

OPERATOR FUNCTION ASSOCIATED WITH AN ORDER PRESERVING OPERATOR INEQUALITY

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Abstract. A capital letter means a bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space H . The celebrated Löwner-Heinz inequality asserts that $A \geq B \geq 0$ ensures $A^\alpha \geq B^\alpha$ for any $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, but $A^p \geq B^p$ does not always hold for $p > 1$. From this point of view, we obtained: *If $A \geq B \geq 0$ with $A > 0$, then for $t \in [0, 1]$ and $p \geq 1$,*

$$F_{A,B}(r,s) = A^{-\frac{r}{2}} \{A^{\frac{r}{2}} (A^{-\frac{r}{2}} B^p A^{-\frac{r}{2}})^s A^{\frac{r}{2}}\}^{\frac{1-t+r}{(p-t)s+r}} A^{-\frac{r}{2}}$$

is a decreasing function for $r \geq t$ and $s \geq 1$, and $F_{A,A}(r,s) \geq F_{A,B}(r,s)$ holds, that is,

$$A^{1-t+r} \geq \{A^{\frac{r}{2}} (A^{-\frac{r}{2}} B^p A^{-\frac{r}{2}})^s A^{\frac{r}{2}}\}^{\frac{1-t+r}{(p-t)s+r}}$$

holds for $t \in [0, 1]$, $p \geq 1$, $r \geq t$ and $s \geq 1$.

We shall prove the following further extension. *Let $A \geq B \geq 0$ with $A > 0$, $t \in [0, 1]$ and $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{2n} \geq 1$ for natural number n . Then*

$G_{A,B}[r, p_{2n}]$

$$= A^{-\frac{r}{2}} \{A^{\frac{r}{2}} \underbrace{[A^{-\frac{r}{2}} \{A^{\frac{r}{2}} \dots [A^{-\frac{r}{2}} \{A^{\frac{r}{2}} (A^{-\frac{r}{2}} B^{p_1} A^{-\frac{r}{2}})^{p_2} A^{\frac{r}{2}}\}^{p_3} A^{-\frac{r}{2}}]^{p_4} A^{\frac{r}{2}} \dots]}_{\substack{\leftarrow A^{-\frac{r}{2}} \text{ } n \text{ times and} \\ A^{\frac{r}{2}} \text{ } n-1 \text{ times by turns}}} \}^{p_{2n}} A^{\frac{r}{2}}\}^{\frac{1-t+r}{q[2n]+r-t}} A^{-\frac{r}{2}}$$

is a decreasing function of $p_{2n} \geq 1$ and $r \geq t$, and the following inequality holds: $G_{A,A}[r, p_{2n}] \geq G_{A,B}[r, p_{2n}]$, that is,

$$A^{1-t+r} \geq \{A^{\frac{r}{2}} \underbrace{[A^{-\frac{r}{2}} \{A^{\frac{r}{2}} \dots [A^{-\frac{r}{2}} \{A^{\frac{r}{2}} (A^{-\frac{r}{2}} B^{p_1} A^{-\frac{r}{2}})^{p_2} A^{\frac{r}{2}}\}^{p_3} A^{-\frac{r}{2}}]^{p_4} A^{\frac{r}{2}} \dots]}_{\substack{\leftarrow A^{-\frac{r}{2}} \text{ } n \text{ times and} \\ A^{\frac{r}{2}} \text{ } n-1 \text{ times by turns}}} \}^{p_{2n}} A^{\frac{r}{2}}\}^{\frac{1-t+r}{q[2n]+r-t}}$$

where $q[2n] = q[2n; p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{2n}] = \underbrace{\{ \dots [\{ (p_1 - t)p_2 + t \} p_3 - t \} p_4 + t \} p_5 - \dots - t \} p_{2n} + t}_{-t \text{ and } t \text{ alternately } n \text{ times appear}}$.

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