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HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY
Invariant Subspaces Of Toeplitz Operators And Uniform Algebras

By

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Abstract Let $T_\phi$ be a Toeplitz operator on the one variable Hardy space $H^2$. We show that if $T_\phi$ has a nontrivial invariant subspace in the set of invariant subspaces of $T_z$ then $\phi$ belongs to $H^\infty$. In fact, we also study such a problem for the several variables Hardy space $H^2$. 
§1. Introduction

Let $X$ be a compact Hausdorff space, let $C(X)$ be the algebra of complex-valued continuous functions on $X$, and let $A$ be a uniform algebra on $X$. A probability measure $m$ (on $X$) denotes a representing measure for some nonzero complex homomorphism. The abstract Hardy space $H^p = H^p(m)$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, determined by $A$ is defined to be the closure of $A$ in $L^p = L^p(m)$ when $p$ is finite and to be the weak* closure of $A$ in $L^\infty = L^\infty(m)$ when $p = \infty$.

Let $P$ be the orthogonal projection from $L^2$ onto $H^2$. For $\phi$ in $L^\infty$, put

$$T_\phi f = P(\phi f) \quad (f \in H^2)$$

and then $T_\phi$ is called a Toeplitz operator. In this paper, we are interested in invariant subspaces of Toeplitz operators. Put $A = \{T_\phi ; \phi \in H^\infty\}$ and $A^* = \{T_\phi^* ; \phi \in H^\infty\}$. Lat $T_\phi$ denotes the set of all invariant subspaces of $T_\phi$, Lat $A = \cap \{\text{Lat } T_\phi ; \phi \in H^\infty\}$ and Lat $A^* = \cap \{\text{Lat } T_\phi^* ; \phi \in H^\infty\}$. We don’t know whether arbitrary $T_\phi$ has a nontrivial invariant subspace. When $\phi$ is in $H^\infty$ and $H^\infty$ has a nonconstant unimodular function $q$, $T_\phi$ has a nontrivial invariant subspace $M = qH^2$. Hence Lat $T_\phi \neq \{(0), H^2\}$.

Let $K$ be the orthogonal complement of $H^2$ in $L^2$. Then $L^2 = H^2 \oplus K$. $I(H^\infty)$ denotes the set of all unimodular functions in $H^\infty$. A function in $I(H^\infty)$ is called an inner function. For a subset $Y$ in $L^\infty$, $Y^\perp$ denotes $\{g \in L^1 ; \int g\bar{f}dm = 0 \quad (f \in Y)\}$.

In this paper we study the following four natural questions:

**Question 1.** If Lat $T_\phi \supseteq$ Lat $A$ then does $T_\phi$ belong to $A$?

**Question 2.** Suppose that $H^\infty$ is a weak* closed maximal algebra in $L^\infty$. If Lat $T_\phi \subsetneq$ Lat $A$ then is Lat $T_\phi = \{(0), H^2\}$?

**Question 3.** Is Lat $A^* \cap$ Lat $A = \{(0), H^2\}$?

**Question 4.** Can we describe Lat $T_\phi \cap$ Lat $A$ or equivalently Lat $T_\phi^* \cap$ Lat $A^*$?

In this paper, we will answer these four questions positively when $A$ is the disc algebra. In fact, for Question 1 we can do it for more general uniform algebras. However for Question 2 we could not answer even for simple uniform algebras. Question 3 can be answered for almost all uniform algebras.

In this paper $H^p(D^n)$ denotes the Hardy space on the polydisc $D^n$ and $H^p(\Omega)$ denotes the Hardy space on a finitely connected domain $\Omega$. $L^2_0(D)$ denotes the Bergman space on $D$ and put $N^2 = L^2(D) \oplus \{L^2_0(D) \oplus \mathbb{C}L^2_0(D)\}$. $H^\infty_0$ denotes the set of $\{f \in H^p ; \int f dm = 0\}$. $H^p(\Gamma)$ denotes the usual Hardy space on the dual group $\hat{\Gamma}$ where $\Gamma$ is an ordered subgroup of the reals.

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\[ \text{\S} 2. \text{ Lat } A \subseteq \text{ Lat } T_\phi \]

In this section we study Question 1. Theorem 1 shows that Question 1 can be answered positively for very general uniform algebras.

**Lemma 1.** Let \( M \) be a closed subspace of \( H^2 \). \( M \in \text{ Lat } T_\phi \) if and only if \( \phi M \subseteq M \oplus K \).

Proof. By definition of a Toeplitz operator, this is clear.

**Lemma 2.** If \( \phi \) is a function in \( L^\infty \) and \( \text{ Lat } A \subseteq \text{ Lat } T_\phi \) then \( \phi = \phi_0 + \bar{k}_0 \) where \( \phi_0 \in H^2 \) and \( \bar{k}_0 \in \cap \left\{ q\bar{K} \colon q \in I(H^\infty) \right\} \).

Proof. Since \( L^2 = H^2 \oplus \bar{K} \), there exist \( h \in H^2 \) and \( k \in K \) such that \( \phi = h + \bar{k} \). If \( q \in I(H^\infty) \) then \( qH^2 \in \text{ Lat } A \) and so by Lemma 1 \( \phi q = qh + \bar{k} \in qH^2 + \bar{K} \). Since \( T_\phi q \in qH^2 \) and \( qh \in qH^2 \), \( P(\bar{q}k) \in qH^2 \). Hence \( q\bar{k} = q\ell + \bar{t} \) where \( \ell \in H^2 \) and \( t \in K \). Therefore \( \bar{k} = \ell + \bar{q}t \) and \( \ell = k - \bar{q}t \in H^2 \cap \bar{K} = \langle 0 \rangle \). Hence \( \ell = 0 \) and \( \bar{k} = \bar{q}t \). This implies that \( k \) belongs to \( q\bar{K} \) for any \( q \in I(H^\infty) \).

**Theorem 1.** Suppose that \( \cap \left\{ q\bar{K} \colon q \in I(H^\infty) \right\} = \langle 0 \rangle \). If \( \phi \) is a function in \( L^\infty \) and \( \text{ Lat } A \subseteq \text{ Lat } T_\phi \) then \( \phi \) belongs to \( H^\infty \).

Proof. Lemmas 1 and 2 imply the theorem trivially.

**Corollary 1.** Suppose that \( H^2 = H^2(T^N) \). If \( \phi \) is a function in \( L^\infty \) and \( \text{ Lat } A \subseteq \text{ Lat } T_\phi \) then \( \phi \) belongs to \( H^\infty \).

Proof. \( K \) is an invariant subspace under multiplications by the coordinates functions \( z_1, \ldots, z_n \) \( \cap \left\{ z_1^{\ell_1} \cdots z_n^{\ell_n} K \colon (\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_n) \geq (0, \ldots, 0) \right\} \) is a reducing subspace and so \( \cap z_1^{\ell_1} \cdots z_n^{\ell_n} K = \chi_E L^2 \) for some characteristic function \( \chi_E \). Since \( \chi_E L^2 \) is orthogonal to \( \bar{H}^2 \), \( \chi_E = 0 \) and so \( \langle 0 \rangle = \cap z_1^{\ell_1} \cdots z_n^{\ell_n} \bar{K} = \cap \left\{ q\bar{K} \colon q \in I(H^\infty) \right\} \).

**Corollary 2.** Suppose that \( H^2 = H^2(\Omega) \). If \( \phi \) is a function in \( L^\infty \) and \( \text{ Lat } A \subseteq \text{ Lat } T_\phi \) then \( \phi \) belongs to \( H^\infty \).

Proof. Let \( Z \) be the Ahlfors function for \( \Omega \) then \( |Z| = 1 \) on \( \partial \Omega = X \) (see [3]). \( \bigcap_{n=0}^\infty \bar{Z}^n K \) is invariant under the multiplications by \( Z \) and \( \bar{H}^\infty \). Since \( H^\infty \) is a weak* maximal subalgebra of \( L^\infty \), \( \bigcap_{n=0}^\infty \bar{Z}^n \bar{K} = \chi_E L^2 \). Since \( \chi_E L^2 \) is orthogonal to \( H^2 \), \( \chi_E L^2 = 0 \) and so \( \cap \left\{ q\bar{K} \colon q \in I(H^\infty) \right\} = \{0\} \).

**Corollary 3.** Let \( A \) be a Dirichlet algebra (see [4]). If \( \phi \) is a function in \( L^\infty \) and \( \text{ Lat } A \subseteq \text{ Lat } T_\phi \) then \( \phi \) belongs to \( H^\infty \).
Well known and called a Wold decomposition.

n

uniform algebras about Question 2. Answered positively for the disc algebra. In fact, it gives a few results for more general

Proposition 1. Suppose that $H^2 = L^2_a(D)$, $\phi$ is a function in $L^\infty$ and $\text{Lat } A \subseteq \text{Lat } T_\phi$. Then the following are valid.

(1) $\phi$ belongs to $L^2_a(D) + N^2$.

(2) If $\phi = f + \ell$ where $f \in H^\infty$ and $\ell \in N^2$ then $\text{Lat } T_\ell \supseteq \text{Lat } A$.

Proof. (1) Since $zL^2_a \subseteq \text{Lat } T_\phi$ by hypothesis, $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \text{Lat } T^{*}_\phi = \text{Lat } T_\phi$ and so $\bar{\phi} = c + k$ where $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and $k \in zL^2_a(D) + N^2$. Hence $\phi \in L^2_a(D) + N^2$. (2) If $\phi = f + \ell$ and $M \in \text{Lat } A$ then $\phi M \subseteq M + \bar{K}$. Hence $(f + \ell)g = fg + \ell g \in M + \bar{K}$ for any $g \in M$. Since $fg \in M$, $\ell g \in M + \bar{K}$ for any $g \in M$ and so $\ell M \subseteq M + \bar{K}$. Thus $M \in \text{Lat } T_\ell$.

A bounded operator $B$ is called reflexive if whenever $C$ is a bounded operator and $\text{Lat } B \subseteq \text{Lat } C$ then $C$ belongs to the closed algebra (in weak operator topology) generated by $B$. When $B$ is subnormal, it is known that $B$ is reflexive [7]. Hence if $f$ is a nonzero function in $H^\infty$ and $\text{Lat } T_\phi \supseteq \text{Lat } T_f$ then $T_\phi$ belongs to the closed algebra generated by $T_f$. Hence $T_\phi$ belongs to $A$. Usually $A \subseteq \text{Lat } T_f$ and so this does not answer Question 1. However if there exists a function $f$ in $H^\infty$ such that $\text{Lat } T_f = \text{Lat } A$ then the above result about subnormal operators answers Question 1. Hence when $H^2 = H^2(T)$, if $\text{Lat } T_\phi \supseteq \text{Lat } A$ then $T_\phi$ belongs to $A$ because $\text{Lat } T_z = \text{Lat } A$. Therefore Corollary 1 is not new for $N = 1$. Similarly Question 1 can be answered for $H^2 = L^2_a(D)$. Hence Proposition 1 is a very weak result.

§3. Lat $T_\phi \subsetneq \text{Lat } A$

In this section we study Question 2. Theorem 2 shows that Question 2 can be answered positively for the disc algebra. In fact, it gives a few results for more general uniform algebras about Question 2.

Lemma 3. Let $Q$ be a function in $I(H^\infty)$. Then $\bar{K} = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} (\bar{K} \ominus \bar{Q}\bar{K})\bar{Q}^n \oplus \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} \bar{Q}^n\bar{K}$.

Proof. Since $|Q| = 1 \text{ a.e.}$ and $\bar{Q}\bar{K} \subset \bar{K}$, $\bar{Q}$ is an isometry on $\bar{K}$. Hence this is well known and called a Wold decomposition.
Theorem 2. Suppose that \( \text{Lat } T_\phi \subset \text{Lat } \mathcal{A} \). If \( M \in \text{Lat } T_\phi \) and \( \cap \{ \bar{Q}^n \bar{K} ; Q \in \mathcal{I} \} = \{ 0 \} \) for some subset \( \mathcal{I} \) in \( I(H^\infty) \) then there exists a nonconstant \( Q \) in \( \mathcal{I} \) such that \( M \cap (H^2 \ominus QH^2) \neq \langle 0 \rangle \) or \( \phi M \subseteq M \).

Proof. If \( M \in \text{Lat } T_\phi \) then by Lemma 1 there exist \( f \in M, g \in M \) and \( k \in K \) such that \( \phi f = g + \bar{k} \). If \( \phi M \not\subseteq M \) then we may assume that \( k \neq 0 \). For any fixed \( Q \in \mathcal{I} \), by Lemma 3 \( \bar{K} = \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\bar{K} \ominus \bar{Q} \bar{K}) \bar{Q}^n \right\} \oplus \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \bar{Q}^n \bar{K} \) and so

\[
\bar{k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k_n \bar{Q}^n + k_{\infty}
\]

where \( k_n \in \bar{K} \ominus \bar{Q} \bar{K} \) (\( n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \)) and \( k_{\infty} \in \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \bar{Q}^n \bar{K} \). Then \( \bar{Q} \bar{k} = \bar{Q} k_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k_n \bar{Q}^{n-1} + \bar{Q} k_{\infty} \) and by Lemma 1 \( \bar{Q} \bar{k} \) belongs to \( M + \bar{K} \) because \( \phi f = g + \bar{k} \) and \( Q \bar{M} \subset M \).

Suppose that there does not exist a nonconstant function \( Q \) in \( \mathcal{I} \) such that \( M \cap (H^2 \ominus QH^2) \neq \langle 0 \rangle \). Then we will get a contradiction. By what was proved above, \( \bar{Q} k_0 \) belongs to \( M \cap (H^2 \ominus QH^2) = \{ 0 \} \). Hence \( k_0 \equiv 0 \). Next we consider \( Q^2 \bar{k} \) and then \( k_1 \equiv 0 \) follows. Proceeding similarly we can show that \( k = k_{\infty} \). By hypothesis, this implies that \( k \equiv 0 \) because \( Q \) is arbitrary in \( \mathcal{I} \). This contradiction implies that there exists \( Q \in \mathcal{I} \) such that \( M \cap (H^2 \ominus QH^2) \neq \langle 0 \rangle \).

Corollary 4. Suppose that \( H^2 = H^2(T^N), \phi \) is a function in \( L^\infty \) and \( \text{Lat } T_\phi \subset \text{Lat } \mathcal{A} \). If \( M \in \text{Lat } T_\phi \) and \( M \neq \langle 0 \rangle \) then \( M \) contains a nonzero function which is \((N - 1)\)-variable. Hence if \( N = 1 \) then \( M = H^2 \).

Proof. It is known that if \( \phi M \subseteq M \) then \( \phi \in H^\infty \). Hence we may assume that \( \phi M \not\subseteq M \). Put \( \mathcal{I} = \{ z_1, \ldots, z_N \} \) then \( \mathcal{I} \) satisfies the condition of Theorem 2. By Theorem 2, there exists \( z_j \) such that \( 1 \leq j \leq N \) and \( (H^2 \ominus z_j H^2) \cap M \neq \{ 0 \} \). Since \( H^2 \ominus z_j H^2 = H^2(z_j', T^{N-1}) \) where \( z = (z_j, z_j') \), \( M \) contains a nonzero \((N - 1)\)-variable function.

Corollary 5. Suppose that \( H^2 = H^2(\Omega), \text{Lat } T_\phi \subset \text{Lat } \mathcal{A} \) and \( Z \) is the Alfors function for \( \Omega \) (see [3]). If \( M \in \text{Lat } T_\phi \) and \( M \neq \langle 0 \rangle \) then \( M \cap (H^2 \ominus ZH^2) \neq \langle 0 \rangle \).

Proof. Put \( \mathcal{I} = \{ Z \} \) then \( \mathcal{I} \) satisfies the condition of Theorem 2. It is known that if \( \phi M \subseteq M \) then \( \phi \in H^\infty \). Hence we may assume that \( \phi M \not\subseteq M \).

Proposition 2. If \( T_\phi \) is subnormal and \( \text{Lat } T_\phi \subseteq \text{Lat } \mathcal{A} \) then \( T_\phi \) commutes with \( \mathcal{A} \) and so \( T_\phi f = P(\phi_0 f) \) \((f \in H^\infty)\) for some \( \phi_0 \) in \( H^2 \). If \( \mathcal{A} \) is a uniform algebra which approximates in modulus on \( X \) then \( \phi \) belongs to \( H^2 \cap L^\infty \).

Proof. If \( T_\phi \) is subnormal and \( \text{Lat } T_\phi \subseteq \text{Lat } \mathcal{A} \) then it is known [7] that \( \mathcal{A} \) is contained in the closed algebra generated by \( T_\phi \). Hence \( T_\phi \) commutes with \( \mathcal{A} \). Let \( \phi_0 = \)
$T_0f = T_0T_1 = T_1T_0 = P(\phi_0f)$ for $f \in H^\infty$. Since $\|\phi_0f\|_2 \leq \|T_0\|\|f\|_2$ ($f \in H^\infty$),

$$\left|\int_X \phi_0f \beta d\mu\right| \leq \|\phi\|_\infty \|f\|_2 \|g\|_2 \quad (f, g \in H^\infty).$$

Hence

$$\left|\int_X \phi_0 | f |^2 \ d\mu\right| \leq \|\phi\|_\infty \|f^2\|_1.$$ 

Since $A$ approximates in modulus on $X$, $\phi_0$ belongs to $H^2 \cap L^\infty$. It is easy to see that $\phi = \phi_0$.

**Corollary 6.** Suppose that $H^2 = H^2(T^N)$ or $H^2 = H^2(\Omega)$. If $T_\phi$ is subnormal then $\text{Lat} \ T_\phi \subset \text{Lat} \ A$ or $\phi$ belongs to $H^\infty$.

Proof. A uniform algebra $A$ approximates in modulus on $X$, that is, for every positive continuous function $g$ on $X$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an $f$ in $A$ with $|g - |f|| < \varepsilon$ if the set of unimodular elements of $A$ separates points of $X$ (see [6, Lemma 4.12]). Since the coordinate functions $z_1, \ldots, z_n$ separate $T^N$, the polydisc algebra approximates in modulus on $T^N$. If $T_\phi$ is subnormal on $H^2(T^N)$ and $\text{Lat} \ T_\phi \subset \text{Lat} \ A$ then by Proposition 2 $\phi$ belongs to $H^2(T^N) \cap L^\infty = H^\infty(T^N)$. If $A = H^\infty(\Omega)$ then by [3, Lemma 4.8] $I(H^\infty(\Omega))$ separates $X = \text{the maximal ideal space of } L^\infty(\partial D)$. Hence Corollary 6 for $H^2 = H^2(\Omega)$ follows from Proposition 2.

**Proposition 3.** If $\text{Lat} \ T_\phi \subset \text{Lat} \ A$, then $\text{Lat} \ T_\phi^* \cap \text{Lat} \ T_\phi \subset \text{Lat} \ A^* \cap \text{Lat} \ A$.

Proof. If $M \in \text{Lat} \ T_\phi^*$ then $M^\perp \in \text{Lat} \ T_\phi$ and so $M^\perp \in \text{Lat} \ A$ because $\text{Lat} \ T_\phi \subset \text{Lat} \ A$. Hence $M \in \text{Lat} \ A^*$ and so $\text{Lat} \ T_\phi^* \subset \text{Lat} \ A^*$.

By Proposition 3, when $\text{Lat} \ A^* \cap \text{Lat} \ A = \{0\}, H^2$, if $\text{Lat} \ T_\phi \subset \text{Lat} \ A$ then $T_\phi$ does not have a nontrivial reducing subspace. Hence if $T_\phi$ is normal then $\text{Lat} \ T_\phi \notin \text{Lat} \ A$. Therefore it is important to know that $\text{Lat} \ A^* \cap \text{Lat} \ A = \{0\}, H^2$, that is, $A$ is irreducible.

§4. $\text{Lat} \ A^* \cap \text{Lat} \ A$

In this section we study Question 3. Theorem 3 shows that Question 3 can be answered positively for usual uniform algebras. Recall $A^* = \{T_\phi^* : \phi \in H^\infty\}$.

**Theorem 3.** If $M \in \text{Lat} \ A^* \cap \text{Lat} \ A$ then $M \subset \chi_E L^2 \subset M + \hat{K}$ where $E = \cup\{\text{supp } f : f \in M\}$. Hence if $E = X$ then $M = H^2$.

Proof. If $\phi \in L^\infty$ then by the Stone-Weierstrass theorem for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist $f_1, \ldots, f_n$ and $g_1, \ldots, g_n$ in $H^\infty$ such that $\|\phi - \sum_{j=1}^n f_j \bar{g}_j\|_\infty < \varepsilon$. Since $T_{f_j} \bar{g}_j M \subset M$ for
Corollary 7. Suppose that there does not exist a nonzero function in $H^2$ such that $m(\{x \in X \mid f(x) = 0\}) \neq 0$. If $M \in \text{Lat} \mathcal{A}^* \cap \text{Lat} \mathcal{A}$ then $M = \langle 0 \rangle$ or $H^2$.

§5. $\text{Lat} T_\phi \cap \text{Lat} \mathcal{A}$

In this section we study Question 4. We don’t know whether $\text{Lat} T_\phi \neq \{\langle 0 \rangle, H^2\}$. However we show that $\text{Lat} T_\phi \cap \text{Lat} \mathcal{A} = \{\langle 0 \rangle, H^2\}$ if $\phi \notin H^\infty$ and $H^2 = H^2(\mathbb{T})$. For any $M \in \text{Lat} T_\phi$, put

$$K_M = \{k \in K \mid \tilde{k} = \phi f - g \text{ for some } f \text{ and } g \in M\},$$

then $K_M \subseteq K$ and $\phi M \subset M + \tilde{K}_M$ (see Lemma 1).

Theorem 4. If $M \in \text{Lat} T_\phi \cap \text{Lat} \mathcal{A}$ then $K_M \times (H^2 \ominus M) \subseteq (H^\infty)^\perp$ and $T_k^*(H^\infty) \subseteq M$ for any $k$ in $K_M$.

Proof. By the remark above, if $M \in \text{Lat} T_\phi \cap \text{Lat} \mathcal{A}$ then $\phi M \subset M + \tilde{K}_M$. If $k \in K_M$ then by its definition there exist $f$ and $g$ such that $\phi f = g + \tilde{k}$. For any $\ell \in H^\infty$, $\phi f \ell = f \ell + k \ell \in M + \tilde{K}_M$ and so $P(\tilde{k} \ell) \in M$. Since

$$k \ell = P(\tilde{k} \ell) + (I - P)(\tilde{k} \ell) \in M + \tilde{K}_M,$$

if $s \in H^2 \ominus M$ then $\langle \tilde{k} \ell, s \rangle = \langle P(\tilde{k} \ell), s \rangle = 0$. Hence $ks$ belongs to $(H^\infty)^\perp$ and so $K_M \times (H^2 \ominus M) \subseteq (H^\infty)^\perp$. The above proof implies that $T_k^*(H^\infty) \subseteq M$.

Corollary 8. Suppose that $H^2 = H^2(\Omega)$, $\mathcal{C} \setminus \Omega$ has $n$ components and $\phi \notin H^\infty$. If $M \in \text{Lat} T_\phi \cap \text{Lat} \mathcal{A}$ then $\dim(H^2 \ominus M) \leq n$.

Proof. By Theorem 4

$$K_M \times (H^2 \ominus M) \subseteq (H^\infty)^\perp \cap (\tilde{H}^\infty)^\perp = (H^\infty + \tilde{H}^\infty)^\perp \cap L^1$$

and $\dim(H^\infty + \tilde{H}^\infty)^\perp \cap L^1 = n$ because $\mathcal{C} \setminus \Omega$ has $n$ components. If $K_M = \langle 0 \rangle$ then $\phi M \subset M$. It is known [4] that $L^\infty$ is generated by $\phi$ and $H^\infty$ in the weak* topology. Hence $M \in \text{Lat} \mathcal{A} \cap \text{Lat} \mathcal{A}^* = \{\langle 0 \rangle, H^2\}$ by Corollary 7 and so $M = H^2$. It is clear that if $K_M \neq \langle 0 \rangle$ then $\dim(H^2 \ominus M) \leq n$.

Corollary 9. If $H^2 = H^2(\mathbb{T})$ and $\phi \notin H^\infty$ then $\text{Lat} T_\phi \cap \text{Lat} \mathcal{A} = \{\langle 0 \rangle, H^2\}$.

Proof. When $\Omega$ is the open unit disc, $H^2(\Omega) = H^2(\mathbb{T})$ and so by Corollary 8 $\text{Lat} T_\phi \cap \text{Lat} \mathcal{A} = \{\langle 0 \rangle, H^2\}$.
Corollary 10. Let $A$ be a Dirichlet algebra. If $\phi \notin H^\infty$ then $\text{Lat}_{T_{\phi}} \cap \text{Lat} A = \{(0), H^2\}$.

Proof. It is known that $(\bar{H}^\infty)^\perp \cap (H^\infty)^\perp = \langle 0 \rangle$. The corollary is a result of Theorem 4.

In general, it seems to be difficult to describe $\text{Lat}_{T_{\phi}} \cap \text{Lat} A$. When $H^2 = H^2(\Omega)$ and $\tilde{\phi} \in H^\infty$, $\text{Lat}_{T_{\phi}} \cap \text{Lat} A = \{(0), H^2\}$ by Corollary 8. In fact, if $M \in \text{Lat}_{T_{\phi}} \cap \text{Lat} A$ then $\tilde{\phi}(H^2 \ominus M) \subseteq H^2 \ominus M$. Since $\dim(H^2 \ominus M) < \infty$ by Corollary 8, $M$ must be equal to $H^2$. When $H^2 = H^2(T^2)$ and $\phi = \tilde{z}$, $\text{Lat}_{T_{\phi}} \cap \text{Lat} A = \{(0), qH^2(w, T); q = q(w) \text{ is a one variable inner function}\}$ where $z$ and $w$ are the independent variables on $T^2$. In fact, if $M \in \text{Lat}_{T_{\phi}} \cap \text{Lat} A$ then $T^*_{\phi} M_1$ is orthogonal to $M$ where $M_1 = M \ominus zM$. Since $T^*_{\phi} M_1 \subset M$, $T^*_{\phi} M_1 = \langle 0 \rangle$ and so $M_1 \subset H^2(w, T)$. Corollary 10 shows that $\text{Lat} A^* \cap \text{Lat} A = \{(0), H^2\}$ if $A$ is a Dirichlet algebra.

References


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