

## ON POWER DRAZIN NORMAL AND DRAZIN QUASI-NORMAL HILBERT SPACE OPERATORS

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**Abstract.** A Drazin invertible Hilbert space operator  $T \in B(\mathcal{H})$ , with Drazin inverse  $T_d$ , is  $(n, m)$ -power D-normal,  $T \in [(n, m)DN]$ , if  $[T_d^n, T^{*m}] = T_d^n T^{*m} - T^{*m} T_d^n = 0$ ;  $T$  is  $(n, m)$ -power D-quasinormal,  $T \in [(n, m)DQN]$ , if  $[T_d^n, T^{*m}T] = 0$ . Operators  $T \in [(n, m)DN]$  have a representation  $T = T_1 \oplus T_0$ , where  $T_1$  is similar to an invertible normal operator and  $T_0$  is nilpotent. Using this representation, we have a keener look at the structure of  $[(n, m)DN]$  and  $[(n, m)DQN]$  operators. It is seen that  $T \in [(n, m)DN]$  if and only if  $T \in [(n, m)DQN]$ , and if  $[T, X] = 0$  for some operators  $X \in B(\mathcal{H})$  and  $T \in [(1, 1)DN]$ , then  $[T_d^*, X] = 0$ . Given simply polar operators  $S, T \in [(1, 1)DN]$  and an operator  $A = \begin{pmatrix} T & C \\ 0 & S \end{pmatrix} \in B(\mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{H})$ ,  $A \in [(1, 1)DN]$

if and only if  $C$  has a representation  $C = 0 \oplus C_{22}$ .

*Mathematics subject classification* (2010): 47A15, 47B15, 47B20.

*Keywords and phrases:* Drazin invertible operator, structure of  $[(n, m)DN]$  operators,  $n$ -th root of normal operator, commutativity theorem.

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