

NOTIONS OF NORM-ATTAINABILITY AND ORTHOGONALITY IN BANACH SPACES

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ABSTRACT. New notions of norm-attainability and orthogonality are given in this paper. We first consider Range-Kernel orthogonality in norm-attainable classes then we characterize orthogonality conditions for Jordan elementary operators in a Banach space setting.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Studies in normed spaces have been carried out with very interesting results obtained as shown in [2], [4] and [14]. Several properties of operators in these spaces have been studied including norms, orthogonality, spectra, among others in Hilbert spaces and Banach spaces in general [24]. Regarding norm-attainable classes, a lot has been done in terms of structural properties [16]- [23]. Elementary operators have also been of considerable attention on many aspects particularly on their orthogonality (see [3] and the references therein). Let H be an infinite dimensional complex Hilbert space and $B(H)$ the algebra of all bounded linear operators on H . We say $T \in B(H)$ is said to be norm-attainable if there exists a unit vector $x_0 \in H$ such that $\|Tx_0\| = \|T\|$. We denote by $NA(H)$ the class of all norm-attainable operators on H . Benitez [1] gave a detailed description of several types of orthogonality which have been studied in real normed spaces namely: Robert's orthogonality, Birkhoff's orthogonality,

Orthogonality in the sense of James, Isosceles, Pythagoras, Carlsson, Diminnie, Area among others as described in [12]. For $x \in \mathcal{M}$ and $y \in \mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} are subspaces of E which is a normed linear space, we have: *Roberts*- $\|x - \lambda y\| = \|x + \lambda y\|$, $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$; *Birkhoff*- $\|x + \lambda y\| \geq \|x\|$; *Isosceles*- $\|x - y\| = \|x + y\|$; *Pythagorean*- $\|x - y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2$; *α -Pythagorean*- $\|x - \alpha y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \alpha^2 \|y\|^2$, $\alpha \neq 0$; *Diminnie*- $\sup\{f(x)g(y) - f(y)g(x) : f, g \in S'\} = \|x\|\|y\|$ where S' denotes the unit sphere of the topological dual of E ; *Area*- $\|x\|\|y\| = 0$ or they are linearly independent and such that $x, -x, y, -y$ divide the unit ball of their own plane (identified by \mathbb{R}^2) in four equal areas [24]. For characterizations of elementary operators, we consider Banach algebras and norm-attainable classes. Let \mathcal{A} be a normed space and let $T_{A,B} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. T is called an elementary operator if it has the following representation: $T(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i X B_i$, $\forall X \in \mathcal{A}$, where A_i, B_i are fixed in \mathcal{A} . Let $\mathcal{A} = B(H)$. For $A, B \in B(H)$ we define specific elementary operators as follows [15]: The left multiplication operator $L_A : B(H) \rightarrow B(H)$ by $L_A(X) = AX$, $\forall X \in B(H)$; the right multiplication operator $R_B : B(H) \rightarrow B(H)$ by $R_B(X) = XB$, $\forall X \in B(H)$; the generalized derivation (implemented by A, B) by $\delta_{A,B} = L_A - R_B$; the basic elementary operator (implemented by A, B) by $M_{A,B}(X) = AXB$, $\forall X \in B(H)$; the Jordan elementary operator (implemented by A, B) by $\mathcal{U}_{A,B}(X) = AXB + BXA$, $\forall X \in B(H)$.

In this paper, we characterize the orthogonality of the range and the kernel of several types of important elementary operators in normed spaces. Let $X \in B(H)$ be a compact operator, and let $s_1(X) \geq s_2(X) \geq \dots \geq 0$ denote the eigenvalues of $|X| = (X * X)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ arranged in their decreasing order. Considering the normed classes, we call $C_{p, 1 \leq p < \infty}(H)$ (simply denoted by $C_p(H)$), the Von Neumann-Schatten p -class, if $\|X\| = [\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} S_i(X)^p]^{\frac{1}{p}} = tr(|X|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}} < +\infty$, where tr denotes the trace functional. Hence, $C_1(H)$ is the trace class, $C_2(H)$ is the Hilbert-Schmidt class and the case $p = \infty$, corresponds to the class of compact operators $C_{\infty}(H)$ equipped with the norm $\|X\|_{\infty} = S_1(X)$. For more details, the reader is referred to [8]- [23] and the references therein.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section, we give the basic concepts which are useful in the sequel. We begin with the following definition.

Definition 2.1. Let W be a complex normed space, then for any elements $x, y \in W$, we say that x is orthogonal to y , noted by $x \perp y$, if and only if for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ there holds $\|\alpha y + \beta x\| \geq \|\beta x\|$.

Definition 2.2. Let W be a complex Banach space. If P and Q are linear subspaces in W , we say that P is orthogonal to Q , noted by $P \perp Q$, if $\|x + y\| \geq \|x\|$ for all $x \in P$ and all $y \in Q$. If $P = x$, we simply write $x \perp Q$.

Remark 2.3. We note that the orthogonality in the definition above is not symmetric [5] and if W is a Hilbert space with its inner product then it follows from [7] that $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$ which means that Birkhoff-James orthogonality generalizes the usual sense of orthogonality in a Hilbert space [6].

Definition 2.4. Let $F : X \rightarrow Y$ and $J : Y \rightarrow Z$ be operators between norm-attainable classes. We say J is called orthogonal to F if $s \in \text{Ker}T \Rightarrow \|s + E(x)\| \geq \|s\|, \forall x \in X$. Moreover, if $F = J$, we shall say that F is orthogonal.

Remark 2.5. The authors in [20] proved that if A and B are normal operators then for all $X, S \in B(H)$, $S \in \text{ker}\delta_{A,B} \Rightarrow \|\delta_{A,B}(X) + S\| = \|S\|$, where the $\text{ker}\delta_{A,B}$ denotes the kernel of $\delta_{A,B}$. This means that the kernel of $\delta_{A,B}$ is orthogonal to its range. This result has been generalized in different directions, to non-normal operators [25], to $C_p(H)$, and to some elementary operators [6].

3. CONDITIONS FOR ORTHOGONALITY IN NORM-ATTAINABLE AND C_p -CLASSES

Let X be a normed linear space over the field \mathbb{K} and X^\dagger its topological dual. For all $x \in X$, we have $D(x) = \{\varphi \in X^\dagger : \varphi(x) = \|x\|^2; \|\varphi\| = \|x\|\}$ called the duality mapping. The Hahn-Banach's theorem [22] ensures that there exists always at least one support functional (a support functional φ at $x \in X$ is a norm-one linear functional in X^\dagger such that $(\varphi(x) = \|x\|)$ at each vector $x \in X$) and therefore $D(x)$ is non-empty for every $x \in X$. Moreover, it is well known that $D(x)$ is convex and weak*-compact subset of X^\dagger . Hence, D is not linear in general but it is homogeneous, that is, for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $D(\alpha x) = \alpha D(x)$.

Proposition 3.1. Let K be a norm-attainable subclass of a norm-attainable set X and $x \notin K$, then $x \perp K$ if and only if there exists $\tilde{\varphi} \in D(x)$ such that $K \subseteq \text{ker}\tilde{\varphi}$.

Proof. Since K is a norm-attainable class, let $\varphi \in D(x)$ be such that $\langle \varphi, y \rangle = 0$, for all $y \in K$. Then $\varphi(x + y) = \varphi(x) = \varphi\|x\|^2$ and $\|x\|^2 = \|\varphi\|\|x + y\| = \|x\|\|x + y\|$, that is, $\|x\| = \|x + y\|$, for all $y \in K$. Hence, $x \perp K$.

Conversely, let $x \notin K$ such that $x \perp K$. Then, for all $y \in K$, x and y are linearly independent vectors. Let L be the closed norm-attainable subclass spanned by K and x , $L = [K, x]$, and define the function φ on L by $\varphi(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha\|x\|^2$, for all $y \in K$ and all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$. Clearly, φ is linear (by the assumption that K is a linear subset of X). To prove the continuity of φ ,

let $z \in L$, then $z = \alpha x + \beta y$ and $\varphi(z) = \alpha \|x\|^2$. By the definition of φ and the assumption that $x \perp K$, we derive that $\|z\| = \|\alpha x\|$. If $\alpha \neq 0$, it is easy to see from known inequalities that $|\varphi(z)| = |\alpha| \|x\|^2 \cdot \frac{\|z\|}{\|\alpha x\|} \leq \frac{|\alpha| \|x\|^2}{\|\alpha x\|} \|z\| = \|x\| \|z\|$. If $\alpha = 0$, then $|\varphi(z)| = |\varphi(\beta y)| = 0$. Hence, $|\varphi(z)| \leq \|x\| \|z\|$, for all $z \in L$. Therefore, φ is continuous on L and $\|\varphi\| = \|x\|$. By Hahn-Banach theorem there is a continuous linear functional $\tilde{\varphi}$ on X such that $\tilde{\varphi}|_L = \varphi$ and $\|\tilde{\varphi}\| = \|\varphi\|$, where $\tilde{\varphi}|_L$ is the restriction of φ on L . It follows, by the definition of φ and $\tilde{\varphi}|_L = \varphi$ that $K \subseteq \ker \tilde{\varphi}$ and $\tilde{\varphi} \in D(x)$. \square

Theorem 3.2. Let K be a norm-attainable subclass of a norm-attainable set X . For all $x, y \in X$ $x \perp y$ if and only if there exists $\varphi \in D(x)$ such that $\varphi(y) = 0$. Moreover, for all $x \in X$ and for all $\varphi \in D(x)$, $x \perp \ker \varphi$.

Proof. From Proposition 3.1 and an analogous computation from [25], the proof is clear. \square

Remark 3.3. We can consider general normed spaces as follows. Let K be a nonempty subset of a Banach space X and $T \in NA(X)$, we denote the duality adjoint of T by T^\dagger and set $K^{\perp r} = \{x \in X : x \perp y; \forall y \in K\}$. It is clear that if $\{x_n\}_n$ is a sequence in a subset K converging to y and $x \perp x_n$, for all n , then $x \perp y$. Hence, $x \perp K \rightarrow x \perp \overline{K}$.

Proposition 3.4. Let X be a norm-attainable subclass of $NA(H)$

- (1). If K and L are closed subclasses of X and $K \oplus L$
- (2). Let $T \in NA(H)$ and $s \in X$. Then
 - (i). $s \perp \text{ran} T \Leftrightarrow \exists \varphi \in D(s)$ such that $\varphi \in \ker T^\dagger$.
 - (ii). If T is orthogonal, then $\ker T \oplus \overline{\text{ran}(T)}$ is a closed subclass of X .

Proof. (1). Let $z \in X : z = \lim_n (x_n + y_n)$ and $z_n = (x_n + y_n)$; for all $n \geq 1$, where $x_n \in K$ and $y_n \in L$. From $K \in L^{\perp r}$, we obtain,

$$\|z_n - z_{n+p}\| = \|x_n - x_{n+p}\|, \text{ for all } n, p.$$

So, $\{x_n\}_n$ is a Cauchy sequence, hence $\lim_n x_n \in K$. Setting $x = \lim_n x_n$, we get $\lim_n y_n = z - x \in L$ and therefore, $z \in K \oplus L$.

(2)(i). By Proposition 3.1, $s \perp \text{ran} T \Leftrightarrow \exists \varphi \in D(s), \text{ran}(T) \subseteq \ker \varphi$ that is $\varphi(Tx) = (T^\dagger \varphi)x = 0$, for all $x \in X$. Hence $s \perp \text{ran} T \Leftrightarrow \exists \varphi \in D(s) : \varphi \in \ker T^\dagger$.

(ii). It is a direct consequence of the assertions (1) and (2)(i). \square

Remark 3.5. Let $f : X \rightarrow X$ be a map on X , not necessarily linear or additive, and $F_f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be a map defined by $F_f(x) = \|f(x)\|, \forall x \in X$. We say that F_f has a global minima at $a \in X$ if

$\|f(a)\| = \|f(x)\|$, for all $x \in X$. As an application of the previous results, the following theorem gives us a necessary and sufficient conditions in term of Birkhoff-James orthogonality for minimizing the map F_f .

Lemma 3.6. *Let T and $f : X \rightarrow X$ be norm-attainable maps and $a \in X$. Suppose that the relation $f(x) + T(y) = f(y) + T(x)$ holds for all $x, y \in X$, if $f(a) \perp T(x)$, $\forall x \in X$ then the map F_f has a global minima at a . Moreover, if we suppose that T is linear and $f(x) = T(x) + f(0)$, $\forall x \in X$, then F_f has a global minima at a if and only if $f(a) \perp \text{ran}T$ if and only if there is $\varphi \in D(f(a))$ such that $\varphi \in \ker T^\dagger$, where T^\dagger is the duality map of T . Lastly, if $f(a)$ is a smooth point, then the existence of φ is unique.*

Proof. It follows from Theorem 3.2, that for all $x \in X$, $f(a) \perp T(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists \varphi \in X^\dagger : \varphi(f(a)) = \|f(a)\|_2 = \|\varphi\|^2$ and $\varphi(T(x)) = 0$. Then by the relation defined in (i), we get $\varphi(f(a)) = \varphi(f(a) + T(x)) = \varphi(f(x) + T(a)) = \varphi(f(x))$, so that $\|\varphi(f(a))\| = \|f(a)\|\|\varphi\| \leq \|\varphi\|\|f(x)\|$. Hence, $\|f(a)\| \leq \|f(x)\|$, for all $x \in X$. Since the maps f, T satisfy the relation cited in (i), the sufficient condition follows from the first part of the proof. By linearity of T , we get $f(a) + \lambda T(x) = f(a + \lambda x)$, for all $x \in X, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Hence, F_f has a global minima at a implies $\|f(a) + \lambda g(x)\| \geq \|f(a + \lambda x)\| = \|f(a)\|$. The other equivalence follows immediately. To complete the proof, if $f(a)$ is a smooth point, then $f(a)$ has only one functional support and therefore $D(f(a))$ has one element. \square

Lemma 3.7. *If \mathcal{J} is a separable ideal of norm-attainable operators in $NA(H)$ equipped with unitary invariant norm, then its dual \mathcal{I} is isometrically isomorphic to an ideal of compact operator \mathcal{Q} not necessarily separable as described in the following i.e. $\phi : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}^\dagger, R \mapsto \phi_R(X) = \text{tr}(XR)$.*

Proof. Following the argument in Lemma 3.6, the proof is trivial. \square

Theorem 3.8. *Let $A \in C_p(H), T \in B(C_p(H))$ and f, F_f are defined as in Lemma 3.6, where $f(A)$ is given by its polar decomposition $f(A) = u|f(A)|$. If $A \in C_p(H)$, then F_f has a global minimizer at A if and only if $f(A) \perp \text{ran}T$ if and only if $|f(A)|^{p-1}u^* \in \ker T^\dagger$. Moreover, if $A \in C_1(H)$ and $f(A)$ is a smooth point, then F_f has a global minimizer at A if and only if $f(A) \perp \text{ran}T$ if and only if $u^* \in \ker T^\dagger$ when $f(A)$ is injective (or $u \in \ker T^\dagger$ when $f(A)^*$ is injective).*

Proof. From Lemma 3.6, we have that F_f has a global minimizer at A if and only if there exists $\varphi \in D(f(A))$ such that $\varphi \in \ker T^\dagger$. If $A \in C_p(H)$, then by the properties of the isomorphism, it follows that $\varphi \in C_p(H)^\dagger$ if and only if there exists $R \in C_p(H)$ such that $\phi_R = \varphi, \|\varphi\| = \|R\|$ and

$\varphi(X) = \text{tr} RX$, for all $X \in C_p(H)$. Hence, the smoothness of $C_p(H)$, F_f has a global minimizer at A if and only if there is a unique operator R such that $\varphi(f(A)) = \text{tr}(f(A)R) = \|f(A)\|_p^2 = \|R\|_q^2$ and $\text{tr}(T^\dagger(R)X) = 0$, for all $X \in C_p(H)$. To complete the proof, it is well known that $C_1(H)$ is neither reflexive, nor smooth and its dual $C_1(H)^\dagger$ is isometrically isomorphic to $NA(H)$. This isomorphism is given by $\phi \in NA(H)$ if and only if $C_1(H)^\dagger$ contains $R \mapsto \phi_R$ such that $\phi_R(X) = \text{tr}(XR)$ so we have that $\varphi \in C_1(cH)^\dagger \Leftrightarrow \exists R \in NA(H) : \phi_R = \varphi, \|\varphi\| = \|R\|$ and $\varphi(X) = \text{tr} RX \forall X \in C_1(H)$, so that if $f(A)$ is a smooth point then F_f has a global minimizer at A if and only if there is a unique operator R such that $\varphi(f(A)) = \text{tr}(f(A)R) = \|f(A)\|_1^2 = \|R\|^2$ and $\text{tr}(T^\dagger(R)X) = 0, \forall X \in C_1(H)$. Since $f(A)$ is smooth then by [17], either $f(A)$ or $f(A)^*$ is injective, thus either u or u^* is an isometry i.e., $uu^* = I$ or $u^*u = I$. So it suffices to take $R = \|f(A)\|_1 u^*$ or $R = \|f(A)\|_1 u$ which is the unique operator required in both cases. So, $f(A)$ or $f(A)^*$ is injective. \square

Proposition 3.9. *Let K be a closed subclass of a norm-attainable class X . If X is separable and $K^{\perp r} = 0$, then $K = X$.*

Proof. If $K \neq X$, then there exists $\varphi \in X^\dagger : K \subseteq \ker \varphi$. Since $D(\varphi)$ is not empty, then there is $f \in X^{\dagger\dagger}$ with $f(\varphi) = \|\varphi\|^2 = \|f\|^2$. Let J be the natural injection between X and $X^{\dagger\dagger}$ i.e. $J : X \rightarrow X^{\dagger\dagger}, \forall x \in X, \forall \psi \in X^\dagger$, such that $J(x)\psi = \psi(x), \|J(x)\| = \|x\|$. So, by the separability of X , J is a bijection and, then there is $0 \neq x \in X$ such that $J(x) = f$. Hence, $\varphi(x) = \|x\|^2 = \|\varphi\|^2$. Thus, $\varphi \in D(x)$ and by application of Proposition 3.1, we get $0 \neq x \in K^{\perp r} = 0$, a contradiction. \square

Proposition 3.10. *Let X be a separable, smooth and strictly convex norm-attainable class and $T \in NA(X)$. If T^\dagger is orthogonal, then $\forall s \in X, s \perp \text{ran} T \Rightarrow s \in \text{Ker} T$.*

Proof. Let $s \in X$ such that $s \perp \text{ran} T$. Then by [17] and the smoothness of X , there is a unique $\varphi_s \in D(s)$ such that $\varphi_s \in \ker T^\dagger$. Again, by assumptions of the proposition and arguments in [15], there is $\psi_{\varphi_s} \in D(\varphi_s)$ such that $\psi_{\varphi_s} \in \ker T^{\dagger\dagger}$. Let J be the natural injection between X and X^* as defined in [10]. We see that $J(s)\varphi_s = \|\varphi_s\|$ and $\|J(s)\| = \|\varphi_s\|$, which means that $J(s) \in D(\varphi_s)$. By the separability of X , J is a bijection. Hence, there is $c \in X$ such that $\psi_{\varphi_s} = J(c)$ and $\|J(c)\| = \|c\| = \|\varphi_s\|, J(c)\varphi_s = \varphi_s(c) = \psi_{\varphi_s}(\varphi_s) = \|\varphi_s\|^2$. Then $\varphi_s \in D(s) \cap D(c)$ and since X is strictly convex, we get $c = s$. Thus, $J(c) = J(s) \in \ker T^{\dagger\dagger}$. Therefore, it immediately follows that $(T^{\dagger\dagger} J(s))\varphi = J(s)(T^\dagger) = (T^\dagger \varphi)s = \varphi(Ts) = 0$, for all $\varphi \in X^\dagger$. That is $s \in \ker T$. \square

In the next result we consider general Banach spaces. If X is a reflexive separable Banach space and T^\dagger is orthogonal then the implication of orthogonality holds with respect to a suitable norm in X . Indeed, if X is separable, then there is an equivalent norm which is smooth and strictly convex in X . This is seen in the next theorem.

Theorem 3.11. *Let X be a reflexive, smooth and strictly convex Banach space and $T \in B(X)$. If T and T^\dagger are orthogonal. Then $\forall s \in X : s \perp \text{ran}T \Leftrightarrow s \in \ker T$, where $X = \ker T \oplus \overline{\text{ran}(T)}$.*

Proof. If T is orthogonal then, by Definition 2.2, it follows that $\forall s \in X$ such that $s \perp \text{ran}T$ it implies that $s \in \ker T$ and the reverse implication follows by Proposition 3.1. Let us prove the decomposition. Let $y \in X$ such that $y \in (\ker T \oplus \text{ran}(T))^{\perp r}$, then there is $\varphi_y \in D(y)$ such that $\varphi_y(s \oplus TX) = 0$, for all $s \in \ker T$ and all $x \in X$. For $s = 0$, it follows, by [22], that $Y \perp \text{ran}T$, and by [23], $\text{ran}T \subseteq \ker T$. So, we can choose $x = 0$ and $s = y$, such that this yields $\varphi_y(y) = 0$. This means $y \perp y$, and hence $y = 0$. Finally, the decomposition follows immediately. \square

4. ORTHOGONALITY CONDITIONS FOR ELEMENTARY OPERATORS

In this section, we consider the important case, when the operator T , cited in the previous section, is replaced by the elementary operators defined as follows: $E(X) = \sum X_{i=1}^n A_i X B_i$ on $C_p(H)$ where $A = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$ and $B = (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n)$ are n -tuples in $(NA(H))_n$. The duality adjoint of E on $C_p(H)$ has the form $E^\dagger(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n B_i X A_i$. Indeed, let $X \in C_p(H)$ and $R \in B(H)$ (or $R \in C_q(H)$ if $X \in C_p(H)$), where we have $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ and that $1 < p, q < \infty$ then the following form suffices, that is,

$\phi_R(E(X)) = \text{tr}(\sum_{i=1}^n A_i X B_i R) = \text{tr}(X \sum_{i=1}^n A_i R B_i) = \text{tr}(X E^\dagger(R)) = \phi_{E^\dagger(R)}(X)$. We denote the formal adjoint of E by $\tilde{E} = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i^* X B_i^*$ where $(A_1^*, A_2^*, \dots, A_n^*)$ and $(B_1^*, B_2^*, \dots, B_n^*)$ are n -tuples of operators in $(B(H))^n$.

Proposition 4.1. *Let H, K be Hilbert spaces, $A \in NA(H)$, $B \in NA(K)$ and $E \in B(NA(K, H))$ such that $E(X) = AXB + BXA$. If A and B^* are injective operators then E is injective.*

Proof. If either $AXB = 0$ or $BXA = 0$ with A injective, then we have that $XB = 0 = B^*X = 0$ implies $X^* = 0 = X$ since B^* is injective. Thus, E is injective. \square

Proposition 4.2. *Let $A = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$ and $B = (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n)$ with A_i, B_i be operators in $B(H)$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^n A_i A_i^* \leq 1$, $\sum_{i=1}^n A_i^* A_i \leq 1$, $\sum_{i=1}^n B_i B_i^* \leq 1$, and $\sum_{i=1}^n B_i^* B_i \leq 1$. If E is the elementary operator defined on $C_{p, 1 \leq p < \infty}$ by $E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i X B_i - X$ then $\ker E = \ker \tilde{E} \Rightarrow \ker E^\dagger = \ker \tilde{E}^\dagger$. Moreover, if $E(S) = 0 = \tilde{E}(S)$ for some compact operator S , then $[[S], B_i] = 0 \forall 1 \leq i < n$.*

Proof. We have that $E^\dagger(S) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{E}S^* = 0$. Then from the equality, $\text{Ker}E = \text{Ker}\tilde{E}$. It follows that $E^\dagger(S) = 0 \Leftrightarrow E(S^*) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{E}^\dagger(S) = 0$. The rest is trivial. \square

At this point we give certain necessary conditions and characterization of the operators in C_p -classes whose kernels are orthogonal to the ranges of certain kinds of elementary operators, in particular, we consider the Jordan elementary operator.

Proposition 4.3. *Let E be an elementary operator defined on $C_p(H)$ then $\forall S, X \in C_p(H)$, $\|E(X) + S\|_p \geq \|S\|_p \Rightarrow S \in \text{ker}E$ then $E(X) = AXB$ with A^* and B injective operators $E(X) = AXB - CXD$, where A, B normal operators, D, C^* hyponormal operators with $[A, C] = [B, D] = 0$ and $\text{ker}A^* \cap \text{ker}C^* = 0 = \text{ker}B \cap \text{ker}D$.*

Proof. The duality adjoint E^\dagger is defined by $E^\dagger(X) = BXA$ and using a result of [6], we get E^\dagger is injective and hence orthogonal. So, the result follows by Proposition 3.1. Next, we have $E^\dagger(X) = BXA - DXC$ and applying the result of [25], we get E^\dagger is orthogonal, and so by [12], the proof is complete. \square

Theorem 4.4. *Let $A, B \in NA(H)$ be hyponormal operators, such that $AB = BA$, and let $\mathcal{U}(X) = AXB + BXA$. Furthermore, suppose that $A^*A + B^*B > 0$. If $S \in \text{Ker}\mathcal{U}$, then $\|\mathcal{U}(X) + S\| \geq \|S\|$.*

Proof. Follows trivially from the proof of the sum of two basic elementary operators as shown in [9] and from the fact that $\|\cdot\|$ is a unitarily invariant norm. \square

We extend Theorem 4.4 to distinct hyponormal operators $A, B, C, D \in NA(H)$ in the theorem below.

Theorem 4.5. *Consider $A, B, C, D \in NA(H)$ as hyponormal operators, such that $AC = CA, BD = DB, AA^* \leq CC^*, B^*B \leq D^*D$. Let the Jordan elementary operator be give as $\mathcal{U}(X) = AXB + CXD$ and $S \in NA(H)$ satisfying $ASB = CSD$, then $\|\mathcal{U}(X) + S\| \geq \|S\|$, for all $X \in NA(H)$.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{U}(X) = AXB + CXD$ and the fact that $AC = CA, BD = DB, AA^* \leq CC^*, B^*B \leq D^*D$, then it is easy to see that the operator is injective. So, with $S \in NA(H)$ satisfying $ASB = CSD$, then $\|\mathcal{U}(X) + S\| \geq \|S\|$ follows analogously from the proof of the sum of two basic elementary operators as shown in [18]. \square

Theorem 4.6. *Consider $A, B, C, D \in NA(H)$ as hyponormal operators, such that $AC = CA, BD = DB, AA^* \leq CC^*, B^*B \leq D^*D$. Let the Jordan elementary operator be given as $\mathcal{U}(X) = AXB - CXD$ and $S \in NA(H)$ satisfying $ASB = CSD$, then $\|\mathcal{U}(X) + S\| \geq \|S\|$, for all $X \in NA(H)$.*

Proof. From $AA^* \leq CC^*$ and $B^*B \leq D^*D$, let $A = CU$, and $B = VD$, where U, V are unitaries. So we have $AXB - CXD = CUXVD - CXD = C(UXV - X)D$. Assume C and D^* are injective, $ASB = CSD$ if and only if $USV = S$. Moreover, C and U commute. Indeed, from $A = CU$ we obtain $AC = CUC$. Therefore, $C(A - UC) = 0$. Thus since C is injective $A = CU$. Similarly, D and V commute. So, $\|U(X) + S\| = \|[AXB - CXD] + S\| = \|[U(CXD)V - CXD] + S\| \geq \|S\|, \forall X \in NA(H)$. The rest is clear from the analogous assertions in [20] for hyponormal operators. \square

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have given necessary conditions and characterize the elements that are orthogonal to the range of an operator defined in certain classes of normed spaces. We have also given range-kernel orthogonality conditions for elementary operators defined on C_p -classes and on norm-attainable class, particularly, the Jordan elementary operators.

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