



Correction to: One-sided invertibility of discrete operators with bounded coefficients

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6. Addendum

By the sufficiency in Theorem 3.12, the left (resp., right) invertibility of the operators $A \in \{A_E, \tilde{A}_E, A_{E_m}, \tilde{A}_{E_m}\}$ on the spaces l^p ($1 < p < \infty$) follows from the invertibility of the operator $A^\circ A$ (resp., AA°). The Fredholmness of such operators A is not necessary for their one-sided invertibility (for example, the right invertible operator $A_{E_m} = E_m$ is not Fredholm for $|m| > 1$). On the other hand, the invertibility criterion for the operators $B \in \{A^\circ A, AA^\circ\}$ presented in Theorem 3.15 is also valid if $B \in \mathcal{W}_p$ and $A \notin \mathcal{W}_p$.

As a result, Theorems 4.4, 4.5, 5.4, 5.5 can be essentially reinforced by excluding the Fredholm condition for the operators $A_E, \tilde{A}_E, A_{E_m}, \tilde{A}_{E_m}$, respectively, and applying the invertibility criterion from Theorem 3.15.

The modified theorems have the following form.

Theorem 6.1. *The operator A_E given by (4.2) and satisfying (4.3) is left invertible on the space l^p for $p \in (1, \infty)$ if for $B = A_E^\circ A_E$ and all sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the operators $B_n^\pm = P_n^\pm B P_n^\pm$ are invertible on the spaces $P_n^\pm l^p$, respectively, and the $(2n-1) \times (2n-1)$ matrix $B_{n,0}$ defined for $B = A_E^\circ A_E$ by (3.33) is invertible. The operator A_E given by (4.2) and satisfying (4.3) and condition (A) is right invertible on the space l^p for $p \in (1, \infty)$ if for $B = A_E A_E^\circ$ and all sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the operators $B_n^\pm = P_n^\pm B P_n^\pm$ are invertible on the spaces $P_n^\pm l^p$, respectively, and the $(2n-1) \times (2n-1)$ matrix $B_{n,0}$ defined*

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for $B = A_E A_E^\diamond$ by (3.33) is invertible. Under these conditions, one of the left (resp., right) inverses of the operator A_E is given by $A_E^L = (A_E^\diamond A_E)^{-1} A_E^\diamond$ (resp., by $A_E^R = A_E^\diamond (A_E A_E^\diamond)^{-1}$).

Theorem 6.2. *The operator \tilde{A}_E given by (4.2) and satisfying (4.3) is left invertible on the space l^p for $p \in (1, \infty)$ if for $B = \tilde{A}_E^\diamond \tilde{A}_E$ and all sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the operators $B_n^\pm = P_n^\pm B P_n^\pm$ are invertible on the spaces $P_n^\pm l^p$, respectively, and the $(2n - 1) \times (2n - 1)$ matrix $B_{n,0}$ defined for $B = \tilde{A}_E^\diamond \tilde{A}_E$ by (3.33) is invertible. The operator \tilde{A}_E given by (4.2) and satisfying (4.3) and condition (B) is right invertible on the space l^p for $p \in (1, \infty)$ if E is a permutation operator and for $B = \tilde{A}_E \tilde{A}_E^\diamond$ and for all sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the operators $B_n^\pm = P_n^\pm B P_n^\pm$ are invertible on the spaces $P_n^\pm l^p$, respectively, and the $(2n - 1) \times (2n - 1)$ matrix $B_{n,0}$ defined for $B = \tilde{A}_E \tilde{A}_E^\diamond$ by (3.33) is invertible. Under these conditions, one of the left (resp., right) inverses of the operator \tilde{A}_E is given by $\tilde{A}_E^L = (\tilde{A}_E^\diamond \tilde{A}_E)^{-1} \tilde{A}_E^\diamond$ (resp., by $\tilde{A}_E^R = \tilde{A}_E^\diamond (\tilde{A}_E \tilde{A}_E^\diamond)^{-1}$).*

Theorem 6.3. *Let $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. Then the slant-dominated discrete Wiener-type operator A_{E_m} is left (resp., right) invertible on the space l^p if for $B = A_{E_m}^\diamond A_{E_m}$ (resp., for $B = A_{E_m} A_{E_m}^\diamond$) and for all sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the operators $B_n^\pm = P_n^\pm B P_n^\pm$ are invertible on the spaces $P_n^\pm l^p$, respectively, and the $(2n - 1) \times (2n - 1)$ matrix $B_{n,0}$ given by (3.33) for $B = A_{E_m}^\diamond A_{E_m}$ (resp., for $B = A_{E_m} A_{E_m}^\diamond$) is invertible. Under these conditions, one of the left (resp., right) inverses of the operator A_{E_m} is given by $A_{E_m}^L = (A_{E_m}^\diamond A_{E_m})^{-1} A_{E_m}^\diamond$ (resp., by $A_{E_m}^R = A_{E_m}^\diamond (A_{E_m} A_{E_m}^\diamond)^{-1}$).*

Theorem 6.4. *Let $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. Then the slant-dominated discrete Wiener-type operator \tilde{A}_{E_m} is left (resp., right) invertible on the space l^p if for $B = \tilde{A}_{E_m}^\diamond \tilde{A}_{E_m}$ (resp., for $B = \tilde{A}_{E_m} \tilde{A}_{E_m}^\diamond$) and for all sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the operators $B_n^\pm = P_n^\pm B P_n^\pm$ are invertible on the spaces $P_n^\pm l^p$, respectively, and the $(2n - 1) \times (2n - 1)$ matrix $B_{n,0}$ given by (3.33) for $B = \tilde{A}_{E_m}^\diamond \tilde{A}_{E_m}$ (resp., for $B = \tilde{A}_{E_m} \tilde{A}_{E_m}^\diamond$) is invertible, where $|m| = 1$ in the case of right invertibility. Under these conditions, one of the left (resp., right) inverses of the operator \tilde{A}_{E_m} is given by $\tilde{A}_{E_m}^L = (\tilde{A}_{E_m}^\diamond \tilde{A}_{E_m})^{-1} \tilde{A}_{E_m}^\diamond$ (resp., by $\tilde{A}_{E_m}^R = \tilde{A}_{E_m}^\diamond (\tilde{A}_{E_m} \tilde{A}_{E_m}^\diamond)^{-1}$).*

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