

**WEYL'S THEOREM, TENSOR PRODUCT,
FUGLEDE-PUTNAM THEOREM AND CONTINUITY
SPECTRUM FOR k -QUASI CLASS \mathcal{A}_n^* OPERATORS**

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ABSTRACT. An operator $T \in L(H)$, is said to belong to k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator if

$$T^{*k} \left(|T^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - |T^*|^2 \right) T^k \geq O$$

for some positive integer n and some positive integer k .

First, we will see some properties of this class of operators and prove Weyl's theorem for algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* . Second, we consider the tensor product for k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* , giving a necessary and sufficient condition for $T \otimes S$ to be a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* , when T and S are both non-zero operators. Then, the existence of a nontrivial hyperinvariant subspace of k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator will be shown, and it will also be shown that if X is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator, A and $(B^*)^{-1}$ are k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators such that $AX = XB$, then $A^*X = XB^*$. Finally, we will prove the spectrum continuity of this class of operators.

1. Introduction

Throughout this paper, let H and K be infinite dimensional separable complex Hilbert spaces with inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. We denote by $L(H, K)$ the set of all bounded operators from H into K . To simplify, we put $L(H) := L(H, H)$. For $T \in L(H)$, we denote by $\ker T$ the null space and by $T(H)$ the range of T . The null operator and the identity on H will be denoted by O and I , respectively. If T is an operator, then T^* is its adjoint, and $\|T\| = \|T^*\|$. We shall denote the set of all complex numbers by \mathbb{C} , the set of all non-negative integers by \mathbb{N} and the complex conjugate of a complex number λ by $\bar{\lambda}$. The closure of a set M will be denoted by \bar{M} and we shall henceforth shorten $T - \lambda I$ to $T - \lambda$. An operator $T \in L(H)$, is a positive operator, $T \geq O$, if $\langle Tx, x \rangle \geq 0$ for all $x \in H$. We write $\sigma(T)$, $\sigma_p(T)$, $\sigma_s(T)$ and $\sigma_a(T)$ for the spectrum, point spectrum, surjective spectrum and approximate point spectrum, respectively.

Received March 7, 2014; Revised June 13, 2014.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 47B20.

Key words and phrases. k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators, Weyl's theorem, α -Weyl's theorem, polaroid operators, tensor products, Fuglede-Putnam theorem, hyperinvariant, continuity spectrum.

Sets of isolated points and accumulation points of $\sigma(T)$ are denoted by $\text{iso}\sigma(T)$ and $\text{acc}\sigma(T)$, respectively. We write $r(T)$ for the spectral radius. It is well known that $r(T) \leq \|T\|$. The operator T is called normaloid if $r(T) = \|T\|$.

For an operator $T \in L(H)$, as usual, $|T| = (T^*T)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. An operator T is said to be normal operator if $T^*T = TT^*$ and T is said to be hyponormal, if $|T|^2 \geq |T^*|^2$. The operator T is said to be a p -hyponormal operator if and only if $(T^*T)^p \geq (TT^*)^p$ for a positive number p [3]. The operator T is said to be (p, k) -quasihyponormal operator if $T^{*k}((T^*T)^p - (TT^*)^p)T^k \geq O$ for some positive integer k and $p > 0$. An operator $T \in L(H)$, is said to be paranormal [16], if $\|Tx\|^2 \leq \|T^2x\|$ for any unit vector x in H . Further, T is said to be $*$ -paranormal [5], if $\|T^*x\|^2 \leq \|T^2x\|$ for any unit vector x in H . T is said to be n -paranormal operator if $\|Tx\|^{n+1} \leq \|T^{n+1}x\|\|x\|^n$ for all $x \in H$, and T is said to be n - $*$ -paranormal operator if $\|T^*x\|^{n+1} \leq \|T^{n+1}x\|\|x\|^n$ for all $x \in H$. An operator T is said to be (n, k) -quasi- $*$ -paranormal [43] if

$$\|T^*T^kx\| \leq \|T^{1+n+k}x\|^{\frac{1}{1+n}} \|T^kx\|^{\frac{n}{n+1}} \quad \text{for all } x \in H.$$

T. Furuta, M. Ito and T. Yamazaki [18] introduced a very interesting class of bounded linear Hilbert space operators: class \mathcal{A} defined by $|T^2| \geq |T|^2$, and they showed that the class \mathcal{A} is a subclass of paranormal operators. An operator is said to be quasi class (\mathcal{A}, k) operator if $T^{*k}(|T^2| - |T|^2)T^k \geq O$ for a positive integer k . B. P. Duggal, I. H. Jeon, and I. H. Kim [13], introduced $*$ -class \mathcal{A} operator. An operator $T \in L(H)$ is said to be a $*$ -class \mathcal{A} operator, if $|T^2| \geq |T^*|^2$. A $*$ -class \mathcal{A} is a generalization of a hyponormal operator, [13, Theorem 1.2], and $*$ -class \mathcal{A} is a subclass of the class of $*$ -paranormal operators, [13, Theorem 1.3]. We denote the set of $*$ -class \mathcal{A} by \mathcal{A}^* . An operator $T \in L(H)$, is said to be a quasi- $*$ -class \mathcal{A} operator, if $T^*|T^2|T \geq T^*|T^*|^2T$, [39]. We denote the set of quasi- $*$ -class \mathcal{A} by $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{A}^*)$. In [42], is defined class \mathcal{A}_n operator: an operator $T \in L(H)$, is said to be \mathcal{A}_n operator if $|T^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \geq |T|^2$ for some positive integer n . An operator $T \in L(H)$, is said to be \mathcal{A}_n^* operator if $|T^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \geq |T^*|^2$ for some positive integer n . If $T \in \mathcal{A}_n^*$, then T is n - $*$ -paranormal operator, thus T is normaloid [36]. An operator $T \in L(H)$, is said to belong to k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator if

$$T^{*k} \left(|T^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - |T^*|^2 \right) T^k \geq 0$$

for some positive integer n and some positive integer k [23].

If $n = 1$ and $k = 1$, then k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators coincide with $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{A}^*)$ operators.

Since $S \geq O$ implies $T^*ST \geq O$, then: If T belongs to class \mathcal{A}_n^* for some positive integer $n \geq 1$, then T belongs k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* for every positive integer k .

Obviously,

$$1\text{-quasi class } \mathcal{A}_n^* \subseteq 2\text{-quasi class } \mathcal{A}_n^* \subseteq 3\text{-quasi class } \mathcal{A}_n^* \subseteq \dots$$

We say that $T \in L(H)$ is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator if there exists a nonconstant complex polynomial p such that $p(T)$ is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. We have the following implications:

$$k\text{-quasi class } \mathcal{A}_n^* \Rightarrow \text{algebraically } k\text{-quasi class } \mathcal{A}_n^*$$

Lemma 1.1 ([9, Holder-McCarthy inequality]). *Let T be a positive operator. Then the following inequalities hold for all $x \in H$:*

- (1) $\langle T^r x, x \rangle \leq \langle Tx, x \rangle^r \|x\|^{2(1-r)}$ for $0 < r < 1$,
- (2) $\langle T^r x, x \rangle \geq \langle Tx, x \rangle^r \|x\|^{2(1-r)}$ for $r \geq 1$.

2. Weyl's type theorems for k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator

Theorem 2.1 ([23]). *Let $T \in L(H)$ be a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, T^k does not have a dense range, and let T have the following representation*

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{on } H = \overline{T^k(H)} \oplus \ker T^{*k}.$$

Then A is a class \mathcal{A}_n^ on $\overline{T^k(H)}$, $C^k = O$ and $\sigma(T) = \sigma(A) \cup \{0\}$.*

A subspace M of space H is said to be nontrivial invariant (alternatively, T -invariant) under T , if $\{0\} \neq M \neq H$ and $T(M) \subseteq M$. A closed subspace $M \subseteq H$ is said to be a nontrivial hyperinvariant subspace for T , if $\{0\} \neq M \neq H$ and is invariant under every operator $S \in L(H)$ which fulfills $TS = ST$.

Theorem 2.2 ([23]). *If T is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* and \mathcal{M} is a closed T -invariant subspace, then the restriction $T|_{\mathcal{M}}$ is also a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator.*

Corollary 2.3. *If $T \in L(H)$, is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* and the restriction A on $\overline{T^k(H)}$ is invertible, then T is similar to a direct sum of a class \mathcal{A}_n^* and a nilpotent operator.*

Proof. Suppose that $T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & C \end{pmatrix}$ on $H = \overline{T^k(H)} \oplus \ker T^{*k}$. By Theorem 2.1, A is a class \mathcal{A}_n^* and C is a nilpotent operator with nilpotency k . Since $0 \notin \sigma(A)$ by assumption, we have $\sigma(A) \cap \sigma(C) = \emptyset$. Hence by Rosenblum's Corollary [35], there exists an operator S for which $AS - SC = B$. Therefore

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & S \\ O & I \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & S \\ O & I \end{pmatrix}$$

which completes the proof. □

Lemma 2.4. *Let $T \in L(H, K)$ operator, defined as*

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & C \end{pmatrix}.$$

If A belongs to class \mathcal{A}_n^ operator, surjective and $C^k = O$, then T is similar to (n, k) -quasi- $*$ -paranormal operator.*

Proof. Since A is surjective and $C^k = O$ we have $\sigma_s(A) \cap \sigma_a(C) = \emptyset$. Hence by [26, Theorem 3.5.1], there exists an operator S for which $AS - SC = B$. Therefore

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & S \\ O & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & S \\ O & I \end{pmatrix},$$

so T is similar to $R = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & C \end{pmatrix}$.

Let $x = x_1 + x_2 \in H \oplus K$. Since A is a class \mathcal{A}_n^* , then A is n -*-paranormal operator, and since $C^k = O$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|R^*(R^k x)\|^2 &= \|R^*(R^k(x_1 + x_2))\|^2 \\ &= \|A^*(A^k(x_1))\|^2 \\ &\leq \|A^{1+n}(A^k(x_1))\|^{\frac{2}{1+n}} \|A^k(x_1)\|^{\frac{2n}{n+1}} \\ &= \|R^{1+n}(R^k(x_1 + x_2))\|^{\frac{2}{1+n}} \|R^k(x_1 + x_2)\|^{\frac{2n}{n+1}} \\ &= \|R^{1+n}(R^k x)\|^{\frac{2}{1+n}} \|R^k(x)\|^{\frac{2n}{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

so, R is (n, k) -quasi- $*$ -paranormal operator. □

Lemma 2.5. *Let T be a class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, and assume that $\sigma(T) = \{0\}$. Then $T = O$.*

Proof. Since T is class \mathcal{A}_n^* , T is normaloid, therefore $T = O$. □

Corollary 2.6. *Let T be a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. If T is a quasinilpotent operator, then T is a nilpotent operator.*

Proof. Suppose that T is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. Consider two cases:

Case I: If the range of T^k has dense range, then it is a class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. Hence by above lemma T is nilpotent operator.

Case II: If T does not have dense range, by Theorem 2.1 we can represent T as the upper triangular matrix

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{on } H = \overline{T^k(H)} \oplus \ker T^{*k}.$$

Since T is quasinilpotent operator, $\sigma(T) = \{0\}$. From Theorem 2.1 we have $\sigma(A) = \{0\}$. Since A belongs to class \mathcal{A}_n^* , $A = O$ and we have

$$T^{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & BC^k \\ O & C^{k+1} \end{pmatrix} = O. \quad \square$$

Lemma 2.7. *Let $T \in L(H)$ be an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator and $\sigma(T) = \{\lambda_0\}$. Then $T - \lambda_0$ is nilpotent.*

Proof. Assume $p(T)$ is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator for some non-constant polynomial $p(z)$. Since $\sigma(p(T)) = p(\sigma(T)) = \{p(\lambda_0)\}$, the operator $p(T) - p(\lambda_0)$ is nilpotent by Corollary 2.6.

Let

$$p(z) - p(\lambda_0) = a(z - \lambda_0)^k(z - \lambda_1)^{k_1} \cdots (z - \lambda_n)^{k_n},$$

where $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ for $i \neq j$. Then

$$O = (p(T) - p(\lambda_0))^m = a^m (T - \lambda_0)^{mk} (T - \lambda_1)^{mk_1} \cdots (T - \lambda_n)^{mk_n}$$

and hence $(T - \lambda_0)^{mk} = O$. \square

An operator $T \in L(H)$ is said to be *isoloid* if every isolated point of $\sigma(T)$ is an eigenvalue of T , while an operator $T \in L(H)$ is said to be *polaroid* if every isolated point of $\sigma(T)$ is a pole of the resolvent of T . In general, if T is polaroid, then T is isoloid. However, the converse is not true. For $T \in L(H)$, the smallest nonnegative integer p such that $\ker T^p = \ker T^{p+1}$ is called the *ascent* of T and is denoted by $p(T)$. If no such integer exists, we set $p(T) = \infty$. We say that $T \in L(H)$ is of *finite ascent* (finitely ascensive) if $p(T) < \infty$. For $T \in L(H)$, the smallest nonnegative integer q , such that $T^q(H) = T^{q+1}(H)$, is called the *descent* of T and is denoted by $q(T)$. If no such integer exists, we set $q(T) = \infty$. We say that $T \in L(H)$ is of *finite descent* if $q(T - \lambda) < \infty$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.

Lemma 2.8. *Let T be an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. Then T is polaroid.*

Proof. Suppose T is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. Then $p(T)$ is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* for some non-constant polynomial p . Let $\lambda \in \text{iso}\sigma(T)$. Using the spectral projection $P = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D} (T - \lambda)^{-1} d\lambda$, where D is an open disk of center λ which contains no other points of $\sigma(T)$, we can represent T as the direct sum

$$T = T_1 \oplus T_2, \text{ where } \sigma(T_1) = \{\lambda\} \text{ and } \sigma(T_2) = \sigma(T) \setminus \{\lambda\}.$$

Since T_1 is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, $T_1 - \lambda$ is also algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* . But $\sigma(T_1 - \lambda) = \{0\}$, it follows from Lemma 2.7 that $T_1 - \lambda$ is nilpotent operator. Therefrom $T_1 - \lambda$ has finite ascent and descent. On the other hand, since $T_2 - \lambda$ is invertible, clearly it has finite ascent and descent. Therefore $T - \lambda$ has finite ascent and descent. Thus λ is a pole of the resolvent of T . Hence T is polaroid, which means that T is isoloid. \square

We write $\alpha(T) = \dim \ker T$, $\beta(T) = \dim (H/T(H))$. An operator $T \in L(H)$ is called an *upper semi-Fredholm*, if it has a closed range and $\alpha(T) < \infty$, while T is called a *lower semi-Fredholm* if $\beta(T) < \infty$. However, T is called a *semi-Fredholm operator* if T is either an upper or a lower semi-Fredholm, and T is said to be a *Fredholm operator* if it is both an upper and a lower semi-Fredholm. If $T \in L(H)$ is semi-Fredholm, then the index is defined by

$$\text{ind}(T) = \alpha(T) - \beta(T).$$

An operator $T \in L(H)$ is said to be *upper semi-Weyl operator* if it is upper semi-Fredholm and $\text{ind}(T) \leq 0$, while $T \in L(H)$ is said to be *lower semi-Weyl operator* if it is lower semi-Fredholm and $\text{ind}(T) \geq 0$. An operator is said to

be Weyl operator if it is Fredholm of index zero. The Weyl spectrum and the essential approximate spectrum are defined by

$$\sigma_w(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : T - \lambda \text{ is not Weyl}\}$$

and

$$\sigma_{uw}(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : T - \lambda \text{ is not upper semi-Weyl}\}.$$

An operator $T \in L(H)$ is said to be upper semi-Browder operator, if it is upper semi-Fredholm and $p(T) < \infty$. An operator $T \in L(H)$ is said to be lower semi-Browder operator, if it is lower semi-Fredholm and $q(T) < \infty$. An operator $T \in L(H)$ is said to be Browder operator, if it is Fredholm of finite ascent and descent. The Browder spectrum and the upper semi-Browder spectrum are defined by

$$\sigma_b(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : T - \lambda \text{ is not Browder}\}$$

and

$$\sigma_{ub}(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : T - \lambda \text{ is not upper semi-Browder}\}.$$

For $T \in L(H)$ we will denote $p_{00}(T)$ the set of all poles of finite rank of T . We have $\sigma(T) \setminus \sigma_b(T) = p_{00}(T)$ and we say that T satisfies Browder's theorem if

$$\sigma_w(T) = \sigma_b(T) \text{ or } \sigma(T) \setminus \sigma_w(T) = p_{00}(T).$$

For $T \in L(H)$ we write $\pi_{00}(T) = \{\lambda \in \text{iso}\sigma(T) : 0 < \alpha(T - \lambda) < \infty\}$ for the isolated eigenvalues of finite multiplicity. We say that T satisfies Weyl's theorem, if

$$\sigma(T) \setminus \sigma_w(T) = \pi_{00}(T).$$

Let $\pi_{00}^a(T) = \{\lambda \in \text{iso}\sigma_a(T) : 0 < \alpha(T - \lambda) < \infty\}$ be the set of all eigenvalues of T of finite multiplicity, which are isolated in the approximate point spectrum. We say that T satisfies a -Weyl's theorem, if

$$\sigma_a(T) \setminus \sigma_{uw}(T) = \pi_{00}^a(T).$$

We will denote $p_{00}^a(T)$ the set of all left poles of finite rank of T . We have

$$\sigma_a(T) \setminus \sigma_{ub}(T) = p_{00}^a(T)$$

and we say that T satisfies a -Browder's theorem, if

$$\sigma_{uw}(T) = \sigma_{ub}(T) \text{ or } \sigma_a(T) \setminus \sigma_{uw}(T) = p_{00}^a(T).$$

Let $Hol(\sigma(T))$ be the space of all analytic functions in an open neighborhood of $\sigma(T)$. We say that $T \in L(H)$ has the single valued extension property at $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, if for every open neighborhood U of λ the only analytic function $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which satisfies equation $(T - \lambda)f(\lambda) = 0$, is the constant function $f \equiv 0$. The operator T is said to have SVEP if T has SVEP at every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.

Theorem 2.9. *If T or T^* is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* , then Weyl's theorem holds for $f(T)$ for every $f \in Hol(\sigma(T))$.*

Proof. Suppose T is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* . From Lemma 2.8 we have T is polaroid. Since T is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* , $p(T)$ is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator for some non-constant polynomial p . From [23, Corollary 3.9] $p(T)$ has SVEP. Therefore T has SVEP by [26, Theorem 3.3.9]. Then, from [2, Theorem 3.3], T satisfies Weyl's theorem.

Since T is isoloid from [27] we have

$$f(\sigma(T) \setminus \pi_{00}(T)) = \sigma(f(T)) \setminus \pi_{00}(f(T)).$$

Then, by [23, Theorem 3.10] we have

$$\sigma(f(T)) \setminus \pi_{00}(f(T)) = f(\sigma(T) \setminus \pi_{00}(T)) = f(\sigma_w(T)) = \sigma_w(f(T)),$$

which implies that Weyl's theorem holds for $f(T)$.

Suppose T^* is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* , then T^* is polaroid. From [2, Theorem 2.11] T is polaroid as well as isoloid. Since T^* has SVEP, from [1, Theorem 4.23] T satisfies Browder's theorem, and since T is polaroid then T satisfies Weyl's theorem. Since T is isoloid, as in the proof of the first part, we have that Weyl's theorem holds for $f(T)$. \square

Theorem 2.10. *If T^* is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, then T satisfies a -Weyl's theorem.*

Proof. Let T^* be an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. T^* has SVEP and from [1, Theorem 4.34], T satisfies a -Browder theorem. We use the fact [1, Theorem 4.51]: T satisfies a -Weyl's theorem, if and only if, T satisfies a -Browder's theorem and $\pi_{00}^a(T) = p_{00}^a(T)$. We show that $\pi_{00}^a(T) = p_{00}^a(T)$. Since $\pi_{00}^a(T) \supseteq p_{00}^a(T)$ holds for every operator T , it would suffice to prove the inclusion $\pi_{00}^a(T) \subseteq p_{00}^a(T)$. Let λ be an arbitrary point of $\pi_{00}^a(T)$. Then $\lambda \in \text{iso}\sigma_a(T)$ and $0 < \alpha(T - \lambda) < \infty$. Thus $\lambda \in \sigma_a(T)$. But T^* has SVEP, hence $\sigma(T) = \sigma_a(T)$ by [1, Corollary 2.28]. Therefore λ is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$. So, $\lambda \in \pi_{00}(T)$. Since Weyl's theorem holds for T , $\lambda \notin \sigma_w(T)$. Since $T - \lambda$ is Fredholm operator and T has SVEP in λ , then $p(T - \lambda) < \infty$, by [1, Theorem 2.45.]. Therefore, $T - \lambda$ is semi-upper Browder operator, and hence $\lambda \in p_{00}^a(T)$. \square

Let $T \in L(H)$. It is well known that the inclusion $\sigma_{uw}(f(T)) \subseteq f(\sigma_{uw}(T))$ holds for every $f \in \text{Hol}(\sigma(T))$ with no restriction on T [33, Theorem 3.3.].

Lemma 2.11. *If T^* is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, then*

$$\sigma_{uw}(f(T)) = f(\sigma_{uw}(T))$$

holds for every $f \in \text{Hol}(\sigma(T))$.

Proof. Let T^* be an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* and let $f \in \text{Hol}(\sigma(T))$. It suffices to show that $f(\sigma_{uw}(T)) \subseteq \sigma_{uw}(f(T))$. Suppose that $\lambda \notin \sigma_{uw}(f(T))$. Then $f(T) - \lambda$ is semi-upper Weyl operator and

$$(1) \quad f(T) - \lambda = c(T - \lambda_1)(T - \lambda_2) \cdots (T - \lambda_n)g(T),$$

where $c, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$, and $g(T)$ is invertible. Since T^* is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* , T^* has SVEP. It follows from [1, Corollary 2.48] that $\text{ind}(T - \lambda_i) \geq 0$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Since

$$0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \text{ind}(T - \lambda_i) = \text{ind}(f(T) - \lambda) \leq 0,$$

$T - \lambda_i$ is Weyl for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Hence $\lambda \notin f(\sigma_{uw}(T))$, and so $f(\sigma_{uw}(T)) \subseteq \sigma_{uw}(f(T))$. This completes the proof. \square

An operator $T \in L(H)$ is called a -isoloid if every isolated point of $\sigma_a(T)$ is an eigenvalue of T . Clearly, if T is a -isoloid, then T is isoloid. However, the converse is not true.

Lemma 2.12. *If T^* is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, then T is a -isoloid.*

Proof. Let λ be an isolated point of $\sigma_a(T)$. Since T^* has SVEP, by [1, Corollary 2.28] λ is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$. But T^* is polaroid, hence T is also polaroid. Therefore it is isoloid, and hence $\lambda \in \sigma_p(T)$. Thus T is a -isoloid. \square

Theorem 2.13. *If T^* is an algebraically k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, then a -Weyl's theorem holds for $f(T)$ for every $f \in \text{Hol}(\sigma(T))$.*

Proof. Let $f \in \text{Hol}(\sigma(T))$. From Theorem 2.10, T satisfies a -Weyl's theorem and we have $\sigma_{uw}(T) = \sigma_{ub}(T)$. It follows

$$\sigma_{ub}(f(T)) = f(\sigma_{ub}(T)) = f(\sigma_{uw}(T)) = \sigma_{uw}(f(T))$$

and hence $f(T)$ satisfies a -Browders theorem.

It is sufficient to show $\pi_{00}^a(f(T)) \subseteq p_{00}^a(f(T))$. Suppose $\lambda \in \pi_{00}^a(f(T))$. Then λ is an isolated point of $\sigma_a(f(T))$ and $0 < \alpha(f(T) - \lambda) < \infty$. Thus $\lambda \in \sigma_a(f(T))$ and equation (1) is fulfilled.

Since λ is an isolated point of $f(\sigma_a(T))$, if $\lambda_i \in \sigma_a(T)$, then λ_i is an isolated point of $\sigma_a(T)$ by (1). Since T is a -isoloid, $0 < \alpha(T - \lambda_i) < \infty$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Thus $\lambda_i \in \pi_{00}^a(T)$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Since T satisfies a -Weyl's theorem, $T - \lambda_i$ is upper-semi Fredholm and $\text{ind}(T - \lambda_i) \leq 0$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Therefore $f(T) - \lambda$ is upper semi-Fredholm. Since $\lambda \in \text{iso}\sigma_a(f(T))$, $f(T)$ has SVEP in λ , thus by [1, Theorem 2.45] $p(f(T) - \lambda) < \infty$, so $f(T) - \lambda$ is semi-upper Browder operator. Therefore $\lambda \in p_{00}^a(f(T))$. \square

3. Tensor products for k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^*

Let H and K denote the Hilbert spaces. For given non zero operators $T \in L(H)$ and $S \in L(K)$, $T \otimes S$ denotes the tensor product on the product space $H \otimes K$. The normaloid property is invariant under tensor products, [37]. There exist paranormal operators T and S , such that $T \otimes S$ is not paranormal, [4]. In [40], Stochel proved that $T \otimes S$ is normal, if and only if, T and S are normal. This result was extended to class \mathcal{A} operators, $*$ -class \mathcal{A} operators,

class \mathcal{A}_n operators and quasi class \mathcal{A}_n operators in [24], [13], [30], and [31] respectively. In this section, we prove an analogues result for k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators.

Let $T \in L(H)$ and $S \in L(K)$ be non zero operators. Then $(T \otimes S)^*(T \otimes S) = T^*T \otimes S^*S$ holds. By the uniqueness of positive square roots, we have $|T \otimes S|^r = |T|^r \otimes |S|^r$ for any positive rational number r . From the density of the rationales in the real, we obtain $|T \otimes S|^p = |T|^p \otimes |S|^p$ for any positive real number p .

Theorem 3.1. *Let $T \in L(H)$ and $S \in L(K)$ be non zero operators. Then $T \otimes S$ is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, if and only if, one of the following holds:*

- (1) T and S are k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* ,
- (2) $T^{k+1} = O$ or $S^{k+1} = O$.

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & (T \otimes S)^{*k} \left(|(T \otimes S)^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - |(T \otimes S)^*|^2 \right) (T \otimes S)^k \\ &= (T \otimes S)^{*k} \left(|T^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \otimes |S^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - |T^*|^2 \otimes |S^*|^2 \right) (T \otimes S)^k \\ &= T^{*k} \left(|T^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - |T^*|^2 \right) T^k \otimes S^{*k} |S^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} S^k \\ & \quad + T^{*k} |T^*|^2 T^k \otimes S^{*k} \left(|S^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - |S^*|^2 \right) S^k. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, if either (1) T and S are k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators or (2) $T^{k+1} = O$ or $S^{k+1} = O$, then $T \otimes S$ is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator.

Conversely, suppose that $T \otimes S$ is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. Then, for $x \in H, y \in K$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle T^{*k} \left(|T^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - |T^*|^2 \right) T^k x, x \right\rangle \left\langle S^{*k} |S^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} S^k y, y \right\rangle \\ & + \left\langle T^{*k} |T^*|^2 T^k x, x \right\rangle \left\langle S^{*k} \left(|S^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - |S^*|^2 \right) S^k y, y \right\rangle \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

It suffices to show that if the statement (1) does not hold, then the statement (2) holds. Thus, assume to the contrary that neither T^{k+1} nor S^{k+1} is the zero operator, and T is not a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. Then, there exists $x_0 \in H$, such that:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle T^{*k} \left(|T^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - |T^*|^2 \right) T^k x_0, x_0 \right\rangle = \alpha < 0 \quad \text{and} \\ & \left\langle T^{*k} |T^*|^2 T^k x_0, x_0 \right\rangle = \beta > 0. \end{aligned}$$

From the above relation, we have

$$(\alpha + \beta) \left\langle S^{*k} |S^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} S^k y, y \right\rangle \geq \beta \left\langle S^{*k} |S^*|^2 S^k y, y \right\rangle.$$

Thus, S is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, because $\alpha + \beta < \beta$.

We have,

$$\left\langle S^{*k} |S^*|^2 S^k y, y \right\rangle = \left\langle |S^*|^2 S^k y, S^k y \right\rangle = \left\langle S^* S^k y, S^* S^k y \right\rangle = \|S^* S^k y\|^2$$

and using the Holder McCarthy inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle S^{*k} |S^{n+1}|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} S^k y, y \right\rangle &= \left\langle \left(S^{*(n+1)} S^{n+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} S^k y, S^k y \right\rangle \\ &\leq \left\langle S^{*(n+1)} S^{n+1} S^k y, S^k y \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \|S^k y\|^{\frac{2n}{n+1}} \\ &= \|S^{n+k+1} y\|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \|S^k y\|^{\frac{2n}{n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$(\alpha + \beta) \|S^{n+k+1} y\|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \|S^k y\|^{\frac{2n}{n+1}} \geq \beta \|S^* S^k y\|^2.$$

Since S is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, from Theorem 2.1 S has decomposition of the form

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} \text{ on } H = \overline{S^k(H)} \oplus \ker S^{*k},$$

where $A = S|_{\overline{S^k(H)}}$ is \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, we have

$$(\alpha + \beta) \|A^{n+1} \mu\|^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \|\mu\|^{\frac{2n}{n+1}} \geq \beta \|S^* \mu\|^2 \geq \beta \|A^* \mu\|^2$$

for all $\mu \in \overline{S^k(H)}$.

Since $A \in \mathcal{A}_n^*$, A is normaloid. Thus, taking supremum on both sides of the above inequality, we have

$$(\alpha + \beta) \|A\|^2 \geq \beta \|A^*\|^2 = \beta \|A\|^2.$$

This inequality makes $A = O$. From Corollary 2.6, we have $S^{k+1} = O$. This is a contradiction to that S^{k+1} is not a zero operator. So T must be a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. A similar argument shows that S is also a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, which completes the proof. \square

4. Fuglede-Putnam theorem for k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^*

The famous Fuglede-Putnam's theorem is as follows:

Theorem 4.1. *Let A and B be normal operators, and X be an operator so that $AX = XB$. Then, $A^*X = XB^*$.*

The Fuglede-Putnam's theorem is very useful in operators' theory, thanks to its numerous applications. In fact, the Fuglede-Putnam's theorem was first proved in the $A = B$ case by B. Fuglede [15], and then a proof in the general case by C. R. Putnam [32]. A lot of researchers have worked on it since the papers of Fuglede and Putnam.

Suppose $\{e_n\}$ is an orthonormal bases in H . We define the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of T to be $\|T\|_2 = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|Te_n\|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. This definition is independent of the choice of basis (see [10]). If $\|T\|_2 < \infty$, T is said to be a Hilbert-Schmidt operator. The set of all Hilbert-Schmidt operators will be denoted by $\mathcal{C}_2(H)$.

In the past several years, many authors have extended this theorem for several classes of nonnormal operators. In [6], S. Berberian has extended the result

by assuming A and B^* are hyponormal operators and X is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator. In [17], Furuta extended the result by assuming A and B^* are subnormal operators and X is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator. A. Uchiyama and K. Tanahashi [41] showed that Fuglede-Putnam's theorem holds for p -hyponormal and log-hyponormal operators. If let $X \in L(H)$ be Hilbert-Schmidt class, S. Mecheri and A. Uchiyama [28] showed that normality in Fuglede-Putnam's theorem can be replaced by A and B^* class \mathcal{A} operators. Recently M. H. M. Rashid and M. S. M. Noorani [34] showed that the above result of S. Mecheri and A. Uchiyama holds for A and B^* quasi-class \mathcal{A} operators with the additional condition $\| |A^*| \| \| |B|^{-1} \| \leq 1$. In this paper, we show that if X is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator, A and $(B^*)^{-1}$ are k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators such that $AX = XB$, then $A^*X = XB^*$.

For each pair of operators $A, B \in L(H)$, there is an operator $\Gamma_{A,B}$ defined on $\mathcal{C}_2(H)$ via the formula $\Gamma_{A,B}(X) = AXB$.

Let $\mathcal{C}_1(H)$ be the set $\{C = AB : A, B \in \mathcal{C}_2(H)\}$. Then, operators belonging to $\mathcal{C}_1(H)$ are called trace class operators. We define the linear functional

$$tr : \mathcal{C}_1(H) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ by } tr(C) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle Ce_n, e_n \rangle$$

for an orthonormal basis $\{e_n\}$ for H . In this case, the definition of $tr(C)$ does not depend on the choice of an orthonormal basis, and $tr(C)$ is called the trace of C .

Lemma 4.2 ([10]). *If $\langle A, B \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle Ae_n, Be_n \rangle = tr(B^*A) = tr(AB^*)$ for A and B in $\mathcal{C}_2(H)$, and for any orthonormal basis $\{e_n\}$ for H , then $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is an inner product on $\mathcal{C}_2(H)$, and $\mathcal{C}_2(H)$ is a Hilbert-Schmidt space with respect to this inner product.*

From the above lemma, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Gamma^*X, Y \rangle &= \langle X, \Gamma Y \rangle = \langle X, AYB \rangle = tr((AYB)^*X) \\ &= tr(XB^*Y^*A^*) = tr(A^*XB^*Y^*) = \langle A^*XB^*, Y \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

So, the adjoint of Γ is given by the formula $\Gamma^*X = A^*XB^*$.

Theorem 4.3. *Let A and $B \in L(H)$. Then $\Gamma_{A,B}$ is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator on $\mathcal{C}_2(H)$ if and only if one of the following assertions holds:*

- (1) $A^{k+1} = O$ or $B^{k+1} = O$;
- (2) A and B^* are k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators.

Proof. The unitary operator $U : \mathcal{C}_2(H) \rightarrow H \otimes H$ by a map $x \otimes y^* \rightarrow x \otimes y$ induces the $*$ -isomorphism $\Psi : L(\mathcal{C}_2(H)) \rightarrow L(H \otimes H)$ by a map $X \rightarrow UXU^*$. Then we can obtain $\Psi(\Gamma_{A,B}) = A \otimes B^*$ [8]. The complete proof comes from Theorem 3.1. \square

Lemma 4.4 ([23]). *Let $T \in L(H)$ be a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator for a positive integer k . If $\lambda \neq 0$ and $(T - \lambda)x = 0$ for some $x \in H$, then $(T - \lambda)^*x = 0$.*

Now we are ready to extend Fuglede-Putnam’s theorem to k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators.

Theorem 4.5. *Let A and $(B^*)^{-1}$ be k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators. If $AX = XB$ for $X \in \mathcal{C}_2(H)$, then $A^*X = XB^*$.*

Proof. Let Γ be defined on $\mathcal{C}_2(H)$ by $\Gamma Y = AYB^{-1}$. Since A and $(B^*)^{-1}$ are k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators, Γ is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator on $\mathcal{C}_2(H)$, by Theorem 4.3. Since $AX = XB$, $\Gamma X = AXB^{-1} = X$, so X is an eigenvector of Γ . By Lemma 4.4 we have $\Gamma^*X = A^*X(B^{-1})^* = X$, which implies $A^*X = XB^*$. \square

5. Hyperinvariant subspace

Let $\sigma_T(x) \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ denote the local spectral of T at the point $x \in H$, i.e., the complement of the set $\rho_T(x)$ of all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ for which there exists an open neighborhood U of λ in \mathbb{C} and an analytic function $f : U \rightarrow H$ such that $(T - \mu)f(\mu) = x$ holds for all $\mu \in U$. Moreover, $\sigma_T(x) \subseteq \sigma(T)$. For every closed subset F of \mathbb{C} , let $H_T(F) = \{x \in H : \sigma_T(x) \subseteq F\}$ denote the corresponding analytic spectral subspace of T .

An operator $T \in L(H)$ is said to be decomposable if, for any open covering $\{U, V\}$ of the complex plane \mathbb{C} there are two closed T -invariant subspaces Y and Z of H such that $H = Y + Z$, $\sigma(T|_Y) \subseteq U$ and $\sigma(T|_Z) \subseteq V$. For every decomposable operator T the identity $H = H_T(\overline{U}) + H_T(\overline{V})$ holds for every open cover $\{U, V\}$ of \mathbb{C} [26, Theorem 1.2.23].

An operator $A \in L(H, K)$ is called quasi-affine if it has trivial kernel and has dense range. An operator $S \in L(H)$ is said to be a quasi-affine transform of $T \in L(K)$ if there exists a quasi-affine $A \in L(H, K)$ such that $AS = TA$.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $T \in L(H)$ be a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator such that $T \neq zI$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$. If S is a decomposable quasi-affine transform of T , then T has a nontrivial hyperinvariant subspace.*

Proof. If S is a decomposable quasi-affine transform of T , then there exists a quasi-affine A such that $AS = TA$, where S is decomposable. Assume that T has no nontrivial hyperinvariant subspace. From [25, Lemma 3.6.1] $\sigma_p(T) = \emptyset$ and $H_T(F) = \{0\}$ for each closed set F proper in $\sigma(T)$. Let $\{U, V\}$ be an open cover of \mathbb{C} such that $\sigma(T) \setminus \overline{U} \neq \emptyset$ and $\sigma(T) \setminus \overline{V} \neq \emptyset$.

Now, if $x \in H_S(\overline{U})$, then $\sigma_S(x) \subset \overline{U}$. Hence there exists an analytic H -valued function f defined on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{U}$ such that $(S - z)f(z) = x$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{U}$. So $(T - z)Af(z) = A(S - z)f(z) = Ax$. Hence $\mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{U} \subset \rho_T(Ax)$, this implies $Ax \in H_T(\overline{U})$. Thus $A(H_S(\overline{U})) \subseteq H_T(\overline{U})$, similar $A(H_S(\overline{V})) \subseteq H_T(\overline{V})$.

Therefore, since S is decomposable then $H = H_S(\overline{U}) + H_S(\overline{V})$, and finally

$$A(H) = A(H_S(\overline{U})) + A(H_S(\overline{V})) \subseteq H_T(\overline{U}) + H_T(\overline{V}) = \{0\}.$$

This is a contradiction. Hence, T has a nontrivial hyperinvariant subspace. \square

Theorem 5.2. *Let $T \in L(H \oplus K)$ be a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. If there exists a nonzero vector $x \in H \oplus K$ such that $\sigma_T(x) \subsetneq \sigma(T)$, then T has a nontrivial hyperinvariant subspace.*

Proof. Let's set $M = H_T(\sigma_T(x)) = \{y \in H \oplus K : \sigma_T(y) \subseteq \sigma_T(x)\}$. From [26, Theorem 1.2.16] M is a T -hyperinvariant subspace. Since $x \in M$, $M \neq \{0\}$. Suppose $M = H \oplus K$. Since T is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, from [23, Corollary 3.11], T has SVEP. From [26, Theorem 1.3.2]

$$\sigma(T) = \cup\{\sigma_T(y) : y \in H \oplus K\} \subseteq \sigma_T(x) \subsetneq \sigma(T),$$

which is contradiction. Hence M is a nontrivial T -hyperinvariant subspace. \square

6. Spectrum continuity on the set of k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator

Let $\{E_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of compact subsets of \mathbb{C} . Let's define the inferior and superior limits of $\{E_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, denoted respectively by $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{E_n\}$ and $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{E_n\}$ as it follows:

- 1) $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{E_n\} = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \text{for every } \epsilon > 0, \text{ there exists } N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } B(\lambda, \epsilon) \cap E_n \neq \emptyset \text{ for all } n > N\}$,
- 2) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{E_n\} = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \text{for every } \epsilon > 0, \text{ there exists } J \subseteq \mathbb{N} \text{ infinite such that } B(\lambda, \epsilon) \cap E_n \neq \emptyset \text{ for all } n \in J\}$.

If $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{E_n\} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{E_n\}$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{E_n\}$ is defined by this common limit.

A mapping p , defined on $L(H)$, whose values are compact subsets on \mathbb{C} is said to be upper semi-continuous at T , if $T_n \rightarrow T$, then $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(T_n) \subset p(T)$, and lower semi-continuous at T , if $T_n \rightarrow T$, then $p(T) \subset \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(T_n)$. If p is both upper and lower semi-continuous at T , then it is said to be continuous at T and in this case $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(T_n) = p(T)$.

The spectrum $\sigma : T \rightarrow \sigma(T)$ is upper semi-continuous by [21, Problem 102], but it is not continuous in general as shown in the next example.

Example 6.1. Let U be the unilateral shift on $l^2(\mathbb{N})$ and let T and T_n , be operators defined on $l^2(\mathbb{N}) \oplus l^2(\mathbb{N})$ as

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} U & O \\ O & U^* \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad T_n = \begin{pmatrix} U & \frac{1}{n}(I - UU^*) \\ O & U^* \end{pmatrix}.$$

Observe that $T_n \rightarrow T$, but $\sigma(T_n) \not\rightarrow \sigma(T)$. Indeed, each T_n is similar to T_1 and T_1 is a unitary operator, so for every n , $\sigma(T_n) = \sigma(T_1) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| = 1\}$ and $\sigma(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| \leq 1\}$.

It has been proved that σ is continuous in the set of normal operators and hyponormal operators by Halmos in [21]. And this result has been extended to quasihyponormal operators by S. V. Djordjević in [11], to p -hyponormal operators by Hwang and Lee in [22], to (p, k) -quasihyponormal operators and paranormal operators by Duggal, Jeon and Kim in [14], to quasi-class (\mathcal{A}, k) operators by Gao and Fang in [19], to k -quasi- $*$ -class \mathcal{A} by Gao and Li in [20].

The Berberian extension theorem [7] says that for a given operator $T \in L(H)$ there exists a Hilbert space Y such that $H \subset Y$ and a map $\varphi : L(H) \rightarrow L(Y)$ such that $\varphi : T \rightarrow \varphi(T) = T^0$ preserving order such that $\sigma_a(T) = \sigma_a(T^0) = \sigma_p(T^0)$ and $\sigma(T) = \sigma(T^0)$. If T is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator, then T^0 is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator too, [23, Theorem 3.7].

Lemma 6.2 ([29]). *If $\{T_n\} \subset L(H)$ and $T \in L(H)$ are such that T_n converges, according to the operator norm topology to T , then $\text{iso}\sigma(T) \subseteq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(T_n)$.*

Theorem 6.3. *The spectrum σ is continuous on the set of k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* for a positive integer k .*

Proof. Let $\{T_n\}$ be a sequence of operators so that it belongs to k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T_n - T\| = 0$, where T is a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operator. Since the function σ is upper semi-continuous, $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(T_n) \subset \sigma(T)$. Therefore, to prove the theorem, it will be sufficient to prove that $\sigma(T) \subset \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(T_n)$. From [38, Proposition 4.9] it will be sufficient to prove $\sigma_a(T) \subset \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(T_n)$. Since $\sigma(T) = \sigma(T^0)$, $\sigma(T_n) = \sigma(T_n^0)$ and $\sigma_a(T) = \sigma_a(T^0)$ we have

$$\sigma_a(T) \subset \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(T_n) \iff \sigma_a(T^0) \subset \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(T_n^0).$$

Let $\lambda \in \sigma_a(T^0)$. Then $\lambda \in \sigma_p(T^0)$. By [23, Theorem 3.5] T^0 has a representation

$$T^0 = \lambda \oplus A \text{ on } H = \ker(T^0 - \lambda) \oplus (\ker(T^0 - \lambda))^\perp \text{ and } \ker(A - \lambda) = \{0\}.$$

Therefore $A - \lambda$ is an upper semi-Fredholm operator and $\alpha(A - \lambda) = 0$. There exists an $\epsilon > 0$ such that $A - (\lambda - \mu_0)$ is an upper semi-Fredholm operator with $\text{ind}(A - (\lambda - \mu_0)) = \text{ind}(A - \lambda)$ and $\alpha(A - (\lambda - \mu_0)) = 0$ for every μ_0 such that $0 < |\mu_0| < \epsilon$. Let's set $\mu = \lambda - \mu_0$, and we have $T^0 - \mu = (\lambda - \mu) \oplus (A - \mu)$ is upper semi-Fredholm operator, $\text{ind}(T^0 - \mu) = \text{ind}(A - \mu)$ and $\alpha(T^0 - \mu) = 0$.

Suppose the contrary, $\lambda \notin \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(T_n^0)$. Then, there exists a $\delta > 0$, a neighborhood $\mathcal{D}_\delta(\lambda)$ of λ and a subsequence $\{T_{n_k}^0\}$ of $\{T_n^0\}$ such that $\sigma(T_{n_k}^0) \cap \mathcal{D}_\delta(\lambda) = \emptyset$ for every $k \geq 1$. This implies that $T_{n_k}^0 - \mu$ is a Fredholm operator and $\text{ind}(T_{n_k}^0 - \mu) = 0$ for every $\mu \in \mathcal{D}_\delta(\lambda)$ and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|(T_{n_k}^0 - \mu) - (T^0 - \mu)\| = 0.$$

It follows from the continuity of the index that $\text{ind}(T^0 - \mu) = 0$ and $T^0 - \mu$ is a Fredholm operator. Since $\alpha(T^0 - \mu) = 0$, $\mu \notin \sigma(T^0)$ for every μ in a ϵ -neighborhood of λ . This contradicts Lemma 6.2, therefore we must have $\lambda \in \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(T_n^0)$. □

Corollary 6.4. *The spectrum σ_w is continuous on the set of a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* for a positive integer k .*

Proof. Since Weyl's theorem holds for k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators, then σ_w is continuous from Theorem 6.3 and [12, Theorem 2.1]. □

Corollary 6.5. *The spectrum σ_b is continuous on the set of a k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* for a positive integer k .*

Proof. Since Weyl's theorem holds for k -quasi class \mathcal{A}_n^* operators, then σ_b is continuous from Theorem 6.3 and [12, Theorem 2.2]. \square

Acknowledgment. Authors would like to thank referee for valuable comments given in the paper.

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