

A NOTE ON MEROMORPHIC OPERATORS

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ABSTRACT. Let X be a complex Banach space and T a bounded linear operator on X . T is called meromorphic if the spectrum $\sigma(T)$ of T is a countable set, with 0 the only possible point of accumulation, such that all the nonzero points of $\sigma(T)$ are poles of $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$. By means of the analytical core $K(T)$ we give a spectral theory of meromorphic operators. Our results are a generalization of some results obtained by Gong and Wang (2003).

1. INTRODUCTION AND TERMINOLOGY

Throughout this paper, X will denote an *infinite-dimensional* complex Banach space. By $\mathcal{L}(X)$ we denote the Banach algebra of all bounded linear operators on X . Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. The kernel and the range of T will be denoted by $N(T)$ and $T(X)$, respectively. The spectrum, the set of eigenvalues, and the resolvent set of T are denoted by $\sigma(T)$, $\sigma_p(T)$ and $\rho(T)$, respectively. For the resolvent $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$ we write $R_\lambda(T)$ ($\lambda \in \rho(T)$).

The *nullity* $\alpha(T)$ of T is the dimension of $N(T)$. The *defect* $\beta(T)$ of T is the codimension of $T(X)$. The *ascent* $p(T)$ and the *descent* $q(T)$ are the extended integers given by

$$p(T) = \inf\{n \geq 0 : N(T^n) = N(T^{n+1})\},$$
$$q(T) = \inf\{n \geq 0 : T^n(X) = T^{n+1}(X)\}.$$

The infimum over the empty set is taken to be ∞ . It follows from [4, Satz 72.3] that if $p(T)$ and $q(T)$ are both finite, then they are equal. If λ_0 is an isolated point in $\sigma(T)$, the spectral projection corresponding to λ_0 will be denoted by P_{λ_0} . We have $X = P_{\lambda_0}(X) \oplus N(P_{\lambda_0})$. From [4, Satz 101.2] we have the following characterization of the poles of $R_\lambda(T)$:

Theorem 1. *The complex number λ_0 is a pole of $R_\lambda(T)$ if and only if $0 < p(\lambda_0 I - T) = q(\lambda_0 I - T) < \infty$. In this case we have*

$$P_{\lambda_0}(X) = N((\lambda_0 I - T)^p) \text{ and } N(P_{\lambda_0}) = (\lambda_0 I - T)^p(X),$$

where $p = p(\lambda_0 I - T)$ is the order of the pole λ_0 , and $\lambda_0 \in \sigma_p(T)$.

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We now list various classes of operators, which will be discussed in this note:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}(X) &= \{T \in \mathcal{L}(X) : \dim T(X) < \infty\}; \\ \mathcal{K}(X) &= \{T \in \mathcal{L}(X) : T \text{ is compact}\}; \\ \Phi(X) &= \{T \in \mathcal{L}(X) : \alpha(T) < \infty, \beta(T) < \infty\}.\end{aligned}$$

Operators in $\Phi(X)$ are called *Fredholm operators*.

Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. λ is called a *Riesz point* of T if

$$\alpha(\lambda I - T) = \beta(\lambda I - T) < \infty \text{ and } p(\lambda I - T) = q(\lambda I - T) < \infty.$$

$T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ is called a *Riesz operator* if each $\lambda \neq 0$ is a Riesz point of T . We denote by $\mathcal{R}(X)$ the class of all Riesz operators in $\mathcal{L}(X)$.

We have the following characterization of Riesz operators (see [4, §105]):

Theorem 2. *Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. Then:*

$$T \in \mathcal{R}(X) \Leftrightarrow \text{each } \lambda_0 \in \sigma(T) \setminus \{0\} \text{ is an isolated point of } \sigma(T) \text{ and } P_{\lambda_0} \in \mathcal{F}(X).$$

The class $\mathcal{M}(X)$ of *meromorphic operators* is defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{M}(X) = \{T \in \mathcal{L}(X) : \text{each } \lambda_0 \in \sigma(T) \setminus \{0\} \text{ is a pole of } R_\lambda(T)\}.$$

We have the following inclusions:

$$\mathcal{F}(X) \subseteq \mathcal{K}(X) \subseteq \mathcal{R}(X) \subseteq \mathcal{M}(X).$$

Two subclasses of $\mathcal{M}(X)$ are also considered in this note:

$$\mathcal{Q}(X) = \{T \in \mathcal{L}(X) : \sigma(T) = \{0\}\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{M}_0(X) = \{T \in \mathcal{M}(X) : \sigma(T) \text{ is finite}\}.$$

An operator in $\mathcal{Q}(X)$ is called *quasinilpotent*.

In [5] Mbekhta introduced two important subspaces for $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$: the *analytical core* $K(T)$ of T is defined by

$$\begin{aligned}K(T) &= \{x \in X : \text{there exist } c > 0 \text{ and a sequence } (x_n)_{n \geq 1} \text{ in } X \text{ such that} \\ &\quad Tx_1 = x, Tx_{n+1} = x_n \text{ and } \|x_n\| \leq c^n \|x\| \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N}\}.\end{aligned}$$

Observe that if Y is a closed subspace of X such that $T(Y) = Y$, then $Y \subseteq K(T)$ ([8, Proposition 2]).

The subspace $H_0(T)$, defined by

$$H_0(T) = \{x \in X : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n x\|^{1/n} = 0\},$$

is called the *quasinilpotent part* of T .

We close the section with the following definition: an operator $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ is said to have the *single-valued extension property* (SVEP) in $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ if for any holomorphic function $f : U \rightarrow X$, where U is a neighbourhood of λ_0 , with $(\lambda I - T)f(\lambda) \equiv 0$ for all $\lambda \in U$, the result is $f(\lambda) \equiv 0$. We say that T has the SVEP if T has the SVEP in each $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.

It is clear that each $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ has the SVEP. Furthermore, we have $\sigma(T) \setminus \{0\} \subseteq \sigma_p(T)$ if $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ (see Theorem 1).

2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

In this section we collect some results which we need in the sequel.

Proposition 1. *Let $T, S \in \mathcal{L}(X)$.*

- (1) $T(K(T)) = K(T)$ and $T(H_0(T)) \subseteq H_0(T)$.
- (2) $K(T) \subseteq T^n(X)$ and $N(T^n) \subseteq H_0(T)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
- (3) $N(\lambda I - T) \subseteq K(T)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.
- (4) $H_0(T) \subseteq (\lambda I - T)(X)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.
- (5) If $TS = ST$, then $H_0(T) \subseteq H_0(TS)$.
- (6) $0 \in \rho(T) \iff K(T) = X$ and $H_0(T) = \{0\}$.

Proof. (1) is shown in [6];

- (2) is clear;
- (3) if $x \in N(\lambda I - T)$, put $c = |\lambda|^{-1}$ and $x_n = |\lambda|^{-n}x$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$);
- (4) is shown in [8, Proposition 1];
- (5) is clear;
- (6) follows from (2) and (5). □

Proposition 2. *Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$, $\lambda_0 \in \sigma(T)$ and $K(\lambda_0 I - T) = \{0\}$. Then λ_0 is the only possible isolated point in $\sigma(T)$.*

Proof. Corollary 1.3 in [7]. □

Proposition 3. *Suppose that $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ has the SVEP in $\lambda_0 = 0$.*

- (1) If $q(T) < \infty$, then $p(T) = q(T)$.
- (2) 0 is a pole of $R_\lambda(T)$ if and only if $0 < q(T) < \infty$.

Proof. (1) is shown in [8, Proposition 3].

(2) If 0 is a pole of $R_\lambda(T)$, then $0 < q(T) < \infty$ by Theorem 2. If $0 < q(T) < \infty$, it follows from (1) that $0 < p(T) = q(T) < \infty$: Theorem 2 shows now that 0 is a pole of $R_\lambda(T)$. □

Proposition 4. *Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$ if and only if $K(T)$ is closed, $X = K(T) + H_0(T)$ and $K(T) \cap H_0(T) = \{0\}$. In this case,*

$$P_0(X) = H_0(T) \text{ and } N(P_0) = K(T).$$

Proof. Proposition 4 and Theorem 4 in [8]. □

Notation. If $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ and if Y is a T -invariant subspace of X , then $T|_Y$ means the restriction of T to Y .

Proposition 5. *Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ and $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. If λ_0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$, then*

$$H_0(\lambda_0 I - T) \text{ is a closed } T\text{-invariant subspace and } \sigma(T|_{H_0(\lambda_0 I - T)}) = \{\lambda_0\}.$$

Proof. By Proposition 1(1) and Proposition 4, $T(H_0(\lambda_0 I - T)) \subseteq H_0(\lambda_0 I - T)$ and $H_0(\lambda_0 I - T) = P_{\lambda_0}(X)$, thus $H_0(\lambda_0 I - T)$ is closed and T -invariant. From [4, Satz 100.1] we get $\sigma(T|_{H_0(\lambda_0 I - T)}) = \{\lambda_0\}$. □

The next result generalizes Proposition 2.4 in [7].

Proposition 6. *Suppose that $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ has the SVEP, $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, $\lambda_0 \in \rho(T)$ or λ_0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$ and that*

$$H_0(\lambda_0 I - T) + H_0(T) = X.$$

Then $0 \in \rho(T)$ or 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$.

Proof. Put $Y = H_0(\lambda_0 I - T)$. If $\lambda_0 \in \rho(T)$, then $Y = \{0\}$ (by Proposition 1(6)); thus,

$$(\lambda I - T)(Y) = Y \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{C}.$$

If $\lambda_0 \in \sigma(T)$, then, by Proposition 5, there exists $\rho > 0$ such that

$$(\lambda I - T)(Y) = Y \text{ for } |\lambda| < \rho.$$

Therefore we have in both cases that there is some $\rho > 0$ with $(\lambda I - T)(Y) = Y$ for $|\lambda| < \rho$.

Now take $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ with $0 < |\lambda| < \rho$. Then

$$H_0(\lambda I - T) = Y \subseteq (\lambda I - T)(X),$$

thus $X = H_0(\lambda_0 I - T) + H_0(T) \subseteq (\lambda I - T)(X) + H_0(T)$.

Since $H_0(T) \subseteq (\lambda I - T)(X)$ (by Proposition 1(4)),

$$X = (\lambda I - T)(X),$$

therefore $q(\lambda I - T) = 0$ for $0 < |\lambda| < \rho$. Since T has the SVEP, we get from Proposition 3(1) that $p(\lambda I - T) = q(\lambda I - T) = 0$ for $0 < |\lambda| < \rho$. Hence $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < |\lambda| < \rho\} \subseteq \rho(T)$. \square

Corollary 1. *Suppose that $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ has the SVEP, $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, $\lambda_0 \in \rho(T)$ or λ_0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$ and that*

$$H_0(T) = K(\lambda_0 I - T).$$

Then $0 \in \rho(T)$ or 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$.

Proof. If $\lambda_0 \in \rho(T)$, then $K(\lambda_0 I - T) = X$ and $H_0(\lambda_0 I - T) = \{0\}$ (Proposition 1(6)). Thus

$$X = K(\lambda_0 I - T) + H_0(\lambda_0 I - T),$$

hence

$$X = H_0(T) + H_0(\lambda_0 I - T).$$

If $\lambda_0 \in \sigma(T)$, then, by Proposition 4,

$$X = K(\lambda_0 I - T) + H_0(\lambda_0 I - T),$$

therefore

$$X = H_0(T) + H_0(\lambda_0 I - T).$$

Thus we have in both cases that $X = H_0(T) + H_0(\lambda_0 I - T)$. Now use Proposition 6. \square

Remark. Corollary 1 generalizes [7, Corollary 2.5].

3. MEROMORPHIC OPERATORS

In this section we present the main results of this paper. The first result deals with Riesz operators and generalizes Theorem 2.6 in [7].

Theorem 3. *Let $T \in \mathcal{R}(X)$. The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) 0 is a pole of $R_\lambda(T)$;
- (2) there exists $q \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $T^q \in \mathcal{F}(X)$;
- (3) there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $K(T) = T^n(X)$;
- (4) $q(T) < \infty$.

Proof. (1) \Leftrightarrow (2): [4, Aufgabe 105.2].

(2) \Rightarrow (3): Since $T^{q+k}(X) \subseteq T^q(X)$ for $k \geq 0$ and $\dim T^q(X) < \infty$, we get $q \leq q(T) < \infty$. Put $n = q(T)$. Then $\dim T^n(X) < \infty$, hence $T^n(X)$ is closed. Furthermore $T(T^n(X)) = T^{n+1}(X) = T^n(X)$. Proposition 2 in [8] implies now that $T^n(X) \subseteq K(T)$. Therefore $K(T) = T^n(X)$, by Proposition 1(2).

(3) \Rightarrow (4): From $T^{n+1}(X) = T(T^n(X)) = T(K(T))$ and $T(K(T)) = K(T)$ (Proposition 1(1)) we derive $T^{n+1}(X) = T^n(X)$, thus $q(T) \leq n < \infty$.

(4) \Rightarrow (1): Since T has the SVEP, it follows from Proposition 3(2) that 0 is a pole of $R_\lambda(T)$. □

Remark. The above proof shows that if $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ has the SVEP in $\lambda_0 = 0$ and if $0 \in \sigma(T)$, then the assertions (1), (3) and (4) in Theorem 3 are equivalent (for the implication (1) \Rightarrow (3) use Theorem 1 and Proposition 4).

Our next result generalizes Theorem 2.1 in [7].

Theorem 4. *Let $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$. Then:*

$0 \in \rho(T)$ or 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T) \Leftrightarrow K(T)$ is closed.

Proof. “ \Rightarrow ”: Proposition 1(6) and Proposition 4 show that $K(T)$ is closed if $0 \in \rho(T)$ or 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$.

“ \Leftarrow ”: *Case 1:* $K(T) = \{0\}$. Proposition 1(6) shows that $0 \in \sigma(T)$. Proposition 2 implies then that 0 is the only possible isolated point of $\sigma(T)$. Since $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ we get $\sigma(T) = \{0\}$ (hence $T \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$).

Case 2: $K(T) \neq \{0\}$. Since $K(T)$ is closed, $K(T)$ is a Banach space. Put $T_0 := T|_{K(T)}$ and $I_0 = I|_{K(T)}$. Use Proposition 1(1) to get

$$T_0 \in \mathcal{L}(K(T)) \text{ and } q(T_0) = 0.$$

Since T has the SVEP, T_0 has the SVEP.

From Proposition 3(1) we therefore derive $p(T_0) = q(T_0) = 0$, hence $0 \in \rho(T_0)$. Thus there is $\rho > 0$ such that $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| < \rho\} \subseteq \rho(T_0)$. Now take $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}$ with $0 < |\lambda| < \rho$. Then $N(\lambda I - T) \subseteq K(T)$ (Proposition 1(3)), thus

$$N(\lambda I - T) = N(\lambda I_0 - T_0) = \{0\},$$

hence $\lambda \notin \sigma_p(T)$. Since $\lambda \neq 0$ and $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$, $\lambda \notin \sigma(T)$. Therefore $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < |\lambda| < \rho\} \subseteq \rho(T)$. □

We proceed with a corollary that generalizes Corollary 2.2 in [7].

Corollary 2. *Let $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$. Then*

- (1) $K(T) = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow T \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$;
- (2) $K(T)$ is closed and $K(T) \neq \{0\} \Leftrightarrow T \in \mathcal{M}_0(X) \setminus \mathcal{Q}(X)$;
- (3) $K(T)$ is not closed $\Leftrightarrow T \notin \mathcal{M}_0(X)$.

Proof. (1) We have seen in the proof of Theorem 4 that $K(T) = \{0\}$ implies $T \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$.

Now let $T \in \mathcal{Q}(X)$. Remarque 1.1 in [6] shows that $H_0(T) = X$. Since $H_0(T) \cap K(T) = \{0\}$, by Proposition 4, we derive $K(T) = \{0\}$.

(2) “ \Rightarrow ”: (1) gives $T \notin \mathcal{Q}(X)$. Theorem 4 shows that $0 \in \rho(T)$ or 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$. Therefore, since $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$, $\sigma(T)$ is finite, hence $T \in \mathcal{M}_0(X)$.

“ \Leftarrow ”: From (1) we get $K(T) \neq \{0\}$. Since $\sigma(T)$ is finite, we see that $0 \in \rho(T)$ or 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$. Theorem 4 implies then that $K(T)$ is closed.

(3) “ \Rightarrow ”: By Theorem 4, $0 \in \sigma(T)$ and 0 is not an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$, thus $T \notin \mathcal{M}_0(X)$.

“ \Leftarrow ”: Since $T \in \mathcal{M}(X) \setminus \mathcal{M}_0(X)$, 0 is a point of accumulation of $\sigma(T)$, thus $K(T)$ is not closed by Theorem 4. \square

We denote by X^* the dual space of X and by T^* the adjoint of $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$.

Proposition 7. *Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$, and suppose that T and T^* have the SVEP in 0. Then:*

$$T \in \Phi(X) \Leftrightarrow 0 \text{ is a Riesz point of } T.$$

Proof. The implication “ \Leftarrow ” follows from the definition of a Riesz point.

Now suppose that $T \in \Phi(X)$. Since T has the SVEP in 0, it follows from [3, Theorem 15] that $p(T) < \infty$. Satz 82.1 in [4] gives $T^* \in \Phi(X^*)$. Since T^* has the SVEP in 0, we have $q(T) < \infty$ by [3, Corollary 16]. Hence $p(T) = q(T) < \infty$. Satz 72.5 in [4] implies now that $\alpha(T) = \beta(T)$. \square

Corollary 3. *For $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) $K(T)$ is closed and $\text{codim}K(T) < \infty$;
- (2) $K(T)$ is closed and $\dim H_0(T) < \infty$;
- (3) 0 is a Riesz point of T ;
- (4) $T \in \Phi(X)$.

Proof. Since $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ and $\sigma(T^*) = \sigma(T)$, T and T^* have the SVEP. Proposition 7 shows then that (3) and (4) are equivalent.

Now suppose that $K(T)$ is closed. By Theorem 4, $0 \in \rho(T)$ or 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$. Now use Proposition 1(6) and Proposition 4 to derive

$$X = K(T) + H_0(T) \text{ and } K(T) \cap H_0(T) = \{0\}.$$

Hence $\dim H_0(T) = \text{codim}K(T)$. Therefore (1) and (2) are equivalent.

Now we show that (2) implies (3): By Theorem 4, $0 \in \rho(T)$ or 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$. If $0 \in \rho(T)$, then 0 is a Riesz point of T . Hence suppose that $0 \notin \rho(T)$. By Proposition 4, $P_0(X) = H_0(T)$, thus $P_0 \in \mathcal{F}(X)$. [4, Satz 105.2] shows now that 0 is a Riesz point of T .

It remains to show that (3) implies (2):

Case 1: $0 \in \rho(T)$. By Proposition 1(6), $K(T) = X$ and $H_0(T) = \{0\}$. Hence $K(T)$ is closed and $\dim H_0(T) < \infty$.

Case 2: $0 \in \sigma(T)$. Since 0 is a Riesz point of T , 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$ and $P_0 \in \mathcal{F}(X)$, by Satz 105.2 in [4]. From Proposition 4 and Theorem 4 it follows that $\dim H_0(T) = \dim P_0(X) < \infty$ and that $K(T)$ is closed. \square

Corollary 4. *For $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) $\dim K(T) < \infty$;
- (2) $T \in \mathcal{R}(X) \cap \mathcal{M}_0(X)$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2): Since $\dim X = \infty$ and $\dim K(T) < \infty$, it follows from Proposition 1(6) that $0 \in \sigma(T)$. Corollary 2 shows that $T \in \mathcal{M}_0(X)$.

Now take $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. Since $T \in \mathcal{M}(X)$, $\lambda \in \rho(T)$ or λ is a pole of $R_\lambda(T)$, thus $p(\lambda I - T) = q(\lambda I - T) < \infty$. By Proposition 1(3), $N(\lambda I - T) \subseteq K(T)$, thus $\alpha(\lambda I - T) < \infty$. Satz 72.5 in [4] implies now that

$$\beta(\lambda I - T) = \alpha(\lambda I - T) < \infty.$$

Therefore λ is a Riesz point of T . Since $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ was arbitrary, $T \in \mathcal{R}(X)$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1): We can assume that $K(T) \neq \{0\}$. Since $T \in \mathcal{M}_0(X)$ and $0 \in \sigma(T)$ (see [4, Aufgabe 105.2]), 0 is an isolated point of $\sigma(T)$. Hence $K(T)$ is closed (Theorem 4). Put $T_0 = T|_{K(T)}$. By Proposition 1(1), $T(K(T)) = K(T)$, thus $T_0 \in \mathcal{L}(K(T))$. From Proposition 4 we get $K(T) = N(P_0)$. Now use Satz 100.1 in [4] to derive

$$\sigma(T_0) = \sigma(T) \setminus \{0\},$$

thus $0 \notin \sigma(T_0)$. Since $T \in \mathcal{R}(X)$ it follows from [4, Satz 105.6] that $T_0 \in \mathcal{R}(K(T))$. Now assume that $\dim K(T) = \infty$. Thus, by [4, Aufgabe 105.2] $0 \in \sigma(T_0)$, a contradiction. Hence $\dim K(T) < \infty$. \square

4. FINAL REMARKS

1. The proof of Theorem 4 shows that the following result is valid.

Theorem 5. *Suppose that $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ has the SVEP in 0 and that there is a sequence (λ_n) in $\sigma_p(T)$ with $\lambda_n \neq 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lambda_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then $K(T)$ is not closed.*

That the condition “ T has the SVEP in 0” cannot be dropped in Theorem 5 shows the example of the unilateral left shift on $l^2(\mathbb{N})$:

Example. Let $X = l^2(\mathbb{N})$, and define the operator $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ by

$$T(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \dots) = (\xi_2, \xi_3, \dots).$$

It is well known that $\sigma_p(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| < 1\}$. Since $T(X) = X$, we have $K(T) = X$, by [8, Proposition 2]. Thus $K(T)$ is closed. Example 1.7 in [2] shows that T does not have the SVEP in 0.

2. In [1] W. Bouamama proves independently some of the results of our paper.

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