Glasgow Math. J. **50** (2008) 17–26. © 2008 Glasgow Mathematical Journal Trust.
doi:10.1017/S0017089507003898. Printed in the United Kingdom

THE CLOSED RANGE PROPERTY FOR BANACH SPACE OPERATORS

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(Received 7 April, 2006; revised 20 February, 2007, 23 July, 2007, 8 August, 2007; accepted 25 August, 2007)

Abstract. Let T be a bounded operator on a complex Banach space X. Let V be an open subset of the complex plane. We give a condition sufficient for the mapping $f(z) \mapsto (T-z)f(z)$ to have closed range in the Fréchet space $H(V, X)$ of analytic X-valued functions on V. Moreover, we show that there is a largest open set U for which the map $f(z) \mapsto (T-z)f(z)$ has closed range in $H(V, X)$ for all $V \subseteq U$. Finally, we establish analogous results in the setting of the weak–$*$ topology on $H(V, X^*)$.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 47A11.

Introduction. Let X be a complex Banach space and denote by $B(X)$ the algebra of bounded linear operators on X. For $T \in B(X)$, let $\sigma(T)$ denote the spectrum of T, and denote by $\mathrm{Lat}\,(T)$ the collection of closed T-invariant subspaces of X. If $M \in \mathrm{Lat}\,(T)$, we write the restriction of T to M as $T|_M$.

A basic notion in local spectral theory is that of decomposability. Given an open subset U of the complex plane $\mathbb{C}$, $T \in B(X)$ is said to be decomposable on U provided that for any open cover $\{V_1, \ldots, V_n\}$ of $\mathbb{C}$ with $\mathbb{C} \setminus U \subset V_1$, there exists $\{X_1, \ldots, X_n\} \subset \mathrm{Lat}\,(T)$ such that $X = X_1 + \cdots + X_n$ and $\sigma(T|_{X_k}) \subset V_k$ for each k, $1 \leq k \leq n$; see **[2]**, **[5]**, **[8]**, **[11]**, and **[12]**. That for each $T \in B(X)$ there exists a largest open set U on which T is decomposable was first shown by Nagy, **[11]**.

An alternative characterization of decomposability may be given in terms of a property introduced by E. Bishop, **[3]**. For an open subset V of $\mathbb{C}$, let $H(V, X)$ denote the space of all analytic X-valued functions on V. Then $H(V, X)$ is a Fréchet space with generating semi-norms given by $p_K(f) := \sup\{\|f(\lambda)\| : \lambda \in K\}$, where K runs through the compact subsets of V. Every operator $T \in B(X)$ induces a continuous linear mapping T_V on $H(V, X)$, defined by $T_V f(\lambda) := (T - \lambda)f(\lambda)$ for all $f \in H(V, X)$ and $\lambda \in V$. An operator T is said to possess Bishop's property (β) on an open set $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ if for each open subset V of U, the operator T_V is injective with range $\mathrm{ran}\, T_V$

Part of this work has been prepared while the first author was a guest of the Mathematical Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences. He would like to express his gratitude to the Institute and to his coauthor for his hospitality. The second author was supported by grant No. 201/06/0128 of GA ČR and by Institutional Research Plan AV 0Z 10190503.

closed in $H(V, X)$; see [**6**, Prop. 1.2.6]. Clearly there exists a largest open set $\rho_\beta(T)$ on which T has property (β).

Fundamental work by Albrecht and Eschmeier established that an operator $T \in B(X)$ has property (β) on U precisely when there exists an operator $S \in B(Y)$ such that S is decomposable on U, $X \in \mathrm{Lat}\,(S)$ and $T = S|_X$, [**2**, Theorem 10]. Moreover, [**2**, Theorems 8 and 21], T is decomposable on U if and only if T and its adjoint T^* share property (β) on U. Thus Nagy's largest open set on which T is decomposable is the set $\rho_\beta(T) \cap \rho_\beta(T^*)$.

An operator $T \in B(X)$ is said to have the single-valued extension property (SVEP) at a point $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ provided that, for every open disc V centered at λ, the mapping T_V is injective on $H(V, X)$. If $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ is open, then T is said to have SVEP on U if T has SVEP at every $\lambda \in U$, equivalently, if T_V is injective for each open set $V \subseteq U$. Let $\rho_{\mathrm{SVEP}}(T)$ denote the largest open set on which T has SVEP.

Recently, M. Neumann, V. Miller and the first author of the current paper showed, [**9**, Theorem 2.5], that T_V has closed range in $H(V, X)$ for every open subset V of the "Kato-type" resolvent set of T, an open set that contains the semi-Fredholm region of T, thus extending a result of Eschmeier, [**5**]. Following Neumann, we say that an operator has the closed range property (CR) on an open set $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ provided $\mathrm{ran}\,(T_V)$ is closed in $H(V, X)$ for every open subset V of U. Thus T has property (β) on U if and only if T has both SVEP and (CR) on U.

In this note, we give a more general condition that suffices for $T \in B(X)$ to have (CR) on an open set U and prove that there is in fact a largest open set $\rho_{\mathrm{CR}}(T)$ on which T has the closed range property. Thus $\rho_\beta(T) = \rho_{\mathrm{SVEP}}(T) \cap \rho_{\mathrm{CR}}(T)$. In the last section we establish corresponding results in the setting of the weak–$*$ topology on $H(V, X^*)$.

Main results. We denote the kernel of $T \in B(X)$ by $\ker(T)$ and define $N^\infty(T) := \bigcup_{n\geq 0} \ker(T^n)$ and $R^\infty(T) := \bigcup_{n\geq 0} \mathrm{ran}\,(T^n)$. If $T \in B(X)$ is such that $\mathrm{ran}\,(T)$ is closed and $N^\infty(T) \subseteq R^\infty(T)$, then T is said to be a Kato operator. A systematic exposition of this class, also referred to as semi-regular operators, may be found in [**10**, Section II.12]; also see [**1**, Section 1.2] and [**6**, Section 3.1]. In particular, an equivalent condition may be given in terms of the reduced minimum modulus function: for $S \in B(X)$, define $\gamma(S) := \inf\{\|Sx\| : \mathrm{dist}\,(x, \ker(S)) = 1\}$. Then an operator T is Kato if and only if $\gamma(T) > 0$ and the mapping $z \to \gamma(T - z)$ is continuous at 0, [**10**, II.12 Theorem 2]. Denote by $\sigma_K(T)$ the set of all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $T - \lambda$ is not Kato. Then $\sigma_K(T)$ is a nonempty compact set, $z \mapsto R^\infty(T - z)$ is constant on each component of $\rho_K(T) := \mathbb{C} \setminus \sigma_K(T)$, $R^\infty(T - \lambda)$ is closed and $(T - \lambda)R^\infty(T - \lambda) = R^\infty(T - \lambda)$ for each $\lambda \in \rho_K(T)$, [**10**, II.12, Theorem 15 and Cor. 19]. Moreover, if G is a component of $\rho_K(T)$ and $S \subset G$ has an accumulation point in G, then $\bigcap_{z\in S} \mathrm{ran}\,(T - z) = R^\infty(T - \lambda)$ for each $\lambda \in G$, [**6**, 3.1.11].

For each closed subset F of $\mathbb{C}$, define the "glocal" analytic spectral subspace $\mathfrak{X}_T(F) := \{x \in X : x \in \mathrm{ran}\, T_{\mathbb{C}\setminus F}\}$. These spaces are T-invariant, but generally not closed. If $M \in \mathrm{Lat}\,(T)$ and $V \subset \mathbb{C}$ is such that $(T - z)M = M$ for all $z \in V$, then $M \subset \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus V)$ by a theorem of Leiterer, [**6**, Theorem 3.2.1]. It follows from above that if G is a component of $\rho_K(T)$ and $V \subset G$ is open, then $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus V) = R^\infty(T - \lambda)$ for all $\lambda \in G$; in particular, $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus V)$ is closed. Also, it is easily seen that if T has (CR) on an open set U, then $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus V)$ is closed for every open $V \subset U$.

A consequence of Theorem 5 below is that the converse holds under the additional assumption that $\mathrm{ran}\,(T - z)$ is closed for all but countably many $z \in V$. Some additional assumption beyond closeness of the glocal spectral subspaces is seen to be necessary for (CR) by the facts that, on one hand, T has property (β) on all of $\mathbb{C}$ precisely when T has (CR) on $\mathbb{C}$, [**6**, Prop. 3.3.5], while on the other hand, there is an operator $T \in B(X)$ without property (β) but for which $\mathfrak{X}_T(F)$ is closed for all closed $F \subset \mathbb{C}$, [**7**].

If (X, d) is a metric space, let $B(x, r)$ denote the open ball in X with radius $r > 0$ and center $x \in X$.

LEMMA 1. *Let $T \in B(X)$ and let V be an open subset of $\mathbb{C}$. Let $(D_i)_{i\in A}$ be a cover of V consisting of simply connected open sets D_i such that $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_i)$ is closed for each $i \in A$ and $D_i \setminus D_j \neq \emptyset$ if $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_i) \neq \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_j)$.*

Let $M = \bigcap_{i\in A} \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_i)$. Then M is closed, $TM \subset M$ and

(i) *if $x \in M$ and $g_j \in H(D_j, X)$ are such that $T_{D_j} g_j = x$, then $g_j(D_j) \subset M$;*
(ii) *$\ker T_{D_j} \subset H(D_j, M)$;*
(iii) *$(T - z)M = M$ for all $z \in V$;*
(iv) *if $\widetilde{T} : X/M \to X/M$ is the quotient map induced by T then $\widetilde{T}_{D_j}$ is injective on $H(D_j, X/M)$.*

Proof. Clearly M is a closed subspace of X and $TM \subset M$.

(i) Let $x \in M$ and $g_j \in H(D_j, X)$ be such that $T_{D_j} g_j = x$.

We show first that $g_j(D_j) \subset \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_j)$. Let $z \in D_j$, and define $h_j : D_j \to X$ by $h_j(\omega) = (g_j(\omega) - g_j(z))/(\omega - z)$ if $\omega \in D_j \setminus \{z\}$ and $h_j(z) = g_j'(z)$. Then $h_j \in H(D_j, X)$ and if $\omega \neq z$, then

$$(T - \omega)h_j(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega - z}(x - ((T - z) + (z - \omega))g_j(z)) = g_j(z).$$

By continuity, $(T - z)h_j(z) = g_j(z)$ as well. Hence $g_j(z) \in \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_j)$ and so $g_j(D_j) \subset \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_j)$.

If $i \in A$ is such that $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_i) \neq \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_j)$, let $g_i \in H(D_i, X)$ be such that $T_{D_i} g_i = x$, let $z \in D_j \setminus D_i$ and define $h_i : D_i \to X$ by $h_i(\omega) = (g_i(\omega) - g_j(z))/(\omega - z)$. Then $h_i \in H(D_i, X)$ and again

$$\begin{aligned}(T - \omega)h_i(\omega) &= \frac{1}{\omega - z}((T - \omega)g_i(\omega) - ((T - z) + (z - \omega))g_j(z)) \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega - z}(x - x + (\omega - z)g_j(z)) = g_j(z).\end{aligned}$$

Thus $g_j(z) \in \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_i)$ and $g_j(D_j \setminus D_i) \subset \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_i)$.

Since the sets D_i and D_j are open, simply connected and $D_j \setminus D_i \neq \emptyset$, it is easy to see that $D_j \setminus D_i$ contains an accumulation point. Indeed, let $z_0 \in D_j \setminus D_i$. If $z_0 \notin \overline{D_i}$ then there is an open neighborhood of z_0 contained in $D_j \setminus \overline{D_i}$. If $z_0 \in \partial D_i$, then there is a sequence $(z_n) \subset D_j \setminus D_i$ such that $z_n \to z_0$.

Since $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_i)$ is closed and $g_j(D_j \setminus D_i) \subset \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_i)$, it follows that $g_j : D_j \to \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_i)$.

This proves (i).

(ii) is an immediate consequence of (i).

(iii) Let $z \in D_j$ and $x \in M \subset \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_j)$. There is a function $g_j : D_j \to X$ such that $T_{D_j} g_j = x$. By (i), $g_j(z) \in M$ and so $x = (T - z)g_j(z) \in (T - z)M$.

(iv) If $\pi : X \to X/M$ is the canonical projection, then Gleason's theorem implies that the sequence $0 \to H(\Omega, M) \to H(\Omega, X) \xrightarrow{\pi} H(\Omega, X/M) \to 0$ is exact, [**6**, Prop. 2.1.5]. Thus, if $\widetilde{T}_{D_j} h = 0$ for some $h \in H(D_j, X/M)$, then there exists

$f \in H(D_j, X)$ such that $h = \tilde{f}$, where $\tilde{f} = \pi \circ f$. Clearly $T_{D_j} f \in H(D_j, M)$ and (iii) together with Leiterer's theorem implies that there exists $g \in H(D_j, M)$ such that $T_{D_j} f = T_{D_j} g$. Thus $f - g \in \ker T_{D_j} \subset H(D_j, M)$ by (ii). Consequently, $f \in H(D_j, M)$ and therefore, $h = \tilde{f} = 0$. □

LEMMA 2. *Let V_1, V_2 be open subsets of $\mathbb{C}$ and suppose that Ω is an open subset of $V_1 \cup V_2$. Then there exist open sets Ω_1, Ω_2 so that $\Omega_j \subset V_j$, $\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$ and an open cover $\mathcal{U}$ of Ω such that*

(i) *each $D \in \mathcal{U}$ is a simply connected subset of either V_1 or V_2;*
(ii) *if G is a component of $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2$, then there is a $D \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $D \subset G$;*
(iii) *$D \setminus D' \neq \emptyset$ whenever $D, D' \in \mathcal{U}$ are distinct.*

Proof. Let $U_j = V_j \cap \Omega$ for $j = 1, 2$ and define Ω_1 to be the union of all components G of U_1 such that $G \setminus U_2 \neq \emptyset$, and Ω_2 the union of components H of U_2 such that $H \setminus \Omega_1 \neq \emptyset$. Then, each Ω_j is open, and every component of Ω_j is a component of U_j. We may assume that each Ω_j is nonempty. Clearly, $\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup U_2$, and if H is a component of U_2, then either $H \subset \Omega_1$ or $H \subset \Omega_2$. Thus $\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$.

Let $G_1, G_2, \ldots$ be the components of $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2$. We note $\partial G_n \cap \Omega_j \neq \emptyset$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $j = 1, 2$. Indeed, suppose to the contrary that $\partial G_n \cap \Omega_1 = \emptyset$. Let M_j be the component of Ω_j containing G_n. Then $M_1 = G_n \cup (M_1 \setminus \overline{G_n})$, where $G_n \neq \emptyset$ and where $M_1 \setminus \overline{G_n} = M_1 \setminus G_n \supset M_1 \setminus M_2 \neq \emptyset$, contradicting the fact that M_1 is connected. That $\partial G_n \cap \Omega_2 \neq \emptyset$ follows similarly.

Choose $\lambda_n \in \partial G_n \cap \Omega_1$ and $\mu_n \in \partial G_n \cap \Omega_2$. Then $\lambda_n \notin \Omega_2$ and $\mu_n \notin \Omega_1$. Select $\lambda_n', \mu_n' \in G_n$ so that $|\lambda_n - \lambda_n'| < 2^{-n}$ and $|\mu_n - \mu_n'| < 2^{-n}$. If we construct a piecewise linear path in G_n connecting λ_n' and μ_n', then, taking such a path with minimal number of segments, we obtain a path γ_n between λ_n' and μ_n' that does not intersect itself. Clearly it is possible to find a simply connected open set D_n so that $\gamma_n \subset D_n \subset G_n$.

Let $D = \bigcup_n D_n$ and suppose that $z \in \Omega_1 \setminus D$. We claim that there is a $\delta(z) > 0$ such that $B(z, \delta(z)) \subset \Omega_1$ and $B(z, \delta(z)) \cap \{\mu_1', \mu_2', \ldots\} = \emptyset$. To this end, choose $\varepsilon(z) > 0$ so that $B(z, \varepsilon(z)) \subset \Omega_1$, and let n_0 be such that $2^{-n_0} < \varepsilon(z)/2$. Now, let $\delta(z) = \min\{\varepsilon(z)/2, |z - \mu_1'|, \ldots, |z - \mu_{n_0-1}'|\}$. Then $\mu_n' \notin B(z, \delta(z))$ if $n < n_0$, and if $n \geq n_0$, then $\mu_n \notin \Omega_1$ implies that $|z - \mu_n'| \geq |z - \mu_n| - |\mu_n - \mu_n'| \geq \varepsilon(z) - 2^{-n_0} > \delta(z)$, as required. Similarly, if $z \in \Omega_2 \setminus \Omega_1$, then there is a $\delta(z) > 0$ such that $B(z, \delta(z)) \subset \Omega_2$ and $B(z, \delta(z)) \cap \{\lambda_1', \lambda_2', \ldots\} = \emptyset$.

We define a sequence of (possibly empty) collections of open balls recursively: for each $k \geq 1$, let $\mathcal{U}_k := \{B(z, 2^{-j}) : \delta(z) \geq 2^{-k} \text{ and } B(z, 2^{-k}) \not\subset \mathcal{V}_{k-1}\}$, where $\mathcal{V}_0 = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{V}_j := \bigcup_{\ell \leq j} \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{U}_\ell} B$ for all $j \geq 1$. If $z \in \Omega \setminus D$, then there is a least m so that $\delta(z) \geq 2^{-m}$, and so either $B(z, 2^{-m}) \subset \mathcal{V}_{m-1}$ or $B(z, 2^{-m}) \in \mathcal{U}_m$. Thus $z \in \mathcal{V}_m$ in either case. It follows that $\Omega \setminus D = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}_k = \bigcup_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{U}_\ell} B$, and consequently $\mathcal{U} := \{D_n\}_n \cup \bigcup_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{U}_\ell$ is an open cover of Ω satisfying the desired conditions. □

LEMMA 3. *Let V_1, V_2 be open subsets of $\mathbb{C}$. If $T \in B(X)$ has (CR) on each V_j $(j = 1, 2)$, then T has (CR) on $V_1 \cup V_2$.*

Proof. Let $\Omega \subset V_1 \cup V_2$ be an open set. To show that T_Ω has closed range, let Ω_1, Ω_2 and $\mathcal{U}$ be as in the previous lemma, and let $f \in \overline{\operatorname{ran} T_\Omega}$. Since T has (CR) on each Ω_j, $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D)$ is closed for each $D \in \mathcal{U}$ and there are $g_j \in H(\Omega_j, X)$ such that $f|_{\Omega_j} = T_{\Omega_j} g_j$ for $j = 1, 2$. Define $M := \bigcap_{D \in \mathcal{U}} \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D)$. We have $T_{\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2}(g_1 - g_2) = 0$, and so $(g_1 - g_2)(\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2) \subset M$ by Lemma 1 (ii). Thus $\widetilde{g_1}|_{\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2} = \widetilde{g_2}|_{\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2}$ and we can define $h \in H(\Omega, X/M)$ by $h(z) = \widetilde{g_j}(z)$ for $z \in \Omega_j$. We have $\tilde{f} = \widetilde{T}_\Omega h$ and, again by Gleason's theorem, there exists $g \in H(\Omega, X)$ such that $h = \tilde{g}$. Then $f - T_\Omega g \in H(\Omega, M)$ and so Lemma 1 (iii) and Leiterer's theorem together imply that $f - T_\Omega g = T_\Omega k$ for some $k \in H(\Omega, M)$. Hence $f = T_\Omega(g + k) \in \operatorname{ran} T_\Omega$. □

THEOREM 4. *Let $T \in B(X)$. Then there is a largest open set $\rho_{CR}(T)$ on which T has (CR).*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{W}$ be the family of all open subsets $V \subset \mathbb{C}$ such that T has (CR) on V. We show that T has (CR) on the union $W = \bigcup \mathcal{W}$, which is obviously the largest open set on which T has (CR).

Let $\Omega \subset W$ be a nonempty open subset. We show that T_Ω has closed range. For each $z \in \Omega$ choose $0 < \delta(z) < \operatorname{dist}(z, \partial\Omega)$ so that T has (CR) on $B(z, \delta(z))$. As in the proof of Lemma 2, define $\mathcal{U}_k := \{B(z, 2^{-k}) : \delta(z) \geq 2^{-k}$ and $B(z, 2^{-k}) \not\subset V_{k-1}\}$, where $V_j := \bigcup_{\ell \leq j} \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{U}_\ell} B$ and $V_0 = \emptyset$. Then, again as in Lemma 2, $\Omega = \bigcup_{m \geq 1} V_m$, and so $\mathcal{U}' := \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{U}_m$ is a collection of open balls covering Ω such that T has (CR) on each ball $D \in \mathcal{U}'$ and also such that $D \neq D'$ in $\mathcal{U}'$ implies $D \setminus D' \neq \emptyset$. Let $\mathcal{U} = (D_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a countable subcover of $\mathcal{U}'$ and define $\Omega_n = \bigcup_{k \leq n} D_k$. By Lemma 3, T has (CR) on each Ω_n.

Let $M = \bigcap_n \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D_n)$. By Lemma 1, M is a closed subspace of X, $TM \subset M$ and $(T - z)M = M$ for all $z \in \Omega$. Denote by $\widetilde{T} : X/M \to X/M$ the operator induced by T and by $\pi : X \to X/M$ the canonical projection.

Let $f \in \overline{\operatorname{ran} T_\Omega}$. Then for each n there exists $g_n \in H(\Omega_n, X)$ such that $f|_{\Omega_n} = T_{\Omega_n} g_n$. If $n \geq 2$, then $T_{\Omega_{n-1}}(g_n|_{\Omega_{n-1}} - g_{n-1}) = 0$ and so, by Lemma 1 (ii), $g_n|_{\Omega_{n-1}} - g_{n-1} : \Omega_{n-1} \to M$, i.e., $\widetilde{g}_n|_{\Omega_{n-1}} = \widetilde{g}_{n-1}$ in $H(\Omega_{n-1}, X/M)$.

Define $h : \Omega \to X/M$ by $h|_{\Omega_n} = \widetilde{g}_n$. Then h is well-defined and analytic on Ω. Also, $\tilde{f} = \widetilde{T}_\Omega h$ in $H(\Omega, X/M)$. By Gleason's theorem, there exists $g \in H(\Omega, X)$ such that $\widetilde{g} = h$ and therefore, $\pi(f - T_\Omega g) = 0$. Exactness implies that $f - T_\Omega g \in H(\Omega, M)$, and so it again follows from Lemma 1 (iii) and Leiterer's theorem that there is a $k \in H(\Omega, M)$ such that $f - T_\Omega g = T_\Omega k$, i.e., $f = T_\Omega(g + k) \in \operatorname{ran} T_\Omega$. □

THEOREM 5. *Let $T \in B(X)$ and let $V \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an open set. Suppose that the set $\{z \in V : \operatorname{ran}(T - z)$ is not closed$\}$ is countable and that, for all $z \in V$, there is an $r_0 > 0$ for which $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus B(z, r))$ is closed for all $r \in (0, r_0)$. Then T has (CR) on V.*

Proof. Since the conditions of the theorem are inherited by every open subset U of V, it suffices to show that T_V has closed range in $H(V, X)$. Moreover, because the set $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{ran}(T - z)$ is closed and $T - z$ is not Kato$\}$ is countable by [**10**, II.12 Theorem 13], it follows that $E := V \cap \sigma_K(T)$ is countable; let $E = \{\lambda_n : n = 1, 2, \ldots\}$ be an enumeration of E (possibly finite). Note that, while E need not be discrete, the set $V \setminus E = V \cap \rho_K(T)$ is open.

We construct a sequence (B_j) of mutually disjoint open discs such that $E \subset \bigcup_j B_j$, $\overline{B_j} \subset V$ and $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus B_j)$ is closed for each j. Indeed, choose $r_1 > 0$ such that $\overline{B(\lambda_1, r_1)} \subset V$, $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus B(\lambda_1, r_1))$ is closed, and $|\lambda_j - \lambda_1| \neq r_1 \quad (j \geq 2)$. Set $B_1 = B(\lambda_1, r_1)$. Let k be the smallest index such that $\lambda_k \notin B_1$ and find $r_2 > 0$ such that $B_2 := B(\lambda_k, r_2)$ satisfies $\overline{B_2} \subset V \setminus B_1$, the space $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus B_2)$ is closed and $|\lambda_j - \lambda_k| \neq r_2 \quad (j > k)$. If we continue in this way, we obtain the required sequence of open discs $\mathcal{U}_E = (B_j)_j$ covering E.

For each $z_0 \in V \setminus E$ we next find a simply connected open set W_{z_0} such that $z_0 \in W_{z_0} \subset V \setminus E$ and $W_{z_0} \setminus B_n \neq \emptyset$ for each $B_n \in \mathcal{U}_E$. If $z_0 \notin \bigcup_n B_n$, choose $r > 0$ such that $B(z_0, r) \subset V \setminus E$ and set $W_{z_0} = B(z_0, r)$. Suppose then that $z_0 \in \bigcup_n B_n \setminus E$. Since the sets B_n are mutually disjoint, there is only one j with $z_0 \in B_j$, and since the set

E is countable, there is a θ, $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$ such that $\{z_0 + te^{i\theta} : t \ge 0\} \cap E = \emptyset$. Let $t_0 = \min\{t \ge 0 : z_0 + te^{i\theta} \notin B_j\}$. Since the set $S := \{z_0 + te^{i\theta} : 0 \le t \le t_0\}$ is compact and the set $E \cup \partial V$ is closed, there is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that the set $W_{z_0} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{dist}\{z, S\} < \varepsilon\}$ is disjoint with $E \cup \partial V$. Clearly W_{z_0} is an open simply connected set such that $z_0 \in W_{z_0} \subset V \setminus E \subset \rho_K(T)$. If G is the component of $\rho_K(T)$ containing W_{z_0}, then $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus W_{z_0}) = R^\infty(T - \lambda)$ for every $\lambda \in G$. In particular, $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus W_{z_0})$ is closed and $W_{z_0} \cap W_{z_1} = \emptyset$ if $z_0, z_1 \in V \setminus E$ are such that $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus W_{z_0}) \ne \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus W_{z_1})$. By construction, $W_z \setminus B_k \ne \emptyset$ and $B_k \setminus W_z \ne \emptyset$ whenever $z \in V \setminus E$ and $B_k \in \mathcal{U}_E$. Thus, if $\mathcal{U}_K = \{W_z : z \in V \setminus E\}$ and $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}_K \cup \mathcal{U}_E$, then $\mathcal{U}$ is an open cover of V satisfying the hypotheses of Lemma 1.

As in Lemma 1, let $M = \bigcap_{D \in \mathcal{U}} \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D)$ and let $\widetilde{T} : X/M \to X/M$ be the operator induced by T. By Lemma 1 (iii), we have $(T - z)M = M$ for all $z \in V$. We show that $\widetilde{T} - z$ is bounded below for each $z \in V \setminus E$, i.e., if $z \in V \setminus E$ and $(x_n)_n \subset X$ is such that $(\widetilde{T} - z)\tilde{x}_n \to 0$ in X/M, then $\tilde{x}_n \to 0$ in X/M.

Fix $z \in V \setminus E$ and let $x \in \ker(T - z)$. Then $\ker(T - z) \subset R^\infty(T - z) = \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus W_z)$, and so there exists $g \in H(W_z, X)$ so that $(T - \omega)g(\omega) = x$ for all $\omega \in W_z$. If $h = (T - z)g$, then $h \in \ker T_{W_z}$ and, since $W_z \in \mathcal{U}$, it follows from Lemma 1 (ii) that $h : W_z \to M$. In particular, $x = h(z) \in M$. Thus $\ker(T - z) \subset M$.

A sequence $(x_n)_n \subset X$ satisfies $(\widetilde{T} - z)\tilde{x}_n \to 0$ only if there exists $(y_n)_n \subset M$ so that $(T - z)x_n - y_n \to 0$ in X. Since $(T - z)M = M$, there exists $(w_n)_n \subset M$ so that $(T - z)w_n = y_n$ and therefore, $(T - z)(x_n - w_n) \to 0$. Since $\operatorname{ran}(T - z)$ is closed, it follows that $\operatorname{dist}(x_n - w_n, \ker(T - z)) \to 0$. But $\ker(T - z) \subset M$, and so $\operatorname{dist}(x_n, M) \to 0$, i.e., $\tilde{x}_n \to 0$ in X/M as required. Hence $\widetilde{T} - z$ is bounded below for each $z \in V \setminus E$. In particular, $V \setminus E \subset \rho_K(\widetilde{T})$.

We wish to show that $\widetilde{T}_V$ is injective with closed range. Suppose then that $(f_n)_n$ is a sequence in $H(V, X/M)$ such that $\widetilde{T}_V f_n \to 0$. In order to show that $f_n \to 0$ in $H(V, X/M)$, it suffices to show that $p_F(f_n) = \sup_{z \in F} \|f_n(z)\| \to 0$ for every closed rectangle $F \subset V$. Suppose that a, b, c, d are real numbers such that the rectangle $F = [a, b] \times [c, d] \subset V$. Choose $\delta > 0$ so that $[a - \delta, b + \delta] \times [c - \delta, d + \delta] \subset V$. Since E is countable, the projections $P_1 = \{\mathrm{Re}\lambda : \lambda \in E\}$ and $P_2 = \{\mathrm{Im}\lambda : \lambda \in E\}$ are countable and we may choose $a', b' \in \mathbb{R} \setminus P_1$ and $c', d' \in \mathbb{R} \setminus P_2$ so that $a - \delta < a' < a < b < b' < b + \delta$ and $c - \delta < c' < c < d < d' < d + \delta$. Define Γ to be the positively oriented boundary of the rectangle $[a', b'] \times [c', d'] \subset V$. Then $\Gamma \subset V \setminus E$ surrounds F in the sense of Cauchy's theorem. By continuity of the minimum modulus function $z \mapsto \gamma(\widetilde{T} - z)$ on $V \setminus E$, there is a constant $c > 0$ so that $\sup_{z \in \Gamma} \|f_n(z)\| \le c \sup_{z \in \Gamma} \|(\widetilde{T} - z)f_n(z)\|$ for all n. Thus for each $\lambda \in F$ the maximum principle implies that

$$\|f_n(\lambda)\| \le \sup_{z \in \Gamma} \|f_n(z)\| \le C\, p_\Gamma(\widetilde{T}_V f_n)$$

where $C = c\,|\Gamma|/(2\pi \operatorname{dist}(\Gamma, F))$. Thus $p_F(f_n) \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$ as required. Since $(T - z)M = M$ for all $z \in V$ by part (iii) of Lemma 1, Leiterer's theorem implies that $T_V H(V, M) = H(V, M)$, and T_V therefore has closed range in $H(V, X)$ by [**9**, Prop. 2.1]; the theorem is established. □

For $T \in B(X)$ denote by $K(T)$ the analytic core of T, i.e., the set of all $x_0 \in X$ such that there exists a sequence $(x_n)_n \subset X$ such that $Tx_n = x_{n-1}$ $(n \ge 1)$ and $\sup \|x_n\|^{1/n} < \infty$. Clearly $K(T) = \bigcup_n \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus D(0, 1/n))$. This set has been shown to play a significant role in the Fredholm theory of Banach space operators; see, for example [**1**].

Corollary 6. *Let $T \in B(X)$ and let $V \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an open set. Suppose that $K(T-z)$ is closed for each $z \in V$ and that the set $\{z \in V : \operatorname{ran}(T-z)$ is not closed$\}$ is countable. Then T has (CR) on V.*

Proof. Let $z \in V$ and $K(T-z)$ be closed. Clearly $(T-z)K(T-z) = K(T-z)$ and, by the Banach open mapping theorem, there is an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $K(T-z) = \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus B(z, \varepsilon))$. In fact, $\varepsilon = \gamma((T-z)|_{K(T-z)})^{-1}$. Clearly $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus W) = K(T-z)$ for each open set W with $z \in W \subset B(z, \varepsilon)$. By Theorem 5, T has (CR) on V. □

A generalized Kato decomposition for $T \in B(X)$ is a pair of subspaces $X_1, X_2 \in \operatorname{Lat}(T)$ such that $X = X_1 \oplus X_2$, $T|_{X_1}$ is Kato and $T|_{X_2}$ is quasinilpotent. The operator T is said to be of Kato-type if $T|_{X_2}$ is nilpotent. It is well known that semi-Fredholm operators are of Kato-type, see e.g. [**1**], [**10**].

If $\rho_{gk}(T)$ denotes the set of $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $T - \lambda$ has a generalized Kato decomposition, then $\rho_{gk}(T)$ is open and $\rho_{gk}(T) \cap \sigma_K(T)$ accumulates only on $\partial\rho_{gk}(T)$. Indeed, suppose that $0 \in \rho_{gk}(T)$ and that $X_1, X_2 \in \operatorname{Lat}(T)$ such that $X = X_1 \oplus X_2$, $T|_{X_1}$ is Kato and $T|_{X_2}$ is quasinilpotent. If $\varepsilon > 0$ is such that $B(0, \varepsilon) \subset \rho_K(T|_{X_1})$, then for $0 < |z| < \varepsilon$, $(T-z)X_2 = X_2$. Thus $\operatorname{ran}(T-z) = (T-z)X_1 \oplus X_2$ is closed and $N^\infty(T-z) = N^\infty(T|_{X_1} - z) \subset R^\infty(T|_{X_1} - z)$.

Moreover, if T has generalized Kato decomposition (X_1, X_2) as above, then by the remarks preceding Lemma 1, $R^\infty(T|_{X_1}) \subseteq K(T)$. On the other hand, if $x \in K(T)$, write $x = u_0 + v_0$ with $u_0 \in X_1$ and $v_0 \in X_2$. We show that $v_0 = 0$.

Suppose to the contrary that $v_0 \neq 0$. Then, by definition, there are sequences $(u_n) \subset X_1$ and $(v_n) \subset X_2$ such that $Tu_n = u_{n-1}$ and $Tv_n = v_{n-1}$ for all n and $C := \sup \|u_n + v_n\|^{1/n} < \infty$. Let $P \in B(X)$ be the projection with $\ker P = X_1$ and $\operatorname{ran} P = X_2$. We have $\|v_n\|^{1/n} = \|P(u_n + v_n)\|^{1/n} \leq \|P\|^{1/n} \cdot C$. Thus

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \|T^n|_{X_2}\|^{1/n} \geq \limsup_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{\|v_0\|}{\|v_n\|}\right)^{1/n} = \frac{1}{\liminf_{n\to\infty} \|v_n\|^{1/n}} \geq 1/C > 0,$$

a contradiction to the assumption that $T|_{X_2}$ is quasinilpotent. Hence $v_0 = 0$ and $K(T) \subseteq X_1$. Therefore

$$K(T) = K(T|_{X_1}) = R^\infty(T|_{X_1});$$

in particular, $K(T)$ is closed.

Thus we have established the following special case of Corollary 6, generalizing [**9**, Theorem 2.5].

Corollary 7. *$T \in B(X)$ has (CR) on $\rho_{gk}(T)$.*

Duality and weak–∗ closed ranges. Let $\mathbb{C}_\infty = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ be the Riemann sphere and for U an open neighborhood of ∞, let $P(U, X)$ denote the Fréchet space of analytic functions $f : U \to X$ with $f(\infty) = 0$. If $T \in B(X)$, then T induces a continuous mapping T^U on $P(U, X)$ defined by $T^U f(z) = (T-z)f(z) + \lim_{|\omega|\to\infty} \omega f(\omega)$. For F closed in $\mathbb{C}_\infty$ with $\infty \in F$, let $P(F, X)$ denote the inductive limit of the spaces $P(U, X)$, $U \supset F$ open; i.e., $P(F, X)$ is the (LF)-space consisting of germs of analytic X–valued functions defined in a neighborhood of F and vanishing at infinity. If $\infty \in F$ is closed and U is open with $F \subset U$, let $i_U : P(U, X) \to P(F, X)$ be defined by $i_U f = [f]$. Then a mapping S from $P(F, X)$ to an arbitrary topological vector space E is continuous if and only if $S \circ i_U$ is continuous for every open neighborhood U of F. In particular, the mappings T^U induce a continuous mapping T^F on $P(F, X)$. Recall further the Grothendieck-Köthe duality principle: given $V \subset \mathbb{C}$ open, the Fréchet space $H(V, X^*)$ may be canonically identified with the strong dual of $P(\mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus V, X)$ via

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_\gamma \langle f(z), \widetilde{g}(z) \rangle \, dz,$$

where $f \in H(V, X^*)$, $\widetilde{g} \in P(U, X)$ is a representative of $g \in P(\mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus V, X)$ and γ is a contour surrounding $\mathbb{C} \setminus U$ in V. In this sense, we have that $T_V^* = (T^{\mathbb{C} \setminus V})^*$, [**6**, Theorem 2.5.12 and Lemma 2.5.13]. Moreover, by the duality results of Albrecht and Eschmeier, specifically, Theorem 21 and the proof of Theorem 5 of [**2**], T^* has property (β) on U if and only if $T^F P(F, X) = P(F, X)$ for every closed set $F \subseteq \mathbb{C}_\infty$ with $\mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus U \subseteq F$. In this case, for every open $V \subseteq U$, T_V^* is injective with weak–$*$ closed range in $H(V, X^*)$ by a theorem of Köthe, [**6**, Theorem 2.5.9].

Let us say that T^* has the property $(\mathrm{CR})^{\text{weak}-*}$ on U provided that $\operatorname{ran} T_V^*$ is weak–$*$ closed in $H(V, X^*)$ for every open $V \subseteq U$.

Proposition 8. *Let $T \in B(X)$ and $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ open and suppose that F is closed in $\mathbb{C}$ with $\mathbb{C} \setminus U \subset F$.*

(i) *If T has (CR) on U, then $\mathfrak{X}_T(F) = {}^\perp\mathfrak{X}^*_{T^*}(\mathbb{C} \setminus F)$, the preannihilator of $\mathfrak{X}^*_{T^*}(\mathbb{C} \setminus F) := \bigcup\{\mathfrak{X}^*_{T^*}(K) : K \text{ compact}, \ K \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus F\}$.*

(ii) *If T^* has $(CR)^{\text{weak}-*}$ on U, then $\mathfrak{X}^*_{T^*}(F) = \mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus F)^\perp$, the annihilator of $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus F) := \bigcup\{\mathfrak{X}_T(K) : K \text{ compact}, \ K \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus F\}$. In particular, $\mathfrak{X}^*_{T^*}(\mathbb{C} \setminus V)$ is weak–$*$ closed whenever $V \subseteq U$ is open.*

Proof. If F is closed and $\mathbb{C} \setminus U \subseteq F$, then $V := \mathbb{C} \setminus F$ is an open subset of U. Thus $\operatorname{ran} T_V$ is closed in case (i), and $\operatorname{ran} T_V^*$ is weak–$*$ closed in case (ii). The result now follows from parts (c) and (d) of [**4**, Lemma I.2.5]; alternatively, one could argue as in the proof of [**6**, Prop 2.5.14]. □

As a consequence of the Proposition 8, we obtain weak–$*$ analogs of Theorems 4 and 5.

Theorem 9. *There is a largest open set V on which $T^* \in B(X^*)$ has $(CR)^{\text{weak}-*}$.*

Proof. First we establish an analog of Lemma 3. Suppose that $T^* \in B(X^*)$ has $(\mathrm{CR})^{\text{weak}-*}$ on open sets V_1 and V_2 and that Ω is an open subset of $V_1 \cup V_2$. Let $\Omega_1 \subset V_1 \cap \Omega$, $\Omega_2 \subset V_2 \cap \Omega$ be open sets and $\mathcal{U}$ an open cover of Ω as in Lemma 2. Let $M = \bigcap_{D \in \mathcal{U}} \mathfrak{X}^*_{T^*}(\mathbb{C} \setminus D)$. By Proposition 8, for each $D \in \mathcal{U}$, $\mathfrak{X}^*_{T^*}(\mathbb{C} \setminus D)$ is weak–$*$ closed and therefore M is also weak–$*$ closed. Evidently, the restriction mapping $f \mapsto f|_{\Omega_j}$ from $H(\Omega, X^*)$ to $H(\Omega_j, X^*)$ is weak-$*$ continuous and intertwines T^*_Ω and $T^*_{\Omega_j}$, $j = 1, 2$. Therefore, if $f \in \overline{\operatorname{ran} T^*_\Omega}^{\text{weak}-*}$, then $f|_{\Omega_j} \in \overline{\operatorname{ran} T^*_{\Omega_j}}^{\text{weak}-*}$, and so, by assumption, there are $g_j \in H(\Omega_j, X^*)$ such that $f|_{\Omega_j} = T^*_{\Omega_j} g_j$ for each j. As in the proof of Lemma 3, it follows from Lemma 2 that $T^*_{\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2}(g_1 - g_2) = 0$, and so $(g_1 - g_2)(\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2) \subset M$ by Lemma 1 (ii). Thus $\widetilde{g}_1|_{\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2} = \widetilde{g}_2|_{\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2}$ in $H(\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2, X^*/M)$, and we can define $h \in H(\Omega, X^*/M)$ by $h(z) = \widetilde{g}_j(z)$ for $z \in \Omega_j$. We have $\widetilde{f} = (T^*)\widetilde{}_\Omega h$ and, by Gleason's theorem, there exists $g \in H(\Omega, X^*)$ such that $h = \widetilde{g}$. Moreover, $f - T^*_\Omega g \in H(\Omega, M)$, and so again Lemma 1 (iii) and Leiterer's theorem imply that $f - T^*_\Omega g = T^*_\Omega k$ for some $k \in H(\Omega, M)$. Hence $f = T^*_\Omega(g + k) \in \operatorname{ran} T^*_\Omega$. Thus $T^* \in B(X^*)$ has $(\mathrm{CR})^{\text{weak}-*}$ on $V_1 \cup V_2$.

To complete the argument, we adapt the proof of Theorem 4 similarly. The routine details are left to the reader. □

Recall that ran T^* is weak–∗ closed in X^* if and only if ran T is closed in X, [**6**, A.1.10]. Also, $\sigma_K(T^*) = \sigma_K(T)$, [**10**, II.12 Theorem 11].

THEOREM 10. *Let $T \in B(X)$ and let $V \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an open set. Suppose that the set $\{z \in V : \operatorname{ran}(T - z)$ is not closed$\}$ is countable and that, for all $z \in V$, there is a $r_0 > 0$ for which $\mathfrak{X}_T(\mathbb{C} \setminus B(z, r))$ is weak–∗ closed for all $r \in (0, r_0)$. Then T^* has $(CR)^{\text{weak}-*}$ on V.*

Proof. Since the conditions of the theorem are inherited by every open subset U of V, it suffices to show that T^*_V has weak–∗ closed range. Let $E := V \cap \sigma_K(T)$ and construct a covering $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}_K \cup \mathcal{U}_E$ exactly as in the proof of Theorem 5, noting that if $z_0 \in V \setminus E$ and if λ is in the component of $\rho_K(T)$ containing z_0, then $\mathfrak{X}^*_{T^*}(\mathbb{C} \setminus W_{z_0}) = R^\infty(T^* - \lambda)$ is weak–∗ closed. Let $M = \bigcap_{D \in \mathcal{U}} \mathfrak{X}^*_{T^*}(\mathbb{C} \setminus D)$ and denote by $(T^*)^\sim$ the operator on X^*/M induced by T^*. Then Lemma 1 (iii) implies that $(T^* - z)M = M$ for all $z \in V$, and, as in the proof of Theorem 5, $(T^*)^\sim - z$ is bounded below for each $z \in V \setminus E$. The conclusion now follows from [**9**, Prop. 3.1], noting that, as indicated in the proof of Theorem 5, it suffices in [**9**, Prop. 3.1] that the exceptional set E be merely countable rather than discrete. □

COROLLARY 11. *Let $T \in B(X)$ and let $V \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an open set. Suppose that the analytic core $K(T^* - z)$ is weak–∗ closed for each $z \in V$ and that the set $\{z \in V : \operatorname{ran}(T - z)$ is not closed$\}$ is countable. Then T^* has $(CR)^{\text{weak}-*}$ on V. In particular, T^* has $(CR)^{\text{weak}-*}$ on $\rho_{gk}(T)$.*

Proof. The first statement follows from Theorem 10 just as Corollary 6 follows from Theorem 5. If $T \in B(X)$ has generalized Kato decomposition (X_1, X_2), then $(X_2^\perp, X_1^\perp)$ is a generalized Kato decomposition for T^* consisting of weak–∗ closed subspaces of X^*. Thus $\rho_{gk}(T) \subseteq \rho_{gk}(T^*)$. If $z \in \rho_{gk}(T)$, and (X_1, X_2) is a generalized Kato decomposition for T, then $K(T^* - z) = K((T^* - z)|_{X_2^\perp}) = R^\infty((T^* - z)|_{X_2^\perp})$; in particular, $K(T^* - z)$ is weak–∗ closed in X^*. Since $\rho_{gk}(T) \cap \sigma_K(T)$, is discrete, the last result now follows. □

We are indebted to the referee and editor for their careful reading that substantially contributed to this paper.

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