,\ \frac{1}{r}+\frac{1}{s}=1; \\ \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|\right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^2\right] \max\limits_{1\leq i\neq j\leq n} \left\|A_i A_j^*\right\| , \end{cases}$$

where (1.2) should be seen as all the 9 possible configurations.

Some particular inequalities of interest that can be obtained from (1.2) and provide alternative bounds for the classical Cauchy-Bunyakovsky-Schwarz (CBS) inequality are the following [1]:

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i \right\| \leq \max_{1\leq i\leq n} |\alpha_i| \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \left\|A_i A_j^*\right\| \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} , \tag{1.3}$$

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_i A_i\right\|^2 \le \sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^2\left[\max_{1\le i\le n}\|A_i\|^2+(n-1)\max_{1\le i\ne j\le n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|\right], \tag{1.4}$$

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_i A_i\right\|^2 \le \sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^2\left[\max_{1\le i\le n}\|A_i\|^2+\left(\sum_{1\le i\ne j\le n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right] \tag{1.5}$$

and

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_i A_i\right\|^2 \le \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^{2p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\|A_i\|^{2q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + (n-1)^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\sum_{1\le i\ne j\le n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}\right], \tag{1.6}$$

where $p>1$, $\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}=1$. In particular, for $p=q=2$, we have from (1.6)

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_i A_i\right\|^2 \le \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\|A_i\|^{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (n-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\sum_{1\le i\ne j\le n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]. \tag{1.7}$$

The aim of the present paper is to establish other upper bounds of interest for the quantity $\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_i A_i\right\|$, where, as above, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ are real or complex numbers, while $A_1, \dots, A_n$ are bounded linear operators on the Hilbert space $(H; \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle)$. These are compared with the (CBS) inequality (1.1) and shown that some times they are better. Applications for vector inequalities are also given.

2. Some General Results

The following result containing 9 different inequalities may be stated:

Theorem 2.1. *Let* $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{K}$ *and* $A_1, \dots, A_n \in B(H)$. *Then*

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i \right\|^2 \leq \begin{cases} A \\ B \\ C \end{cases} \tag{2.1}$$

where

$$A := \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\leq k\leq n} |\alpha_k|^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|, \\[2ex] \max\limits_{1\leq k\leq n} |\alpha_k| \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^r\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|\right)^s\right)^{\frac{1}{s}}, \\ \qquad\qquad \text{where } r > 1,\ \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{s} = 1; \\[2ex] \max\limits_{1\leq k\leq n} |\alpha_k| \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \max\limits_{1\leq i\leq n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|\right), \end{cases}$$

$$B := \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\leq i\leq n} |\alpha_i| \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |\alpha_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\[2ex] \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^t\right)^{\frac{1}{t}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |\alpha_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|^q\right)^{\frac{u}{q}}\right]^{\frac{1}{u}} \\ \qquad\qquad \text{where } t > 1,\ \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{u} = 1; \\[2ex] \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |\alpha_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \max\limits_{1\leq i\leq n} \left\{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}\right\}, \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

for $p>1$, $\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}=1$ *and*

$$C:=\begin{cases}\max\limits_{1\le i\le n}|\alpha_i|\sum_{k=1}^n|\alpha_k|\sum_{i=1}^n\max\limits_{1\le j\le n}\left\{\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|\right\}, \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n|\alpha_i|^m\right)^{\frac{1}{m}}\sum_{k=1}^n|\alpha_k|\left[\sum_{i=1}^n\left(\max\limits_{1\le j\le n}\left\{\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|\right\}\right)^l\right]^{\frac{1}{l}}, \\ \qquad\qquad \text{where } m,l>1,\ \frac{1}{m}+\frac{1}{l}=1; \\ \left(\sum_{k=1}^n|\alpha_k|\right)^2\max\limits_{1\le i,j\le n}\left\{\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|\right\}.\end{cases}$$

Proof. We observe, in the operator partial order of $B(H)$, we have that

$$0\le\left(\sum_{i=1}^n\alpha_iA_i\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^n\alpha_iA_i\right)^* = \sum_{i=1}^n\alpha_iA_i\sum_{j=1}^n\overline{\alpha_j}A_j^* = \sum_{i=1}^n\sum_{j=1}^n\alpha_i\overline{\alpha_j}A_iA_j^*. \tag{2.3}$$

Taking the norm in (2.3) and noticing that $\|UU^*\|=\|U\|^2$ for any $U\in B(H)$, we have:

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^n\alpha_iA_i\right\|^2=\left\|\sum_{i=1}^n\sum_{j=1}^n\alpha_i\overline{\alpha_j}A_iA_j^*\right\| \le\sum_{i=1}^n\sum_{j=1}^n|\alpha_i||\alpha_j|\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} |\alpha_j| \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right) =: M.$$

Utilising Hölder's discrete inequality we have that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} |\alpha_j| \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|$$
$$\leq \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\leq k\leq n} |\alpha_k| \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|, \\ \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |\alpha_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} & \text{where } p > 1,\ \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1; \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n} |\alpha_k| \max\limits_{1\leq j\leq n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|, \end{cases}$$

for any $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

This provides the following inequalities:

$$M \leq \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\leq k\leq n} |\alpha_k| \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|\right) =: M_1 \\ \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |\alpha_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} := M_p \\ \qquad \text{where } p > 1,\ \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1; \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n} |\alpha_k| \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \left(\max\limits_{1\leq j\leq n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right) := M_\infty. \end{cases}$$

Utilising Hölder's inequality for $r, s > 1$, $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{s} = 1$, we have:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right) \leq \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\alpha_i| \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^r \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right)^s \right]^{\frac{1}{s}}, \\ \qquad \text{where } r > 1,\ \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{s} = 1; \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \max\limits_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right), \end{cases}$$

and thus we can state that

$$M_1 \leq \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1 \leq k \leq n} |\alpha_k|^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|; \\ \max\limits_{1 \leq k \leq n} |\alpha_k| \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^r \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right)^s \right)^{\frac{1}{s}}, \\ \qquad \text{where } r > 1,\ \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{s} = 1; \\ \max\limits_{1 \leq k \leq n} |\alpha_k| \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \max\limits_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right), \end{cases}$$

and the first part of the theorem is proved.

By Hölder's inequality we can also have that (for $p > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$)

$$M_p \le \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} |\alpha_k|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\le i\le n} |\alpha_i| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^t \right)^{\frac{1}{t}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|^q \right)^{\frac{u}{q}} \right]^{\frac{1}{u}}, \\ \qquad \text{where } t > 1,\ \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{u} = 1; \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \max\limits_{1\le i\le n} \left\{ \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\}, \end{cases}$$

and the second part of (2.1) is proved.

Finally, we may state that

$$M_\infty \le \sum_{k=1}^{n} |\alpha_k| \times \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\le i\le n} |\alpha_i| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \max\limits_{1\le j\le n} \left\{ \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right\} \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^m \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\max\limits_{1\le j\le n} \left\{ \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right\} \right)^l \right]^{\frac{1}{l}} \\ \qquad \text{where } m, l > 1,\ \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{l} = 1; \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \max\limits_{1\le i,j\le n} \left\{ \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right\}, \end{cases}$$

giving the last part of (2.1). □

Remark 1. *It is obvious that out of (2.1) one can obtain various particular inequalities. For instance, the choice $t = 2$, $p = 2$ (therefore $u = q = 2$) in the*

$B-$branch of (2.2) gives:

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_iA_i\right\|^2 \le \sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^2\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\|A_i\|^4+\sum_{1\le i\ne j\le n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \tag{2.4}$$

If we consider now the usual Cauchy-Bunyakovsky-Schwarz (CBS) inequality

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_iA_i\right\|^2 \le \sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^2\sum_{i=1}^{n}\|A_i\|^2, \tag{2.5}$$

and observe that

$$\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \le \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}\|A_i\|^2\left\|A_j^*\right\|^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\|A_i\|^2,$$

then we can conclude that (2.4) is a refinement of the (CBS) inequality (2.5).

Corollary 2.2. *Let $\alpha_1,\dots,\alpha_n\in\mathbb{K}$ and $A_1,\dots,A_n\in B(H)$ so that $A_iA_j^*=0$ with $i\ne j$. Then*

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}\alpha_iA_i\right\|^2 \le \begin{cases}\tilde{A}\\ \tilde{B}\\ \tilde{C}\end{cases} \tag{2.6}$$

Norm Inequalities for Sequences of Operators Related to the Schwarz Inequality

Sever S. Dragomir

Title Page

Contents

Go Back

Close

Quit

J. Ineq. Pure and Appl. Math. 7(3) Art. 97, 2006
http://jipam.vu.edu.au

where

$$\tilde{A} := \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\le k\le n} |\alpha_k|^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_i\|^2; \\ \max\limits_{1\le k\le n} |\alpha_k| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i|^r\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|A_i\|^{2s}\right)^{\frac{1}{s}}, \\ \qquad\qquad \text{where } r>1,\ \frac{1}{r}+\frac{1}{s}=1; \\ \max\limits_{1\le k\le n} |\alpha_k| \sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i| \max\limits_{1\le i\le n}\left\{\|A_i\|^2\right\}, \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{B} := \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\le i\le n} |\alpha_i| \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |\alpha_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_i\|^2; \\ v\left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i|^t\right)^{\frac{1}{t}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |\alpha_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \|A_i\|^{2u}\right]^{\frac{1}{u}}, \\ \qquad\qquad \text{where } t>1,\ \frac{1}{t}+\frac{1}{u}=1; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i| \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |\alpha_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \max\limits_{1\le i\le n}\left\{\|A_i\|^2\right\}, \end{cases}$$

where $p>1$ *and*

$$\tilde{C} := \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1\le i\le n} |\alpha_i| \sum_{k=1}^n |\alpha_k| \sum_{i=1}^n \|A_i\|^2; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i|^m\right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \sum_{k=1}^n |\alpha_k| \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|A_i\|^{2l}\right)^{\frac{1}{l}}, \\ \qquad\qquad \text{where } m,l>1,\ \frac{1}{m}+\frac{1}{l}=1; \\ \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |\alpha_k|\right)^2 \max\limits_{1\le i,j\le n}\left\{\|A_i\|^2\right\}. \end{cases}$$

3. Other Results

A different approach is embodied in the following theorem:

Theorem 3.1. *If* $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{K}$ *and* $A_1, \dots, A_n \in B(H)$, *then*

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i \right\|^2 \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \tag{3.1}$$

$$\le \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^2 \max\limits_{1 \le i \le n} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right]; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^{2p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\| \right)^q \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ \qquad \text{where } p > 1,\ \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1; \\ \max\limits_{1 \le i \le n} |\alpha_i|^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|. \end{cases}$$

Proof. From the proof of Theorem 2.1 we have that

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i \right\|^2 \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \, |\alpha_j| \left\| A_i A_j^* \right\|.$$

Using the simple observation that

$$|\alpha_i| \, |\alpha_j| \le \frac{1}{2} \left(|\alpha_i|^2 + |\alpha_j|^2 \right), \quad i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\},$$

we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|\,|\alpha_j|\,\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\| \le \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left[|\alpha_i|^2+|\alpha_j|^2\right]\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left[|\alpha_i|^2\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|+|\alpha_j|^2\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|\right]$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^2\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|,$$

which proves the first inequality in (3.1).

The second part follows by Hölder's inequality and the details are omitted. □

Remark 2. *If in (3.1) we choose* $\alpha_1=\cdots=\alpha_n=1$, *then we get*

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n}A_i\right\| \le \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\|A_i\|^2+\sum_{1\le i\ne j\le n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \le \sum_{i=1}^{n}\|A_i\|,$$

which is a refinement for the generalised triangle inequality.

The following corollary may be stated:

Corollary 3.2. *If* $A_1,\dots,A_n\in B(H)$ *are such that* $A_iA_j^*=0$ *for* $i\ne j$,

$i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, *then*

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i \right\|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^2 \|A_i\|^2 \tag{3.2}$$

$$\leq \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^2 \max_{1\leq i\leq n} \|A_i\|^2 ; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^{2p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} \|A_i\|^{2q}\right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ \qquad \text{where } p > 1,\ \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1; \\ \max_{1\leq i\leq n} |\alpha_i|^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \|A_i\|^2 . \end{cases}$$

Finally, the following result may be stated as well:

Theorem 3.3. *If* $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{K}$ *and* $A_1, \dots, A_n \in B(H)$, *then*

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i \right\|^2 \leq \begin{cases} \max_{1\leq i\leq n} |\alpha_i|^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \left\|A_i A_j^*\right\| ; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^p\right)^{\frac{2}{p}} \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \left\|A_i A_j^*\right\|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ \qquad \text{where } p > 1,\ \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|\right)^2 \max_{1\leq i,j\leq n} \left\{\left\|A_i A_j^*\right\|\right\} . \end{cases} \tag{3.3}$$

Proof. We know that

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i \right\|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| |\alpha_j| \left\|A_i A_j^*\right\| =: P.$$

Firstly, we obviously have that

$$P \leq \max_{1\leq i,j\leq n}\{|\alpha_i|\,|\alpha_j|\}\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\| = \max_{1\leq i\leq n}|\alpha_i|^2\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|.$$

Secondly, by the Hölder inequality for double sums, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
P &\leq \left[\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}(|\alpha_i|\,|\alpha_j|)^p\right]^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
&= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^p\sum_{j=1}^{n}|\alpha_j|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
&= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|^p\right)^{\frac{2}{p}}\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}},
\end{aligned}$$

where $p > 1$, $\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}=1$.

Finally, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
P &\leq \max_{1\leq i,j\leq n}\left\{\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|\right\}\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|\,|\alpha_j| \\
&= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}|\alpha_i|\right)^2\max_{1\leq i,j\leq n}\left\{\left\|A_iA_j^*\right\|\right\}
\end{aligned}$$

and the theorem is proved. □

Corollary 3.4. *If* $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{K}$ *and* $A_1, \ldots, A_n \in B(H)$ *are such that* $A_i A_j^* = 0$ *for* $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ *with* $i \neq j$, *then*

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i \right\|^2 \leq \begin{cases} \max\limits_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\alpha_i|^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \|A_i\|^2 ; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^p \right)^{\frac{2}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \|A_i\|^{2q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} , \\ \qquad \text{where } p > 1, \ \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| \right)^2 \max\limits_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left\{ \|A_i\|^2 \right\} . \end{cases} \tag{3.4}$$

4. Vector Inequalities

As pointed out in our previous paper [1], the operator inequalities obtained above may provide various vector inequalities of interest.

If by $M(\alpha, \mathbf{A})$ we denote any of the bounds provided by (2.1), (2.4), (3.1) or (3.3) for the quantity $\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i\right\|^2$, then we may state the following general fact:

Under the assumptions of Theorem 2.1, we have:

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i A_i x\right\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 M(\alpha, \mathbf{A}). \tag{4.1}$$

for any $x \in H$ and

$$\left|\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \langle A_i x, y\rangle\right|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 \|y\|^2 M(\alpha, \mathbf{A}). \tag{4.2}$$

for any $x, y \in H$, respectively.

The proof follows by the Schwarz inequality in the Hilbert space $(H, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle)$, see for instance [1], and the details are omitted.

Now, we consider the non zero vectors $y_1, \dots, y_n \in H$. Define the operators [1]

$$A_i : H \to H, \quad A_i x = \frac{\langle x, y_i\rangle}{\|y_i\|} \cdot y_i, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n\}.$$

Since

$$\|A_i\| = \|y_i\|\,, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

then A_i are bounded linear operators in H. Also, since

$$\langle A_i x, x\rangle = \frac{|\langle x, y_i\rangle|^2}{\|y_i\|} \geq 0, \;\; x \in H, \;\; i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

and

$$\langle A_i x, z\rangle = \frac{\langle x, y_i\rangle \langle y_i, z\rangle}{\|y_i\|},$$
$$\langle x, A_i z\rangle = \frac{\langle x, y_i\rangle \langle y_i, z\rangle}{\|y_i\|},$$

giving

$$\langle A_i x, z\rangle = \langle x, A_i z\rangle\,, \quad x, z \in H, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\,,$$

we may conclude that A_i $(i = 1, \dots, n)$ are positive self-adjoint operators on H.

Since, for any $x \in H$, one has

$$\|(A_i A_j)(x)\| = \frac{|\langle x, y_j\rangle|\,|\langle y_j, y_i\rangle|}{\|y_j\|}, \;\; i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}\,,$$

then we deduce that

$$\|A_i A_j\| = |(y_i, y_j)|\,; \;\; i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}\,.$$

If $(y_i)_{i=\overline{1,n}}$ is an orthonormal family on H, then $\|A_i\| = 1$ and $A_iA_j = 0$ for $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $i \neq j$.

Now, utilising, for instance, the inequalities in Theorem 3.1 we may state that:

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \frac{\langle x, y_i \rangle}{\|y_i\|} y_i \right\|^2 \tag{4.3}$$

$$\leq \|x\|^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^2 \sum_{j=1}^{n} |\langle y_i, y_j \rangle|$$

$$\leq \|x\|^2 \times \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^2 \max\limits_{1\leq i\leq n} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{n} |\langle y_i, y_j \rangle|\right]; \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^{2p}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} |(y_i, y_j)|\right)^q\right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ \qquad \text{where } p > 1,\ \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1; \\ v \max\limits_{1\leq i\leq n} |\alpha_i|^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} |\langle y_i, y_j \rangle|. \end{cases}$$

for any $x, y_1, \dots, y_n \in H$ and $\alpha_n, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{K}$.

The proof follows on choosing $A_i = \frac{\langle \cdot, y_i \rangle}{\|y_i\|} y_i$ in Theorem 3.1 and taking into account that $\|A_i\| = \|y_i\|$,

$$\left\|A_i A_j^*\right\| = |\langle y_i, y_j \rangle|, \qquad i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}.$$

We omit the details.

The choice $\alpha_i = \|y_i\|$ $(i = 1, \dots, n)$ will produce some interesting bounds for the norm of the Fourier series

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle x, y_i \rangle \, y_i \right\| .$$

Notice that the vectors y_i $(i = 1, \dots, n)$ are not necessarily orthonormal.

Similar inequalities may be stated if one uses the other two main theorems. For the sake of brevity, they will not be stated here.

References

[1] S.S. DRAGOMIR, Some Schwarz type inequalities for sequences of operators in Hilbert spaces, *Bull. Austral. Math. Soc.*, **73** (2006), 17–26.