

# Hilbert $C^*$ -模上具有伴随的 $2 \times 2$ 模映射 矩阵的范数和数值半径估计\*

刘 晶<sup>1</sup> 吴德玉<sup>2</sup> 阿拉坦仓<sup>3</sup>

**提要** 给出了 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模上具有伴随的  $2 \times 2$  模映射矩阵的范数上界. 进一步利用具有伴随的有界模映射的 Cartesian 分解, 得到了该有界模映射数值半径的下界, 即

$$\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T) \geq \frac{1}{8} [\max\{\|T + T^*\|^4, \|T - T^*\|^4\} + 3\|T + T^*\|^2 \|T - T^*\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

和

$$\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T) \geq \frac{1}{4} [\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} + 3\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2 \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

其中  $\operatorname{Re}(T) = \frac{T+T^*}{2}$  和  $\operatorname{Im}(T) = \frac{T-T^*}{2i}$  分别为  $T$  的实部和虚部. 最后利用 Buzano 不等式得到了 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模上具有伴随的  $2 \times 2$  模映射矩阵的数值半径上界. 此外, 当 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模退化为 Hilbert 空间且参数取特殊值时, 结论改进了 Bani-Domi W 和 Kittaneh F 得到的关于 Hilbert 空间中  $2 \times 2$  有界线性算子矩阵数值半径上界的结论.

**关键词** 数值半径, Cartesian 分解, Buzano 不等式, Hilbert  $C^*$ -模

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## §1 引 言

模理论是代数学的重要组成部分. Hilbert  $C^*$ -模概念最早是由 Kaplansky I<sup>[1]</sup> 于 20 世纪 50 年代引入的, 他给出了交换  $C^*$ -代数的 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模概念, 并以此为工具证明了 I 型  $AW^*$ -代数上的导子均为内导子. 一般非交换  $C^*$ -代数上的 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模概念直到 20 世纪 70 年代才分别由 Paschke W<sup>[2]</sup> 和 Rieffel M A<sup>[3]</sup> 引入, 用于刻画  $C^*$ -代数的表示理论及约化理论. 此后 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模理论蓬勃发展, 成为非交换几何、KK-理论、量子群论、广义指标理论的主要工具. Hilbert  $C^*$ -模基本理论是 Hilbert 空间理论与  $C^*$ -代数理论交叉融合的结果. Hilbert 空间中有界线性算子数值域的研究不仅具有深厚的理论基础, 还具有广泛的实际应用价值, 如算子理论、泛函分析、扰动理论以及量子物理等领域.

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<sup>1</sup>包头师范学院数学科学学院, 内蒙古包头 014030; 内蒙古大学数学科学学院, 呼和浩特 010021.

E-mail: 15848179592@163.com

<sup>2</sup>通信作者, 内蒙古大学数学科学学院, 呼和浩特 010021. E-mail: deyuwu@imu.edu.cn

<sup>3</sup>内蒙古师范大学数学科学学院, 呼和浩特 010022. E-mail: alatanca@imu.edu.cn

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Hilbert 空间中有界线性算子数值半径不仅是刻画数值域范围的有力工具,也在双曲型初值问题的有限差分近似解的稳定性理论方面有非常重要的应用.因此,Hilbert  $C^*$ -模上数值域及数值半径的研究具有极高的理论意义.目前 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模上数值域及数值半径的研究已经受到广泛的关注,比如文 [1-2, 4-10]. 接下来我们给出 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模的定义.

**定义 1.1** <sup>[1]</sup> 设  $\mathcal{A}$  是一个  $C^*$ -代数,若线性空间  $E$  是一个右  $\mathcal{A}$ -模且兼容数乘运算(即满足  $\lambda(xa) = (\lambda x)a = x(\lambda a)$ ,  $x \in E$ ,  $a \in \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ ),在  $E$  上定义映射

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_E : E \times E \rightarrow \mathcal{A},$$

使得对任意  $x, y, z \in E$ ,  $a \in \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ , 有

- (1)  $\langle x, x \rangle_E \geq 0$ , 且若  $\langle x, x \rangle_E = 0$ , 则  $x = 0$ ;
- (2)  $\langle x, y \rangle_E^* = \langle y, x \rangle_E$ ;
- (3)  $\langle x, \alpha y + \beta z \rangle_E = \alpha \langle x, y \rangle_E + \beta \langle x, z \rangle_E$ ;
- (4)  $\langle x, ya \rangle_E = \langle x, y \rangle_E a$ ,

则称  $E$  是  $C^*$ -代数  $\mathcal{A}$  上的准 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模.

对任意  $x \in E$ , 定义范数  $\|x\|_E = \|\langle x, x \rangle_E\|_E^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , 若  $E$  关于范数  $\|\cdot\|$  完备, 则称  $E$  为  $C^*$ -代数  $\mathcal{A}$  上的 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模, 简称为 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模.

**注 1.1** (1) 若任给  $C^*$ -代数  $\mathcal{A}$ , 定义映射:

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}, \quad \langle a, b \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} = a^*b, \quad \forall a, b \in \mathcal{A}.$$

容易验证该映射满足定义 1.1 的条件. 因此  $\mathcal{A}$  自身关于内积

$$\langle a, b \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} = a^*b,$$

也成为 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模;

(2) 若  $\mathcal{A}$  退化为复数域  $\mathbb{C}$ , 则定义 1.1 的 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模成为 Hilbert 空间.

显然  $C^*$ -代数和 Hilbert 空间是最简单的 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模.

假设  $E, F$  是 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模. 记  $\mathcal{B}(E, F)$  是  $E$  到  $F$  的有界模映射全体的集合. 用  $T$  表示有界模映射, 即对任意  $x \in E$ ,  $a \in \mathcal{A}$ , 有  $T(xa) = (Tx)a$ . 记  $\mathcal{L}(E, F)$  是  $E$  到  $F$  的具有伴随的模映射全体的集合. 当  $T$  具有伴随的模映射时, 记为  $T^*$ , 即对任意  $x \in E$ ,  $y \in F$ , 有  $\langle Tx, y \rangle_F = \langle x, T^*y \rangle_E$ . 若  $E = F$ , 则  $\mathcal{L}(E)$  是一个  $C^*$ -代数.

**定义 1.2** <sup>[8]</sup> 设  $\mathcal{A}$  为  $C^*$ -代数, 若作用于  $\mathcal{A}$  上的线性泛函  $\varphi$  满足对所有  $a \in \mathcal{A}$ , 均有  $\varphi(a^*a) \geq 0$ , 则  $\varphi$  称为正线性泛函. 若正线性泛函  $\varphi$ , 进一步满足  $\|\varphi\| = 1$ , 则称  $\varphi$  为态. 特别地, 对于含么  $C^*$ -代数  $\mathcal{A}$  (即存在单位元 1) 上的正线性泛函  $\varphi$ , 若  $\varphi(1) = \|\varphi\| = 1$ , 则  $\varphi$  自动成为态. 我们将  $\mathcal{A}$  上的全体态构成的集合记为  $S(\mathcal{A})$ .

对任意  $x \in E$ , 定义  $|x|$  为

$$|x| = \langle x, x \rangle_E^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

则  $W_{\mathcal{A}}(T)$ ,  $\omega_{\mathcal{A}}(T)$ ,  $\|T\|$  分别表示  $T \in \mathcal{L}(E)$  的数值域、数值半径及范数. 它们的定义为

$$W_{\mathcal{A}}(T) = \{\varphi(\langle x, Tx \rangle_E) : x \in E, \varphi \in S(\mathcal{A}), \varphi(|x|^2) = 1\},$$

$$\omega_{\mathcal{A}}(T) = \sup\{|\varphi(\langle x, Tx \rangle_E)| : x \in E, \varphi \in S(\mathcal{A}), \varphi(|x|^2) = 1\},$$

$$\|T\| = \sup\{|\varphi(\langle x, Ty \rangle_E)| : x, y \in E, \varphi \in S(\mathcal{A}), \varphi(|x|^2) = \varphi(|y|^2) = 1\}.$$

在文 [6] 中, Mehrazin M, Amyari M 和 Omidvar M E 给出了如下不等式, 即对任意  $T \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ , 有

$$\frac{1}{2}\|T\| \leq \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(T) \leq \|T\|. \quad (1.1)$$

若  $T$  是自共轭的模映射, 则  $\omega_{\mathcal{A}}(T) = \|T\|$ .

在文 [6] 中, Mehrazin M, Amyari M 和 Omidvar M E 得到了 (1.1) 的改进形式

$$\frac{1}{4}\|T^*T + TT^*\| \leq \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T) \leq \frac{1}{2}\|T^*T + TT^*\|. \quad (1.2)$$

本文给出了 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模上具有伴随的  $2 \times 2$  模映射矩阵的范数上界 (见定理 3.1–3.2). 作为 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模上具有伴随的  $2 \times 2$  模映射矩阵的范数不等式应用, 我们利用具有伴随的模映射的 Cartesian 分解得到了该有界模映射数值半径的下界并改进了 (1.2), 即

$$\frac{1}{4}\|T^*T + TT^*\| \leq \frac{1}{8}[\max\{\|T + T^*\|^4, \|T - T^*\|^4\} + 3\|T + T^*\|^2\|T - T^*\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4}\|T^*T + TT^*\| &\leq \frac{1}{4}[\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} \\ &\quad + 3\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\operatorname{Re}(T) = \frac{T+T^*}{2}$  和  $\operatorname{Im}(T) = \frac{T-T^*}{2i}$  分别为  $T$  的实部和虚部. 最后我们利用 Buzano 不等式得到了 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模上具有伴随的  $2 \times 2$  模映射矩阵的数值半径上界 (见定理 4.1). 此外, 当 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模退化为 Hilbert 空间且参数取特殊值时, 文中定理 4.1 改进了文 [11] 中 Bani-Domi W 和 Kittaneh F 得到的关于 Hilbert 空间中  $2 \times 2$  有界线性算子矩阵数值半径上界的结论.

## §2 预备知识

为了证明主要结论, 需要如下几个引理.

**引理 2.1** [6] 设  $T \in \mathcal{L}(E)$  且  $T$  是自共轭的模映射, 则

$$\|T\| = \sup\{|\varphi(\langle x, Tx \rangle_E)| : x \in E, \varphi \in S(\mathcal{A}), \varphi(|x|^2) = 1\}.$$

**引理 2.2** [4] (McCarthy 不等式) 设  $T \in \mathcal{L}(E)$  且  $T \geq 0$ , 则对任意  $\varphi \in S(\mathcal{A})$ ,  $x \in E$  且  $\varphi(|x|^2) = 1$ , 有

- (1)  $\varphi^r(\langle x, Tx \rangle_E) \leq \varphi(\langle x, T^r x \rangle_E)$ ,  $r \geq 1$ .
- (2)  $\varphi^r(\langle x, Tx \rangle_E) \geq \varphi(\langle x, T^r x \rangle_E)$ ,  $0 < r \leq 1$ .

**引理 2.3** [12] 设  $a, b \geq 0$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 1$ , 且  $r \neq 0$ , 令  $M_r(a, b, \alpha) = (\alpha a^r + (1 - \alpha)b^r)^{\frac{1}{r}}$ ,

$M_0(a, b, \alpha) = a^\alpha b^{(1-\alpha)}$ , 则

$$M_r(a, b, \alpha) \leq M_s(a, b, \alpha),$$

其中  $r \leq s$ .

**引理 2.4**<sup>[13]</sup> 设  $T, S$  是 Hilbert 空间中的正算子,  $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  是凸函数, 则有

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{T+S}{2}\right) \right\| \leq \left\| \frac{f(T)+f(S)}{2} \right\|.$$

特别地, 若  $r \geq 1$ , 有

$$\left\| \left(\frac{T+S}{2}\right)^r \right\| \leq \left\| \frac{T^r+S^r}{2} \right\|.$$

**引理 2.5**<sup>[14]</sup> 设  $x, y, z \in E$ ,  $\varphi \in S(\mathcal{A})$  且  $\varphi(|z|^2) = 1$ , 则

$$|\varphi(\langle z, x \rangle_E)|^2 + |\varphi(\langle z, y \rangle_E)|^2 \leq \max\{\varphi(\langle x, x \rangle_E), \varphi(\langle y, y \rangle_E)\} + |\varphi(\langle x, y \rangle_E)|.$$

**引理 2.6**<sup>[15]</sup> 设  $x, y, z \in E$ ,  $\varphi \in S(\mathcal{A})$  且  $\varphi(|z|^2) = 1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & (|\varphi(\langle z, x \rangle_E)| + |\varphi(\langle z, y \rangle_E)|)^2 \\ & \leq (\sqrt{\varphi(\langle x, x \rangle_E)} + \sqrt{\varphi(\langle y, y \rangle_E)}) \times \max\{\sqrt{\varphi(\langle x, x \rangle_E)}, \sqrt{\varphi(\langle y, y \rangle_E)}\} + 2|\varphi(\langle x, y \rangle_E)|. \end{aligned}$$

**引理 2.7**<sup>[9]</sup> (Buzano 不等式) 设  $f, g: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  是映射且  $f(\beta) + g(\beta) = 1, \forall \beta \in \mathbb{D} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ . 令  $E$  是一个准的 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模, 若  $x, y, z \in E, \varphi \in S(\mathcal{A})$  且  $\varphi(|z|^2) = 1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & |\varphi(\langle x, z \rangle_E)\varphi(\langle z, y \rangle_E)|^2 \\ & \leq \frac{1}{4}\varphi(\langle x, x \rangle_E)\varphi(\langle y, y \rangle_E) + \frac{g(\beta)}{4}|\varphi(\langle x, y \rangle_E)|^2 + \frac{f(\beta)+2}{4}\sqrt{\varphi(\langle x, x \rangle_E)\varphi(\langle y, y \rangle_E)}|\varphi(\langle x, y \rangle_E)|. \end{aligned}$$

**引理 2.8**<sup>[8]</sup> 设  $T, S \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \left\| \begin{bmatrix} T & 0 \\ 0 & S \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \max\{\|T\|, \|S\|\}. \\ (2) \quad & \left\| \begin{bmatrix} T & S \\ S & T \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \max\{\|T+S\|, \|T-S\|\}. \\ (3) \quad & \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T \\ S & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \max\{\|T\|, \|S\|\}. \end{aligned}$$

**引理 2.9**<sup>[8]</sup> 设  $T, S \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \omega_{\mathcal{A}}\left(\begin{bmatrix} T & 0 \\ 0 & S \end{bmatrix}\right) = \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}(T), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(S)\}. \\ (2) \quad & \omega_{\mathcal{A}}\left(\begin{bmatrix} T & S \\ S & T \end{bmatrix}\right) = \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}(T+S), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(T-S)\}. \end{aligned}$$

特别地,

$$\omega_{\mathcal{A}}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & T \\ T & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(T).$$

### §3 主要结果及其证明

本节首先给出了 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模上具有伴随的  $2 \times 2$  模映射矩阵的范数上界. 其次利用具有伴随的模映射的 Cartesian 分解得到了该有界模映射数值半径的下界, 并改进了不等式 (1.2).

**定理 3.1** 设  $A, B, C, D \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 &\leq \max\{\|A\|^2, \|B\|^2, \|C\|^2, \|D\|^2\} + \omega_{\mathcal{A}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^*B \\ D^*C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &\quad + 2 \max\{\|A\|, \|D\|\} \max\{\|B\|, \|C\|\}. \end{aligned}$$

**证** 对任意  $x, y \in E$ ,  $\varphi \in S(\mathcal{A})$  且  $\varphi(|x|^2) = \varphi(|y|^2) = 1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right|^2 \\ &\leq \left( \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| + \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| \right)^2 \\ &\quad (\text{由三角不等式}) \\ &= \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right|^2 + \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right|^2 \\ &\quad + 2 \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| \cdot \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right), \varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right\} \\ &\quad + \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| + 2 \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| \cdot \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| \\ &\quad (\text{由引理 2.5}) \\ &= \max \left\{ \varphi \left( \left\langle y, \begin{bmatrix} A^*A & 0 \\ 0 & D^*D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right), \varphi \left( \left\langle y, \begin{bmatrix} C^*C & 0 \\ 0 & B^*B \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right\} \\ &\quad + \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle y, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^*B \\ D^*C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| + 2 \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| \cdot \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| \\ &\quad (\text{由引理 2.1}) \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \left\| \begin{bmatrix} A^*A & 0 \\ 0 & D^*D \end{bmatrix} \right\|, \left\| \begin{bmatrix} C^*C & 0 \\ 0 & B^*B \end{bmatrix} \right\| \right\} + \omega_{\mathcal{A}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^*B \\ D^*C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &\quad + 2 \left\| \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} \right\| \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\| \end{aligned}$$

(由引理 2.8)

$$= \max\{\|A\|^2, \|B\|^2, \|C\|^2, \|D\|^2\} + \omega_{\mathcal{A}}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^*B \\ D^*C & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ + 2 \max\{\|A\|, \|D\|\} \max\{\|B\|, \|C\|\}.$$

于是

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 \leq \max\{\|A\|^2, \|B\|^2, \|C\|^2, \|D\|^2\} + \omega_{\mathcal{A}}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^*B \\ D^*C & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ + 2 \max\{\|A\|, \|D\|\} \max\{\|B\|, \|C\|\}.$$

**注 3.1** 当  $A = D, B = C$  时, 有

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 = \max\{\|A + B\|^2, \|A - B\|^2\} \\ \text{(由引理 2.8)} \\ \leq \max\{\|A\|^2, \|B\|^2\} + \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(A^*B) + 2\|A\|\|B\|. \\ \text{(由引理 2.9)}$$

特别地, 若  $A \geq 0, B \geq 0$ , 有

$$\|A + B\|^2 \leq \max\{\|A\|^2, \|B\|^2\} + \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(A^*B) + 2\|A\|\|B\|.$$

**定理 3.2** 设  $A, B, C, D \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ , 则

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 \leq \max\{\|A\|^2, \|B\|^2, \|C\|^2, \|D\|^2\} + 2\omega_{\mathcal{A}}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^*B \\ D^*C & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ + \max\{\|A\|, \|D\|\} \max\{\|B\|, \|C\|\}.$$

**证** 对任意  $x, y \in E, \varphi \in S(\mathcal{A})$  且  $\varphi(|x|^2) = \varphi(|y|^2) = 1$ , 有

$$\left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E\right) \right|^2 \\ \leq \left( \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E\right) \right| + \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E\right) \right| \right)^2 \\ \text{(由三角不等式)} \\ \leq \left( \sqrt{\varphi\left(\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E\right)} + \sqrt{\varphi\left(\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E\right)} \right) \\ \times \max \left\{ \sqrt{\varphi\left(\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E\right)}, \sqrt{\varphi\left(\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E\right)} \right\} \\ + 2 \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E\right) \right|$$

(由引理 2.6)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \max \left\{ \varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right), \varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right\} \\
 &\quad + \sqrt{\varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right)} \times \sqrt{\varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right)} \\
 &\quad + 2 \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} y, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| \\
 &\quad (\text{由 } \max\{a, b\} \cdot (a + b) = \max\{a^2, b^2\} + ab, \text{ 其中 } a, b \in \mathbb{R}) \\
 &= \max \left\{ \varphi \left( \left\langle y, \begin{bmatrix} A^*A & 0 \\ 0 & D^*D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right), \varphi \left( \left\langle y, \begin{bmatrix} C^*C & 0 \\ 0 & B^*B \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right\} \\
 &\quad + \sqrt{\varphi \left( \left\langle y, \begin{bmatrix} A^*A & 0 \\ 0 & D^*D \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right)} \times \sqrt{\varphi \left( \left\langle y, \begin{bmatrix} C^*C & 0 \\ 0 & B^*B \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right)} \\
 &\quad + 2 \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle y, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^*B \\ D^*C & 0 \end{bmatrix} y \right\rangle_E \right) \right| \\
 &\quad (\text{由引理 2.1}) \\
 &\leq \max \left\{ \left\| \begin{bmatrix} A^*A & 0 \\ 0 & D^*D \end{bmatrix} \right\|, \left\| \begin{bmatrix} C^*C & 0 \\ 0 & B^*B \end{bmatrix} \right\| \right\} + 2\omega_{\mathcal{A}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^*B \\ D^*C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
 &\quad + \sqrt{\left\| \begin{bmatrix} A^*A & 0 \\ 0 & D^*D \end{bmatrix} \right\|} \times \sqrt{\left\| \begin{bmatrix} C^*C & 0 \\ 0 & B^*B \end{bmatrix} \right\|} \\
 &\quad (\text{由引理 2.8}) \\
 &= \max\{\|A\|^2, \|B\|^2, \|C\|^2, \|D\|^2\} + 2\omega_{\mathcal{A}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^*B \\ D^*C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
 &\quad + \max\{\|A\|, \|D\|\} \max\{\|B\|, \|C\|\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left\| \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 &\leq \max\{\|A\|^2, \|B\|^2, \|C\|^2, \|D\|^2\} + 2\omega_{\mathcal{A}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^*B \\ D^*C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
 &\quad + \max\{\|A\|, \|D\|\} \max\{\|B\|, \|C\|\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

作为 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模上具有伴随的  $2 \times 2$  模映射矩阵的范数应用, 再结合具有伴随的模映射的 Cartesian 分解, 我们给出了该有界模映射数值半径的下界, 并改进了不等式 (1.2).

令  $T \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ , 有

$$\frac{1}{4} \|T^*T + TT^*\| = \frac{1}{2} \|(\operatorname{Re}(T))^2 + (\operatorname{Im}(T))^2\|, \tag{3.1}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \|T^*T + TT^*\| = \frac{1}{4} \|(\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T))^2 + (\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T))^2\|. \tag{3.2}$$

对任意  $x \in E$ ,  $\varphi \in S(\mathcal{A})$  且  $\varphi(|x|^2) = 1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi(\langle x, Tx \rangle_E)|^2 &= |\varphi(\langle x, (\operatorname{Re}(T) + i\operatorname{Im}(T))x \rangle_E)|^2 \\ &= |\varphi(\langle x, \operatorname{Re}(T)x \rangle_E) + i\varphi(\langle x, \operatorname{Im}(T)x \rangle_E)|^2 \\ &= \varphi^2(\langle x, \operatorname{Re}(T)x \rangle_E) + \varphi^2(\langle x, \operatorname{Im}(T)x \rangle_E). \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

通过 (3.3), 有如下不等式

$$\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\| \leq \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(T), \quad \|\operatorname{Im}(T)\| \leq \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(T), \quad (3.4)$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} &|\varphi(\langle x, Tx \rangle_E)|^2 \\ &= \varphi^2(\langle x, \operatorname{Re}(T)x \rangle_E) + \varphi^2(\langle x, \operatorname{Im}(T)x \rangle_E) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(\langle x, \operatorname{Re}(T)x \rangle_E) + \varphi(\langle x, \operatorname{Im}(T)x \rangle_E)]^2 + \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(\langle x, \operatorname{Re}(T)x \rangle_E) - \varphi(\langle x, \operatorname{Im}(T)x \rangle_E)]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\varphi^2(\langle x, (\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T))x \rangle_E) + \frac{1}{2}\varphi^2(\langle x, (\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T))x \rangle_E). \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

则

$$\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2 \leq 2\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T), \quad \|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2 \leq 2\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T). \quad (3.6)$$

**定理 3.3** 设  $T \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ , 则

$$\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T) \geq \frac{1}{8}[\max\{\|T + T^*\|^4, \|T - T^*\|^4\} + 3\|T + T^*\|^2\|T - T^*\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{4}\|T^*T + TT^*\| \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\|(\operatorname{Re}(T))^2 + (\operatorname{Im}(T))^2\| \quad (\text{由 (3.1)}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}[\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} + \omega_{\mathcal{A}}((\operatorname{Re}(T))^2(\operatorname{Im}(T))^2) + 2\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad (\text{由注 3.1}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}[\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} + \|(\operatorname{Re}(T))^2(\operatorname{Im}(T))^2\| + 2\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad (\text{由 (1.1)}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}[\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} + \|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2 + 2\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad (\text{由 } T, S \in \mathcal{L}(E), \|TS\| \leq \|T\|\|S\|) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} + 3\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{由 (3.4)}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}[\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4(T) + 3\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4(T)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T). \end{aligned}$$

**注 3.2** 通过上面定理 3.3 的证明, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \|T^*T + TT^*\| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} [\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} + 3\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \frac{1}{8} [\max\{\|T + T^*\|^4, \|T - T^*\|^4\} + 3\|T + T^*\|^2\|T - T^*\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \leq \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T). \end{aligned}$$

因此, 定理 3.3 改进了不等式 (1.2) 的下界, 这是显然的.

下面给出一个例子来说明定理 3.3 的有效性. 并且当 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模退化为 Hilbert 空间时, 对于某些特殊算子而言, 定理 3.3 比文 [16] 中的定理 2.13 和定理 2.18 更精确地刻画了数值半径.

**例 3.1** 令  $T = \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & 0 \\ 0 & 4i \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $\operatorname{Re}(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\operatorname{Im}(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , 且

$$\|\operatorname{Re}(T)\| = 3, \quad \|\operatorname{Im}(T)\| = 4.$$

由定理 3.3 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^2(T) & \geq \frac{1}{8} [\max\{\|T + T^*\|^4, \|T - T^*\|^4\} + 3\|T + T^*\|^2\|T - T^*\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} (\approx 13.1149) \\ & \geq \frac{1}{4} \|T^*T + TT^*\| = 8. \end{aligned}$$

由文 [16] 中的定理 2.13 可知

$$\omega^2(T) \geq \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} [\|T + T^*\|^4 + \|T - T^*\|^4]^{\frac{1}{2}} (\approx 12.9808).$$

由文 [16] 中的定理 2.18 可知

$$\omega^2(T) \geq \frac{1}{8} \left[ (\|T + T^*\|^2 + \|T - T^*\|^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\|T + T^*\|^2 - \|T - T^*\|^2)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} (\approx 12.7426).$$

**定理 3.4** 设  $T \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T) & \geq \frac{1}{4} [\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} \\ & \quad + 3\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

**证**

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \|T^*T + TT^*\| \\ & = \frac{1}{4} \|(\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T))^2 + (\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T))^2\| \quad (\text{由 (3.2)}) \\ & \leq \frac{1}{4} [\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} \\ & \quad + \omega_{\mathcal{A}}((\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T))^2(\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T))^2) + 2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \quad (\text{由注 3.1}) \\ & \leq \frac{1}{4} [\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \|(\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T))^2(\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T))^2\| + 2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \text{(由 (1.1))} \\
& \leq \frac{1}{4}[\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} \\
& \quad + \|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2 + 2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \text{(由 } T, S \in \mathcal{L}(E), \|TS\| \leq \|T\|\|S\|) \\
& = \frac{1}{4}[\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} \\
& \quad + 3\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \text{(由 (3.6))} \\
& \leq \frac{1}{4}[4\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4(T) + 12\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4(T)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& = \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T).
\end{aligned}$$

**注 3.3** 通过上面定理 3.4 的证明, 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{4}\|T^*T + TT^*\| & \leq \frac{1}{4}[\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} \\
& \quad + 3\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& \leq \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T).
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 定理 3.4 改进了不等式 (1.2) 的下界, 这是显然的.

下面给出一个例子来说明定理 3.4 的有效性. 并且当 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模退化为 Hilbert 空间时, 对于某些特殊算子而言, 定理 3.4 比文 [17] 中的定理 2.6 和定理 2.8 更精确地刻画了数值半径.

**例 3.2** 令  $T = \begin{bmatrix} 4+2i & 0 \\ 0 & -5i \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $\operatorname{Re}(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\operatorname{Im}(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , 且

$$\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\| = 6, \quad \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\| = 5.$$

由定理 3.4 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega^2(T) & \geq \frac{1}{4}[\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\} \\
& \quad + 3\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|^{\frac{1}{2}} (\approx 15.8035) \\
& \geq \frac{1}{4}\|T^*T + TT^*\| = 12.5.
\end{aligned}$$

由文 [17] 中的定理 2.6 可知

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega^2(T) & \geq \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{3}{2}\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4 + \frac{3}{2}\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\right. \\
& \quad \left. + \|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
& (\approx 15.3735).
\end{aligned}$$

由文 [17] 中的定理 2.8 可知

$$\omega^2(T) \geq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} [\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4 + \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4]^{\frac{1}{2}} (\approx 15.4960).$$

#### §4 Hilbert $C^*$ -模上具有伴随的 $2 \times 2$ 模映射矩阵的数值半径上界

本节给出了 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模上具有伴随的  $2 \times 2$  模映射矩阵的数值半径上界. 此外, 当 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模退化为 Hilbert 空间, 参数取特殊值时, 本节中的定理 4.1 改进了 Bani-Domi W 和 Kittaneh F [11] 得到的关于 Hilbert 空间中  $2 \times 2$  有界线性算子矩阵数值半径上界的结论.

**定理 4.1** 设  $f, g: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  是映射且  $f(\beta) + g(\beta) = 1, \forall \beta \in \mathbb{D} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ . 令  $A, B, C, D \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4 \left( \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ & \leq 8 \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4(A), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4(D)\} + \max\{\| |C|^4 + |B^*|^4 \|, \| |B|^4 + |C^*|^4 \| \} \\ & \quad + (f(\beta) + 2) \max\{\| |C|^2 + |B^*|^2 \|, \| |B|^2 + |C^*|^2 \| \} \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}(BC), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(CB)\} \\ & \quad + 2g(\beta) \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(BC), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(CB)\}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $|B| = (B^*B)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  是  $B \in \mathcal{L}(E)$  的绝对值.

**证** 对任意  $x \in E, \varphi \in S(\mathcal{A})$  且  $\varphi(|x|^2) = 1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} x \right\rangle_E \right) \right|^4 \\ & \quad (\text{由三角不等式}) \\ & \leq \left( \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} x \right\rangle_E \right) \right| + \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \right\rangle_E \right) \right| \right)^4 \\ & \quad (\text{由引理 2.3}) \\ & \leq 8 \left( \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} x \right\rangle_E \right) \right|^4 + \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \right\rangle_E \right) \right|^4 \right) \\ & = 8 \left( \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} x \right\rangle_E \right) \right|^4 + \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}^* x, x \right\rangle_E \right) \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \right\rangle_E \right) \right|^2 \right) \\ & \leq 8 \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} x \right\rangle_E \right) \right|^4 \\ & \quad + 2\varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}^* x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}^* x \right\rangle_E \right) \varphi \left( \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} x, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \right\rangle_E \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + 2(f(\beta) + 2) \sqrt{\varphi\left(\left\langle \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right] x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right] x \right\rangle_E\right) \varphi\left(\left\langle \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^* x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^* x \right\rangle_E\right)} \\
 & \times \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^* x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right] x \right\rangle_E\right) \right| + 2g(\beta) \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^* x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right] x \right\rangle_E\right) \right|^2 \\
 & \text{(由引理 2.7)} \\
 & = 8 \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{array} \right] x \right\rangle_E\right) \right|^4 + 2\varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right] \right|^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^* \right|^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \\
 & + 2(f(\beta) + 2) \sqrt{\varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right] \right|^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^* \right|^2 x \right\rangle_E\right)} \\
 & \times \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \right| + 2g(\beta) \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \right|^2 \\
 & \leq 8 \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{array} \right] x \right\rangle_E\right) \right|^4 \\
 & + \left( \varphi^2\left(\left\langle x, \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right] \right|^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) + \varphi^2\left(\left\langle x, \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^* \right|^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \right) \\
 & + (f(\beta) + 2) \left( \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right] \right|^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) + \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^* \right|^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \right) \\
 & \times \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \right| + 2g(\beta) \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \right|^2 \\
 & \text{(由均值不等式)} \\
 & \leq 8 \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{array} \right] x \right\rangle_E\right) \right|^4 + \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left( \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right] \right|^4 + \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^* \right|^4 \right) x \right\rangle_E\right) \\
 & + (f(\beta) + 2) \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left( \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right] \right|^2 + \left| \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^* \right|^2 \right) x \right\rangle_E\right) \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \right| \\
 & + 2g(\beta) \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{array} \right]^2 x \right\rangle_E\right) \right|^2 \\
 & \text{(由引理 2.2)} \\
 & = 8 \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{array} \right] x \right\rangle_E\right) \right|^4 + \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} |C|^4 + |B^*|^4 & 0 \\ 0 & |B|^4 + |C^*|^4 \end{array} \right] x \right\rangle_E\right) \\
 & + (f(\beta) + 2) \varphi\left(\left\langle x, \left[ \begin{array}{cc} |C|^2 + |B^*|^2 & 0 \\ 0 & |B|^2 + |C^*|^2 \end{array} \right] x \right\rangle_E\right) \left| \varphi\left(\left\langle \left[ \begin{array}{cc} BC & 0 \\ 0 & CB \end{array} \right] x, x \right\rangle_E\right) \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + 2g(\beta) \left| \varphi \left( \left\langle x, \begin{bmatrix} BC & 0 \\ 0 & CB \end{bmatrix} x \right\rangle_E \right) \right|^2 \\
 \leq & 8\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4 \left( \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} \right) + \left\| \begin{bmatrix} |B^*|^4 + |C|^4 & 0 \\ 0 & |B|^4 + |C^*|^4 \end{bmatrix} \right\| + 2g(\beta)\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2 \left( \begin{bmatrix} BC & 0 \\ 0 & CB \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
 & + (f(\beta) + 2) \left\| \begin{bmatrix} |C|^2 + |B^*|^2 & 0 \\ 0 & |B|^2 + |C^*|^2 \end{bmatrix} \right\| \omega_{\mathcal{A}} \left( \begin{bmatrix} BC & 0 \\ 0 & CB \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
 & \text{(由引理 2.1)} \\
 \leq & 8 \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4(A), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4(D)\} + \max\{\| |C|^4 + |B^*|^4 \|, \| |B|^4 + |C^*|^4 \|\} \\
 & + (f(\beta) + 2) \max\{\| |C|^2 + |B^*|^2 \|, \| |B|^2 + |C^*|^2 \|\} \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}(BC), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(CB)\} \\
 & + 2g(\beta) \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(BC), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(CB)\}. \\
 & \text{(由引理 2.8–2.9)}
 \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4 \left( \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
 \leq & 8 \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4(A), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^4(D)\} + \max\{\| |C|^4 + |B^*|^4 \|, \| |B|^4 + |C^*|^4 \|\} \\
 & + (f(\beta) + 2) \max\{\| |C|^2 + |B^*|^2 \|, \| |B|^2 + |C^*|^2 \|\} \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}(BC), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}(CB)\} \\
 & + 2g(\beta) \max\{\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(BC), \omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(CB)\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

**注 4.1** Bani-Domi W 和 Kittaneh F<sup>[11]</sup> 得到如下不等式, 即若  $A, B, C, D$  为 Hilbert 空间中的有界线性算子, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega^4 \left( \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \right) \leq & 8 \max\{\omega^4(A), \omega^4(D)\} + 3 \max\{\| |C|^4 + |B^*|^4 \|, \| |B|^4 + |C^*|^4 \|\} \\
 & + \max\{\| |C|^2 + |B^*|^2 \|, \| |B|^2 + |C^*|^2 \|\} \max\{\omega(BC), \omega(CB)\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

在定理 4.1 中当 Hilbert  $C^*$ -模退化为 Hilbert 空间,  $f(\beta) = 0, g(\beta) = 1$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \omega^4 \left( \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
 \leq & 8 \max\{\omega^4(A), \omega^4(D)\} + \max\{\| |C|^4 + |B^*|^4 \|, \| |B|^4 + |C^*|^4 \|\} \\
 & + 2 \max\{\| |C|^2 + |B^*|^2 \|, \| |B|^2 + |C^*|^2 \|\} \max\{\omega(BC), \omega(CB)\} \\
 & + 2 \max\{\omega^2(BC), \omega^2(CB)\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

进一步, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2 \max\{\omega^2(BC), \omega^2(CB)\} \\
 & + \max\{\| |C|^2 + |B^*|^2 \|, \| |B|^2 + |C^*|^2 \|\} \max\{\omega(BC), \omega(CB)\} \\
 \leq & \max\{\| |C|^4 + |B^*|^4 \|, \| |B|^4 + |C^*|^4 \|\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} \max\{\| |C|^2 + |B^*|^2 \|, \| |B|^2 + |C^*|^2 \|\} \max\{\| |C|^2 + |B^*|^2 \|, \| |B|^2 + |C^*|^2 \|\} \\
& (\text{由 } \omega^r(S^*T) \leq \frac{1}{2} \| |T|^{2r} + |S|^{2r} \|, r \geq 1, \text{ 见 [18]}) \\
& = \max\{\| |C|^4 + |B^*|^4 \|, \| |B|^4 + |C^*|^4 \|\} \\
& + 2 \max\left\{ \left\| \left( \frac{|C|^2 + |B^*|^2}{2} \right)^2 \right\|, \left\| \left( \frac{|B|^2 + |C^*|^2}{2} \right)^2 \right\| \right\} \\
& \leq 2 \max\{\| |C|^4 + |B^*|^4 \|, \| |B|^4 + |C^*|^4 \|\}. \\
& (\text{由引理 2.4})
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 定理 4.1 改进了 Bani-Domi W 和 Kittaneh F<sup>[11]</sup> 得到的关于 Hilbert 空间中  $2 \times 2$  有界线性算子矩阵数值半径上界的结论.

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## The Estimations of the Norm and the Numerical Radius of Adjointable $2 \times 2$ Matrices on Hilbert $C^*$ -modules

LIU Jing<sup>1</sup> WU Deyu<sup>2</sup> Alatanca<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Mathematical Sciences, Baotou Teachers' College, Baotou 014030, Inner Mongolia, China; School of Mathematical Sciences, Inner Mongolia University, Hohhot 010021, China. Email: 15848179592@163.com

<sup>2</sup>Corresponding author. School of Mathematical Sciences, Inner Mongolia University, Hohhot 010021, China. Email: deyuwu@imu.edu.cn

<sup>3</sup>School of Mathematical Sciences, Inner Mongolia Normal University, Hohhot 010022, China. Email: alatanca@imu.edu.cn

**Abstract** In this paper, the upper bounds of the norm of adjointable  $2 \times 2$  matrices on the Hilbert  $C^*$ -module are given. Furthermore, by utilizing the Cartesian decomposition of adjointable maps, the lower bounds of the numerical radius of adjointable maps are derived. Namely

$$\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T) \geq \frac{1}{8}[\max\{\|T + T^*\|^4, \|T - T^*\|^4\} + 3\|T + T^*\|^2\|T - T^*\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

and

$$\omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(T) \geq \frac{1}{4}[\max\{\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4, \|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^4\}]$$

$$+ 3\|\operatorname{Re}(T) + \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2\|\operatorname{Re}(T) - \operatorname{Im}(T)\|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where  $\operatorname{Re}(T) = \frac{T+T^*}{2}$  and  $\operatorname{Im}(T) = \frac{T-T^*}{2i}$  are the real and imaginary parts of  $T$ , respectively. Finally, the upper bound of the numerical radius of adjointable  $2 \times 2$  matrices on Hilbert  $C^*$ -module is obtained by using Buzano's inequality. Moreover, when the Hilbert  $C^*$ -module degenerates into a Hilbert space and the parameters take special values, the conclusions of this paper improve the results on the upper bounds of the numerical radius of  $2 \times 2$  bounded linear operator matrices in Hilbert spaces obtained by Bani-Domi W and Kittaneh F.

**Keywords** Numerical radius, Cartesian decomposition, Buzano's inequality,  
Hilbert  $C^*$ -module

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