

## APPROXIMATE $\omega$ -ORTHOGONALITY AND $\omega$ -DERIVATION

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*Abstract.* We introduce the notion of approximate  $\omega$ -orthogonality (referring to the numerical radius  $\omega$ ) and investigate its significant properties. Let  $T, S \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$  and  $\varepsilon \in [0, 1)$ . We say that  $T$  is approximate  $\omega$ -orthogonality to  $S$  and we write  $T \perp_{\omega}^{\varepsilon} S$  if

$$\omega^2(T + \lambda S) \geq \omega^2(T) - 2\varepsilon\omega(T)\omega(\lambda S), \quad \text{for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{C}.$$

We show that  $T \perp_{\omega}^{\varepsilon} S$  if and only if  $\inf_{\theta \in [0, 2\pi)} D_{\omega}^{\theta}(T, S) \geq -\varepsilon\omega(T)\omega(S)$  in which  $D_{\omega}^{\theta}(T, S) =$

$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\omega^2(T + re^{i\theta}S) - \omega^2(T)}{2r}$ ; and this occurs if and only if for every  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ , there exists a sequence  $\{x_n^{\theta}\}$  of unit vectors in  $\mathcal{H}$  such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\langle Tx_n^{\theta}, x_n^{\theta} \rangle| = \omega(T) \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{Re}\{e^{-i\theta} \langle Tx_n^{\theta}, x_n^{\theta} \rangle \overline{\langle Sx_n^{\theta}, x_n^{\theta} \rangle}\} \geq -\varepsilon\omega(T)\omega(S),$$

where  $\omega(T)$  is the numerical radius of  $T$ .

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