

Riesz basis for strongly continuous groups.

Hans Zwart*

July 14, 2009

Abstract

Given a Hilbert space and the generator of a strongly continuous group on this Hilbert space. If the eigenvalues of the generator have a uniform gap, and if the span of the corresponding eigenvectors is dense, then these eigenvectors form a Riesz basis (or unconditional basis) of the Hilbert space. Furthermore, we show that none of the conditions can be weakened. However, if the eigenvalues (counted with multiplicity) can be grouped into subsets of at most K elements, and the distance between the groups is (uniformly) bounded away from zero, then the spectral projections associated to the groups form a Riesz family. This implies that if in every range of the spectral projection we construct an orthonormal basis, then the union of these bases is a Riesz basis in the Hilbert space.

1 Introduction and main results

We begin by introducing some notation. By H we denote the Hilbert space with inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and norm $\| \cdot \|$, and by A we denote an unbounded operator from its domain $D(A) \subset H$ to H .

If A is self-adjoint and has a compact resolvent operator, then it has an orthonormal basis of eigenvectors. Unfortunately, even a slight perturbation of A can destroy the self-adjointness of A and so also the orthonormal basis

*University of Twente, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mathematics and Computer Science, Department of Applied Mathematics, P.O. Box 217, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands, h.j.zwart@math.utwente.nl

property of the eigenvectors. However, in general the (normalized) eigenvectors, $\{\phi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ will still form a Riesz basis, i.e., their span is dense in H and there exist (positive) constants m and M such that

$$m \sum_{n=1}^N |\alpha_n|^2 \leq \left\| \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n \phi_n \right\|^2 \leq M \sum_{n=1}^N |\alpha_n|^2 \quad (1)$$

for every sequence $\{\alpha_n\}_{n=1}^N$. If A processes a Riesz basis of eigenvectors, then many system theoretic properties like stability, controllability, etc. are easily checkable, see e.g. [3].

Since this Riesz-basis property is so important there is an extensive literature on this problem. We refer to the book of Dunford and Schwartz [4], where this problem is treated for discrete operators, i.e., the inverse of A is compact. They apply these results to differential operators. Riesz spectral properties for differential operators is also the subject of Mennicken and Moller [11] and Tretter [13]. In these references no use is made of the fact that for many differential operators the abstract differential equation

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t), \quad x(0) = x_0 \quad (2)$$

on the Hilbert space H has a unique solution for every initial condition x_0 , i.e., A is the infinitesimal generator of a C_0 -semigroup. In [15] this property is used. The property will also be essential in our paper. In many applications the differential operator A arises from a partial differential equation, for which it is known that (2) has a solution. Hence the assumption that A generates a C_0 -semigroup is not strong. However, for our result the semigroup property does not suffice, we need that A generates a group, i.e., (2) possesses a unique solution forward and backward in time. Since we also assume that the eigenvalues lie in a strip parallel to the imaginary axis, the group condition is not very restrictive. For more information on groups and semigroups, we refer the reader to [3, 5].

The approach which we take to prove our result is different to the one taken in [4, 11, 13], and [15]. We use the fact that every generator of a group has a bounded \mathcal{H}_∞ -calculus on a strip. This means that to every complex valued function f bounded and analytic in a strip parallel to the imaginary axis, there exists a bounded operator $f(A)$. For more detail we refer to [8]. Note that the \mathcal{H}_∞ -calculus extends the functional calculus of Von Neumann [14] for self-adjoint operators.

We formulate our main results.

Theorem 1.1 *Let A be the infinitesimal generator of the C_0 -group $(T(t))_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ on the Hilbert space H . We denote the eigenvalues of A by λ_n (counting with multiplicity), and the corresponding (normalized) eigenvectors by $\{\phi_n\}$. If the following two conditions hold,*

1. *The span of the eigenvectors form a dense set in H ;*
2. *The point spectrum has a uniform gap, i.e.,*

$$\inf_{n \neq m} |\lambda_n - \lambda_m| > 0. \quad (3)$$

Then the eigenvectors form a Riesz basis on H .

From this result, we have some easy consequences.

Remark 1.2 • *Since we are counting the eigenvalues with multiplicity, we see from (3) that all eigenvalues are simple.*

- *If the operator possesses a Riesz basis of eigenvectors, then the spectrum equals the closure of the point spectrum. Using (3), we see that the spectrum of A , $\sigma(A)$, is pure point spectrum, and $\sigma(A) = \{\lambda_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$.*
- *It is easy to see that for $\lambda \in \rho(A)$, the finite-range operator $\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{\lambda - \lambda_n} \phi_n$ converges uniformly to $(\lambda I - A)^{-1}$. Thus under the conditions of Theorem 1.1, the resolvent operator of A is compact, i.e., A is discrete.*

If the eigenvalues do not satisfy (3), then Theorem 1.1 need not to hold. A simple counter example is given next.

Example 1.3 *Let H be a Hilbert space with orthonormal basis $\{e_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. Define A as*

$$A \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \alpha_n e_n = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} (ki\alpha_{2k-1} + \alpha_{2k}) e_{2k-1} + (k + \frac{1}{k})i\alpha_{2k} e_{2k} \quad (4)$$

with domain

$$D(A) = \left\{ x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n e_n \in H \mid \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |n\alpha_n|^2 < \infty \right\}. \quad (5)$$

Hence the operator A is block diagonal, i.e.,

$$A = \text{diag} \begin{bmatrix} ki & 1 \\ 0 & (k + \frac{1}{k})i \end{bmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

Using this structure, it is easy to see that A generates a strongly continuous group on H , and that its eigenvalues are given by $\{ki, (k + \frac{1}{k})i; k \in \mathbb{N}\}$, with the normalized eigenvectors $\phi_{2k-1} = e_{2k-1}$ and $\phi_{2k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}(kie_{2k-1} + e_{2k})$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Since

$$\inf_k \|i\phi_{2k-1} - \phi_{2k}\| = 0$$

we have that the eigenvectors do not form a Riesz basis.

It is trivial to see that the eigenvalues in the above example can be written as the union of two sets with every subset satisfying (3). Furthermore, if we would group the eigenvectors as $\Phi_n = \{\phi_{2n-1}, \phi_{2n}\}$, then the (spectral) projections, P_n , on the span of Φ_n satisfy

$$\sum_n \|P_n x\|^2 = \|x\|^2. \quad (7)$$

This is equivalent to the fact that the projections are orthonormal. The concept of a Riesz basis is an extension of the concept of an orthonormal basis. Similarly, we can extend the concept of orthonormal projections.

Definition 1.4 *The family of projections $\{P_n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a Riesz family if there exists constants m_1 and M_1 such that*

$$m_1 \|x\|^2 \leq \sum_n \|P_n x\|^2 \leq M_1 \|x\|^2 \quad (8)$$

for all $x \in H$.

Please note that in [1, section I.1.4] the range of the projections is called a (Riesz) basis. We found it confusing with the standard definition of a Riesz basis, and therefore we use Riesz family. This concept is equivalent to Riesz basis in parenthesis, see [12]. Wermer [16] proved the following characterization.

Lemma 1.5 *A family of projections is a Riesz family if and only if there exists a M_2 such that for every subset \mathbb{J} of \mathbb{N} there holds*

$$\left\| \sum_{n \in \mathbb{J}} P_n \right\| \leq M_2. \quad (9)$$

In the example we saw that we had a Riesz family of spectral projections. The following theorem states that this always holds when the eigenvalues can be decomposed in a finite number of sets with every set satisfying (3).

Theorem 1.6 *Let A be the infinitesimal generator of the C_0 -group $(T(t))_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ on the Hilbert space H . We denote the eigenvalues of A by λ_n (counting with multiplicity). If the following two conditions hold,*

1. *The span of the (generalized) eigenvectors form a dense set in H ;*
2. *The eigenvalues $\{\lambda_n\}$ can be decomposed into K sets, with every set having a uniform gap.*

Then there are spectral projections P_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

1. *$\sum_n P_n = I$, i.e., for every $x \in H$ there holds $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N P_n x = x$;*
2. *The dimension of the range of P_n is at most K ;*
3. *The family of projections $\{P_n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a Riesz family.*

So the difference with Theorem 1.1 is that we allow for non-simple eigenvalues, and that the eigenvalues may cluster. Apart from these differences, the other remarks of Remark 1.2 still hold. An operator satisfying the conditions of Theorem 1.6 has pure point spectrum and has compact resolvent.

2 Functional calculus for groups.

We begin by introducing some notation. Since $(T(t))_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ is a group, there exists a ω_0 and M_0 such that $\|T(t)\| \leq M_0 e^{\omega_0 |t|}$.

For $\alpha > 0$ we define a strip parallel to the imaginary axis by $S_\alpha := \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid -\alpha < \operatorname{Re}(s) < \alpha\}$.

By $\mathcal{H}^\infty(S_\alpha)$ we denote the linear space of all functions from S_α to \mathbb{C} which are analytic and (uniformly) bounded on S_α . The norm of a function in $\mathcal{H}^\infty(S_\alpha)$ is given by

$$\|f\|_\infty = \sup_{s \in S_\alpha} |f(s)|. \quad (10)$$

In Haase [7, 8] it is shown that the generator of the group, A , has a $\mathcal{H}^\infty(S_\alpha)$ -calculus for $\alpha > \omega_0$. This we explain in a little bit more detail.

Choose ω_1 and ω such that $\omega_0 < \omega_1 < \alpha < \omega$. Furthermore, let $\Gamma = \gamma_1 \oplus \gamma_2$ with $\gamma_1 = -\omega_1 - ir$, $\gamma_2 = \omega_1 + ir$, $r \in \mathbb{R}$. For $f \in \mathcal{H}^\infty(S_\alpha)$ and $x \in D(A^2)$ we define

$$f(A)x = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z^2 - \omega^2} (zI - A)^{-1} dz \cdot (A^2 - \omega^2)x. \quad (11)$$

For $\lambda \notin \overline{S_\alpha}$ we have that

$$\left(\frac{1}{\lambda - \cdot} \right) (A)x = (\lambda I - A)^{-1}x$$

Furthermore, the operator defined in (11) extends to a bounded operator on H , and

$$\|f(A)\| \leq c\|f\|_\infty, \quad (12)$$

with c independent of f .

In the following lemma we show that this functional calculus behaves like one would expect from the functional calculus of von Neumann and Dunford.

Lemma 2.1 *Let A be the infinitesimal generator of a group and let ϕ_n be an eigenvector for the eigenvalue λ_n . Then for every $f \in \mathcal{H}^\infty(S_\alpha)$ there holds that*

$$f(A)\phi_n = f(\lambda_n)\phi_n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (13)$$

Furthermore, if $\phi_{n,j}$ is the j -th generalized eigenvector for the eigenvalue λ_n , i.e., $(A - \lambda_n)\phi_{n,j} = \phi_{n,j-1}$, $j \geq 1$, with $\phi_{n,0} = \phi_n$, then

$$f(A)\phi_{n,j} = \sum_{m=0}^j \frac{f^{(j-m)}(\lambda_n)}{(j-m)!} \phi_{n,m}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (14)$$

where $f^{(\ell)}$ denotes the ℓ -th derivative of f .

Proof: Since ϕ_n is an eigenvector, it is an element of $D(A^2)$ and so we may use equation (11). Hence

$$\begin{aligned} f(A)\phi_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z^2 - \omega^2} (zI - A)^{-1} dz \cdot (A^2 - \omega^2)\phi_n \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z^2 - \omega^2} (zI - A)^{-1} dz (\lambda_n^2 - \omega^2)\phi_n \\ &= (\lambda_n^2 - \omega^2) \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z^2 - \omega^2} (zI - \lambda_n)^{-1} \phi_n dz. \end{aligned}$$

Since f is bounded on S_α , we see that the integrand converges quickly to zero for $|z|$ large. Hence we may apply Cauchy residue theorem. The only pole within the contour is λ_n , and so we obtain

$$f(A)\phi_n = (\lambda_n^2 - \omega^2) \frac{f(\lambda_n)}{\lambda_n^2 - \omega^2} \phi_n = f(\lambda_n)\phi_n.$$

This shows equation (13). We now prove the assertion for the generalized eigenvectors.

By induction it is easy to show that

$$(zI - A)^{-1}\phi_{n,j} = \sum_{m=0}^j \frac{1}{(z - \lambda_n)^{j+1-m}} \phi_{n,m}. \quad (15)$$

Using (11) we have that

$$\begin{aligned} f(A)\phi_{n,j} &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z^2 - \omega^2} (zI - A)^{-1} dz \cdot (A^2 - \omega^2)\phi_{n,j} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z^2 - \omega^2} (zI - A)^{-1} dz ((\lambda_n^2 - \omega^2)\phi_{n,j} + 2\lambda_n\phi_{n,j-1} + \phi_{n,j-2}) \\ &= (\lambda_n^2 - \omega^2) \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z^2 - \omega^2} \sum_{m=0}^j (zI - \lambda_n)^{-(j-m+1)} \phi_{n,m} dz + \\ &\quad 2\lambda_n \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z^2 - \omega^2} \sum_{m=0}^{j-1} (zI - \lambda_n)^{-(j-m)} \phi_{n,m} dz + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z^2 - \omega^2} \sum_{m=0}^{j-2} (zI - \lambda_n)^{-(j-m-1)} \phi_{n,m} dz \\ &= (\lambda_n^2 - \omega^2) \sum_{m=0}^j \frac{g^{(j-m)}(\lambda_n)}{(j-m)!} \phi_{n,m} + \\ &\quad 2\lambda_n \sum_{m=0}^{j-1} \frac{g^{(j-1-m)}(\lambda_n)}{(j-m-1)!} \phi_{n,m} + \sum_{m=0}^{j-2} \frac{g^{(j-2-m)}(\lambda_n)}{(j-m-2)!} \phi_{n,m}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have introduced $g(z) = f(z)/(z^2 - \omega^2)$. Using the fact that $f(z) = (z^2 - \omega^2)g(z)$, we see that for $\ell \geq 2$

$$f^{(\ell)}(z) = (z^2 - \omega^2)g^{(\ell)}(z) + 2z\ell g^{(\ell-1)}(z) + \ell(\ell-1)g^{(\ell-2)}(z)$$

and

$$f^{(1)}(z) = (z^2 - \omega^2)g^{(1)}(z) + 2zg(z).$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} f(A)\phi_{n,j} &= \sum_{m=0}^{j-2} \left[(\lambda_n^2 - \omega^2) \frac{g^{(j-m)}(\lambda_n)}{(j-m)!} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2\lambda_n \frac{g^{(j-1-m)}(\lambda_n)}{(j-m-1)!} + \frac{g^{(j-2-m)}(\lambda_n)}{(j-m-2)!} \right] \phi_{n,m} + \\ &\quad [(\lambda_n^2 - \omega^2)g^{(1)}(\lambda_n) + 2\lambda_n g(\lambda_n)] \phi_{n,j-1} + (\lambda_n^2 - \omega^2)g(\lambda_n)\phi_{n,j} \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{j-2} \frac{1}{(j-m)!} f^{(j-m)}(\lambda_n)\phi_{n,m} + f^{(1)}(\lambda_n)\phi_{n,j-1} + f(\lambda_n)\phi_{n,j}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence we have proved the assertion. \square

3 Interpolation sequences

For the proof of Theorem 1.1 we need the following interpolation result, see [6, Theorem VII.1.1].

Theorem 3.1 *Consider the sequence μ_n which satisfies $\beta_1 > \operatorname{Re}(\mu_n) > \beta_2 > 0$ and $\inf_{n \neq m} |\mu_n - \mu_m| > 0$. Then for every bounded sequence $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of complex numbers there exists a function g holomorphic and bounded in the right-half plane $\mathbb{C}_+ := \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0\}$ such that*

$$g(\mu_n) = \alpha_n. \tag{16}$$

Furthermore, there exists an M independent of g and $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$\sup_{\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0} |g(s)| \leq M \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |\alpha_n|. \tag{17}$$

A sequence $\{\mu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfying the conditions of the above theorem is called an *interpolation sequence*. It is well known that for any interpolation sequence, we can find a Blaschke product with exactly this sequence as its zero set. Using Schwartz lemma, and Lemma VII.5.3 of [6] the following is easy to show.

Lemma 3.2 Let $\{\mu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be an interpolating sequence, and let $0 < \delta := \inf_{n \neq m} |\mu_n - \mu_m|$. Furthermore, let $B(a, r)$ denote the ball in the complex plane with center a and radius r .

Let f be a function defined on $B(\mu_n, \delta/2)$ and which is analytic and bounded on this set. Furthermore, f is zero at μ_n , i.e., $f(\mu_n) = 0$. Then there exists a constant m_1 independent of n and f such that

$$\sup_{s \in B(\mu_n, \delta/2)} \left| \frac{f(s)}{Bl(s)} \right| \leq m_1 \sup_{s \in B(\mu_n, \delta/2)} |f(s)|, \quad (18)$$

where $Bl(s)$ is Blaschke product with zeros $\{\mu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$.

Similarly, let f be a function defined on $B(\mu_n, \delta/2)$ and which is analytic and bounded on this set. Furthermore, f has ℓ zeros at μ_n , i.e., $f(\mu_n) = \dots = f^{(\ell)}(\mu_n) = 0$. Then there exists a constant m_ℓ independent of n and f such that

$$\sup_{s \in B(\mu_n, \delta/2)} \left| \frac{f(s)}{Bl(s)^\ell} \right| \leq m_\ell \sup_{s \in B(\mu_n, \delta/2)} |f(s)|. \quad (19)$$

Theorem 3.3 Let $\{\mu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of numbers in the right-half plane, and let $\{\zeta_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be an interpolation sequence. Furthermore, let K be a positive natural number. Suppose that we can find positive real numbers r_n such that

- $0 < \inf_n r_n \leq \sup_n r_n < \infty$;
- $\{\mu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \cup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} B(\zeta_n, r_n)$;
- The number of μ_n 's in $B(\zeta_k, r_k)$ is bounded by K , and
- The distance between every two balls $B(\zeta_n, r_n)$ and $B(\zeta_m, r_m)$, $n \neq m$, is bounded away from zero.

Let ν be an element of $\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Under these assumptions we have that for every bounded sequence $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ there exists a function g holomorphic and bounded in the right-half plane \mathbb{C}_+ such that

$$g(\mu_k) = \alpha_n \quad \text{if } \mu_k \in B(\zeta_n, r_n) \quad (20)$$

and

$$g^{(q)}(\mu_k) = 0 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq q \leq \nu, \text{ and } \mu_k \in B(\zeta_n, r_n) \quad (21)$$

Furthermore, there exists an M independent of g and $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$\sup_{\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0} |g(s)| \leq M \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |\alpha_n|. \quad (22)$$

Hence the function g interpolates the points μ_k , but points close to each other are given the same value.

Proof: We present the proof for the case that $\kappa = 2$ and $\nu = 1$. For higher values of κ and ν the proof goes similarly. We denote the points $\mu_n \in B(\zeta_n, r_n)$ by ξ_n and γ_n , and we assume that $\gamma_n \neq \xi_n$. By the assumptions, we know that these are interpolation sequences.

Let $Bl_1(s)$ and $Bl_2(s)$ be the Blaschke products with zeros $\{\xi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{\gamma_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, respectively.

We write g in the following form

$$g(s) = g_1(s) + Bl_1(s)g_2(s) + Bl_1(s)^2g_3(s) + Bl_1(s)^2Bl_2(s)g_4(s), \quad (23)$$

and we construct bounded analytic functions g_j such that (20)–(22) are satisfied. For our situation, the interpolation conditions become $g(\xi_n) = g(\gamma_n) = \alpha_n$ and $g^{(1)}(\xi_n) = g^{(1)}(\gamma_n) = 0$. Using the form (23), these conditions are equivalent to

$$g_1(\xi_n) = \alpha_n \quad (24)$$

$$g_2(\xi_n) = -\frac{g_1^{(1)}(\xi_n)}{Bl_1^{(1)}(\xi_n)} \quad (25)$$

$$g_3(\gamma_n) = \frac{\alpha_n - g_1(\gamma_n) - Bl_1(\gamma_n)g_2(\gamma_n)}{Bl_1(\gamma_n)^2} \quad (26)$$

$$g_4(\gamma_n) = \left[g_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n) + Bl_1(\gamma_n)g_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n) + Bl_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n)g_2(\gamma_n) + \right. \\ \left. 2Bl_1(\gamma_n)Bl_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n)g_3(\gamma_n) + Bl_1(\gamma_n)^2g_3^{(1)}(\gamma_n) \right] \left[Bl_1(\gamma_n)^2Bl_2^{(1)}(\gamma_n) \right]^{-1}. \quad (27)$$

Since $\{\xi_n\}$ is an interpolation sequences, and since $\{\alpha_n\}$ is a bounded sequence, we have by Theorem 3.1 the existence of a bounded g_1 for which (17) holds.

Define the function $f(s) = -g_1(s) + \alpha_n$. This is clearly bounded and analytic on $B(\zeta_n, r_n)$ and zero at $s = \xi_n$. By Lemma 3.2 the function $f(s)/Bl_1(s)$ is bounded (uniformly in n) in this ball. l'Hopital gives that the value at

$s = \xi_n$ equals the right-hand side of (25), and so the right hand-side is a bounded sequence. Furthermore, since $\{\xi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is an interpolation sequence we can apply Theorem 3.1 and find a bounded analytic function g_2 satisfying (25).

Consider the function

$$q_1(s) = \frac{\alpha_n - g_1(s) - Bl_1(s)g_2(s)}{Bl_1(s)^2} \quad (28)$$

By (24) and (25), we have that the denominator has two zero's in ξ_n . Furthermore, it is analytic on $B(\zeta_n, r_n)$ and bounded independently of n . Lemma 3.2 implies that $q_1(s)$ is uniformly bounded. In particular, the sequence $q_1(\gamma_n)$ is uniformly bounded. By Theorem 3.1 we construct a bounded g_3 satisfying (26).

It remains to show that the right hand-side of (27) is a uniformly bounded sequence. The sequence $-\frac{g_3^{(1)}(\gamma_n)}{Bl_2^{(1)}(\gamma_n)}$ is uniformly bounded for the same reason why the sequence in (25) was bounded. So we may disregard that term in (27). Using the value of $g_3(\gamma_n)$ as found in (26), we have that the denominator of (27) becomes

$$g_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n) + Bl_1(\gamma_n)g_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n) + Bl_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n)g_2(\gamma_n) + 2Bl_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n) \frac{\alpha_n - g_1(\gamma_n) - Bl_1(\gamma_n)g_2(\gamma_n)}{Bl_1(\gamma_n)}. \quad (29)$$

Based on this and using equation (28) we define in $B(\zeta_n, r_n)$ the bounded analytic function

$$f(s) = g_1^{(1)}(s) + Bl_1(s)g_1^{(1)}(s) + Bl_1^{(1)}(s)g_2(s) + 2Bl_1(s)Bl_1^{(1)}(s)q_1(s). \quad (30)$$

Using (25), we have that $f(\xi_n) = 0$, and using that

$$q_1(\xi_n) = \frac{g_1^{(2)}(\xi_n) - Bl_1^{(2)}(\xi_n)g_2(\xi_n) - 2Bl_1^{(1)}(\xi_n)g_2^{(1)}(\xi_n)}{2 \left(Bl_1^{(1)}(\xi_n) \right)^2}$$

we find that $f^{(1)}(\xi_n)$ is zero as well. By Lemma 3.2, we conclude that

$$\left[g_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n) + Bl_1(\gamma_n)g_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n) + Bl_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n)g_2(\gamma_n) + 2Bl_1(\gamma_n)Bl_1^{(1)}(\gamma_n)g_3(\gamma_n) + Bl_1(\gamma_n)^2g_3^{(1)}(\gamma_n) \right] \left[Bl_1(\gamma_n)^2 \right]^{-1}$$

is uniformly bounded. Since $Bl_2(s)$ is a Blaschke product with zeros $\{\gamma_n\}$ we have that $Bl_2^{(1)}(\gamma_n)$ is bounded away from zero. Hence the right hand-side of (27) is a bounded sequence, and so by Theorem 3.1 we can find the interpolating g_4 . This concludes the construction. \square

Now we have all the ingredients for the proof of Theorem 1.1 and 1.6.

4 Proof of Theorem 1.1 and 1.6

As may be clear from the formulation of the Theorems 1.1 and 1.6, Theorem 1.1 is a special case of Theorem 1.1. However, since the Riesz basis property is for applications more important than Riesz family, we decided to formulate them separately. The proof of Theorem 1.1 is more simple than that of the general theorem, but the underlying ideas are the same.

Proof of Theorem 1.1: Let α be the positive number defined at the beginning of Section 2. We define the complex numbers μ_n as

$$\mu_n = \lambda_n + \alpha \quad n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (31)$$

By the conditions on α and λ_n , we see that $\{\mu_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfies the conditions of Theorem 3.1.

Let \mathbb{J} be a subset of \mathbb{N} . Since the eigenvalues satisfy (3), we conclude by Theorem 3.1 there exists a function $g_{\mathbb{J}}$ bounded and analytic in \mathbb{C}_+ such that

$$g_{\mathbb{J}}(\mu_n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \in \mathbb{J} \\ 0, & \text{if } n \notin \mathbb{J}. \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

Furthermore, see (17)

$$\sup_{s \in \mathbb{C}_+} |g_{\mathbb{J}}(s)| \leq M. \quad (33)$$

Given this $g_{\mathbb{J}}$ we define $f_{\mathbb{J}}$ as

$$f_{\mathbb{J}}(s) = g_{\mathbb{J}}(s + \alpha), \quad s \in S_{\alpha}. \quad (34)$$

Then using the properties of $g_{\mathbb{J}}$ we have that $f_{\mathbb{J}} \in \mathcal{H}_{\infty}(S_{\alpha})$,

$$f_{\mathbb{J}}(\lambda_n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \in \mathbb{J} \\ 0, & \text{if } n \notin \mathbb{J}, \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

and there exists a $M > 0$ independent of $f_{\mathbb{J}}$ such that

$$\|f_{\mathbb{J}}\|_{\infty} \leq M. \quad (36)$$

Next we identify the operator $f_{\mathbb{J}}(A)$. Combining (13) with (35) gives

$$f_{\mathbb{J}}(A)\phi_n = \begin{cases} \phi_n, & \text{if } n \in \mathbb{J} \\ 0, & \text{if } n \notin \mathbb{J}. \end{cases}$$

Since $f_{\mathbb{J}}(A)$ is a linear operator, we obtain that

$$f_{\mathbb{J}}(A) \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n \phi_n \right) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{J} \cap \{1, \dots, N\}} \alpha_n \phi_n. \quad (37)$$

By assumption the span of $\{\phi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is dense in H . Furthermore, $f_{\mathbb{J}}(A)$ is a bounded operator. So we conclude that $f_{\mathbb{J}}$ is the spectral projection associated to the spectral set $\{\lambda_n \mid n \in \mathbb{J}\}$.

Combining (12) with (36) we have that these spectral projections are uniformly bounded. Since the eigenvalues are simple, this implies that the (normalized) eigenvectors form a Riesz basis, see Lemma 1.5. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.6: As in the previous proof we can shift the eigenvalues by α such that they all lie in the right half plane, and they are bounded away from the imaginary axis. We denote these shifted eigenvalues by μ . Since the λ_n 's can be decomposed into K interpolation sequences, the same holds for μ_n . Hence we can group the μ_n 's as in Theorem 3.3. Note that we are counting the eigenvalues λ_n 's, and thus μ_n , with their multiplicity, and so in every ball there can at most be K different values, and the multiplicity of every value is also bounded by K . Let us renumber the μ_n 's such that the values in the n 'th ball are given by $\mu_{n,k}$, $k = 1, \dots, n_k$. The eigenvectors corresponding to $\lambda_{n,k} = \mu_{n,k} - \alpha$ are denoted by $\phi_{n,k,0}$, and the generalized eigenvectors by $\phi_{n,k,j}$, $j = 1, \dots, j_{n,k}$. By construction we have that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n_k} [j_{n,k} + 1] \leq K. \quad (38)$$

Let \mathbb{J} be a subset of \mathbb{N} . By the above, we conclude from Theorem 3.3 that there exists a function $g_{\mathbb{J}}$ bounded and analytic in \mathbb{C}_+ such that

$$g_{\mathbb{J}}(\mu_{n,k}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \in \mathbb{J} \\ 0, & \text{if } n \notin \mathbb{J}. \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

and

$$g_{\mathbb{J}}^{(j)}(\mu_{n,k}) = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, K. \quad (40)$$

Furthermore, see (22)

$$\sup_{s \in \mathbb{C}_+} |g_{\mathbb{J}}(s)| \leq M. \quad (41)$$

Given this $g_{\mathbb{J}}$ we define $f_{\mathbb{J}}$ as

$$f_{\mathbb{J}}(s) = g_{\mathbb{J}}(s + \alpha), \quad s \in S_{\alpha}. \quad (42)$$

Then using the properties of $g_{\mathbb{J}}$ we have that $f_{\mathbb{J}} \in \mathcal{H}_{\infty}(S_{\alpha})$,

$$f_{\mathbb{J}}(\lambda_{n,k}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \in \mathbb{J} \\ 0, & \text{if } n \notin \mathbb{J}, \end{cases} \quad (43)$$

$$f_{\mathbb{J}}^{(j)}(\lambda_{n,k}) = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, K. \quad (44)$$

and there exists a $M > 0$ independent of \mathbb{J} such that

$$\|f_{\mathbb{J}}\|_{\infty} \leq M. \quad (45)$$

Next we identify the operator $f_{\mathbb{J}}(A)$. Combining (14) with (43) and (44), gives

$$f_{\mathbb{J}}(A)\phi_{n,k,j} = \begin{cases} \phi_{n,k,j}, & \text{if } n \in \mathbb{J} \\ 0, & \text{if } n \notin \mathbb{J}. \end{cases}$$

Since $f_{\mathbb{J}}(A)$ is a linear operator, we obtain that

$$f_{\mathbb{J}}(A) \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} \sum_{j=0}^{j_{n,k}} \alpha_{n,k,j} \phi_{n,k,j} \right) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{J} \cap \{1, \dots, N\}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} \sum_{j=0}^{j_{n,k}} \alpha_{n,k,j} \phi_{n,k,j}. \quad (46)$$

By assumption the span of $\{\phi_{n,k,j}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}, k=1, \dots, n_k, j=0, \dots, j_{n,k}}$ is dense in H . Furthermore, $f_{\mathbb{J}}(A)$ is a bounded operator. So we conclude that $f_{\mathbb{J}}$ is the spectral projection associated to the spectral set $\{\lambda_{n,k} \mid n \in \mathbb{J}\}$.

Combining (45) with (46) we have that these spectral projections are uniformly bounded. By Lemma 1.5 we conclude that the spectral projections $\{P_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, where P_n is the spectral projection associated to the eigenvalues in the n -th ball, are a spectral family. From (38) we see that the dimension of the range of P_n is bounded by K . \square

5 Closing remarks

A natural question is the following: *If A is the infinitesimal generator of a group and A has only point spectrum with multiplicity one, is the span over all eigenvectors dense in H ?*

In general the answer to this question is negative. On page 665 of Hille and Phillips [9] one may find an example of a generator of a group without any spectrum.

However, there are some interesting cases for which the answer is positive. If A generates a bounded group, i.e., $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \|T(t)\| < \infty$, then A is similar to a skew-adjoint operator, and so there is a complete spectral measure, see [2, 17]. Another interesting situation is the following. Since A generates a group, it can be written as $A = A_0 + Q$, where A_0 generates a bounded group, and Q is a bounded linear operator, see [7]. If A_0 has only point spectrum which satisfies (3), then by Theorem XIX.5.7 of [4] we know that condition 1. holds for A .

When calculating the eigenvalues of a differential operator, one normally finds that these eigenvalues are the zeros of an entire function. If this function has its zeros in a strip parallel to the imaginary axis, and on the boundary of this strip the function is bounded and bounded away from zero, then its zeros can be decomposed into finitely many interpolation sequences, see Proposition II.1.28 of [1]. They name this class of entire function *sine type functions*, but in Levin [10] this name is restricted to a smaller class of functions.

Acknowledgment

The author wants to thank Markus Haase and Jonathan Partington for their help .

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