

ON SEMIBOUNDED TOEPLITZ OPERATORS

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ABSTRACT. We show that a semibounded Toeplitz quadratic form is closable in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$ if and only if its entries are Fourier coefficients of an absolutely continuous measure. We also describe the domain of the corresponding closed form. This allows us to define semibounded Toeplitz operators under minimal assumptions on their matrix elements.

KEYWORDS: *Toeplitz quadratic forms, closed operators and quadratic forms, absolutely continuous measures.*

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1. INTRODUCTION. MAIN RESULTS

1.1. Toeplitz operators T can formally be defined in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$ of sequences $g = (g_0, g_1, \dots)$ by the formula

$$(1.1) \quad (Tg)_n = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} t_{n-m}g_m, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

Thus the matrix elements of a Toeplitz operator depend on the difference of the indices only. So it is natural to expect that properties of Toeplitz operators are close to those of discrete convolution operators acting in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$.

The precise definition of the operator T requires some accuracy. Let $\mathcal{D} \subset \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$ be the dense set of sequences $g = \{g_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$ with only a finite number of non-zero components. If the sequence $t = \{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, then for $g \in \mathcal{D}$ sequence (1.1) belongs to $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$. In this case the operator T is defined on \mathcal{D} , and it is symmetric if $t_n = \bar{t}_{-n}$. Without any a priori assumptions on t_n , only the following quadratic form is well defined for $g \in \mathcal{D}$:

$$(1.2) \quad t[g, g] = \sum_{n, m \geq 0} t_{n-m}g_m\bar{g}_n.$$

The theory of Toeplitz operators is a very well developed subject. We refer to the books [3] and [5] (Chapter XII), [12] (Chapters B.4 and B.6), [13] (Chapter 3) for basic information on this theory.

Let us state a necessary and sufficient condition for a Toeplitz operator T to be bounded. Below $d\mathbf{m}$ is always the normalized Lebesgue measure on the unit circle \mathbb{T} .

THEOREM 1.1 (Toeplitz). *A Toeplitz operator T (defined, possibly, via its quadratic form (1.2)) is bounded if and only if the t_n are the Fourier coefficients of some bounded function on \mathbb{T} :*

$$(1.3) \quad t_n = \int_{\mathbb{T}} z^{-n} w(z) d\mathbf{m}(z), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, w \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m}).$$

However results on unbounded Toeplitz operators are very scarce. We can mention only the paper [7] by P. Hartman and the recent survey [15] by D. Sarason; see also references in these articles.

1.2. In this paper, we consider semibounded Toeplitz operators in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$. We always suppose that $t_n = \bar{t}_{-n}$ so that the quadratic form (1.2) is real and assume that

$$(1.4) \quad t[g, g] \geq \gamma \|g\|^2, \quad g \in \mathcal{D}, \|g\| = \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)},$$

for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$. In this case, we are tempted to define T as a self-adjoint operator corresponding to the quadratic form $t[g, g]$. Such an operator exists if the form $t[g, g]$ is closable in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$, but as is well known this is not always true (see Example 2.1, below). We refer to the book [2] for basic information concerning these notions; they are also briefly discussed in Subsection 2.1. We recall that, by definition, the operator corresponding to the form $t[g, g] + \delta \|g\|^2$ is given by the equality $T_\delta = T + \delta I$ (observe that the identity operator I is a Toeplitz operator). Also by definition, if a form $t[g, g]$ is closable, then all forms $t[g, g] + \delta \|g\|^2$ are closable. Therefore we can suppose that the number γ in (1.4) is positive; for definiteness, we choose $\gamma = 1$.

We proceed from the following well known result (see, e.g., Section 5.1 of the book [1]) that is a consequence of the Riesz–Herglotz theorem.

THEOREM 1.2. *The condition*

$$(1.5) \quad \sum_{n,m \geq 0} t_{n-m} g_m \bar{g}_n \geq 0, \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{D},$$

is satisfied if and only if there exists a non-negative (finite) measure $dM(z)$ on the unit circle \mathbb{T} such that the coefficients t_n admit the representations

$$(1.6) \quad t_n = \int_{\mathbb{T}} z^{-n} dM(z), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Equations (1.6) for the measure $dM(z)$ are known as the trigonometric moment problem. Of course their solution is unique. Note that for the Lebesgue measure $d\mathbf{m}(z)$ we have $t_0 = 1$ and $t_n = 0$ for $n \neq 0$. Therefore the measure corresponding to the form $t[g, g] + \delta \|g\|^2$ equals $dM(z) + \delta d\mathbf{m}(z)$. So we have a

one-to-one correspondence between Toeplitz quadratic forms satisfying estimate (1.4) and real measures satisfying the condition $M(X) \geq \gamma \mathbf{m}(X)$ for all Borelian sets $X \subset \mathbb{T}$.

Our goal is to find necessary and sufficient conditions for the form $t[g, g]$ to be closable. The answer to this question is strikingly simple.

THEOREM 1.3. *Let the form $t[g, g]$ be given by formula (1.2) on elements $g \in \mathcal{D}$, and let the condition (1.4) be satisfied. Then the form $t[g, g]$ is closable in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$ if and only if the measure $dM(z)$ in the equations (1.6) is absolutely continuous.*

Of course Theorem 1.3 means that $dM(z) = w(z)d\mathbf{m}(z)$ where the function $w \in L^1(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$ and $w(z) \geq \gamma$. Thus Theorem 1.3 extends Theorem 1.1 to semibounded operators. The function $w(z)$ is known as the symbol of the Toeplitz operator T . So Theorem 1.3 shows that for a semibounded Toeplitz operator (even defined via the corresponding quadratic form), the symbol exists and is a semibounded function.

1.3. The proof of Theorem 1.3 will be given in the next section. The closure of the form $t[g, g]$ is described in Theorem 2.10.

The discussion of these results as well as their comparison with similar statements for Hankel operators are postponed until Section 3. We also explain there shortly how our results extend to vectorial Toeplitz operators.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.3

2.1. Let $t[g, g]$ be a quadratic form defined on a set \mathcal{D} dense in a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} and satisfying inequality (1.4) where $\|g\|$ is the norm of $g \in \mathcal{H}$. Suppose that $\gamma = 1$, consider the norm $\|g\|_T = \sqrt{t[g, g]}$ and introduce the closure $\mathcal{D}[t]$ of \mathcal{D} in this norm. If $\mathcal{D}[t]$ can be realized as a subset of \mathcal{H} , then one says that $t[g, g]$ is closable in the space \mathcal{H} ; this means that the conditions

$$\|g^{(k)}\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \|g^{(k)} - g^{(l)}\|_T \rightarrow 0$$

as $k, l \rightarrow \infty$ imply that $\|g^{(k)}\|_T \rightarrow 0$. It is easy to see that if T_0 is a symmetric semibounded operator on \mathcal{D} , then the form $t[g, g] = (g, T_0g)$ is closable.

If the form $t[g, g]$ is closable, then $\mathcal{D}[t] \subset \mathcal{H}$ is a closed set with respect to the norm $\|\cdot\|_T$. In this case $t[g, g]$ is defined by continuity on all $g \in \mathcal{D}[t]$, and one says that the form $t[g, g]$ is closed on $\mathcal{D}[t]$. For a closed form there exists a unique self-adjoint operator T such that $T \geq I$ and

$$\begin{aligned} t[g, h] &= (g, Th), \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{D}[t], \forall h \in \mathcal{D}(T) \subset \mathcal{D}[t], \\ t[g, g] &= \|\sqrt{T}g\|^2, \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{D}(\sqrt{T}) = \mathcal{D}[t]. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the domain $\mathcal{D}(T)$ of T does not admit an efficient description.

We are going to use these general definitions for the space $\mathcal{H} = \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$ and the Toeplitz quadratic forms (1.2).

Of course quadratic forms, in particular, the Toeplitz forms, are not necessarily closable.

EXAMPLE 2.1. Let $t_n = 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Adding the term $\|g\|^2$, we obtain the form

$$t[g, g] = \left| \sum_{n \geq 0} g_n \right|^2 + \sum_{n \geq 0} |g_n|^2$$

satisfying inequality (1.4) with $\gamma = 1$. Define the sequence $g^{(k)} \in \mathcal{D}$ by the equalities $g_n^{(k)} = k^{-1}$ for $0 \leq n < k$ and $g_n^{(k)} = 0$ for $n \geq k$. Then $\|g^{(k)}\| = k^{-1/2} \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Since $\sum_{n \geq 0} g_n^{(k)} = 1$, we have $\|g^{(k)} - g^{(l)}\|_T = \|g^{(k)} - g^{(l)}\| \rightarrow 0$ as $k, l \rightarrow \infty$. Nevertheless $\|g^{(k)}\|_T \geq 1$.

Note that the measure $dM(z)$ corresponding to the sequence $t_n = 1, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$, is supported by the point $1 \in \mathbb{T}$: $M(\{1\}) = 1, M(\mathbb{T} \setminus \{1\}) = 0$.

On the other hand, we have the following simple assertion.

LEMMA 2.2. *If a sequence $\{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, then the form (1.2) is closable.*

Proof. Now we have $t[g, g] = (g, T_0g)$ where the symmetric operator T_0 is defined by formula (1.1) on the set \mathcal{D} . ■

2.2. As already mentioned, by the proof of Theorem 1.3 we may suppose that estimate (1.4) is true for $\gamma = 1$. According to Theorem 1.2 the equations (1.6) are satisfied with a measure $dM(z)$ such that $M(X) \geq \mathbf{m}(X)$ for all Borelian sets $X \subset \mathbb{T}$; in particular, the measure $dM(z)$ is positive.

Our proof relies on the following auxiliary construction. Let $L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ be the space of functions $u(z)$ on \mathbb{T} with the norm

$$\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)} = \sqrt{\int_{\mathbb{T}} |u(z)|^2 dM(z)}.$$

We put

$$(2.1) \quad (\mathcal{A}g)(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n z^n$$

and observe that $\mathcal{A}g \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ for all $g \in \mathcal{D}$. Therefore we can define an operator $A : \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ on domain $\mathcal{D}(A) = \mathcal{D}$ by the formula $Ag = \mathcal{A}g$. In view of equations (1.6), the form (1.2) can be written as

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} t[g, g] &= \sum_{n, m \geq 0} \int_{\mathbb{T}} z^{-n+m} dM(z) g_m \bar{g}_n \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{T}} |(\mathcal{A}g)(z)|^2 dM(z) = \|Ag\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)}^2, \quad g \in \mathcal{D}. \end{aligned}$$

This yields the following result.

LEMMA 2.3. *The form $t[g, g]$ defined on \mathcal{D} is closable in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$ if and only if the operator $A : \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ defined on the domain $\mathcal{D}(A) = \mathcal{D}$ is closable.*

Our next goal is to construct the adjoint operator A^* . Observe that for an arbitrary $u \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$, all the integrals

$$(2.3) \quad \int_{\mathbb{T}} u(z)z^{-n}dM(z) =: u_n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_+,$$

are absolutely convergent and the sequence $\{u_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ is bounded. We denote by $\mathcal{D}_* \subset L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ the set of all $u \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ such that $\{u_n\}_{n=0}^\infty \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$.

LEMMA 2.4. *The operator A^* is given by the equality*

$$(2.4) \quad (A^*u)_n = \int_{\mathbb{T}} u(z)z^{-n}dM(z), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_+,$$

on the domain $\mathcal{D}(A^*) = \mathcal{D}_*$.

Proof. Obviously, for all $g \in \mathcal{D}$ and all $u \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$, we have the equality

$$(2.5) \quad (Ag, u)_{L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)} = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \sum_{n=0}^\infty g_n z^n \overline{u(z)} dM(z) = \sum_{n=0}^\infty g_n \bar{u}_n$$

where the sequence u_n is defined by relation (2.3). If $u \in \mathcal{D}_*$, then the right-hand side here equals (g, A^*u) . It follows that $\mathcal{D}_* \subset \mathcal{D}(A^*)$.

Conversely, if $u \in \mathcal{D}(A^*)$, then

$$|(Ag, u)_{L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)}| = |(g, A^*u)_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)}| \leq \|A^*u\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)} \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)}$$

for all $g \in \mathcal{D}$. Therefore it follows from equality (2.5) that

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^\infty g_n \bar{u}_n \right| \leq \|A^*u\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)} \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)}, \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{D}.$$

Since \mathcal{D} is dense in $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$, we see that $\{u_n\}_{n=0}^\infty \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$, and hence $u \in \mathcal{D}_*$. Thus $\mathcal{D}(A^*) \subset \mathcal{D}_*$. ■

Recall that an operator A is closable if and only if its adjoint operator

$$A^* : L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM) \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$$

is densely defined. We use the notation $\text{clos } \mathcal{D}_*$ for the closure of the set \mathcal{D}_* in the space $L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$. So we have obtained an intermediary result.

LEMMA 2.5. *The operator A and the form $t[g, g]$ are closable if and only if*

$$(2.6) \quad \text{clos } \mathcal{D}_* = L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM).$$

2.3. Next, we use the Riesz brothers theorem. We state it in a slightly more general form than in most textbooks.

THEOREM 2.6. For a complex (finite) measure $d\mu(z)$ on the unit circle \mathbb{T} , put

$$\widehat{\mu}(n) = \int_{\mathbb{T}} z^{-n} d\mu(z)$$

and suppose that

$$(2.7) \quad \widehat{\mu}(n) \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+).$$

Then the measure $d\mu(z)$ is absolutely continuous.

Indeed, in view of (2.7) the function

$$(2.8) \quad f(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \widehat{\mu}(n) z^n$$

belongs to $L^2(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$. Let us consider an auxiliary measure

$$(2.9) \quad d\mu_0(z) = d\mu(z) - f(z)d\mathbf{m}(z),$$

and let

$$\widehat{\mu}_0(n) = \widehat{\mu}(n) - \int_{\mathbb{T}} z^{-n} f(z) d\mathbf{m}(z), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_+,$$

be its Fourier coefficients. It follows from (2.8) that $\widehat{\mu}_0(n) = 0$ for all $n \geq 0$. So, by the standard version of the Riesz brothers theorem (see, e.g., Chapter 4 of [8]), the measure $d\mu_0(z)$ is absolutely continuous. In view of (2.9), the same is true for the measure $d\mu(z)$.

The following assertion is almost obvious.

LEMMA 2.7. Suppose that a set \mathcal{D}_* satisfies condition (2.6). Let the measures $u(z)dM(z)$ be absolutely continuous for all $u \in \mathcal{D}_*$. Then the measure $dM(z)$ is also absolutely continuous.

Proof. Denote by $\mathbb{1}_X$ the characteristic function of a Borelian set $X \subset \mathbb{T}$. It follows from (2.6) that there exists a sequence $u_n \in \mathcal{D}_*$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n - \mathbb{1}_X\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)} = 0$$

and hence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X u_n(z) dM(z) = \int_X dM(z) = M(X).$$

If $\mathbf{m}(X) = 0$ and the measures $u_n(z)dM(z)$ are absolutely continuous, then the integrals on the left-hand side are zeros so that $M(X) = 0$. ■

Now it is easy to conclude the “only if” part of Theorem 1.3. Suppose that the form $t[g, g]$ is closable. Then by Lemma 2.5 the condition (2.6) is satisfied. By the definition of the set \mathcal{D}_* , the Fourier coefficients of the measures $\mu(z) = u(z)dM(z)$ belong to $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$. Therefore it follows from Theorem 2.6 that these

measures are absolutely continuous for all $u \in \mathcal{D}_*$. Hence by Lemma 2.7 the measure $dM(z)$ is also absolutely continuous.

2.4. It remains to check the converse statement. Let us consider an auxiliary form

$$(2.10) \quad \mathbf{t}[g, g] = \sum_{n, m \in \mathbb{Z}} t_{n-m} g_m \bar{g}_n$$

in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ on the set D of sequences $g = \{g_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ with only a finite number of non-zero components. It is easy to see that the conditions (1.4) and

$$(2.11) \quad \mathbf{t}[g, g] \geq \gamma \|g\|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})}^2, \quad g \in D,$$

are equivalent. We again suppose that $\gamma = 1$. Then the coefficients t_n are given by formula (1.6) where $M(X) \geq \mathbf{m}(X)$ for all $X \subset \mathbb{T}$. Let the operator $A : \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ be defined (cf. (2.1)) by the formula

$$(2.12) \quad (Ag)(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} z^n g_n =: f(z), \quad \mathcal{D}(A) = D.$$

Quite similarly to (2.2), we find that for $g \in D$,

$$(2.13) \quad \mathbf{t}[g, g] = \int_{\mathbb{T}} |(Ag)(z)|^2 dM(z) = \|Ag\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)}^2.$$

For the completeness of our presentation, let us check that the measure $dM(z)$ is absolutely continuous if the form $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$ is closable. This can be done similarly to the proof in the previous subsection of the same fact for the form $t[g, g]$, but now $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ in all formulas and the Riesz brothers theorem is not needed. The operator $A^* : L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM) \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ acts again by the formula (2.4), and it is defined on the set D_* of all $u \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ such that $A^*u \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$. This means that $u \in D_*$ if and only if $u(z)dM(z) = \varphi(z)d\mathbf{m}(z)$ for some $\varphi \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$. The form $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$ is closable if and only if

$$\text{clos } D_* = L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM).$$

Hence Lemma 2.7 implies that the measure $dM(z)$ is absolutely continuous.

Next, we show that, for absolutely continuous measures $dM(z)$, the forms $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$ are closable. Now we have $dM(z) = w(z)d\mathbf{m}(z)$ where $w \in L^1(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$. Therefore it follows from (2.13) that

$$\mathbf{t}[g, g] = \mathbf{s}[Ag, Ag]$$

where

$$(2.14) \quad \mathbf{s}[f, f] = \int_{\mathbb{T}} w(z)|f(z)|^2 d\mathbf{m}(z).$$

Since the operator $A : \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$ is unitary, the form $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$ defined on D is closable in $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ if and only if the form $\mathbf{s}[f, f]$ defined on the quasi-polynomials (2.12) is closable in $L^2(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$. Clearly, $\mathbf{s}[f, f]$ is the quadratic form of the operator

of multiplication by $w(z)$. So it is closable because $w \in L^1(\mathbb{T}; \mathbf{d}\mathbf{m})$. Moreover, $\mathbf{s}[f, f]$ is closed on the set of all $f \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; \mathbf{d}\mathbf{m})$ such that the integral (2.14) is finite.

Let us summarize the results obtained for the form $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$.

PROPOSITION 2.8. *Let the form $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$ be defined by the equality (2.10) in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ on the set \mathcal{D} of sequences $g = \{g_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ with only a finite number of non-zero components. Let inequality (2.11) hold, and let the measure $\mathbf{d}M(z)$ be defined by the relation (1.6). Then the form $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$ is closable if and only if $\mathbf{d}M(z) = w(z)\mathbf{d}\mathbf{m}(z)$ for some $w \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, $w(z) \geq \gamma$. In this case the closure of $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$ is given by relations (2.12), (2.13) on the set of all sequences $g \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ such that the integral (2.13) is finite.*

2.5. Let us return to Theorem 1.3. Obviously, if the form $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$ is closable in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, then the same is true for the form $t[g, g]$ in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$. So if the measure $\mathbf{d}M(z)$ is absolutely continuous, then by Proposition 2.8 both forms $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$ and $t[g, g]$ are closable. This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.3.

REMARK 2.9. (i) For the proof of Theorem 1.3 we used only the “if” part of Proposition 2.8. On the other hand, the “only if” part of Proposition 2.8 is a consequence of the “only if” part of Theorem 1.3 proven in Subsection 2.3.

(ii) Comparing Theorem 1.3 and Proposition 2.8, we see that if the form $t[g, g]$ is closable, then the same is true for the form $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$. As already noted, the converse assertion is evident.

2.6. We now suppose that $\mathbf{d}M(z) = w(z)\mathbf{d}\mathbf{m}(z)$ where $w \in L^1(\mathbb{T}; \mathbf{d}\mathbf{m})$ and $w(z) \geq 1$ so that the form $t[g, g]$ is closable in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$. To describe its closure, we need a mild additional assumption on $w(z)$. We suppose that the function $w(z)$ is a Muckenhoupt weight; see, e.g., Section B 5.7 of the book [12] for various definitions of this notion. One of them is given by the condition

$$(2.15) \quad \sup_{X \subset \mathbb{T}} \mathbf{m}(X)^{-2} \int_X w(z)\mathbf{d}\mathbf{m}(z) \int_X w(z)^{-1}\mathbf{d}\mathbf{m}(z) < \infty$$

where X runs over all subarcs of \mathbb{T} . Let P_+ be the orthogonal projection of $L^2(\mathbb{T}; \mathbf{d}\mathbf{m})$ onto the Hardy class $H^2(\mathbb{T}; \mathbf{d}\mathbf{m})$ of functions analytic in the unit disc. The operator $P_+ : L^2(\mathbb{T}; \mathbf{d}\mathbf{m}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{T}; \mathbf{d}\mathbf{m})$ is bounded if and only if $w(z)$ is a Muckenhoupt weight. Recall that the operator \mathcal{A} is defined by formula (2.1). Obviously, $\mathcal{A}g \in H^2(\mathbb{T}; \mathbf{d}\mathbf{m})$ for all $g \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$.

THEOREM 2.10. *Let the coefficients t_n be given by formula (1.6) where $\mathbf{d}M(z) = w(z)\mathbf{d}\mathbf{m}(z)$, $w \in L^1(\mathbb{T}; \mathbf{d}\mathbf{m})$ and $w(z) \geq 1$. Suppose that $w(z)$ is a Muckenhoupt weight. Then the closure of the form $\mathbf{t}[g, g]$ defined on \mathcal{D} by (1.2) is given by the equality*

$$(2.16) \quad t[g, g] = \int_{\mathbb{T}} |(\mathcal{A}g)(z)|^2 \mathbf{d}M(z)$$

on the set $\mathcal{D}[t]$ of all $g \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$ such that the right-hand side of (2.16) is finite.

Proof. Observe that the operator $\mathcal{A} : \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$ is unitary and $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{D} =: \mathcal{P}$ consists of all polynomials (2.1). Let $\text{clos } \mathcal{P}$ be the closure of \mathcal{P} in $L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$. So the assertion of Theorem 2.10 is equivalent to the equality

$$(2.17) \quad \text{clos } \mathcal{P} = H^2(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM).$$

Since the convergence in $L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ is stronger than that in $L^2(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$, we have $\text{clos } \mathcal{P} \subset H^2(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$ and therefore the left-hand side of (2.17) is contained in its right-hand side.

It remains to prove the opposite inclusion. Recall that if all Fourier coefficients of some complex measure on \mathbb{T} are zeros, then this measure is also zero. Suppose that $u \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ is orthogonal in $L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ to the functions z^n for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then applying the above fact to the measure udM , we see that $u = 0$. Therefore quasi-polynomials $f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n z^n$ (the sum consists of a finite number of terms) are dense in $L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$. So for every $u \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ there exists a sequence of quasi-polynomials $f_k(z)$ such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|u - f_k\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)} = 0, \quad dM = wd\mathbf{m}.$$

Since $w(z)$ is a Muckenhoupt weight, this implies that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|P_+u - P_+f_k\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)} = 0.$$

So if $u = P_+u$ and $\varphi_k = P_+f_k \in \mathcal{P}$, then $\varphi_k \rightarrow u$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ in $L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$ which also implies the convergence in $H^2(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$. ■

REMARK 2.11. Recall that the operator A was defined by formula (2.1) on the domain $\mathcal{D}(A) = \mathcal{D}$. Of course its closure $\text{clos } A = A^{**}$. Let A_{\max} be given by the formula $A_{\max}g = \mathcal{A}g$ on the domain $\mathcal{D}(A_{\max})$ that consists of all $g \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$ such that $\mathcal{A}g \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; dM)$. Then the assertion of Theorem 2.10 is equivalent to the equality

$$\text{clos } A = A_{\max}.$$

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. Let us state a consequence of Theorem 1.3 in terms of the entries t_n of the form (1.2).

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Suppose that the condition (1.4) is satisfied. If the form $t[g, g]$ is closable in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$, then $t_n \rightarrow 0$ as $|n| \rightarrow \infty$. If $\{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, then the form $t[g, g]$ is closable in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$.*

Proof. If the form $t[g, g]$ is closable, then, by Theorem 1.3, the measure $dM(z)$ in the representation (1.6) is absolutely continuous. Therefore its Fourier coefficients $t_n \rightarrow 0$ as $|n| \rightarrow \infty$. Conversely, if $\{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$, then $dM(z) =$

$w(z)d\mathbf{m}(z)$ with $w \in L^2(\mathbb{T}; d\mathbf{m})$. Therefore, again by Theorem 1.3, the form $t[g, g]$ is closable (this result was already stated in Lemma 2.2). ■

There is a gap between necessary and sufficient conditions on t_n in Proposition 3.1. Apparently it cannot be significantly reduced. Recall that by the Wiener theorem (see, e.g., Theorem XI.114 in [14]), if the Fourier coefficients t_n of some measure $dM(z)$ tend to zero, then this measure is necessarily continuous, but it may be singular with respect to the Lebesgue measure. Thus the condition $t_n \rightarrow 0$ as $|n| \rightarrow \infty$ does not imply that the measure $dM(z)$ defined by (1.6) is absolutely continuous. So in accordance with Theorem 1.3 the corresponding Toeplitz quadratic form $t[g, g]$ may be unclosable.

Astonishingly, the sufficient condition $\{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ for the absolute continuity of the measure $dM(z)$ turns out to be very sharp. Indeed, for every $l \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, O.S. Ivašev-Musatov constructed in [9] a singular measure such that its Fourier coefficients satisfy the estimate

$$t_n = O((n \ln n \ln \ln n \cdots \ln_{(l)} n)^{-1/2})$$

(here $\ln_{(l)} n$ means that the logarithm is applied l times to n). Examples of singular continuous measures of such type go back to D.E. Menchoff [10]. A comprehensive survey of various constructions of singular continuous measures with decaying Fourier coefficients can be found in [4].

3.2. There is a certain parallelism between the theories of Toeplitz and Hankel operators. For example, the criteria of boundedness of Toeplitz and of Hankel operators due to Toeplitz (see Theorem 1.1) and to Nehari [11], respectively, look formally similar. Toeplitz quadratic forms are linked to the trigonometric moment problem while Hankel quadratic forms are linked to the power moment problem. The following result obtained by Hamburger in [6] plays the role of Theorem 1.2.

THEOREM 3.2. *The condition*

$$(3.1) \quad q[g, g] = \sum_{n, m \geq 0} q_{n+m} g_n \bar{g}_m \geq 0, \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{D},$$

is satisfied if and only if there exists a non-negative measure $dM(x)$ on \mathbb{R} such that the coefficients q_n admit the representations

$$(3.2) \quad q_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n dM(x), \quad \forall n = 0, 1, \dots$$

It is interesting to compare Theorem 1.3 with the corresponding result for Hankel operators. Let us state necessary and sufficient conditions guaranteeing that a Hankel quadratic form is closable.

THEOREM 3.3 ([17], Theorem 1.2). *Let assumption (3.1) be satisfied. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) The form $q[g, g]$ defined on \mathcal{D} is closable in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$.
- (ii) The matrix elements $q_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.
- (iii) The measure $dM(x)$ defined by equations (3.2) satisfies the condition

$$M(\mathbb{R} \setminus (-1, 1)) = 0;$$

(to put it differently, $\text{supp } M \subset [-1, 1]$ and $M(\{-1\}) = M(\{1\}) = 0$).

Thus in contrast to Toeplitz quadratic forms, the condition $q_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ is necessary and sufficient for a Hankel quadratic form (3.1) to be closable.

For Hankel quadratic forms, an analogue of Theorem 2.10 (see Theorem 3.4 in [17]) is true without additional assumptions on the measure $dM(x)$, but its proof requires substantial work.

3.3. Theorem 1.3 automatically extends to vectorial Toeplitz operators. In this case $g = \{g_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}$ where g_n are elements of some auxiliary Hilbert space \mathfrak{H} , and t_n are bounded operators in \mathfrak{H} . We now suppose that $t_n = t_{-n}^*$ and

$$(3.3) \quad t[g, g] = \sum_{n, m \geq 0} \langle t_{n-m} g_m, g_n \rangle_{\mathfrak{H}} \geq \gamma \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{Z}_+; \mathfrak{H})}^2, \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{D}.$$

The vectorial version of Theorem 1.2 means that inequality (3.3) for $\gamma = 0$ is equivalent to the representation (1.6) with a non-negative operator valued measure $dM(z)$. Let us state a generalization of Theorem 1.3 to the vector case.

THEOREM 3.4. *Let the condition (3.3) be satisfied. Then the form $t[g, g]$ is closable in the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+; \mathfrak{H})$ if and only if*

$$t_n = \int_{\mathbb{T}} z^{-n} w(z) d\mathbf{m}(z), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, w(z) : \mathfrak{H} \rightarrow \mathfrak{H},$$

where $w(z) \geq \gamma I_{\mathfrak{H}}$ and the operator valued function $w(z)$ belongs to $L^1(\mathbb{T}, d\mathbf{m})$.

Theorem 2.10 and its proof also extend to the vectorial case provided the projector P_+ is a bounded operator in the space $L^2(\mathbb{T}, w d\mathbf{m}; \mathfrak{H})$. Note that there is a necessary and sufficient condition (see the paper [16]) for the boundedness of this operator generalizing the scalar condition (2.15); the result of [16] requires however that $\dim \mathfrak{H} < \infty$.

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