

## RELATIVELY INVARIANT SYSTEMS AND THE SPECTRAL MAPPING THEOREM

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1. **Introduction.** In this note we consider the extension of the spectral mapping theorem ([2], [3]) to certain noncommuting systems of elements, notably the 'quasi-commuting' systems of McCoy [5]. Full proofs and more detail are to appear elsewhere [4].

2. **Relative joint spectra.** Suppose  $a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  is a system of elements in a complex Banach algebra  $A$ , with identity 1: then the *joint spectrum* of  $a$  with respect to  $A$  is ([2]; [3, Definition 1.1]) the set  $\sigma(a) = \sigma_A^{\text{joint}}(a)$  of those systems  $s = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)$  of complex numbers for which the system  $a - s = (a_1 - s_1, a_2 - s_2, \dots, a_n - s_n)$  generates a proper left, or proper right, ideal in  $A$ . The 'one-way' spectral mapping theorem ([2]; [3, Theorem 3.2]) is the inclusion

$$(2.1) \quad f\sigma(a) \subseteq \sigma f(a),$$

valid for an arbitrary system  $a \in A^n$  of elements and an arbitrary system  $f = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m): A^n \rightarrow A^m$  of 'polynomials' in several variables on  $A$ . Equality

$$(2.2) \quad \sigma f(a) = f\sigma(a)$$

is attained [3, Corollary 3.3] if the system of polynomials has a 'left inverse'  $g: A^m \rightarrow A^n$  for which  $g(f(a)) = a$ , or alternatively if the system of elements is commutative ([2]; [3, Theorem 4.3]). This second case is our 'spectral mapping theorem', of which we here consider the extension.

**DEFINITION 1.** *The joint spectrum of  $b \in A^m$  relative to  $a \in A^n$  in  $A$  is the set*

$$(2.3) \quad \sigma_{a=a}(b) = \{t \in \sigma(b) : \exists s \in \sigma(a), (s, t) \in \sigma(a, b)\}.$$

The idea is to offer a measurement of the failure of equality in (2.1); for example there is equality

$$(2.4) \quad \sigma_{f(a)=f(a)}(a) = \sigma(a)$$

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