

Congruence of selfadjoint operators

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Abstract. Given a bounded selfadjoint operator a in a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , the aim of this paper is to study the orbit of a , i.e., the set of operators which are congruent to a . We establish some necessary and sufficient conditions for an operator to be in the orbit of a . Also, the orbit of a selfadjoint operator with closed range is provided with a structure of differential manifold.

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1. Introduction

Let $L(\mathcal{H})$ be the algebra of linear bounded operators of a separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} and $GL(\mathcal{H})$ the group of invertible operators of $L(\mathcal{H})$. Two operators $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})$ are *congruent* if there exists $g \in GL(\mathcal{H})$ such that $b = gag^*$. If a and b are positive, then a and b are congruent if and only if their ranges $R(a)$ and $R(b)$ are unitarily equivalent, i.e. there exists a unitary operator u such that $R(b) = uR(a)$, see [10]. In [11], it was proved that if a and b are invertible selfadjoint operators, b is congruent to a if and only if the reflections of their polar decompositions belong to the same unitary orbit. The purpose of this paper is to study the set of operators which are congruent with a , when a is a given selfadjoint operator, not necessarily invertible.

The congruence between selfadjoint operators defines a natural action of the group $GL(\mathcal{H})$ over the set $L(\mathcal{H})^s$ of selfadjoint operators given by $L_g a = gag^*$ and the set $L(\mathcal{H})^s$ is the (disjoint) union of the orbits of this action. In [8], Corach et al. described the set $GL(\mathcal{H})^s$, of selfadjoint invertible operators, as a reductive homogeneous space of $GL(\mathcal{H})$, with a canonical connection and a Finsler metric. They proved that any pair of points $a, b \in GL(\mathcal{H})^s$ having the same unitary part in the polar decomposition, can be joined by a geodesic. These geodesics are short if measured with the (Finsler) metric. Observe that $GL(\mathcal{H})^s$ is the union of the

orbits of invertible selfadjoint operators. In particular, the orbit of the identity is $GL(\mathcal{H})^+$, the cone of positive invertible operators.

The study of the geometric structure of the set of selfadjoint operators, in the non-invertible case, was continued in [4], [5], [7] and [11]. The set $L(\mathcal{H})^s$ can be partitioned in certain classes, called *Thompson components* and on each component a complete metric can be defined. In the positive case, this metric is known as the *Thompson metric*, see [20]. It turns out that the component of a selfadjoint closed range operator admits a structure of a homogeneous space, see [4], [5] and [11]. In [7], the orbit \mathcal{O}_a of a positive operator a with closed range was studied, provided with a suitable metric d . It was proved that (\mathcal{O}_a, d) is a fibre bundle and the orbit was described as the union of certain Thompson components. Also, the metric d coincides with the operator norm on each component and the differential structure of each component is compatible with the fibre bundle structure of the orbit \mathcal{O}_a . Following this ideas, we study the differential structure of the orbit of a selfadjoint operator with closed range.

The article is organized as follows. Section 2 contains a brief survey on congruence and equivalence of operators. We also recall the notion of Thompson component of a selfadjoint operator, defined in [11]. In Section 3, we characterize the orbit of a positive operator as a union of certain Thompson components, more precisely, $\mathcal{O}_a = \bigcup_{u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})} C_{ua u^*}$, where $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ is the subgroup of $GL(\mathcal{H})$ of unitary operators. The orbit of a selfadjoint operator a is related to the positive and negative parts of a : if $a = a_1 - a_2$ and $b = b_1 - b_2$ (with a_i, b_i positive and $a_1 a_2 = b_1 b_2 = 0$) are the decompositions of a and b in their positive and negative parts, we prove that if $b_i \in \mathcal{O}_{a_i}$, $i = 1, 2$, and the nullspaces of a and b are unitarily equivalent, then $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$. Conversely, if $a = v_a |a|$ and $b = v_b |b|$ are the polar decompositions of $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$, we show that if $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ then there exists a unitary operator u such that $v_b = u v_a u^*$. In particular this condition is also necessary when a has closed range. In fact, in this case, the orbit of a is characterized by the dimension of the nullspace of a and the dimensions of the ranges of a_i , $i = 1, 2$. Finally, in Section 4 we study the differential structure of the orbit of a selfadjoint operator a with closed range. We introduce the following metric on the orbit of a : $d(b, c) = (\|b - c\|^2 + \|p_b - p_c\|^2)^{1/2}$, for $b, c \in \mathcal{O}_a$, where p_b and p_c are the orthogonal projections onto the ranges of b and c , respectively. (In fact, we consider the same metric as in the positive case). With this new topology, (\mathcal{O}_a, d) has a structure of differential manifold; moreover $(GL(\mathcal{H}), \mathcal{O}_a, \pi_a)$ is a principal fibre bundle, where $\pi_a(g) = L_g a$, for $g \in GL(\mathcal{H})$. This structure is compatible with the structure of homogeneous space of the Thompson components involved, because the metric d coincides with the usual metric on each component. In fact, the fibre of $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$, by the map $\alpha : b \rightarrow v_b$, is the Thompson component of b . Even if the map α is not necessarily continuous with the operator norm (see for example [7]), it is continuous if the metric d is considered in \mathcal{O}_a and $(\mathcal{O}_a, \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{v_a}, \alpha)$ is a fibre bundle, where $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{v_a}$ is the unitary orbit of v_a .

2. Preliminaries

Let $L(\mathcal{H})$ be the algebra of linear bounded operators of a separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . Throughout this paper we consider the following subsets of $L(\mathcal{H})$: the set $L(\mathcal{H})^s$ of selfadjoint operators, the cone $L(\mathcal{H})^+$ of positive operators and the set $CR(\mathcal{H})$ of closed range operators. Let \mathcal{I} be the subset of $CR(\mathcal{H})$ of partial isometries, i.e., $\mathcal{I} = \{v \in L(\mathcal{H}) : vv^* \text{ is an orthogonal projection}\}$. If $GL(\mathcal{H})$ is the group of invertible operators of $L(\mathcal{H})$ and $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ the subgroup of $GL(\mathcal{H})$ of unitary operators, the set of reflections is $\mathcal{P} = \{v \in L(\mathcal{H}) : v = v^{-1} = v^*\}$. If $\mathcal{A} \subseteq L(\mathcal{H})$, let $\mathcal{A}^s = \mathcal{A} \cap L(\mathcal{H})^s$.

Given $a \in L(\mathcal{H})$, $R(a)$ denotes the range of a , $N(a)$ its nullspace, p_a denotes the orthogonal projection onto $\overline{R(a)}$ and a^\dagger the Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse of a . If \mathcal{S} is a closed subspace of \mathcal{H} , $p_{\mathcal{S}}$ denotes the orthogonal projection onto \mathcal{S} .

If $a \in L(\mathcal{H})$, we fix the following *polar decomposition* of a : $a = v_a|a|$ where $|a| = (a^*a)^{1/2}$ is positive and v_a is a partial isometry from $N(a)^\perp$ onto $\overline{R(a)}$ with $N(v_a) = N(a)$. If a is selfadjoint, the isometric part of the polar decomposition can be defined to obtain a reflection: in this case $R(a)^\perp = N(a)$ so that $u_a = v_a + p_{N(a)} \in \mathcal{P}$ and $a = u_a|a| = |a|u_a$. Also, every $a \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$ admits a unique *positive orthogonal decomposition* (p.o.d.) as $a = a_1 - a_2$, where $a_1, a_2 \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$ and $a_1a_2 = 0$. In fact, it is easy to see that $a_1 = \frac{|a|+a}{2}$ and $a_2 = \frac{|a|-a}{2}$. The operator a_1 is called the *positive part* of a , and $-a_2$, the *negative part*.

2.1. Equivalence and congruence of operators

The following definitions and results about equivalence of operator ranges and equivalence and congruence of operators can be found in [10].

Two operator ranges \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{S} are *similar* if there exists $g \in GL(\mathcal{H})$ such that $\mathcal{R} = g(\mathcal{S})$ and *unitarily equivalent* if g can be taken to be unitary. Operator ranges are similar if and only if they are unitarily equivalent.

Two operators $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})$ are *equivalent* if there exist $g, f \in GL(\mathcal{H})$ such that $b = gaf$; the operators a and b are *congruent* if there exists $g \in GL(\mathcal{H})$ such that $b = gag^*$.

Proposition 2.1. *Normal operators are equivalent if and only if their ranges are unitarily equivalent.*

Theorem 2.2. *Let $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$, then the following conditions are equivalent:*

1. a and b are equivalent,
2. $a^{1/2}$ and $b^{1/2}$ are equivalent,
3. a and b are congruent.

Remark 2.3. From Theorem 2.2, it follows that the ranges of two positive operators a and b are unitarily equivalent if and only if the ranges of $a^{1/2}$ and $b^{1/2}$ are unitarily equivalent. Also, it can be proved that if $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})$, then a and b are equivalent if and only if a^*a and b^*b are congruent; or, equivalently, if $|a|$ and $|b|$ are congruent. By Theorem 2.2, two positive operators are equivalent if and only if

they are congruent. This is no longer true for selfadjoint operators: for example if $a \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$ is not positive then a and $|a|$ are equivalent but they are not congruent.

The following result about unitary congruence of projectors, is due to B. Sz.-Nagy, see [16], [17]. An alternative proof can be found in [14].

Proposition 2.4. *If p, q are two orthogonal projections satisfying that $\|p - q\| < 1$ then there exists $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $q = upu^*$.*

Remark 2.5. In [2], J. Avron, R. Seiler and B. Simon proved that given two orthogonal projections p, q with $\|p - q\| < 1$, then there exists $v \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $q = vpv^*$ and $p = vqv^*$.

2.2. Thompson components of selfadjoint operators

Consider the following equivalence relation in $L(\mathcal{H})^+$: given $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$, $a \sim b$ if and only if there exist positive numbers α, β such that $a \leq \alpha b$ and $b \leq \beta a$, where \leq is the partial order induced in $L(\mathcal{H})$ by $L(\mathcal{H})^+$. Therefore, $L(\mathcal{H})^+$ is the (disjoint) union of equivalence classes, called *Thompson components*. Each component admits a complete metric, known as the *Thompson part metric*. Given $a \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$, it holds that $b \in C_a$ if and only if $R(b^{1/2}) = R(a^{1/2})$. The reader is referred to [4] and [5] to find a complete exposition about the Thompson components of positive operators.

In [11], the notion of Thompson component is extended to selfadjoint operators. Consider a reflection $v \in \mathcal{P}$, then the indefinite sesquilinear form given by

$$\langle x, y \rangle_v = \langle vx, y \rangle, \quad x, y \in \mathcal{H},$$

defines an order in $L(\mathcal{H})$: if $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})$, then $a \leq_v b$ if and only if $v(b - a) \geq 0$.

Given $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$, with polar decompositions $a = u_a|a|$ and $b = u_b|b|$, $a \sim b$ if there exist $\alpha, \beta > 0$ such that $a \leq_{u_a} \alpha b$ and $b \leq_{u_b} \beta a$. It follows that \sim is an equivalence relationship. The Thompson component of a is the set $C_a = \{b \in L(\mathcal{H})^s : R(|b|^{1/2}) = R(|a|^{1/2}) \text{ and } u_b = u_a\}$. In particular, if a has closed range, then $C_a = \{b \in CR(\mathcal{H})^s : v_b = u_a\}$.

The component of $a \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$ is homeomorphic to the product of two Thompson components of positive operators, namely, $C_a \simeq C_{a_1} \times C_{a_2}$, where $a = a_1 - a_2$ is the p.o.d. of a , see Theorem 5.1 of [11].

3. The orbit of a selfadjoint operator

In this section we study the orbit of congruence of a fixed selfadjoint operator a , i.e., the set of operators in $L(\mathcal{H})$ which are congruent to a . This set was characterized in the invertible case: two invertible selfadjoint operators are congruent if and only if the ranges of their positive and negative parts have the same dimension; or equivalently, the reflections of their polar decompositions are unitarily equivalent, see [11].

Consider the following action of $GL(\mathcal{H})$ over $L(\mathcal{H})^s$,

$$L : GL(\mathcal{H}) \times L(\mathcal{H})^s \rightarrow L(\mathcal{H})^s, \quad L_g a = gag^*, \quad a \in L(\mathcal{H})^s, \quad g \in GL(\mathcal{H}).$$

Given $a \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$, the *orbit* of a corresponding to the action L is the set \mathcal{O}_a of operators which are congruent with a , i.e.

$$\mathcal{O}_a = \{gag^* : g \in GL(\mathcal{H})\}.$$

The next proposition is a rewriting of Proposition 2.1 and Theorem 2.2, and provides a characterization of \mathcal{O}_a , when a is positive.

Proposition 3.1. *Consider $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$; then the following conditions are equivalent:*

1. $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$,
2. $R(a)$ and $R(b)$ are unitarily equivalent,
3. $R(a^{1/2})$ and $R(b^{1/2})$ are unitarily equivalent.

Proof. 1 \rightarrow 2: Follows from Proposition 2.1.

2 \rightarrow 3: Follows from Remark 2.3.

3 \rightarrow 1: Suppose $R(b^{1/2}) = vR(a^{1/2})$ for some $v \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$, then, by Proposition 2.1, $a^{1/2}$ and $b^{1/2}$ are equivalent. From Theorem 2.2, it follows that a and b are congruent, or equivalently, $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$. \square

As a consequence of Proposition 3.1 we have the following results.

Corollary 3.2. *Consider $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$, then $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ if and only if $b^{1/2} \in \mathcal{O}_{a^{1/2}}$.*

Proposition 3.3. *Consider $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$. If $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ then $b^t \in \mathcal{O}_{a^t}$ for $t \in [0, 1]$.*

Proof. To prove this assertion we use that given $c, d \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$ such that if $R(c) = R(d)$ then $R(c^t) = R(d^t)$, for $t \in [0, 1]$. In fact, if $R(c) \subseteq R(d)$ then, by Douglas Theorem (see [9]), there exists a constant $\lambda > 0$ such that $c^2 \leq \lambda^2 d^2$. By the Löwner-Heinz inequality, (see [19]), x^t is operator monotone increasing for $t \in [0, 1]$, then $c^{2t} \leq \lambda^{2t} d^{2t}$, so that $R(c^t) \subseteq R(d^t)$. The other inclusion follows similarly.

Suppose that $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$, then, by Proposition 3.1, there exists $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $R(b) = R(uau^*)$. Therefore, $R(b^t) = R((uau^*)^t)$, for any $t \in [0, 1]$. Finally, applying Stone-Weierstrass theorem, it holds that $(uau^*)^t = ua^t u^*$, so that $R(b^t) = R(ua^t u^*)$, or equivalently, $b^t \in \mathcal{O}_{a^t}$. \square

In particular, if $a \in CR(\mathcal{H})^+$, then $\mathcal{O}_a = \mathcal{O}_{a^t}$ for $t \in [0, 1]$. In fact, by Theorem 2.7 of [5], $R(a) = R(a^t)$. If $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ then $R(b) = uR(a) = uR(a^t)$, so that $b \in \mathcal{O}_{a^t}$. Hence $\mathcal{O}_a = \mathcal{O}_{a^t}$. More generally, it holds that if $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ then $f(b) \in \mathcal{O}_{f(a)}$ for every $f \in \mathcal{C}(X)$ monotone increasing, with X a compact set which contains the spectrum of a .

The orbit of a can be seen as a union of Thompson components, as shows the next corollary.

Corollary 3.4. *If $a \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$, then $\mathcal{O}_a = \bigcup_{u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})} C_{uau^*}$, where C_{uau^*} is the Thompson component of uau^* , for $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$.*

In what follows we study the orbit of a selfadjoint operator.

Proposition 3.5. *Consider $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$. If $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$, then $|b| \in \mathcal{O}_{|a|}$.*

Proof. If $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$, then a and b are equivalent. By Remark 2.3, $|a|$ and $|b|$ are congruent, or equivalently, $|b| \in \mathcal{O}_{|a|}$. \square

Proposition 3.6. *Consider $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$ with p.o.d. $a = a_1 - a_2$ and $b = b_1 - b_2$. If $b_i \in \mathcal{O}_{a_i}$ for $i = 1, 2$, and $N(b)$ is unitarily equivalent to $N(a)$, then $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$.*

Proof. Since $N(b)$ and $N(a)$ are unitarily equivalent, there exists $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $N(b) = uN(a)$. By Proposition 3.1, there exist $u_1, u_2 \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $R(b_i^{1/2}) = u_i R(a_i^{1/2})$, for $i = 1, 2$. Then $b_i^{1/2}$ and $u_i a_i^{1/2} u_i^*$ have the same range and nullspace, so that (see Corollary 1, [10]) there exists $g_i \in GL(\mathcal{H})$ such that $b_i^{1/2} = g_i u_i a_i^{1/2} u_i^*$, or $b_i^{1/2} u_i = g_i u_i a_i^{1/2}$, $i = 1, 2$. Consider $w = g_1 u_1 p_{a_1} + g_2 u_2 p_{a_2} + u(1 - p_a)$. Then $w \in GL(\mathcal{H})$, in fact, it is easy to see that $w^{-1} = u_1^* g_1^{-1} p_{b_1} + u_2^* g_2^{-1} p_{b_2} + u^*(1 - p_b)$. On the other hand, $waw^* = w(a_1 - a_2)w^* = b_1^{1/2} u_1 u_1^* b_1^{1/2} - b_2^{1/2} u_2 u_2^* b_2^{1/2} = b$. Hence $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$. \square

Given $v \in \mathcal{I}^s$, denote by \mathcal{UO}_v the unitary orbit of v , i.e., the set $\mathcal{UO}_v = \{uvu^* : u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})\}$. The next theorem relates the orbit of a with the unitary orbits of u_a and v_a , where $a \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$ has polar decomposition $a = u_a |a| = v_a |a|$ with $u_a \in \mathcal{P}$ and v_a the partial isometry.

Theorem 3.7. *Consider $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$. If $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ then*

1. $u_b \in \mathcal{UO}_{u_a}$,
2. $v_b \in \mathcal{UO}_{v_a}$.

In order to prove this theorem we need the following lemma, which is similar to a result proved by S. Hassi, Z. Sebestyén and S. V. De Snoo, see [13]. We include a proof which follows the ideas of the proof given by J. Antezana.

Lemma 3.8. *Let $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$ and $h, g \in L(\mathcal{H})$ be operators such that $bh = ga$, then there exists a unique $s \in L(\mathcal{H})$ such that*

$$b^{1/2} s = ga^{1/2} \text{ and } N(b) \subseteq N(s^*).$$

Moreover, if $h, g \in GL(\mathcal{H})$ then there exists $s' \in GL(\mathcal{H})$ such that

$$b^{1/2} s' = ga^{1/2}.$$

Proof. It is sufficient to prove the existence of $s \in L(\mathcal{H})$ when g is a contraction. If $bh = ga$, then

$$ga^2 g^* = bhh^* b \leq \|h\|^2 b^2.$$

Since $f(t) = t^2$ is operator convex and $f(0)=0$, then, by Jensen's inequality (see [12]), it follows that $(gag^*)^2 \leq ga^2 g^*$. Therefore $gag^* \leq (ga^2 g^*)^{1/2} \leq \|h\|b$,

because $g(t) = t^{1/2}$ is operator monotone increasing. Hence, by Douglas Theorem (see [9]), there exists $s \in L(\mathcal{H})$ such that $b^{1/2}s = ga^{1/2}$. The uniqueness of s follows from the fact that $N(b) \subseteq N(s^*)$.

Finally, if $g, h \in GL(\mathcal{H})$, then $h^*R(b) = R(a)$. Therefore, there exists $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $uR(b) = R(a)$ so that $uN(b) = N(a)$. Since $g^{-1}b = ah^{-1}$, then there exists a unique $l \in L(\mathcal{H})$ such that $g^{-1}b^{1/2} = a^{1/2}l$. Therefore

$$l^*s^*(b^{1/2}x) = l^*a^{1/2}g^*x = b^{1/2}(g^*)^{-1}g^*x = b^{1/2}x,$$

so that $l^*s^*p_b = p_b$. If we consider $s'^* = s^*p_b + up_{N(b)}$ and $l'^* = l^*p_a + u^*p_{N(a)}$, it follows that $l'^*s'^* = l^*s^*p_b + u^*up_{N(b)} = 1$. Similarly, $s'^*l'^* = 1$ and $s'^* \in GL(\mathcal{H})$. Also, it holds that $s'^*b^{1/2} = a^{1/2}g^*$. \square

Corollary 3.9. *Let $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^+$ and $g \in L(\mathcal{H})$ be operators such that $b^\dagger ga$ is well defined and bounded, then $(b^{1/2})^\dagger ga^{1/2} \in L(\mathcal{H})$.*

Proof. If $b^\dagger ga = h \in L(\mathcal{H})$ then $R(p_bga) \subseteq R(b)$ and $bb^\dagger ga = bb^\dagger p_bga = bh$ so that $p_bga = bh$ because $bb^\dagger x = x$ for every $x \in R(b)$. Then, by Lemma 3.8, there exists a unique $s \in L(\mathcal{H})$ such that $b^{1/2}s = p_bga^{1/2}$ and $N(b) \subseteq N(s^*)$. Therefore $p_b s = (b^{1/2})^\dagger p_bga^{1/2} = (b^{1/2})^\dagger ga^{1/2}$. Since $R(s) \subseteq \overline{R(b)}$, it follows that $s = (b^{1/2})^\dagger ga^{1/2}$. \square

Proof. (of Theorem 3.7) 1. Let $a = \alpha u_a$ and $b = \beta u_b$ be the polar decompositions of a and b . Observe that α and u_a commute so that $\alpha^{1/2}$ and u_a commute, and the same holds for β and u_b . Since $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$, there exists $g \in GL(\mathcal{H})$ such that $b = gag^*$. Therefore, $\beta u_b = g\alpha u_a g^*$ or $\beta u_b g^{*-1} u_a = g\alpha$ so that $\beta^\dagger g\alpha \in L(\mathcal{H})$. Applying Corollary 3.9, if $s = (\beta^{1/2})^\dagger g\alpha^{1/2} \in L(\mathcal{H})$ then $v_b \beta^{1/2} = s v_a \alpha^{1/2} g^*$, so that $\beta^{1/2} v_b = g\alpha^{1/2} v_a s^*$ and then, $v_b = s v_a s^*$. Since $b = gag^*$, then $N(a) = g^*N(b)$, so that there exists $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $N(b) = uN(a)$. Observe that $s = p_b s p_a$. Consider $s' = s p_a + u(1 - p_a)$, then $s' \in GL(\mathcal{H})$ (see Lemma 3.8) and $s' u_a s'^* = s v_a s^* p_b + u(1 - p_a) u^* (1 - p_b) = u_b$. Finally, if $s' = w|s'|$ is the polar decomposition of s' , with w unitary, it follows easily that $w u_a w^* = u_b$, or $u_b \in \mathcal{UO}_{u_a}$.

2. Consider $w \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ as in the proof of 1. Then w also satisfies that $w v_a w^* = v_b$. \square

Remark 3.10. Consider $a, b \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$ with positive orthogonal decompositions $a = a_1 - a_2$ and $b = b_1 - b_2$. If $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$, it follows from Theorem 3.7, that $p_b \in \mathcal{UO}_{p_a}$ and $p_{a_i} \in \mathcal{UO}_{p_{a_i}}$, $i = 1, 2$.

When $a \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$ has closed range, it is possible to give a more accurate characterization of \mathcal{O}_a as show the following results.

Theorem 3.11. *Consider $a, b \in CR(\mathcal{H})^s$. Then $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ if and only if $v_b \in \mathcal{UO}_{v_a}$.*

Proof. If $v_b \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{v_a}$ then there exists $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $v_b = uv_a u^*$. Then $v_b = up_{a_1} u^* - up_{a_2} u^*$ is the p.o.d. of v_b , so that $p_{b_i} = up_{a_i} u^*$, for $i = 1, 2$, and $p_b = p_{b_1} + p_{b_2} = up_a u^*$. Then, by Proposition 3.6, $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$. The converse follows by Theorem 3.7. \square

For $n, m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0, \infty\}$ such that $n + m_1 + m_2 = \dim \mathcal{H}$, define

$$\mathcal{A}_{n, m_1, m_2} = \{b \in CR(\mathcal{H})^s : \dim N(b) = n, \dim R(b_i) = m_i, i = 1, 2, \\ \text{where } b = b_1 - b_2 \text{ is the p.o.d. of } b\}.$$

Proposition 3.12. *If $a \in \mathcal{A}_{n, m_1, m_2}$, then $\mathcal{O}_a = \mathcal{A}_{n, m_1, m_2}$.*

Proof. Let $a = a_1 - a_2$ be the p.o.d. of a . If $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ then $p_b \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{p_a}$ and $p_{b_i} \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{p_{a_i}}$, $i = 1, 2$, see Remark 3.10. Then, $\dim N(b) = \dim N(a) = n$, $\dim R(b_i) = \dim R(a_i) = m_i$, $i = 1, 2$, so that $b \in \mathcal{A}_{n, m_1, m_2}$.

Conversely, consider $b \in \mathcal{A}_{n, m_1, m_2}$. Then, since $\mathcal{H} = R(a_1) \oplus R(a_2) \oplus N(a) = R(b_1) \oplus R(b_2) \oplus N(b)$, there exists $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $uN(a) = N(b)$ and $uR(a_i) = R(b_i)$, $i = 1, 2$. If $q = up_a u^*$ then $q^2 = q = q^*$ and $R(q) = uR(a) = R(b)$ so that $q = p_b$. Then $p_b \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{p_a}$. Similarly, it holds that $p_{b_i} \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{p_{a_i}}$, $i = 1, 2$. Then, by Proposition 3.6, it follows that $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$. \square

Corollary 3.13. *Let $\mathcal{B}_{n, m_1, m_2} = \mathcal{I}^s \cap \mathcal{A}_{n, m_1, m_2}$. If $v \in \mathcal{B}_{n, m_1, m_2}$, then $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_v = \mathcal{B}_{n, m_1, m_2}$.*

The orbit of $a \in CR(\mathcal{H})^s$ can also be related to the orbits of the positive and the negative parts of a .

Proposition 3.14. *Let $a \in CR(\mathcal{H})^s$ with p.o.d. $a = a_1 - a_2$, then*

$$\mathcal{O}_a = \{b_1 - b_2 : b_i \in \mathcal{O}_{a_i}, i = 1, 2, p_{b_1} + p_{b_2} \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{p_a}\}.$$

Proof. Consider $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ with p.o.d. $b = b_1 - b_2$. By Remark 3.10, it holds that $p_b = p_{b_1} + p_{b_2} \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{p_a}$ and $p_{b_i} \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{p_{a_i}}$, $i = 1, 2$. Then $\mathcal{O}_{p_{b_i}} = \mathcal{O}_{p_{a_i}}$, for $i = 1, 2$ so that, by Proposition 3.1, it follows that $\mathcal{O}_{a_i} = \mathcal{O}_{p_{a_i}}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{b_i} = \mathcal{O}_{p_{b_i}}$. Therefore $\mathcal{O}_{a_i} = \mathcal{O}_{b_i}$, $i = 1, 2$.

Conversely, consider $b = b_1 - b_2$ such that $b_i \in \mathcal{O}_{a_i}$, $i = 1, 2$, and $p_{b_1} + p_{b_2} \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{p_a}$. Therefore, there exists $u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $p_{b_1} + p_{b_2} = up_a u^*$, so that $p_{b_1} + p_{b_2}$ is an orthogonal projection. Then the ranges $R(b_1)$ and $R(b_2)$ are orthogonal, so that $b = b_1 - b_2$ is the p.o.d. of b . Therefore $p_b = p_{b_1} + p_{b_2} \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{p_a}$. Since $b_i \in \mathcal{O}_{a_i}$ then $p_{b_i} \in \mathcal{U}\mathcal{O}_{p_{a_i}}$. Then, by Proposition 3.6, it follows that $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$. \square

4. The differential geometry of the orbit of a closed range selfadjoint operator

The purpose of this section is to study the differential structure of the set \mathcal{O}_a , when $a \in L(\mathcal{H})^s$ has closed range. Along this section we fix $a \in CR(\mathcal{H})^s$ with p.o.d. $a = a_1 - a_2$ and polar decomposition $a = |a|v_a$.

Consider the following maps

$$\pi_a : GL(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_a, \pi_a(g) = gag^* \text{ and } \alpha : \mathcal{O}_a \rightarrow \mathcal{UO}_{v_a}, \alpha(b) = v_b.$$

Proposition 4.1. *Let $a \in CR(\mathcal{H})^s$, then the fibre of v_a by α is the Thompson component of a , i.e. $\alpha^{-1}(\{v_a\}) = C_a$.*

Proof. Consider $b \in \alpha^{-1}(\{v_a\})$, then $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ and $v_b = v_a$. Therefore $b \in C_a$. Conversely, if $b \in C_a$ then $v_b = v_a$ and so $v_b \in \mathcal{UO}_{v_a}$. Hence, by Theorem 3.11, $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$. Since $v_b = v_a$ and $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$, it holds that $b \in \alpha^{-1}(\{v_a\})$. \square

To provide \mathcal{O}_a with a structure of differential manifold we need the mapping $\pi_a : GL(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_a, \pi_a(g) = gag^*$, to have local cross sections. But this may not happen if we consider in \mathcal{O}_a the topology given by the operator norm, see, for example, Theorem 3.4 of [7]. Consider the following metric in \mathcal{O}_a :

$$d(b, c) = (\|b - c\|^2 + \|p_b - p_c\|^2)^{1/2}.$$

Observe that d coincides with the usual metric in each Thompson component.

In [6], this metric was considered on the set $CR(\mathcal{H})$ and it was proved that the mapping $\mu : (CR(\mathcal{H}), d) \rightarrow (CR(\mathcal{H}), \|\cdot\|), \mu(b) = b^\dagger$ is continuous.

Proposition 4.2. *The map $\alpha : (\mathcal{O}_a, d) \rightarrow (\mathcal{UO}_{v_a}, \|\cdot\|), \alpha(b) = v_b$ is continuous.*

Proof. The continuity of α follows from the facts that $v_b = b^\dagger|b|$ and the maps $\mu : (CR(\mathcal{H}), d) \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_a, \|\cdot\|), \mu(b) = b^\dagger$ and $|\cdot| : (\mathcal{O}_a, d) \rightarrow (L(\mathcal{H})^+, \|\cdot\|)$ are continuous, see Theorem 4.2 of [6]. \square

Corollary 4.3. *The map $p_i : (\mathcal{O}_a, d) \rightarrow (\mathcal{UO}_{p_{a_i}}, \|\cdot\|), p_i(b) = p_{b_i}$ is continuous, for $i = 1, 2$, where $b = b_1 - b_2$ is the p.o.d. of b .*

Proof. It holds that $p : (\mathcal{O}_a, d) \rightarrow (\mathcal{UO}_{p_a}, \|\cdot\|), p(b) = p_b = bb^\dagger$ is continuous. Therefore, by Proposition 4.2, it follows that $p_1 : (\mathcal{O}_a, d) \rightarrow (\mathcal{UO}_{p_{a_1}}, \|\cdot\|)$ is continuous since $p_1(b) = p_{b_1} = \frac{v_b + p_b}{2}$. In the same way, p_2 is continuous. \square

In order to prove the existence of local cross sections of π , we recall the following result, see [14].

Lemma 4.4. *Let $p, q \in L(\mathcal{H})$ be orthogonal projections such that $\|p - q\| < 1$ and consider $h = 1 - (p - q)^2$. Then $h \in GL(\mathcal{H})^+$ and $qh^{-1/2}ph^{-1/2}q = q$.*

Proof. $h \in GL(\mathcal{H})^+$ because $\|p - q\| < 1$. It is easy to see that p and q commute with h ; in fact, $hq = qh = qpq$. Then p and q also commute with $h^{-1/2}$ and $qh^{-1/2}ph^{-1/2}q = qpqh^{-1} = q$. \square

Theorem 4.5. *The map $\pi_a : (GL(\mathcal{H}), \|\cdot\|) \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_a, d), \pi_a(g) = gag^*$ is continuous and it admits continuous local cross sections.*

Proof. It holds that p_{gag^*} depends continuously on $g \in GL(\mathcal{H})$, since the orthogonal projection onto $g(R(a))$ is given by the formula

$$p_{gag^*} = p_{g(R(a))} = gp_ag^{-1}(gp_ag^{-1})^*(1 - (gp_ag^{-1} - (gp_ag^{-1})^*)^2)^{-1},$$

see [1]. Also, gag^* depends continuously on $g \in GL(\mathcal{H})$. Then, it follows that $\pi_a : (GL(\mathcal{H}), \|\cdot\|) \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_a, d)$ is continuous.

Let $p : (\mathcal{O}_a, d) \rightarrow (\mathcal{UO}_{p_a}, \|\cdot\|)$, $p(b) = p_b$ and $p_i : (\mathcal{O}_a, d) \rightarrow (\mathcal{UO}_{p_{a_i}}, \|\cdot\|)$, $p_i(b) = p_{b_i}$. Since p and p_i are continuous there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $\|p_b - p_a\| < 1$, $\|p_{b_i} - p_{a_i}\| < 1$, $i = 1, 2$, if $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ and $d(b, a) < \delta$. Consider $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ such that $d(b, a) < \delta$, then $g = 1 - (p_b - p_a)^2 \in GL(\mathcal{H})^+$ and $g_i = 1 - (p_{b_i} - p_{a_i})^2 \in GL(\mathcal{H})^+$, $i = 1, 2$.

Define $s(b) = b_1^{1/2}g_1^{-1/2}(a_1^\dagger)^{1/2} - b_2^{1/2}g_2^{-1/2}(a_2^\dagger)^{1/2} + (1 - p_b)g^{-1/2}(1 - p_a)$. It is easy to see, applying Lemma 4.4, that $s(b)^{-1} = a_1^{1/2}g_1^{-1/2}(b_1^\dagger)^{1/2} - a_2^{1/2}g_2^{-1/2}(b_2^\dagger)^{1/2} + (1 - p_a)g^{-1/2}(1 - p_b)$ so that $s(b) \in GL(\mathcal{H})$. Also, by Lemma 4.4, it follows that $\pi(s(b)) = b$. Then s is a continuous local cross section of π in a neighbourhood of a . If $c = gag^*$, $g \in GL(\mathcal{H})$, consider $s' = l_g \circ s \circ L_{g^{-1}}$, where $L_g : CR(\mathcal{H})^s \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_a$, $L_g(b) = gb g^*$ and $l_g : GL(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow GL(\mathcal{H})$ is the left multiplication by g . It follows that s' is a local section of π in a neighbourhood of c . \square

Observe that from the above proposition, it follows that \mathcal{O}_a is open in $(L(\mathcal{H})^s, d)$, so that it is also closed. Denote by I_a the *isotropy group* of a by the action L , i.e. $I_a = \{g \in GL(\mathcal{H}) : gag^* = a\}$.

Corollary 4.6. *Consider $a \in CR(\mathcal{H})^s$, then the metric space (\mathcal{O}_a, d) is homeomorphic to the quotient space $GL(\mathcal{H})/I_a$, where the quotient topology is considered.*

It can be proved that I_a is a regular subgroup of $GL(\mathcal{H})$, i.e., I_a is a Banach-Lie group and $(TI_a)_1$ is a closed and complemented subspace of $(TGL(\mathcal{H}))_1$. Then it follows that $GL(\mathcal{H})/I_a$ has a structure of a differential manifold and, by the above corollary, (\mathcal{O}_a, d) is differentiable manifold. It also holds that $(GL(\mathcal{H}), \mathcal{O}_a, \pi_a)$ is a principal fibre bundle with structural group I_a , see [15]. Then it is possible to define a natural connection on \mathcal{O}_a which induces the concept of parallel field along a curve so that the notion of geodesic is defined. Also given X in the tangent space of \mathcal{O}_a on a , there exists a unique geodesic $\gamma \subseteq \mathcal{O}_a$ such that $\gamma(0) = a$ and $\dot{\gamma}(0) = X$. The details follows as in the positive case, the reader can find them in [7]. Finally, given $b, c \in C_a \subseteq \mathcal{O}_a$, there exists a unique geodesic in C_a joining b and c , namely, $\gamma_{b,c}(t) = |b|^{1/2}\{(|b|^{1/2})^\dagger|c|(|b|^{1/2})^\dagger\}^t|b|^{1/2}v_a$, for $t \in [0, 1]$, see [11].

In what follows we show that $(\mathcal{O}_a, \mathcal{UO}_{v_a}, \alpha)$ is a fibre bundle. We first prove a technical result.

Lemma 4.7. *Consider $w \in \mathcal{I}^s$. There exists $0 < \delta < 1$ such that if $v \in \mathcal{I}^s$ and $\|v - w\| < \delta$ then $\|p_v - p_w\| < 1$ and $\|p_i - q_i\| < 1$, for $i = 1, 2$, where $v = p_1 - p_2$ and $w = q_1 - q_2$.*

Proof. Since $v \rightarrow v^2$ is continuous, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $\|p_v - p_w\| = \|v^2 - w^2\| < 1$ if $\|v - w\| < \delta$. Consider $v \in \mathcal{I}^s$ with p.o.d. $v = p_1 - p_2$. Since $p_v = p_1 + p_2$ and $p_w = q_1 + q_2$, then $\|p_1 - q_1\| = \frac{1}{2}\|v - w + p_v - p_w\| \leq \frac{1}{2}(\|v - w\| + \|p_v - p_w\|) < 1$ if $\|v - w\| < \delta$ for δ small enough. Similarly for $\|p_2 - q_2\|$. \square

Remark 4.8. Consider $a \in CR(\mathcal{H})^s$ with polar decomposition $a = |a|v_a$. Observe that $V_a = \{v \in \mathcal{I}^s : \|v - v_a\| < \delta\} \subseteq \mathcal{UO}_{v_a}$, with δ as in Lemma 4.7. In fact, by Proposition 2.4 and Lemma 4.7, given $v \in V_a$ it follows that there exist $u_1, u_2, u \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $p_i = u_i p_{a_i} u_i^*$, for $i = 1, 2$ and $p_v = u p_a u^*$, where $v = p_1 - p_2$. If $w = u_1 p_{a_1} + u_2 p_{a_2} + u(1 - p_a)$ then it is easy to see that $w \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ and $w v_a w^* = v$, i.e. $v \in \mathcal{UO}_{v_a}$.

Proposition 4.9. *For $b \in \mathcal{O}_a$ let $V_b = \{v \in \mathcal{I}^s : \|v - v_b\| < \delta\}$ with δ as in Lemma 4.7. Then the d -open set $\alpha^{-1}(V_b)$ is homeomorphic to the product $C_b \times V_b$, where C_b is the Thompson component of b .*

Proof. Consider $e_i = 1 - (p_i - p_{b_i})^2$, $i = 1, 2$ and $e = 1 - (p_v - p_b)^2$, then $e_i, e \in GL(\mathcal{H})^+$, $i = 1, 2$. Define $\phi(v) = p_1 e_1^{-1/2} p_{b_1} + p_2 e_2^{-1/2} p_{b_2} + (1 - p_v) e^{-1/2} (1 - p_b)$. Applying Lemma 4.4, it follows that $\phi(v) \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ and $\phi(v) v_b \phi(v)^* = v$.

Now define $f_b : C_b \times V_b \rightarrow \alpha^{-1}(V_b)$ such that $f_b(c, v) = \phi(v) c \phi(v)^*$. The map f_b is well defined. In fact, since $c \in C_b \subseteq \mathcal{O}_b = \mathcal{O}_a$ then $f_b(c, v) = \phi(v) c \phi(v)^* \in \mathcal{O}_a$. On the other hand, since $c \in C_b$, $\phi(v) \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ and $\phi(v) v_b \phi(v)^* = v$, then $f_b(c, v) = \phi(v) |c| \phi(v)^* v$. Therefore, since $R(v) = \phi(v) R(b) = \phi(v) R(c) = R(f_b(c, v))$, we get that $v_{f_b(c, v)} = v$. Then $\|v_{f_b(c, v)} - v_b\| = \|v - v_b\| < \delta$ since $v \in V_b$. Hence $f_b(c, v) \in \alpha^{-1}(V_b)$.

Consider now $h : \alpha^{-1}(V_b) \rightarrow C_b \times V_b$ such that $h(x) = (\phi(v_x)^* x \phi(v_x), v_x)$. The map h is well defined. In fact, given $x \in \alpha^{-1}(V_b)$, $\alpha(x) = v_x \in V_b$. Also, since $\phi(v_x)^* v_x \phi(v_x) = v_b$, it holds that $d = \phi(v_x)^* x \phi(v_x) = \phi(v_x)^* |x| \phi(v_x) v_b$. Then $v_d = v_b$ due to the fact that $R(v_b) = \phi(v_x)^* R(x) = R(d)$. Therefore, $d \in C_b$. Also, $(f_b \circ h)(x) = x$ and $(h \circ f_b)(c, v) = (c, v)$, due to the fact that $v_{f_b(c, v)} = v$.

Since $d(b, c) = (\|b - c\|^2 + \|p_b - p_c\|^2)^{1/2}$ and $p_{f_b(c, v)} = p_v$; to see that f_b is continuous is sufficient to prove that $(\mathcal{I}^s, \|\cdot\|) \rightarrow (L(\mathcal{H}), \|\cdot\|), v \rightarrow \phi(v)$ is continuous. But, by Corollary 4.3, the maps $(\mathcal{I}^s, \|\cdot\|) \rightarrow (L(\mathcal{H}), \|\cdot\|), v \rightarrow p_v$ and $(\mathcal{I}^s, \|\cdot\|) \rightarrow (L(\mathcal{H}), \|\cdot\|), v \rightarrow p_{v_i}, i = 1, 2$ are continuous. Hence f_b is continuous. By Proposition 4.2 and Corollary 4.3; it follows that the map $(\mathcal{O}_a, d) \rightarrow (\mathcal{UO}_{v_a}, \|\cdot\|), x \rightarrow \phi(v_x)$ is continuous. Hence h is continuous. \square

Corollary 4.10. *Consider $a \in CR(\mathcal{H})^s$ then, $(\mathcal{O}_a, \mathcal{UO}_{v_a}, \alpha)$ is a fibre bundle.*

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