



Article Normal Toeplitz Operators on the Fock Spaces

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Abstract: We characterize normal Toeplitz operator on the Fock spaces $F^2(\mathbb{C})$. First, we state basic properties for Toeplitz operator T_{φ} on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$. Next, we study the normal Toeplitz operator T_{φ} on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ in terms of harmonic symbols φ . Finally, we characterize the normal Toeplitz operators T_{φ} with non-harmonic symbols acting on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$.

Keywords: Toeplitz operator; normal operator; Fock spaces

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1. Introduction

In this paper, we study the normality of Toeplitz operators operating on the Fock space. Our interest is focused on Toeplitz operators with harmonic and non-harmonic symbols.

Many authors in [1–7] studied intensively Normal operators and Toeplitz operators on the Hilbert spaces. It is natural for Toeplitz operators to ask when they are going to be normal. In 1963, Brown and Halmos [8] characterized normal Toeplitz operators on the Hardy space. This contains many basic results of the algebraic properties of Toeplitz operators. It has had significance in operator theory. Thus, we will focus on normal Toeplitz operators with various symbols on the Fock space.

Recently, Kim and Lee [6] gave a characterization for the normality of Toeplitz operators with non-harmonic symbols on the Bergman space. In view of this, we characterize the normal Toeplitz operators with harmonic and non-harmonic symbols acting on the Fock spaces.

Let \mathcal{H} be a separable complex Hilbert space and $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ be the algebra of bounded linear operators on \mathcal{H} . For any operator $T \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$, T is normal if its self-commutator $[T^*, T] := T^*T - TT^* = 0$, where T^* denotes the adjoint of T.

Let $L^2(\mathbb{C}, d\mu)$ represents the Hilbert space of all Lebesgue measurable square integrable functions f on the complex plane. For $f \in L^2(\mathbb{C}, d\mu)$, the norm of f is denoted by

$$\|f\|^2 = \int_{\mathbb{C}} |f(z)|^2 d\mu(z).$$

Here, $d\mu(z) = e^{-|z|^2} dA(z)$ and dA is the Lebesgue area measure on \mathbb{C} . The Fock spaces $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ is the closed subspace of $L^2(\mathbb{C}, d\mu)$ comprising all analytic functions in $L^2(\mathbb{C}, d\mu)$ ([9]). $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ is the Hilbert space with inner product

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{C}} f(z) \overline{g(z)} d\mu(z)$$

where $f, g \in F^2(\mathbb{C})$. In [9], the author checked that $e_n(z) = \frac{z^n}{\sqrt{\pi n!}}$ is an orthonormal basis for $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ for a nonnegative integer *n*.

For $\varphi \in L^2(\mathbb{C})$, the Toeplitz operator with symbol φ is the operator T_{φ} on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ defined by

$$T_{\varphi}f := P(\varphi \cdot f) \qquad (f \in F^2(\mathbb{C})).$$

Here, $P: L^2(\mathbb{C}, d\mu) \to F^2(\mathbb{C})$ represents the orthogonal projection. For any complex numbers z, ω , the reproducing kernel in $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ is provided by $K_z(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{\omega \overline{z}}$, and $k_z(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{\omega \overline{z} - \frac{|z|^2}{2}}$ is the normalized reproducing kernel.

Now, we study the normality of T_{φ} on the Fock spaces with various symbols. The following properties are very well-known results of the Toeplitz operators on the Fock space. Let f, g be in $L^2(\mathbb{C})$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$, then we can easily check that

This paper is designed as follows. First, we study the basic properties of Toeplitz operators on the Fock spaces and consider the normal Toeplitz operator T_{φ} on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ with harmonic symbols φ . Second, we focus on the normality of Toeplitz operators T_{φ} with non-harmonic symbols acting on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ and their applications.

2. Toeplitz Operators with Harmonic Symbols

First, we prove the basic results of T_{φ} on the Fock spaces. We need several auxiliary lemmas to prove the main theorems. We begin with:

Lemma 1. ([10]) For any nonnegative integers *s*, *t*,

$$\langle z^{t}, z^{s} \rangle = \begin{cases} \pi s! & \text{if } s = t \\ 0 & \text{if } s \neq t \end{cases} \quad and \quad P(\overline{z}^{t} z^{s}) = \begin{cases} \frac{s!}{(s-t)!} z^{s-t} & \text{if } s \geq t \\ 0 & \text{if } s < t \end{cases}$$

Lemma 2. ([10]) For $m \ge 0$ and $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$, we have

(i)
$$\|\overline{z}^m \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i z^i\|^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \pi(i+m)! |c_i|^2$$
 and
(ii) $\|P(\overline{z}^m \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i z^i)\|^2 = \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} \frac{\pi(i!)^2}{(i-m)!} |c_i|^2.$

The following theorem is the characterization of normal Toeplitz operators with harmonic symbols on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$.

Theorem 1. Let $\varphi(z) = \overline{g(z)} + f(z)$, where

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_n z^n$$
 and $g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{m} a_{-n} z^n$

with $a_{-m}a_N \neq 0$. Then, T_{φ} is normal on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ if and only if $g(z) = e^{i\theta}f(z)$ for any $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$.

Proof. Observe that T_{φ} is normal if and only if

$$T_{\overline{f}f} + T_g T_{\overline{g}} = T_f T_{\overline{f}} + T_{\overline{g}g}.$$
(1)

First, we show that N = m. We assume N > m. Then, by z^m acting on both sides in (1), we have $T_{\overline{f}f}z^m = T_f T_{\overline{f}}z^m$, and hence

$$P\Big(\sum_{n=0}^{N}\overline{a_nz^n}\sum_{n=0}^{N}a_nz^nz^m\Big)=\sum_{n=0}^{N}a_nz^nP\Big(\sum_{n=0}^{N}\overline{a_nz^n}z^m\Big)$$

By direct calculations, we have

$$P\left(\sum_{n=0}^{N}\overline{a_n z^n}\sum_{n=0}^{N}a_n z^n z^m\right) = P\left(\sum_{i=0}^{N}\sum_{j=\max\{0,i-m\}}^{N}\overline{a_i z^i}a_j z^{j+m}\right)$$

and

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N} a_n z^n P\Big(\sum_{n=0}^{N} \overline{a_n z^n} z^n\Big) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_n z^n P\Big(\sum_{n=0}^{m} \overline{a_n z^n} z^n\Big).$$

Looking at the coefficient of z^m , we deduce that

$$\sum_{j=0}^{N} \frac{(m+j)!}{m!} |a_j|^2 = \sum_{j=0}^{m} \frac{m!}{(m-j)!} |a_j|^2.$$

Moreover, since

$$\frac{(m+j)!}{m!} \ge \frac{m!}{(m-j)!}$$

for $1 \le j \le m$ and $\frac{(m+j)!}{m!} > 0$ for $m+1 \le j \le N$, thus $a_j = 0$ for all $1 \le j \le N$. This is a contradiction to the assumption $a_N \ne 0$.

Next, we find the necessary and sufficient condition of normality of T_{φ} . For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(T_{\overline{f}f} - T_f T_{\overline{f}})z^k = P\Big(\sum_{n=0}^N \overline{a_n z^n} \sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^n z^k\Big) - \sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^n P\Big(\sum_{n=0}^N \overline{a_n z^n} z^n z^k\Big) \\ = \sum_{i=0}^{\min\{j+k,N\}} \sum_{j=0}^N \frac{(k+j)!}{(k+j-i)!} \overline{a_i} a_j z^{j+k-i} - \sum_{j=0}^N a_j z^j \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{k!}{(k-i)!} \overline{a_i} z^{k-i} z^{k-i}$$

and

$$(T_{\overline{g}g} - T_g T_{\overline{g}})z^k = P\Big(\sum_{n=1}^N \overline{a_{-n}z^n} \sum_{n=1}^N a_{-n}z^n z^k\Big) - \sum_{n=1}^N a_{-n}z^n P\Big(\sum_{n=1}^N \overline{a_{-n}z^n}z^n z^k\Big)$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\min\{j+k,N\}} \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{(k+j)!}{(k+j-i)!} \overline{a_{-i}}a_{-j}z^{j+k-i} - \sum_{j=1}^N a_{-j}z^j \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{k!}{(k-i)!} \overline{a_{-i}}z^{k-i}.$$

By (1), looking at the coefficients of z^{k+N-2} , we have

$$\begin{split} \overline{a_0}a_{N-2} &+ \overline{a_1}a_{N-1}(N+k-1) + \overline{a_2}a_N(N+k-1)(N+k) \\ &- \left(\overline{a_0}a_{N-2} + \overline{a_1}a_{N-1}k + \overline{a_2}a_Nk(k-1)\right) \\ &= \overline{a_{-1}}a_{-(N-1)}(N+k-1) + \overline{a_{-2}}a_{-N}(N+k-1)(N+k) \\ &- \left(\overline{a_{-1}}a_{-(N-1)}k + \overline{a_{-2}}a_{-N}k(k-1)\right) \end{split}$$

for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore,

$$(N-1)\Big(\overline{a_1}a_{N-1} - \overline{a_{-1}}a_{-(N-1)}\Big) + N(2k-1)\Big(\overline{a_2}a_N - \overline{a_{-2}}a_{-N}\Big) = 0$$

for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Since k is arbitrary, we have that $\overline{a_1}a_{N-1} = \overline{a_{-1}}a_{-(N-1)}$ and $\overline{a_2}a_N = \overline{a_{-2}}a_{-N}$. With a similar argument, we have

$$\overline{a_i}a_j = \overline{a_{-i}}a_{-j}$$

for all *i*, *j*, with $1 \le i, j \le N$. Therefore,

$$a_{-i} = e^{i\theta}a_i$$

for all $1 \le j \le N$ and so $g(z) = e^{i\theta}f(z)$. If $g(z) = e^{i\theta}f(z)$, then

$$T_{\varphi}^*T_{\varphi} = T_{\overline{f}+g}T_{\overline{g}+f} = T_{\overline{f}+e^{i\theta}f}T_{e^{-i\theta}\overline{f}+f} = T_{e^{-i\theta}\overline{f}+f}T_{\overline{f}+e^{i\theta}f} = T_{\varphi}T_{\varphi}^*$$

Thus, T_{φ} is normal on $A^2(\mathbb{D})$. This completes the proof. \Box

3. Toeplitz Operators with Non-Harmonic Symbols

In this section, we study the normality of T_{φ} on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ with non-harmonic symbols. Since symbols of Toeplitz operators cannot be divided into analytic parts and co-analytic parts, the method cannot be applied as in the Theorem 1. Thus, we have to calculate the self-commutator of T_{φ} for non-harmonic symbol φ . First, we consider the Toeplitz operators with symbol φ of the form $\varphi(z) = a_{m,n} z^m \overline{z}^n$.

Lemma 3. Let $\varphi(z) = a_{m,n} z^m \overline{z}^n$ with $a_{m,n} \in \mathbb{C}$. Then, T_{φ} on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ is normal if and only if m = n.

Proof. For $\varphi(z) = a_{m,n} z^m \overline{z}^n$, T_{φ} is normal if and only if

$$\left\langle \left(T_{\varphi}^{*}T_{\varphi}-T_{\varphi}T_{\varphi}^{*}\right)\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}c_{i}z^{i},\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}c_{i}z^{i}\right\rangle =0$$

for all $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$. Using Lemmas 1 and 2, we get that

$$\begin{split} \|T_{\varphi}\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}c_{i}z^{i}\|^{2} - \|T_{\varphi}^{*}\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}c_{i}z^{i}\|^{2} \\ &= \|T_{a_{m,n}z^{m}\overline{z}^{n}}\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}c_{i}z^{i}\|^{2} - \|T_{\overline{a}_{m,n}\overline{z}^{m}z^{n}}\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}c_{i}z^{i}\|^{2} \\ &= \left\|P\left(a_{m,n}z^{m}\overline{z}^{n}\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}c_{i}z^{i}\right)\right\|^{2} - \left\|P\left(\overline{a}_{m,n}\overline{z}^{m}z^{n}\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}c_{i}z^{i}\right)\right\|^{2} \\ &= |a_{m,n}|^{2}\sum_{i=\max\{n-m,0\}}^{\infty}\frac{(m+i)!}{(m+i-n)!}|c_{i}|^{2} - |a_{m,n}|^{2}\sum_{i=\max\{m-n,0\}}^{\infty}\frac{(n+i)!}{(n+i-m)!}|c_{i}|^{2}. \end{split}$$

Hence, T_{φ} is normal if and only if

$$\sum_{i=\max\{n-m,0\}}^{\infty} \frac{(m+i)!}{(m+i-n)!} |c_i|^2 = \sum_{i=\max\{m-n,0\}}^{\infty} \frac{(n+i)!}{(n+i-m)!} |c_i|^2$$

for all $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$. Since c_i 's are arbitrary, we can see that T_{φ} is normal if and only if m = n. This completes the proof. \Box

Now, we consider the normality of Toeplitz operators T_{φ} with non-harmonic symbols of two terms. The following consequence gives a general characterization of normal Toeplitz operators with the symbols that are of the form $\varphi(z) = az^m \overline{z}^n + bz^s \overline{z}^t$ $(m \ge n \ge 0, t \ge s \ge 0)$.

Theorem 2. Let $\varphi(z) = az^m \overline{z}^n + bz^s \overline{z}^t$ with $m \ge n \ge 0$, $t \ge s \ge 0$ and nonzeros $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$. Then, T_{φ} is normal if and only if $\varphi(z)$ is either

$$\varphi(z) = a|z|^{2m} + b|z|^{2t} \text{ or } \varphi(z) = a(z^m \overline{z}^n + e^{i\theta} z^n \overline{z}^m)$$

for some $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$.

Proof. Let $\varphi(z) = az^m \overline{z}^n + bz^s \overline{z}^t$ with $m \ge n, t \ge s$. By the same arguments as in the proof of Lemma 3, T_{φ} is normal if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| T_{\varphi} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i} z^{i} \right\|^{2} &- \left\| T_{\varphi}^{*} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i} z^{i} \right\|^{2} \\ &= \left\| T_{az^{m} \overline{z}^{n}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i} z^{i} + T_{bz^{s} \overline{z}^{t}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i} z^{i} \right\|^{2} &- \left\| T_{\overline{a} \overline{z}^{m} z^{n}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i} z^{i} + T_{\overline{b} \overline{z}^{s} z^{t}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i} z^{i} \right\|^{2} \\ &= \left\| P\left(a \overline{z}^{n} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i} z^{i+n} \right) + P\left(b \overline{z}^{t} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i} z^{i+s} \right) \right\|^{2} \\ &- \left\| P\left(\overline{a} \overline{z}^{m} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i} z^{i+n} \right) + P\left(\overline{b} \overline{z}^{s} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_{i} z^{i+t} \right) \right\|^{2} \\ &= |a|^{2} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m+i)!}{(m+i-n)!} |c_{i}|^{2} + |b|^{2} \sum_{i=t-s}^{\infty} \frac{(s+i)!}{(s+i-t)!} |c_{i}|^{2} \\ &- |a|^{2} \sum_{i=m-n}^{\infty} \frac{(n+i)!}{(n+i-m)!} |c_{i}|^{2} - |b|^{2} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t+i)!}{(t+i-s)!} |c_{i}|^{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for any $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$ (*i* = 0, 1, 2, ...).

Case (1) If m = n, t = s, then the equality (2) holds, and so T_{φ} is normal if and only if $\varphi(z) = a|z|^{2m} + b|z|^{2t}$.

Case (2) If m > n, t > s, put $c_0 = 1$ and $c_i = 0$ for $i \ge 1$, then

$$\frac{m!}{(m-n)!}|a|^2 = \frac{t!}{(t-s)!}|b|^2.$$
(3)

(i) If m = n + 1, t = s + 1, then we get

$$\frac{(m+i)!}{(i+1)!}|a|^2 + \frac{(t+i-1)!}{(i-1)!}|b|^2 = \frac{(m+i-1)!}{(i-1)!}|a|^2 + \frac{(t+i)!}{(i+1)!}|b|^2$$

for all $i \ge 1$. From equality (3), we get

$$\frac{(m+i)!}{(i+1)!}\frac{t!}{m!} + \frac{(t+i-1)!}{(i-1)!} = \frac{(m+i-1)!}{(i-1)!}\frac{t!}{m!} + \frac{(t+i)!}{(i+1)!}$$

for all $i \ge 1$. Hence, for i = 1, we have m = t and so n = s.

(ii) Let m > n + 1, t = s + 1. Suppose that T_{φ} is normal. For a sufficiently large k,

$$\begin{split} T_{\varphi}T_{\overline{\varphi}}z^{k} &= T_{\varphi}P(\overline{a}\overline{z}^{m}z^{n}z^{k} + \overline{b}\overline{z}^{s}z^{s+1}z^{k}) \\ &= T_{\varphi}\Big(\overline{a}\frac{(n+k)!}{(n+k-m)!}z^{n+k-m} + \overline{b}\frac{(s+k+1)!}{(k+1)!}z^{k+1}\Big) \\ &= |a|^{2}\frac{(n+k)!^{2}}{k!(n+k-m)!}z^{k} + \overline{a}b\frac{(n+k)!(n+k-m+s)!}{(n+k-m)!(n+k-m-1)!}z^{n+k-m-1} \\ &+ a\overline{b}\frac{(s+k+1)!(m+k+1)!}{(k+1)!(m+k-n+1)!}z^{m+k-n+1} + |b|^{2}\frac{(s+k+1)!^{2}}{k!(k+1)!}z^{k}, \end{split}$$

and

$$\begin{split} T_{\overline{\varphi}}T_{\varphi}z^{k} &= T_{\overline{\varphi}}P(az^{m}\overline{z}^{n}z^{k} + bz^{s}\overline{z}^{s+1}z^{k}) \\ &= T_{\overline{\varphi}}\Big(a\frac{(m+k)!}{(m+k-n)!}z^{m+k-n} + b\frac{(s+k)!}{(k-1)!}z^{k-1}\Big) \\ &= |a|^{2}\frac{(m+k)!^{2}}{k!(m+k-n)!}z^{k} + \overline{a}b\frac{(s+k)!(n+k-1)!}{(k-1)!(n+k-m-1)!}z^{n+k-m-1} \\ &+ a\overline{b}\frac{(m+k)!(m+k-n+s+1)!}{(m+k-n)!(m+k-n+1)!}z^{m+k-n+1} + |b|^{2}\frac{(s+k)!^{2}}{(k-1)!k!}z^{k}. \end{split}$$

Since T_{φ} is normal, we have that

$$\frac{(s+k+1)!(m+k+1)!}{(k+1)!(m+k-n+1)!} = \frac{(m+k)!(m+k-n+s+1)!}{(m+k-n)!(m+k-n+1)!}$$

for all sufficiently large k. By a direct calculation,

$$\frac{(s+k+1)!(m+k+1)}{(k+1)!} = \frac{(m+k-n+s+1)!}{(m+k-n)!}$$
(4)

Since *k* is arbitrary, if

$$\frac{(s+M+1)!(m+M+1)}{(M+1)!} = \frac{(m+M-n+s+1)!}{(m+m-n)!}$$

for sufficiently large *M*, then

$$\frac{(s+M+2)!(m+M+2)}{(M+2)!} = \frac{(s+M+1)!(m+M+1)}{(M+1)!} \times \frac{(s+M+2)(m+M+2)}{(M+2)(m+M+1)}$$
$$= \frac{(m+M-n+s+1)!}{(m+m-n)!} \times \frac{(s+M+2)(m+M+2)}{(M+2)(m+M+1)}$$

and

$$\frac{(m+M-n+s+2)!}{(m+M-n+1)!} = \frac{(m+M-n+s+1)!}{(m+M-n)!} \times \frac{m+M-n+s+2}{m+M-n+1}$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{(s+M+2)(m+M+2)}{(M+2)(m+M+1)} = \frac{m+M-n+s+2}{m+M-n+1}$$

and, by a direct calculation, we have

$$ms - ns - n = 0$$
 and $m^2s - mns - 2n - 2ns + ms = 0$.

By the first equality, $s = \frac{n}{m-n}$, and so mn(m - n - 1) = 0. Therefore, m = 0 or n = 0 or m = n + 1, a contradiction. Hence, T_{φ} is not normal.

(iii) If m > n + 1, t > s + 1, set $c_1 = 1$ and $c_i = 0$ for $i \neq 1$, then by a similar argument as in (i), m = t.

By (i)–(iii), m = t and so T_{φ} is normal if and only if

$$|a|^{2} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m+i)!^{2}}{(m+i-n)!} |c_{i}|^{2} + |b|^{2} \sum_{i=m-s}^{\infty} \frac{(s+i)!}{(s+i-m)!} |c_{i}|^{2} - |a|^{2} \sum_{i=m-n}^{\infty} \frac{(n+i)!^{2}}{(n+i-m)!} |c_{i}|^{2} - |b|^{2} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m+i)!}{(m+i-s)!} |c_{i}|^{2} = 0$$
(5)

for any $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$ $(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$. If $n \neq s$, let n > s and from (5) with $c_1 = 1$ and $c_i = 0$ with $i \neq 1$. If m - n = 1, then

$$|a|^{2}\frac{(m+1)!^{2}}{(m-n+1)!} - |a|^{2}\frac{(n+1)!^{2}}{(n-m+1)!} - |b|^{2}\frac{(m+1)!^{2}}{(m-s+1)!} = 0,$$

or, equivalently,

$$|a|^2 \frac{(m+1)!^2}{2} - |a|^2 m!^2 - |b|^2 \frac{(m+1)!^2}{(m-s+1)!} = 0.$$

By direct calculations with (3), we have

$$s = m - 1 - \frac{4}{(m+1)^2 - 2}.$$

Therefore, *s* is not nonnegative integer. If m - n > 1, then

$$|a|^2 \frac{(m+1)!^2}{(m-n+1)!} - |b|^2 \frac{(m+1)!^2}{(m-s+1)!} = 0.$$

By (3), we have n = s, a contradiction. Therefore, n = s and so

$$\begin{aligned} |a|^2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m+i)!^2}{(m+i-n)!} |c_i|^2 + |b|^2 \sum_{i=m-n}^{\infty} \frac{(n+i)!^2}{(n+i-m)!} |c_i|^2 \\ - |a|^2 \sum_{i=m-n}^{\infty} \frac{(n+i)!^2}{(n+i-m)!} |c_i|^2 - |b|^2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m+i)!^2}{(m+i-n)} |c_i|^2 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

or, equivalently,

$$(|a|^{2} - |b|^{2}) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m+i)!^{2}}{(m+i-n)!} |c_{i}|^{2} - \sum_{i=m-n}^{\infty} \frac{(n+i)!^{2}}{(n+i-m)!} |c_{i}|^{2} \right) = 0,$$

and hence, if T_{φ} is normal, then $\varphi(z) = a(z^m \overline{z}^n + e^{i\theta} z^n \overline{z}^m)$ for some $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$.

If φ is the form as $\varphi(z) = a(z^m \overline{z}^n + e^{i\theta} z^n \overline{z}^m)$, i.e., m = t, n = s, and |a| = |b|, then, by the equalities (2), T_{φ} is normal. This completes the proof. \Box

Corollary 1. Let $\varphi(z) = az^m + b\overline{z}^m$. Then, T_{φ} is normal on $F^2(\mathbb{C})$ if and only if |a| = |b|.

Next, we will prove the necessary and sufficient conditions for the Toeplitz operator with the sum of the symbols as in Theorem 2 to become a normal Toeplitz operator.

Theorem 3. For $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$, let $\varphi(z) = a\varphi_1(z) + b\varphi_2(z)$ be of the form

$$\varphi_1(z) = z^m \overline{z}^n + e^{i\theta_1} z^n \overline{z}^m$$
, $\varphi_2(z) = z^s \overline{z}^t + e^{i\theta_2} z^t \overline{z}^s$,

where $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in [0, 2\pi)$, $m \ge n \ge 0$ and $t \ge s \ge 0$. Then, T_{φ} is normal if and only if either

$$\overline{a}be^{i\theta_1} = a\overline{b}e^{i\theta_2}$$

or

$$\varphi(z) = a(1 + e^{i\theta_1})|z|^{2m} + b(1 + e^{i\theta_2})|z|^{2s}$$

Proof. Let $\varphi(z) = a\varphi_1(z) + b\varphi_2(z)$; then, T_{φ} is normal if and only if

$$T_{a\varphi_1}T_{\overline{b\varphi_2}} + T_{b\varphi_2}T_{\overline{a\varphi_1}} = T_{\overline{a\varphi_1}}T_{b\varphi_2} + T_{\overline{b\varphi_2}}T_{a\varphi_1},$$

or, equivalently,

$$a\overline{b}e^{i\theta_2}T_{\varphi_1}T_{\varphi_2} + \overline{a}be^{i\theta_1}T_{\varphi_2}T_{\varphi_1} = \overline{a}be^{i\theta_1}T_{\varphi_1}T_{\varphi_2} + a\overline{b}e^{i\theta_2}T_{\varphi_2}T_{\varphi_1},$$

we have

$$(\overline{a}be^{i\theta_1} - a\overline{b}e^{i\theta_2})(T_{\varphi_1}T_{\varphi_2} - T_{\varphi_2}T_{\varphi_1}) = 0.$$

Hence, T_{φ} is normal if and only if $\overline{a}be^{i\theta_1} = a\overline{b}e^{i\theta_2}$ or $T_{\varphi_1}T_{\varphi_2} = T_{\varphi_2}T_{\varphi_1}$. By direct calculations, $T_{\varphi_1}T_{\varphi_2} = T_{\varphi_2}T_{\varphi_1}$ if and only if

$$\frac{m!}{(m-n)!} \frac{(s+m-n)!}{(s+m-n-t)!} z^{s+m-n-t} + e^{i\theta_1} \frac{m!}{(m-n)} \frac{(t+m-n)!}{(t+m-n-s)!} z^{m-n+t-s}$$
$$= \frac{s!}{(s-t)!} \frac{(s+m-t)!}{(s+m-t-n)!} z^{s+m-n-t} + e^{i\theta_2} \frac{s!}{(s-t)!} \frac{(s+n-t)!}{(s+n-t-m)!} z^{s+n-m-t}$$

If m - n = s - t, then

$$m!(s+m-n)! = s!(2m-n)!.$$

Therefore, m = n and s = t and so

$$\varphi(z) = a(1 + e^{i\theta_1})|z|^{2m} + b(1 + e^{i\theta_2})|z|^{2s}.$$

This completes the proof. \Box

Example 1. Let $\varphi(z) = z^2 \overline{z} + iz\overline{z}^2 + 2z^3\overline{z} - 2iz\overline{z}^3$. It follows from Theorem 3 with m = 2, n = s = 1, t = 3, a = 1, b = 2, $\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, and $\theta_2 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$, T_{φ} is not normal since neither $\overline{a}be^{i\theta_1} \neq a\overline{b}e^{i\theta_2}$ nor $m \neq n$ and $s \neq t$.

If $\varphi(z) = a(z^2\overline{z} + iz\overline{z}^2) + b(z^3\overline{z} - iz\overline{z}^3)$, then T_{φ} is normal if and only if $\overline{a}bi = -a\overline{b}i$ and so $\overline{a}b$ is a pure imaginary number.

As some applications of Theorem 2 and 3, we get the following results. The proofs can be proved in the same way as in [6].

Corollary 2. Let $\varphi(z) = a(z^m \overline{z}^n + e^{i\theta} z^n \overline{z}^m)$ with m > n and nonzero $a \in \mathbb{C}$. Then, T_{φ^2} is normal if and only if $\theta = \frac{k}{2}\pi$ $(k = \mathbb{Z})$.

Corollary 3. Let $\varphi(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \varphi_i(z)$ where $\varphi_i(z) = z^{m_i} \overline{z}^{n_i} + e^{i\theta_i} z^{n_i} \overline{z}^{m_i}$ with nonzero m_i and n_i , and $\theta_i \in \mathbb{R}$. If $a_i \overline{a_j} e^{i\theta_j} = \overline{a_i} a_j e^{i\theta_i}$ for all i, j, then T_{φ} is normal.

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