



On Dual Definite Subspaces in Krein Space

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Received: 28 March 2018 / Accepted: 17 August 2018 / Published online: 23 August 2018
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Abstract

Extensions of dual definite subspaces to dual maximal definite ones are described. The obtained results are applied to the classification of \mathcal{C} -symmetries. The concepts of dual quasi maximal subspaces and quasi bases are introduced and studied. It is shown that complex shift $g(\cdot) \rightarrow g(\cdot + ia)$ of Hermite functions g_n is an example of quasi bases in $L_2(\mathbb{R})$.

Keywords Krein space · Dual definite subspaces · \mathcal{C} -symmetry · Quasi-basis · Extremal extensions

Mathematics Subject Classification Primary 47A55 · 47B25; Secondary 47A57 · 81Q15

1 Introduction

Let \mathfrak{H} be a Hilbert space with inner product (\cdot, \cdot) linear in the first argument and let J be a non-trivial fundamental symmetry, i.e., $J = J^*$, $J^2 = I$, and $J \neq \pm I$. The space \mathfrak{H} endowed with the indefinite inner product

$$[f, g] = (Jf, g) \quad (1.1)$$

is called a Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$.

Communicated by Daniel Aron Alpay.

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A (closed) subspace \mathfrak{L} of the Hilbert space \mathfrak{H} is called *nonnegative, positive, uniformly positive* with respect to the indefinite inner product $[\cdot, \cdot]$ if, respectively, $[f, f] \geq 0$, $[f, f] > 0$, $[f, f] \geq \alpha \|f\|^2$, ($\alpha > 0$) for all $f \in \mathfrak{L} \setminus \{0\}$. Nonpositive, negative and uniformly negative subspaces are introduced similarly. In each of the above mentioned classes we can define maximal subspaces. For instance, a closed positive subspace \mathfrak{L} is called *maximal positive* if \mathfrak{L} is not a proper subspace of a positive subspace in \mathfrak{H} . The concept of maximality for other classes of closed subspaces is defined similarly. A subspace \mathfrak{L} of \mathfrak{H} is called *definite* if it is either positive or negative. The term *uniformly definite* is defined accordingly.

Subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm of \mathfrak{H} are called *dual subspaces* if \mathfrak{L}_- is nonpositive, \mathfrak{L}_+ is nonnegative, and \mathfrak{L}_\pm are orthogonal with respect to $[\cdot, \cdot]$, that is $[f_+, f_-] = 0$ for all $f_+ \in \mathfrak{L}_+$ and all $f_- \in \mathfrak{L}_-$.

The subject of the paper is dual definite subspaces. Our attention is mainly focused on dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm with additional assumption of the density of their direct sum¹

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-. \tag{1.2}$$

At first glance, the density of \mathcal{D} in \mathfrak{H} should imply the maximality of definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm in the Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$. This assumption is true when \mathfrak{L}_\pm are uniformly definite. For the case of dual definite subspaces, Langer [13] constructed a densely defined sum (1.2) for which there exist *various extensions* to dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} :

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_- \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{max} = \mathfrak{L}_+^{max}[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-^{max}. \tag{1.3}$$

The decomposition (1.2) is often appeared in the spectral theory of \mathcal{PT} -symmetric Hamiltonians [9] as the result of closure of linear spans of positive and negative eigenfunctions and it is closely related to the concept of \mathcal{C} -symmetry in \mathcal{PT} -symmetric quantum mechanics (PTQM) [7,8]. The description of symmetries \mathcal{C} is one of the key points in PTQM and it can be successfully implemented only in the case where the dual subspaces in (1.2) are *maximal*. This observation give rise to a natural question: how to describe all possible extensions of dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm to dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} ?

In Sect. 2 this problem is solved with the use of Krein’s results on non-densely defined Hermitian contractions [4,11]. The main result (Theorem 2.6) reduces the description of extensions (1.3) to the solution of the operator equation (2.10).

Each direct sum \mathcal{D}_{max} of dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} generates an associated Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ defined in Sect. 3. If \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} are uniformly definite, then \mathcal{D}_{max} coincides with \mathfrak{H} and $\mathfrak{H} = \mathfrak{H}_G$ [since the inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$ is equivalent to the original one (\cdot, \cdot)]. On the other hand, if \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} are definite subspaces, then $\mathfrak{H} \neq \mathfrak{H}_G$ and $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$ is not equivalent to (\cdot, \cdot) . In this case, the direct sum $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}_{max}$ may be nondensely defined in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ constructed by \mathcal{D}_{max} .

We say that dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are *quasi maximal* if there exists an extension (1.3) such that the set \mathcal{D} remains dense in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ constructed by \mathcal{D}_{max} .

¹ The brackets in (1.2) indicates that \mathfrak{L}_\pm are orthogonal with respect to $[\cdot, \cdot]$.

In Sect. 4, dual quasi maximal subspaces are characterized in terms of extremal extensions of symmetric operators: Theorems 4.2, 4.5, Corollary 4.6. The theory of extremal extensions [2,3] allows one to classify all possible cases: a Hilbert spaces \mathfrak{H}_G which preserve the density of \mathcal{D} exists and is uniquely defined (A); exists and is non-uniquely defined (B); does not exist (C).

Section 5 deals with the operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry. Each pair of dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm determines by (5.1) an operator \mathcal{C}_0 such that $\mathcal{C}_0^2 = I$ and $J\mathcal{C}_0$ is a positive symmetric operator in \mathfrak{H} . The operator \mathcal{C}_0 is called *an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry* if $J\mathcal{C}_0$ is a self-adjoint operator in \mathfrak{H} . In this case, the notation \mathcal{C} is used instead of \mathcal{C}_0 .

Let \mathcal{C}_0 be an operator associated with dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm . Its extension to the operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry is equivalent to the construction of dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} in (1.3). This relationship allows one to use the classification (A)–(C) in Sect. 4 for the solution of the following problems: (i) how many operators of \mathcal{C} -symmetry can be constructed on the base of dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm ? (ii) is it possible to define an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry as the extension of \mathcal{C}_0 by continuity in the new Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$?

The concept of dual quasi maximal subspaces allows one to introduce quasi bases in Sect. 6. The characteristic properties of quasi bases are presented in Theorem 6.3 and Corollaries 6.4–6.6. The relevant examples are given. In particular, complex shifts of eigenfunctions of the harmonic oscillator are considered.

In what follows $D(H)$, $R(H)$, and $\ker H$ denote, respectively, the domain, the range, and the kernel space of a linear operator H . The symbol $H|_{\mathcal{D}}$ means the restriction of H onto a set \mathcal{D} . Let \mathfrak{H} be a Hilbert space. Sometimes, it is useful to specify the inner product (\cdot, \cdot) endowed with \mathfrak{H} . In this case the notation $(\mathfrak{H}, (\cdot, \cdot))$ will be used.

2 Dual Maximal Subspaces

Let $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ be a Krein space with fundamental symmetry J . Denote

$$\mathfrak{H}_+ = \frac{1}{2}(I + J)\mathfrak{H}, \quad \mathfrak{H}_- = \frac{1}{2}(I - J)\mathfrak{H}.$$

The subspaces \mathfrak{H}_\pm of \mathfrak{H} are orthogonal with respect to the initial inner product (\cdot, \cdot) as well as with respect to the indefinite inner product $[\cdot, \cdot]$. Moreover \mathfrak{H}_+ (\mathfrak{H}_-) is maximal uniformly positive (negative) with respect to $[\cdot, \cdot]$ and

$$\mathfrak{H} = \mathfrak{H}_+[\oplus]\mathfrak{H}_-. \tag{2.1}$$

The decomposition (2.1) is called *a fundamental decomposition* of the Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$.

I. Each positive (negative) subspace \mathfrak{L}_+ (\mathfrak{L}_-) in the Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ can be presented as follows:

$$\mathfrak{L}_+ = \{x_+ + K_+x_+ : x_+ \in M_+\}, \quad \mathfrak{L}_- = \{x_- + K_-x_- : x_- \in M_-\},$$

where $K_+ : \mathfrak{H}_+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_-$ and $K_- : \mathfrak{H}_- \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_+$ are strong contractions² with domains $D(K_+) = M_+ \subseteq \mathfrak{H}_+$ and $D(K_-) = M_- \subseteq \mathfrak{H}_-$, respectively. Therefore, the pair of subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm is determined by the formula

$$\mathfrak{L}_\pm = (I + T_0)P_\pm D(T_0) \tag{2.2}$$

where

$$T_0 = K_+P_+ + K_-P_-, \quad D(T_0) = M_+ \oplus M_-, \tag{2.3}$$

and $P_+ = \frac{1}{2}(I + J)$ and $P_- = \frac{1}{2}(I - J)$ are orthogonal projection operators on \mathfrak{H}_+ and \mathfrak{H}_- , respectively.

By the construction, T_0 is a strong contraction in \mathfrak{H} such that

$$JT_0 = -T_0J \tag{2.4}$$

and its domain $D(T_0) = M_- \oplus M_+$ is a (closed) subspace in \mathfrak{H} .

Lemma 2.1 *The definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm in (2.2) are dual if and only if the operator T_0 is a symmetric strong contraction in \mathfrak{H} and (2.4) holds.*

Proof It sufficient to establish that the orthogonality of \mathfrak{L}_\pm with respect to $[\cdot, \cdot]$ is equivalent to the symmetricity of T_0 . For every $x_\pm \in M_\pm$,

$$0 = [(I + T_0)x_+, (I + T_0)x_-] = (x_+, T_0x_-) - (T_0x_+, x_-).$$

Hence, $(x_+, T_0x_-) = (T_0x_+, x_-)$. This relation is equivalent to

$$(T_0(x_+ + x_-), y_+ + y_-) = (T_0x_+, y_-) + (T_0x_-, y_+) = (x_+ + x_-, T_0(y_+ + y_-))$$

for every $f = x_+ + x_-$ and $g = y_+ + y_-$ from the domain of T_0 . Therefore, T_0 is a symmetric operator. □

The operator T_0 characterizes the ‘deviation’ of definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm with respect to \mathfrak{H}_\pm and it allows to characterize the additional properties of \mathfrak{L}_\pm .

Lemma 2.2 [10] *Let \mathfrak{L}_\pm be dual definite subspaces (i.e., the operator T_0 satisfies the condition of Lemma 2.1). Then*

- (i) *the subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are uniformly definite $\iff \|T_0\| < 1$;*
- (ii) *the subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are definite $\iff \|T_0\| = 1$;*
- (iii) *the subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are maximal $\iff T_0$ is a self-adjoint operator in \mathfrak{H} .*

By virtue of Lemmas 2.1, 2.2, the extension of dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm to dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} is equivalent to the extension of T_0 to a self-adjoint strong contraction T anticommuting with J . In this case cf. (2.2),

$$\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} = (I + T)\mathfrak{H}_\pm. \tag{2.5}$$

² An operator K is called strong contraction if $\|Kf\| < \|f\|$ for nonzero $f \in D(K)$.

In what follows we assume that the direct sum $\mathcal{D} = \mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-$ of dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm is a dense set in \mathfrak{H} .

The next result is well known and it can be established by various methods (see, e.g., [6,15]). For the sake of completeness, stages of the proof based on the Phillips work [15, Theorem 2.1] are given.

Theorem 2.3 *Let \mathfrak{L}_\pm be dual definite subspaces. Then there exist dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} such that $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$.*

Proof For the construction of \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} we should prove the existence of a self-adjoint strong contractive extension $T \supset T_0$ which anticommutes with J . The existence of a self-adjoint contractive extension $T' \supset T_0$ is well known [5,11]. However, we cannot state that T' anticommutes with J . To overcome this inconvenience we modify T' as follows:

$$T = \frac{1}{2}(T' - JT'J). \tag{2.6}$$

The operator T is a self-adjoint contraction which anticommutes with J . Moreover, T is an extension of T_0 (since $JT_0 = -T_0J$). Therefore, the nonnegative/nonpositive subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} defined by (2.5) are dual and $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$. The existence of neutral elements (i.e., $f \neq 0$ with $[f, f] = 0$) in \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} is equivalent to the existence of nontrivial isotropic vectors in \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} that is impossible since $\mathfrak{L}_+^{max}[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-^{max} \supset \mathcal{D}$ where \mathcal{D} is a dense set in \mathfrak{H} . Hence, \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} are maximal definite. \square

Remark 2.4 It follows from the proof of Theorem 2.3 that each self-adjoint contractive extension $T \supset T_0$ is a strong contraction.

The set of all self-adjoint contractive extensions of T_0 forms an operator interval $[T_\mu, T_M]$ [5, §108], [11]. The end points of this interval: T_μ and T_M are called the *hard* and the *soft* extensions of T_0 , respectively.

Corollary 2.5 *Let \mathfrak{L}_\pm be dual definite subspaces. Then their extension to the dual maximal subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} can be defined by (2.5) with*

$$T = \frac{1}{2}(T_\mu + T_M).$$

Proof Let us prove that

$$JT_\mu = -T_MJ. \tag{2.7}$$

By virtue of [5, p. 380], the operators T_μ and T_M have the form:

$$T_\mu = T - \sqrt{I + T}Q_1\sqrt{I + T}, \quad T_M = T + \sqrt{I - T}Q_2\sqrt{I - T} \tag{2.8}$$

where T is a self-adjoint contractive extension of T_0 anticommuting with J (its existence was proved in Theorem 2.3), Q_1 and Q_2 are the orthogonal projections onto the orthogonal complements of the manifolds $\sqrt{I + T}D(T_0)$ and $\sqrt{I - T}D(T_0)$ respectively.

Obviously, $J(I + T) = (I - T)J$. Then $S^2 = I - T$, where $S = J\sqrt{I + T}J$. Hence, $S = \sqrt{I - T}$ and $J\sqrt{I + T} = \sqrt{I - T}J$. The latter relation leads to the conclusion that, $JQ_1 = Q_2J$. The above analysis and (2.8) justifies (2.7).

Due to the proof of Theorem 2.3, for the construction of T in (2.6) we use an arbitrary self-adjoint contraction $T' \supset T_0$. In particular, choosing $T' = T_\mu$ and using (2.7), we complete the proof. \square

In general, the extension of dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm to dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} is not determined uniquely. To describe all possible cases we use the formula [2,11]

$$T = T_\mu + (T_M - T_\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}}X(T_M - T_\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{2.9}$$

which gives a one-to-one correspondence between all self-adjoint contractive extensions \overline{T} of T_0 and all nonnegative self-adjoint contractions X in the subspace $\mathfrak{M} = \overline{R(T_M - T_\mu)}$.

Theorem 2.6 *The self-adjoint contractive extension $T \supset T_0$ determines dual maximal definite subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supseteq \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ if and only if the corresponding nonnegative self-adjoint contraction X describing T in (2.9) is the solution of the following operator equation in \mathfrak{M} :*

$$X = J(I - X)J \tag{2.10}$$

Proof It follows from (2.7) that the subspace \mathfrak{M} reduces J and $J(T_M - T_\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (T_M - T_\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}}J$. The last relation and (2.7) imply that the self-adjoint contraction T in (2.9) anticommutes with J if and only if X satisfies (2.10) Taking Remark 2.4 into account we complete the proof. \square

Remark 2.7 The equation (2.10) has an elementary solution $X = \frac{1}{2}I$ which corresponds to the operator T defined in Corollary 2.5.

Let $X_0 \neq \frac{1}{2}I$ be a solution of (2.10). Then the nonnegative self-adjoint contraction $X_1 = I - X_0$ is also a solution of (2.10). Moreover, each self-adjoint nonnegative contraction $X_\alpha = (1 - \alpha)X_0 + \alpha X_1$, $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ is the solution of (2.10) Therefore, either dual maximal definite subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ are determined uniquely or there are infinitely many such extensions.

II. The above results as well as the results in the sequel can be rewritten with the use of the Cayley transform of T_0 :

$$G_0 = (I - T_0)(I + T_0)^{-1}, \quad T_0 = (I - G_0)(I + G_0)^{-1}. \tag{2.11}$$

The operator G_0 is a closed densely defined positive symmetric operator in \mathfrak{H} with

$$D(G_0) = \mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-, \quad \ker(I + G_0^*) = \mathfrak{H} \ominus (M_- \oplus M_+)$$

and such that

$$JG_0f = G_0^{-1}Jf, \quad \forall f \in D(G_0). \tag{2.12}$$

It follows from Remark 2.4 that every nonnegative self-adjoint extension $G \supset G_0$ (i.e. $(Gf, f) \geq 0$) is also a positive extension of G_0 (i.e. $(Gf, f) > 0$ for $f \neq 0$).

Self-adjoint positive extensions G of G_0 are in one-to-one correspondence with the set of contractive self-adjoint extensions of T_0 :

$$G = (I - T)(I + T)^{-1}, \quad T = (I - G)(I + G)^{-1}. \tag{2.13}$$

In particular, the Friedrichs extension G_μ of G_0 corresponds to the operator T_μ , while the Krein-von Neumann extension G_M is the Cayley transform of T_M . The relation (2.7) between T_μ and T_M is rewritten as follows [12]:

$$JG_\mu = G_M^{-1}J. \tag{2.14}$$

It follows from (2.11) and Lemmas 2.1, 2.2 (see also [12, Proposition 4.2]) that dual maximal definite subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ is in one-to-one correspondence with positive self-adjoint extensions G of G_0 satisfying the additional condition:

$$JGf = G^{-1}Jf, \quad \forall f \in D(G) = \mathfrak{L}_+^{max}[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-^{max}. \tag{2.15}$$

3 Krein Spaces Associated with Dual Maximal Subspaces

3.1 The Case of Maximal Uniformly Definite Subspaces

Let \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} be dual maximal uniformly definite subspaces. Then:

$$\mathfrak{H} = \mathfrak{L}_+^{max}[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-^{max}. \tag{3.1}$$

Relation (3.1) illustrates the variety of possible decompositions of the Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ onto its maximal uniformly positive/negative subspaces. This property is characteristic for a Krein space and, sometimes, it is used for its definition [6].

With decomposition (3.1) one can associate a new inner product in \mathfrak{H} :

$$(f, g)_G = [f_+, g_+] - [f_-, g_-], \quad f, g \in \mathfrak{H} \tag{3.2}$$

($f = f_+ + f_-, g = g_+ + g_-, f_\pm, g_\pm \in \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max}$). By virtue of (2.5), the relations $f_\pm = (I + T)x_\pm, g_\pm = (I + T)y_\pm, x_\pm, y_\pm \in \mathfrak{H}_\pm$ hold. Taking (2.13) into account we rewrite (3.2) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (f, g)_G &= ((I - T)x_+, (I + T)y_+) + ((I - T)x_-, (I + T)y_-) \\ &= ((I - T)(x_+ + x_-), (I + T)(y_+ + y_-)) = (Gf, g). \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

Here G is a bounded³ positive self-adjoint operator with $0 \in \rho(G)$. Therefore, the dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} determine the new inner product

$$(\cdot, \cdot)_1 = (G\cdot, \cdot) = (\cdot, \cdot)_G,$$

³ ‘Bounded’ since $\|T\| < 1$ see Lemma 2.2.

which is equivalent to the initial one (\cdot, \cdot) . The subspaces \mathfrak{L}_{\pm}^{max} are mutually orthogonal with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$ in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$.

Summing up: *the choice of various dual maximal uniformly definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_{\pm}^{max} generates infinitely many equivalent inner products $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$ of the Hilbert space \mathfrak{H} but it does not change the initial Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$.*

3.2 The Case of Maximal Definite Subspaces

Assume that \mathfrak{L}_{\pm}^{max} are dual maximal definite subspaces. Then the direct sum

$$\mathcal{D}_{max} = \mathfrak{L}_{+}^{max} [+] \mathfrak{L}_{-}^{max} \tag{3.4}$$

is a dense set in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}, (\cdot, \cdot))$. The corresponding positive self-adjoint operator G is unbounded.

Similarly to the previous case, with direct sum (3.4) one can associate a new inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_G = (G\cdot, \cdot)$ defined on $D(G) = \mathcal{D}_{max}$ by the formula (3.2). The inner product $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$ is not equivalent to the initial one and the linear space \mathcal{D}_{max} endowed with $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$ is a pre-Hilbert space.

Let \mathfrak{H}_G be the completion of \mathcal{D}_{max} with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$. The Hilbert space \mathfrak{H}_G does not coincide with \mathfrak{H} . The dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_{\pm}^{max} are orthogonal with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$ and, by construction, the new Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ can be decomposed as follows:

$$\mathfrak{H}_G = \hat{\mathfrak{L}}_{+}^{max} \oplus_G \hat{\mathfrak{L}}_{-}^{max}, \tag{3.5}$$

where $\hat{\mathfrak{L}}_{\pm}^{max}$ are the completion of \mathfrak{L}_{\pm}^{max} with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$.

The decomposition (3.5) can be considered as a fundamental decomposition of the new Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, [\cdot, \cdot]_G)$ with the indefinite inner product

$$[f, g]_G = (J_G f, g)_G = (f_+, g_+)_G - (f_-, g_-)_G, \tag{3.6}$$

where $f = f_+ + f_-$, $g = g_+ + g_-$, $f_{\pm}, g_{\pm} \in \hat{\mathfrak{L}}_{\pm}^{max}$ and $J_G f = f_+ - f_-$ is the fundamental symmetry in \mathfrak{H}_G .

Let $\mathfrak{D}[G]$ be the *energetic linear manifold* constructed by the positive self-adjoint operator G . In other words, $\mathfrak{D}[G]$ denotes the completion of $D(G) = \mathcal{D}_{max}$ with respect to the energetic norm

$$\|f\|_{en}^2 = \|f\|^2 + \|f\|_G^2 = \|f\|^2 + (Gf, f).$$

The set of elements $\mathfrak{D}[G]$ coincides with $D(\sqrt{G})$ and the energetic linear manifold is a Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{D}[G], (\cdot, \cdot)_{en})$ with respect to the energetic inner product

$$(f, g)_{en} = (f, g) + (\sqrt{G}f, \sqrt{G}g), \quad f, g \in D(\sqrt{G}) = \mathfrak{D}[G].$$

Comparing the definitions of \mathfrak{H}_G and $\mathfrak{D}[G]$ leads to the conclusion that the energetic linear manifold $\mathfrak{D}[G]$ coincides with the common part of \mathfrak{H} and \mathfrak{H}_G , i.e., $\mathfrak{D}[G] = \mathfrak{H} \cap \mathfrak{H}_G$.

Lemma 3.1 *The indefinite inner products $[\cdot, \cdot]$ and $[\cdot, \cdot]_G$ coincide on $\mathfrak{D}[G]$.*

Proof Indeed, taking (3.2) and (3.6) into account,

$$[f, g]_G = [f_+, g_+] + [f_-, g_-] = [f_+ + f_-, g_+ + g_-] = [f, g], \quad \forall f, g \in D(G).$$

The obtained relation can be extended onto $\mathfrak{D}[G]$ by the continuity because $|[f, f]| = |[f, f]_G| \leq \min\{\|f\|^2, \|f\|_G^2\}$ for $f \in D(G)$. □

Summing up: *the choice of various dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_{\pm}^{max} generates infinitely many Krein spaces $(\mathfrak{H}_G, [\cdot, \cdot]_G)$ such that the indefinite inner product $[\cdot, \cdot]_G$ coincides with the original indefinite inner product $[\cdot, \cdot]$ on the energetic linear manifold $\mathfrak{D}[G]$. The inner products (\cdot, \cdot) and $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$ considered on $\mathfrak{D}[G]$ are not equivalent.*

4 Dual Quasi Maximal Subspaces

4.1 Definition and Principal Results

Let \mathfrak{L}_{\pm} be dual definite subspaces and let G_0 be the corresponding symmetric operator. Each positive self-adjoint extension G of G_0 with condition (2.15) determines the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$.

Definition 4.1 Dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_{\pm} are called quasi maximal if there exists positive self-adjoint extension $G \supset G_0$ with the condition (2.15) and such that the domain $D(G_0)$ remains dense in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$.

Obviously, each dual maximal definite subspaces are quasi maximal. For dual uniformly definite subspaces, the concept of quasi-maximality is equivalent to maximality, i.e., each quasi maximal uniformly definite subspaces have to be maximal uniformly definite.

In general case of definite subspaces, the closure of dual quasi maximal subspaces \mathfrak{L}_{\pm} with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)_G$ coincides with subspaces $\hat{\mathfrak{L}}_{\pm}^{max}$ in the fundamental decomposition (3.5), i.e., the closure of \mathfrak{L}_{\pm} in $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ gives dual maximal uniformly definite subspaces $\hat{\mathfrak{L}}_{\pm}^{max}$ of the new Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, [\cdot, \cdot]_G)$.

It is natural to suppose that the quasi maximality can be characterized in terms of the corresponding positive self-adjoint extensions G of G_0 . For this reason, we recall [2,3] that a nonnegative self-adjoint extension G of G_0 is called *an extremal extension* if

$$\inf_{f \in D(G_0)} (G(\phi - f), (\phi - f)) = 0, \quad \text{for all } \phi \in D(G). \tag{4.1}$$

The Friedrichs extension G_{μ} and the Krein-von Neumann extension G_M are examples of extremal extensions of G_0 .

Theorem 4.2 *Dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_{\pm} are quasi maximal if and only if there exists an extremal extension G of G_0 which satisfies (2.15)*

Proof Since $\|\phi - f\|_G^2 = (G(\phi - f), (\phi - f))$, the condition (4.1) means that each element $\phi \in D(G) = \mathfrak{L}_+^{max}[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-^{max}$ can be approximated by elements $f \in D(G_0) = \mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-$ in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ if and only if G is an extremal extension of G_0 . \square

Remark 4.3 In general, an extremal extension G of G_0 is not determined uniquely. Let $G_i, i = 1, 2$ be extremal extensions of G_0 that satisfy (2.15). By virtue of (3.2), the operator

$$W : (\mathfrak{H}_{G_1}, (\cdot, \cdot)_{G_1}) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{H}_{G_2}, (\cdot, \cdot)_{G_2})$$

defined as $Wf = f$ for $f \in D(G_0)$ and extended by continuity onto $(\mathfrak{H}_{G_1}, (\cdot, \cdot)_{G_1})$ is a unitary mapping between \mathfrak{H}_{G_1} and \mathfrak{H}_{G_2} . Moreover, $WJ_{G_1} = J_{G_2}W$, where J_{G_i} are the fundamental symmetry operators corresponding to the fundamental decompositions $\mathfrak{H}_{G_i} = (\hat{\mathfrak{L}}_+^i)^{max} \oplus_{G_i} (\hat{\mathfrak{L}}_-^i)^{max}$ of the Krein spaces $(\mathfrak{H}_{G_i}, [\cdot, \cdot]_{G_i})$. Therefore, the indefinite inner products of these spaces satisfy the relation

$$[f, g]_{G_1} = [Wf, Wg]_{G_2}, \quad f, g \in \mathfrak{H}_{G_1}$$

and they are extensions (by the continuity) of the original indefinite inner product $[\cdot, \cdot]$ defined on $D(G_0)$. For this reason, the Krein spaces $(\mathfrak{H}_{G_i}, [\cdot, \cdot]_{G_i})$ corresponding to different extremal extensions are unitary equivalent and we can identify them.

Sufficient conditions of quasi maximality are presented below.

Proposition 4.4 *Dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are quasi maximal if one of the equivalent conditions is satisfied:*

- (i) *the operator G_0 has a unique nonnegative self-adjoint extension;*
- (ii) *dual maximal subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ are determined by the Friedrichs extension G_μ of G_0 (i.e., $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} = (I + T_\mu)\mathfrak{H}_\pm$);*
- (iii) *for all nonzero vectors $g \in \ker(I + G_0^*) = \mathfrak{H} \ominus (M_- \oplus M_+)$*

$$\inf_{f \in D(G_0)} \frac{(G_0 f, f)}{|(f, g)|^2} = 0;$$

- (iv) *for all nonzero vectors $g \in \mathfrak{H} \ominus D(T_0) = \mathfrak{H} \ominus (M_- \oplus M_+)$*

$$\sup_{x \in D(T_0)} \frac{|(T_0 x, g)|^2}{\|x\|^2 - \|T_0 x\|^2} = \infty. \tag{4.2}$$

Proof Let G_0 be a unique nonnegative self-adjoint extension G . Then, $G = G_\mu = G_M$ and, by virtue of (2.14), $JG = G^{-1}J$. Therefore, the operator G determines dual maximal subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$. Furthermore, G is an extremal extension (since the Friedrichs extension and the Krein-von Neumann extension are extremal). In view of Theorem 4.2, \mathfrak{L}_\pm are quasi maximal. Thus, the condition (i) ensures the quasi maximality of \mathfrak{L}_\pm .

The condition (ii) is equivalent to (i) due to (2.14) and (2.15). The equivalence (i) and (iii) follows from [11, Theorem 9]. The condition (i) reformulated for the Cayley transform T_0 of G_0 [see (2.11)] means that T_0 has a unique self-adjoint contractive extension $T = T_\mu = T_M$. The latter is equivalent to (iv) due to [11, Theorem 6]. \square

Assume that dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm do not satisfy conditions of Proposition 4.4. Then $T_\mu \neq T_M$ and the subspace $\mathfrak{M} = R(T_M - T_\mu)$ of \mathfrak{H} is nontrivial. In view of (2.7), this subspace reduces the operator J . Therefore, the restriction of J onto \mathfrak{M} determines the operator of fundamental symmetry in \mathfrak{M} and the space \mathfrak{M} endowed with the indefinite inner product $[\cdot, \cdot]$ is the Krein space $(\mathfrak{M}, [\cdot, \cdot])$.

A subspace $\mathfrak{M}_1 \subset \mathfrak{M}$ is called *hypermaximal neutral* if the space \mathfrak{M} can be decomposed $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{M}_1 \oplus J\mathfrak{M}_1$.

A Krein space contains hypermaximal neutral subspaces if and only if the dimension of a maximal uniformly positive subspace coincides with the dimension of a maximal uniformly negative subspace [6].

Theorem 4.5 *Let dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm do not satisfy conditions of Proposition 4.4. Then \mathfrak{L}_\pm are quasi maximal subspaces if and only if the Krein space $(\mathfrak{M}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ contains a hypermaximal neutral subspace.*

Proof Assume that \mathfrak{L}_\pm are quasi maximal. By Theorem 4.2, there exists an extremal extension $G \supset G_0$ with condition (2.15). Let T be the Cayley transform of G , see (2.13). By virtue of Theorem 2.6, the operator T is described by (2.9), where X is a solution of (2.10). Due to [2, Section 7], extremal extensions are specified in (2.9) by the assumption that X is an orthogonal projection in \mathfrak{M} . Denote $\mathfrak{M}_1 = X\mathfrak{M}$ and $\mathfrak{M}_2 = (I - X)\mathfrak{M}$. Since X is the solution of (2.10) we decide that $J\mathfrak{M}_1 = \mathfrak{M}_2$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{M}_1 \oplus J\mathfrak{M}_1$ and \mathfrak{M}_1 is a hypermaximal neutral subspace of the Krein space $(\mathfrak{M}, [\cdot, \cdot])$.

Conversely, let a hypermaximal neutral subspace \mathfrak{M}_1 be given. Then $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{M}_1 \oplus J\mathfrak{M}_1$ and the orthogonal projection X on \mathfrak{M}_1 is the solution of (2.10). The formula (2.9) with given X determines the self-adjoint strong contraction T anticommuting with J and its Cayley transform G defines the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ in which $D(G_0)$ is a dense set. \square

Corollary 4.6 *Let the Krein space $(\mathfrak{M}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ contain a hypermaximal neutral subspace. Then there exist infinitely many extensions of \mathfrak{L}_\pm to dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} such that $\mathcal{D} = \mathfrak{L}_+[\cdot, \cdot]\mathfrak{L}_-$ is a dense set in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ associated with $\mathcal{D}_{max} = \mathfrak{L}_+^{max}[\cdot, \cdot]\mathfrak{L}_-^{max}$ and, at the same time, there exist infinitely many extensions $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ such that \mathcal{D} is not dense in the corresponding Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$.*

Proof It follows from the proof of Theorem 4.5 that a hypermaximal neutral subspace \mathfrak{M}_1 determines the dual maximal subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ such that \mathcal{D} is a dense set in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ associated with \mathcal{D}_{max} . Precisely, the orthogonal projection X on \mathfrak{M}_1 defines the required subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} by the formulas (2.5) and (2.9). Therefore, one can construct infinitely many such extensions \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} because there are infinitely many hypermaximal neutral subspaces in the Krein space $(\mathfrak{M}, [\cdot, \cdot])$.

If X is the orthogonal projection on \mathfrak{M}_1 , then $I - X$ is the orthogonal projection on the hypermaximal neutral subspace $J\mathfrak{M}_1$. These operators are solutions of (2.10). In this case, the nonnegative self-adjoint contractions $X_\alpha = (1 - \alpha)X + \alpha(I - X)$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ are solutions of (2.10) and they also determine dual maximal subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max}(\alpha) \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ via (2.5) and (2.9). The linear manifold \mathcal{D} cannot be dense in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ associated with $\mathfrak{L}_+^{max}[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-^{max}(\alpha)$ because X_α loses the property of being projection operator (since $X_\alpha^2 \neq X_\alpha$). \square

By virtue of the results above, one can classify dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm in dependence of properties of the soft T_M and the hard T_μ extensions of T_0 . Precisely:

- (A) $T_\mu = T_M \iff$ the subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are quasi maximal, there is a unique extension of \mathfrak{L}_\pm to dual maximal subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max}

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_- \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{max} = \mathfrak{L}_+^{max}[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-^{max}$$

and the linear manifold \mathcal{D} is dense in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ associated with \mathcal{D}_{max} ;

- (B) $T_\mu \neq T_M$ and the Krein space $(\mathfrak{M}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ contains hypermaximal neutral subspaces \iff the subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are quasi maximal, there are infinitely many extensions $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{max}$ such that \mathcal{D} is dense in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ associated with \mathcal{D}_{max} and simultaneously, there are infinitely many extensions $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{max}$ for which \mathcal{D} cannot be a dense set in $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$;
- (C) $T_\mu \neq T_M$ and the Krein space $(\mathfrak{M}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ does not contain hypermaximal neutral subspaces \iff the subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are not quasi maximal, the total amount of possible extensions $\mathfrak{L}_\pm \rightarrow \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max}$ is not specified (a unique extension is possible as well as infinitely many ones), the linear manifold \mathcal{D} is not dense in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ associated with \mathcal{D}_{max} .

4.2 Examples

4.2.1 Auxiliary Statement

Let \mathfrak{L}_\pm be dual definite subspaces and let $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ be dual maximal definite subspaces. The subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} are described by (2.5), where T is a self-adjoint strong contraction anticommuting with J . Similarly, the subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are determined by (2.2), where T_0 is the restriction of T onto $D(T_0) = M_+ \oplus M_-$ where M_\pm are subspaces of \mathfrak{H}_\pm . Denote

$$\Xi = \sqrt{I - T^2}. \tag{4.3}$$

The operator Ξ is a positive self-adjoint contraction in \mathfrak{H} which leaves the subspaces \mathfrak{H}_\pm invariant.

Lemma 4.7 *The direct sum $\mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-$ is a dense set in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ associated with the sum $\mathfrak{L}_+^{max}[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-^{max}$ of dual maximal definite subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ if and only if*

$$R(\Xi) \cap (\mathfrak{H} \ominus (M_- \oplus M_+)) = \{0\}. \tag{4.4}$$

Proof It follows from (3.3):

$$\|f\|_G^2 = (Gf, f) = \|\sqrt{G}f\|^2 = \|\Xi x\|^2, \quad f = (I + T)x \in D(G).$$

Therefore, $\{f_n\}$ ($f_n \in D(G)$) is a Cauchy sequence in $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ if and only if $\{\Xi x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $(\mathfrak{H}, (\cdot, \cdot))$. This means that a one-to-one correspondence between \mathfrak{H}_G and \mathfrak{H} can be established as follows:

$$f_n \rightarrow F_\gamma \in \mathfrak{H}_G \text{ (wrt. } \|\cdot\|_G) \iff \Xi x_n \rightarrow \gamma \in \mathfrak{H} \text{ (wrt. } \|\cdot\|).$$

Let us assume that $F \in \mathfrak{H}_G$ is orthogonal to $\mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-$. Then $F = F_\gamma$, where $\gamma \in \mathfrak{H}$ and for all $f \in \mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_- = (I + T)D(T_0)$

$$0 = (F_\gamma, f)_G = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f_n, f)_G = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\Xi x_n, \Xi x_0) = (\Xi \gamma, x_0),$$

where x_0 runs $D(T_0)$. By virtue of (2.3) and (4.4), $\gamma = 0$. Therefore, $F_\gamma = 0$. □

4.2.2 How to Construct Dual Quasi Maximal Subspaces?

We consider below an example (inspired by [1,13]) which illustrates a general method of the construction of dual quasi maximal subspaces.

Let $\{\gamma_n^+\}$ and $\{\gamma_n^-\}$ be orthonormal bases of subspaces \mathfrak{H}_\pm in the fundamental decomposition (2.1). Every $\phi \in \mathfrak{H}$ has the representation

$$\phi = \gamma^+ + \gamma^- = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n^+ \gamma_n^+ + c_n^- \gamma_n^-), \quad \gamma^\pm = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n^\pm \gamma_n^\pm \in \mathfrak{H}_\pm, \quad (4.5)$$

where $\{c_n^\pm\} \in l_2(\mathbb{N})$. The operator

$$T\phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i\alpha_n (c_n^+ \gamma_n^- - c_n^- \gamma_n^+), \quad \alpha_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \quad (4.6)$$

is a self-adjoint strong contraction anticommuting with the fundamental symmetry J of the Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$.

The subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} defined by (2.5) with the operator T above are dual maximal definite. But they cannot be uniformly definite since $\|T\| = 1$, see Lemma 2.2.

Let us fix elements $\chi^\pm \in \mathfrak{H}$,

$$\chi^+ = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\delta} \gamma_n^+, \quad \chi^- = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\delta} \gamma_n^-, \quad \delta > \frac{1}{2} \quad (4.7)$$

and define the following subspaces of \mathfrak{H}_\pm :

$$M_+ = \{\gamma^+ \in \mathfrak{H}_+ : (\gamma^+, \chi^+) = 0\}, \quad M_- = \{\gamma^- \in \mathfrak{H}_- : (\gamma^-, \chi^-) = 0\}.$$

Proposition 4.8 *The dual definite subspaces*

$$\mathfrak{L}_+ = (I + T)M_+, \quad \mathfrak{L}_- = (I + T)M_- \tag{4.8}$$

are quasi maximal for $\frac{1}{2} < \delta \leq \frac{3}{2}$. In particular; $\frac{1}{2} < \delta \leq 1$ corresponds to the case (A); the case (B) holds when $1 < \delta \leq \frac{3}{2}$.

Proof First of all we note that $\mathcal{D} = \mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-$ is a dense set in \mathfrak{H} for $\frac{1}{2} < \delta \leq \frac{3}{2}$ [1, p. 317].

The subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm in (4.8) are the restriction of dual maximal subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} = (I + T)\mathfrak{H}$. Let us show that, for $\frac{1}{2} < \delta \leq 1$, the set \mathcal{D} is dense in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ associated with \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} . Due to Lemma 4.7, one should check (4.4). In view of (4.5), (4.6):

$$R(\Xi) = R(\sqrt{I - T^2}) = \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{(1 - \alpha_n^2)}(c_n^+ \gamma_n^+ + c_n^- \gamma_n^-) : \forall \{c_n^\pm\} \in l_2(\mathbb{N}) \right\}.$$

On the other hand, $\mathfrak{H} \ominus (M_- \oplus M_+) = \text{span}\{\chi^+, \chi^-\}$. Hence, the set $R(\Xi) \cap (\mathfrak{H} \ominus (M_- \oplus M_+))$ contains nonzero elements if and only if

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{n^\delta \sqrt{(1 - \alpha_n^2)}} = \frac{1}{n^{\delta-1/2} \sqrt{(2 - 1/n)}} \right\} \in l_2(\mathbb{N})$$

that is impossible for $\frac{1}{2} < \delta \leq 1$. Therefore, relation (4.4) holds and \mathfrak{L}_\pm are quasi maximal subspaces. By [1, Proposition 6.3.9], the dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm have a unique extension to dual maximal subspaces when $\frac{1}{2} < \delta \leq 1$ that corresponds to the case (A).

If $1 < \delta \leq \frac{3}{2}$, then the set \mathcal{D} cannot be dense in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ considered above. However, for such δ , the dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm can be extended to different pairs of dual maximal subspaces [1, Proposition 6.3.9]. This means that $T_\mu \neq T_M$ and the space $\mathfrak{M} = \overline{R(T_M - T_\mu)}$ is not trivial. The operators T_μ, T_M are extensions of T_0 . Hence, they coincide on $D(T_0) = M_- \oplus M_+$. Taking into account that $\mathfrak{H} = \mathfrak{M} \oplus \ker(T_M - T_\mu)$, we conclude that $\mathfrak{M} \subset \text{span}\{\chi^+, \chi^-\}$. Moreover, $\mathfrak{M} = \text{span}\{\chi^+, \chi^-\}$. Indeed, if $\dim \mathfrak{M} = 1$, then the operator J in (2.10) coincides with $+I$ (or $-I$). In this case, the Eq. (2.10) has a unique solution $X = \frac{1}{2}I$ and, by Theorem 2.6, there exists a unique extension $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ that is impossible. Therefore, $\dim \mathfrak{M} = 2$ and $\mathfrak{M} = \text{span}\{\chi^+, \chi^-\}$. The Krein space $(\text{span}\{\chi^+, \chi^-\}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ contains infinitely many hypemaximal neutral subspaces. By Theorem 4.5, there are infinitely many extensions $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm, \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \neq (I + T)\mathfrak{H}$ such that \mathcal{D} is a dense set in the corresponding Hilbert spaces $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$. Therefore, \mathfrak{L}_\pm are quasi maximal [the case (B)]. \square

4.2.3 The Uniqueness of Dual Maximal Extension $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ Does Not Mean that \mathfrak{L}_\pm are Quasi Maximal

Let us assume that $\chi^+ = 0$ and χ^- is defined as in (4.7). Then $M_+ = \mathfrak{H}_+$ and the subspace \mathfrak{L}_+ in (2.14) coincides with \mathfrak{L}_+^{max} . This means that the dual maxi-

mal definite subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ are determined uniquely. Precisely, $\mathfrak{L}_+^{max} = \mathfrak{L}_+$ and

$$\mathfrak{L}_-^{max} = \mathfrak{L}_+^{[\perp]} \supset \mathfrak{L}_- = (I + T)M_-,$$

where $\mathfrak{L}_+^{[\perp]}$ denotes the maximal negative subspace orthogonal to \mathfrak{L}_+ with respect to the indefinite inner product $[\cdot, \cdot]$.

Reasoning by analogy with the proof of Proposition 4.8 we obtain that the dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_+^{max} and \mathfrak{L}_- are quasi maximal (the case (A) of the classification above) for $\frac{1}{2} < \delta \leq 1$.

If $1 < \delta \leq \frac{3}{2}$, then the direct sum $\mathfrak{L}_+^{max} [\dot{+}] \mathfrak{L}_-$ cannot be dense in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ constructed by \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} . Since the extension $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ is determined uniquely, the subspaces \mathfrak{L}_+^{max} and \mathfrak{L}_- cannot be quasi maximal (the case (C) of the classification above).

5 Operators of \mathcal{C} -Symmetry Associated with Dual Maximal Definite Subspaces

An operator \mathcal{C}_0 associated with dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm is defined as follows: its domain $D(\mathcal{C}_0)$ coincides with $\mathfrak{L}_+ [\dot{+}] \mathfrak{L}_-$ and

$$\mathcal{C}_0 f = f_+ - f_-, \quad f = f_+ + f_- \in D(\mathcal{C}_0), \quad f_\pm \in \mathfrak{L}_\pm. \tag{5.1}$$

If \mathcal{C}_0 is given, then the corresponding dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are recovered by the formula $\mathfrak{L}_\pm = \frac{1}{2}(I \pm \mathcal{C}_0)D(\mathcal{C}_0)$.

Proposition 5.1 *The following are equivalent:*

- (i) \mathcal{C}_0 is determined by dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm with the use of (5.1);
- (ii) \mathcal{C}_0 satisfies the relation $\mathcal{C}_0^2 f = f$ for all $f \in D(\mathcal{C}_0)$ and $J\mathcal{C}_0$ is a closed densely defined positive symmetric operator in \mathfrak{H} .

Proof In view of (5.1), $\mathcal{C}_0^2 f = f$ for all $f \in D(\mathcal{C}_0)$ and

$$(J\mathcal{C}_0 f, g) = [\mathcal{C}_0 f, g] = [f_+, g_+] - [f_-, g_-], \quad \forall f, g \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}_0).$$

Taking into account the definition (2.11) of G_0 and formulas (3.2), (3.3), we obtain that $G_0 = J\mathcal{C}_0$, where G_0 is a closed densely defined positive symmetric operator in \mathfrak{H} . The implication (i) \rightarrow (ii) is proved.

(ii) \rightarrow (i). The Cayley transform T_0 of $G_0 = J\mathcal{C}_0$ is a symmetric strong contraction in \mathfrak{H} (since G_0 is positive symmetric). Moreover, the condition $\mathcal{C}_0^2 = I$ on $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{C}_0)$ means that T_0 satisfies (2.4). Substituting T_0 into (2.2) we obtain the required dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm which generate \mathcal{C}_0 with the help of (5.1). □

We say that \mathcal{C}_0 is an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry if \mathcal{C}_0 is associated with dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} . In this case, the notation \mathcal{C} will be used instead of \mathcal{C}_0 . An

operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry admits the presentation $\mathcal{C} = J e^Q$, where Q is a self-adjoint operator in \mathfrak{H} such that $JQ = -QJ$ [12].

Let \mathcal{C}_0 be an operator associated with dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm . Its extension to the operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry \mathcal{C} is equivalent to the construction of dual maximal definite subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$. By Theorem 2.3, each operator \mathcal{C}_0 can be extended to an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry which, in general, is not determined uniquely. Its choice $\mathcal{C} \supset \mathcal{C}_0$ determines the new Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$, where

$$G = J\mathcal{C} = e^Q. \tag{5.2}$$

If \mathfrak{L}_\pm are quasi maximal, then there exists a dual maximal extension $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$ such that \mathcal{C}_0 is extended to \mathcal{C} by continuity in the new Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ generated by \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} .

If the subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are not quasi maximal, then the sum $\mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-$ is non dense in each Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ constructed by dual maximal subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} \supset \mathfrak{L}_\pm$. In this case, an extension by continuity of \mathcal{C}_0 to an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry is impossible. In other words, all possible extensions of \mathcal{C}_0 to an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry generate Hilbert spaces $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ each of which contains a nontrivial part $\mathfrak{H}_G \ominus_G (\mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-)$ that has no direct relationship to the original dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm .

Summing up, we can rephrase the classification in Sect. 4.1 as follows:

- (A') the extension of \mathcal{C}_0 to an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry is unique and it coincides with the extension of \mathcal{C}_0 by continuity in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$, where $G = G_\mu$ is the Friedrichs extension of G_0 ;
- (B') the extension of \mathcal{C}_0 to an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry is not unique. Infinitely many operators \mathcal{C} can be realized via the extension of \mathcal{C}_0 by continuity in the corresponding Hilbert spaces $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$. At the same time, there exist infinitely many extensions $\mathcal{C} \supset \mathcal{C}_0$ which generate Hilbert spaces $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ containing the closure of $\mathfrak{L}_+[\dot{+}]\mathfrak{L}_-$ as a proper subspace;
- (C') there is no extension of \mathcal{C}_0 to an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry by continuity in the corresponding Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$. The total amount of possible extensions $\mathcal{C} \supset \mathcal{C}_0$ is not specified (a unique extension is possible as well as infinitely many ones).

6 J-Orthonormal Quasi Bases

6.1 Quasi Bases

A sequence $\{f_n\}$ is called orthonormal in the Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ (briefly, J -orthonormal) if $\{f_n\}$ is orthonormalized with respect to the indefinite inner product, i.e., if $|[f_n, f_m]| = \delta_{nm}$. In what follows, the sequence $\{f_n\}$ is assumed to be complete (i.e., the span of $\{f_n\}$ is a densely defined set in \mathfrak{H}).

Separating the sequence $\{f_n\}$ by the signs of $[f_n, f_n]$:

$$f_n = \begin{cases} f_n^+ & \text{if } [f_n, f_n] = 1, \\ f_n^- & \text{if } [f_n, f_n] = -1 \end{cases} \tag{6.1}$$

we obtain two sequences of positive $\{f_n^+\}$ and negative $\{f_n^-\}$ elements. Denote by \mathfrak{L}_+ and \mathfrak{L}_- the closure [in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}, (\cdot, \cdot))$] of the linear spans generated by the sets $\{f_n^+\}$ and $\{f_n^-\}$, respectively. By the construction, \mathfrak{L}_\pm are dual definite subspaces and their direct sum (1.2) is dense in \mathfrak{H} .

Definition 6.1 A complete J -orthonormal sequence $\{f_n\}$ is called a quasi basis of the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}, (\cdot, \cdot))$ if the corresponding dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are quasi maximal.

If a J -orthonormal sequence $\{f_n\}$ is a basis in \mathfrak{H} , then the dual subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm are maximal definite [6, Statement 10.12 in Chapter 1]. Therefore, $\{f_n\}$ is a quasi basis in \mathfrak{H} .

Proposition 6.2 Let a J -orthonormal sequence $\{f_n\}$ be a quasi basis in \mathfrak{H} , then its biorthogonal sequence $\{\gamma_n = \text{sign}([f_n, f_n])Jf_n\}$ is also a quasi basis.

Proof The biorthogonal sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$ determines the dual definite subspaces $J\mathfrak{L}_\pm$. The corresponding positive symmetric operator associated with $J\mathfrak{L}_+[+]J\mathfrak{L}_-$ [see (2.11)] coincides with G_0^{-1} . By Theorem 4.2 there exists an extremal extension $G \supset G_0$ which satisfies (2.15). Then, G^{-1} is an extremal extension of G_0^{-1} which also satisfies (2.15). Therefore, $J\mathfrak{L}_\pm$ are quasi maximal. \square

Theorem 6.3 Let $\{f_n\}$ be a complete J -orthonormal sequence in \mathfrak{H} and let the operator \mathcal{C}_0 be associated with subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm generated by $\{f_n\}$. The following are equivalent:

- (i) $\{f_n\}$ is a quasi basis of \mathfrak{H} ;
- (ii) there exists an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry $\mathcal{C} \supset \mathcal{C}_0$ such that $\{f_n\}$ turns out to be an orthonormal basis in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ generated by \mathcal{C} .
- (iii) there exists a self-adjoint operator Q in the Hilbert space \mathfrak{H} , which anticommutes with J and such that the sequence $\{g_n = e^{Q/2} f_n\}$ is an orthonormal basis of \mathfrak{H} and each g_n belongs to one of the subspaces \mathfrak{H}_\pm of the fundamental decomposition (2.1).

Proof (i) \rightarrow (ii). If $\{f_n\}$ is a quasi basis, then there exists an extremal extension $G \supset G_0$ which satisfies (2.15) and the linear span of $\{f_n\}$ is dense in $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$. It follows from (3.2) and (5.2) that

$$(f_n, f_m)_G = (Gf_n, f_m) = [\mathcal{C}f_n, f_m] = \delta_{nm}. \tag{6.2}$$

Therefore, $\{f_n\}$ is an orthonormal basis in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$. The inverse implication (ii) \rightarrow (i) is obvious.

(ii) \rightarrow (iii). In view of (5.2), $\mathcal{C} = Je^Q$ and $G = e^Q$, where Q is a self-adjoint operator anticommuting with J . In this case, the relation (6.2) takes the form $(e^{Q/2} f_n, e^{Q/2} f_m) = \delta_{nm}$. Hence, $\{g_n = e^{Q/2} f_n\}$ is an orthonormal sequence in \mathfrak{H} . Its completeness will be established with the use of Lemma 4.7. Before doing this we note that the dual maximal definite subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} = \frac{1}{2}(I \pm \mathcal{C})D(\mathcal{C})$ corresponding to $\mathcal{C} = Je^Q$ are also given by (2.5) with $T = -\tanh \frac{Q}{2}$ [12]. Therefore, the bounded operator Ξ in (4.3) coincides with $\cosh^{-1} Q/2$, where $\cosh Q/2 = \frac{1}{2}(e^{Q/2} + e^{-Q/2})$.

Since $g_n = e^{Q/2} f_n$ and $f_n \in D(G) = D(e^Q)$, every g_n belongs to the domain of definition of $\cosh Q/2$ and

$$(I - \tanh Q/2) \cosh Q/2 g_n = (\cosh Q/2 - \sinh Q/2) g_n = e^{-Q/2} g_n = f_n. \tag{6.3}$$

Comparing the obtained relation with (2.2) and taking into account that the subspaces $\mathfrak{L}_\pm \subset \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max}$ coincide with the closure of $\text{span}\{f_n^\pm\}$, we conclude that $D(T_0) = M_- \oplus M_+$ coincides with the closure of $\text{span}\{\cosh Q/2 g_n\}$. Therefore,

$$\mathfrak{H} \ominus (M_- \oplus M_+) = \mathfrak{H} \ominus \text{span}\{\cosh Q/2 g_n\}.$$

Let $u \in \mathfrak{H}$ be orthogonal to $\{g_n\}$. Then

$$0 = (u, g_n) = (\cosh^{-1} Q/2 u, \cosh Q/2 g_n)$$

and hence, $\cosh^{-1} Q/2 u \in R(\Xi) \cap (\mathfrak{H} \ominus (M_- \oplus M_+))$. By virtue of Lemma 4.7, $\cosh^{-1} Q/2 u = 0$. This means that $u = 0$ and $\{g_n\}$ is a complete orthonormal sequence in \mathfrak{H} , i.e., $\{g_n\}$ is a basis in \mathfrak{H} .

It follows from (2.2) and (6.3), that $\cosh Q/2 g_n$ belongs to one of the subspaces \mathfrak{H}_\pm (depending on either $f_n \in \mathfrak{L}_+$ or $f_n \in \mathfrak{L}_-$). The same property is true for g_n because $g_n = \Xi \cosh Q/2 g_n$ and $\Xi : \mathfrak{H}_\pm \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_\pm$.

(iii) \rightarrow (ii). Since $g_n = e^{Q/2} f_n$ belongs to \mathfrak{H}_\pm , we get $J g_n = \pm g_n = J e^{Q/2} f_n = e^{-Q/2} J f_n$. Therefore, $g_n \in D(e^{Q/2}) \cap D(e^{-Q/2})$. This means that the sequence $\{\cosh Q/2 g_n\}$ is well defined and $f_n \in D(e^Q)$.

For given Q we define the operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry $\mathcal{C} = J e^Q$ and $G = e^Q$. By analogy with (6.2),

$$\delta_{nm} = (g_n, g_m) = (e^{Q/2} f_n, e^{Q/2} f_m) = (G f_n, f_m) = (f_n, f_m)_G. \tag{6.4}$$

Therefore, $\{f_n\}$ is an orthonormal sequence in $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$.

It follows from (6.4) that the sequence $\{G f_n\}$ is biorthogonal to $\{f_n\}$ (in the Hilbert space \mathfrak{H}). Hence, $G f_n = \text{sign}([f_n, f_n]) J f_n$ and $\mathcal{C} f_n = \text{sign}([f_n, f_n]) f_n$. The latter means that \mathcal{C} is an extension of the operator \mathcal{C}_0 defined by (5.1) and the dual maximal definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm^{max} determined by \mathcal{C} are extensions of the dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_\pm generated as the closures of $\text{span}\{f_n^\pm\}$. This fact and (6.3) lead to the conclusion that \mathfrak{L}_\pm are determined by (2.2), where $D(T_0) = M_- \oplus M_+$ coincides with the closure of $\text{span}\{\cosh Q/2 g_n\}$.

Assume that $\{f_n\}$ is not complete in $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$. Then the direct sum of \mathfrak{L}_\pm cannot be dense in \mathfrak{H}_G and, by Lemma 4.7 (since $\Xi = \cosh^{-1} Q/2$) there exists $p = \cosh^{-1} Q/2 u \neq 0$ such that, for all g_n ,

$$0 = (p, \cosh Q/2 g_n) = (\cosh^{-1} Q/2 u, \cosh Q/2 g_n) = (u, g_n)$$

that is impossible (since $\{g_n\}$ is a basis of \mathfrak{H}). The obtained contradiction implies that $\{f_n\}$ is an orthonormal basis of \mathfrak{H}_G . □

Corollary 6.4 *Let $\{f_n\}$ be a quasi basis of \mathfrak{H} . Then there exists an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry $\mathcal{C} = J e^{\mathcal{Q}}$ such that for elements of the energetic linear manifold $g \in \mathfrak{D}[G] \subset \mathfrak{H}$:*

$$g = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [g, \mathcal{C} f_n] f_n, \quad e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} g = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [g, \mathcal{C} f_n] e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} f_n \tag{6.5}$$

where the series converge in the Hilbert spaces $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ and $(\mathfrak{H}, (\cdot, \cdot))$, respectively.

Proof By Theorem 6.3, there exists an operator $\mathcal{C} = J e^{\mathcal{Q}}$ such that $\{f_n\}$ is an orthonormal basis in \mathfrak{H}_G . The energetic linear manifold $\mathfrak{D}[G] = D(e^{\mathcal{Q}/2})$ coincides with $\mathfrak{H} \cap \mathfrak{H}_G$ (see Sect. 3.2). Hence, each $g \in \mathfrak{D}[G]$ can be presented as $g = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n f_n$, where the series converges in \mathfrak{H}_G and $c_n = (g, f_n)_G = (e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} g, e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} f_n) = (g, e^{\mathcal{Q}} f_n) = [g, \mathcal{C} f_n]$. Similarly, each $e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} g$ admits the decomposition $e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} g = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c'_n e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} f_n$, where the series converges in \mathfrak{H} and $c'_n = (e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} g, e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} f_n) = [g, \mathcal{C} f_n]$. \square

Corollary 6.5 *Let $\{f_n\}$ be a quasi basis of \mathfrak{H} . Then an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry arising in items (ii), (iii) of Theorem 6.3 acts as follows:*

$$\mathcal{C} f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f, f_n] f_n, \quad \mathcal{C} f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} f, f_n] e^{\mathcal{Q}/2} f_n, \quad \forall f \in D(\mathcal{C}),$$

where the series are convergent in \mathfrak{H}_G and \mathfrak{H} , respectively.

Proof The formulas above follow from the corresponding formulas in (6.5) with $g = \mathcal{C} f$ and $g = e^{-\mathcal{Q}/2} \mathcal{C} f$, respectively. \square

An operator H in a Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ is called *J-symmetric* if $[Hf, g] = [f, Hg]$ for all $f, g \in D(H)$.

Corollary 6.6 *If eigenfunctions $\{f_n\}$ of a J-symmetric operator H form a quasi basis in \mathfrak{H} , then there exists an operator of \mathcal{C} -symmetry \mathcal{C} such that the operator H restricted on $\text{span}\{f_n\}$ turns out to be essentially self-adjoint in the Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ generated by \mathcal{C} .*

Proof Due to Theorem 6.3 there exists an operator \mathcal{C} such that $\{f_n\}$ is a basis of $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$. The restriction of \mathcal{C} on $\text{span}\{f_n\}$ coincides with the operator \mathcal{C}_0 defined by (5.1) (here \mathfrak{L}_{\pm} are the closures of $\text{span}\{f_n^{\pm}\}$). It is easy to see that

$$\mathcal{C} H f = \mathcal{C}_0 H f = H \mathcal{C}_0 f = H \mathcal{C} f, \quad f \in \text{span}\{f_n\}.$$

Taking (3.2), (3.3) into account, we obtain

$$(Hf, g)_G = (GHf, g) = [\mathcal{C} H f, g] = [f, \mathcal{C} H g] = (f, GHg) = (f, Hg)_G$$

for all $f, g \in \text{span}\{f_n\}$. Hence H is symmetric in $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$ and eigenvalues of H corresponding to eigenfunctions f_n must be real. Therefore, $R(H \pm iI) \supset \text{span}\{f_n\}$ and the operator H is essentially self-adjoint in \mathfrak{H}_G . \square

6.2 Examples

Quasi-bases can be easily constructed with the use of Theorem 6.3. Indeed let us consider an orthonormal basis $\{g_n\}$ of \mathfrak{H} such that each g_n belongs to one of the subspaces \mathfrak{H}_\pm in the fundamental decomposition (2.1). Let Q be a self-adjoint operator in \mathfrak{H} , which anticommutes with J . If all g_n belong to the domain of definition of $e^{-Q/2}$ then $f_n = e^{-Q/2}g_n$ is an J -orthonormal system of the Krein space $(\mathfrak{H}, [\cdot, \cdot])$. Assuming additionally that $\{f_n\}$ is complete in \mathfrak{H} , we get an example of quasi basis.

I. Let $\mathfrak{H} = L_2(\mathbb{R})$ and let $J = \mathcal{P}$ be the space parity operator $\mathcal{P}f(x) = f(-x)$. The subspaces \mathfrak{H}_\pm of the fundamental decomposition (2.1) coincide with the subspaces of even and odd functions of $L_2(\mathbb{R})$.

The Hermite functions

$$g_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}} H_n(x) e^{-x^2/2}, \quad H_n(x) = e^{x^2/2} \left(x - \frac{d}{dx}\right)^n e^{-x^2/2}$$

are eigenfunctions of the harmonic oscillator and they form an orthonormal basis of $L_2(\mathbb{R})$. The functions g_n are either odd or even functions. Therefore, $g_n \in \mathfrak{H}_+$ or $g_n \in \mathfrak{H}_-$.

Since Hermitian functions are entire functions, the complex shift of g_n can be defined:

$$f_n(x) = g_n(x + ia), \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

The sequence $\{f_n\}$ is complete in $L_2(\mathbb{R})$ [14, Lemma 2.5]. Applying the Fourier transform $Ff = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ix\xi} f(x) dx$ to f_n we get $Ff_n = e^{-a\xi} Fg_n$. Therefore, $f_n = F^{-1} e^{-a\xi} Fg_n$. The last relation can be rewritten as

$$f_n = e^{-Q/2} g_n, \quad Q = -2ai \frac{d}{dx}.$$

The operator Q is self-adjoint in $L_2(\mathbb{R})$ and in anticommutes with \mathcal{P} . Therefore, $\{f_n\}$ is a quasi basis of $L_2(\mathbb{R})$. The functions $\{f_n\}$ are simple eigenfunctions of the \mathcal{P} -symmetric operator

$$H = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + x^2 + 2iax, \quad Hf_n = (1 + 2n + a^2)f_n.$$

Therefore, H restricted on $\text{span}\{f_n\}$ is essentially self-adjoint in the new Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$, where \mathfrak{H}_G is the completion of $\text{span}\{f_n\}$ with respect to the norm: $\|f\|_G^2 = (e^Q f, f) = (F^{-1} e^{2a\xi} Ff, f)$.

II. Let $\{g_n\}$ be an orthonormal basis in $L_2(\mathbb{R})$ which consists of the eigenfunctions of the anharmonic oscillator

$$H_0 = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + |x|^\beta, \quad \beta > 2$$

The eigenfunctions g_n are either even or odd functions.

Consider the sequence $f_n(x) = e^{p(x)}g_n(x)$, where a real-valued odd function $p \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$ satisfies Assumption II in [14]. The sequence $\{f_n\}$ is complete in $L_2(\mathbb{R})$ [14, Lemma 3.6] and f_n are simple eigenfunctions of the \mathcal{P} -symmetric operator

$$H = e^{p(x)}H_0e^{-p(x)} = H_0 + 2p'(x)\frac{d}{dx} + p''(x) - (p'(x))^2.$$

The sequence $\{f_n\}$ is a quasi basis in $L_2(\mathbb{R})$ (since $f_n = e^{-Q/2}g_n$ with $Q = -2p(x)I$) and H restricted on $\text{span}\{f_n\}$ is essentially self-adjoint in the new Hilbert space $(\mathfrak{H}_G, (\cdot, \cdot)_G)$, where \mathfrak{H}_G is the completion of $\text{span}\{f_n\}$ with respect to the norm: $\|f\|_G^2 = (e^Q f, f) = (e^{-2p(x)} f, f)$.

III. An example of a complete J -orthonormal sequence $\{f_n\}$ which cannot be a quasi-basis. The dual definite subspaces \mathfrak{L}_+^{max} and \mathfrak{L}_- considered in Sect. 4.2.3 cannot be dual quasi maximal for $1 < \delta \leq \frac{3}{2}$. Therefore, each J -orthonormal sequence $\{f_n\}$ such that the closure of its positive/negative elements coincide with \mathfrak{L}_+^{max} and \mathfrak{L}_- , respectively cannot be a quasi basis.

Acknowledgements The first two authors (AK) and (SK) gratefully acknowledge support from the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

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