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On the similarity of Sturm-Liouville operators with non-Hermitian boundary conditions to self-adjoint and normal operators

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Abstract

We consider one-dimensional Schrödinger-type operators in a bounded interval with non-self-adjoint Robin-type boundary conditions. It is well known that such operators are generically conjugate to normal operators via a similarity transformation. Motivated by recent interests in quasi-Hermitian Hamiltonians in quantum mechanics, we study properties of the transformations and similar operators in details. In the case of parity and time reversal boundary conditions, we establish closed integral-type formulae for the similarity transformations, derive a non-local self-adjoint operator similar to the Schrödinger operator and also find the associated “charge conjugation” operator, which plays the role of fundamental symmetry in a Krein-space reformulation of the problem.

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1 Introduction

Let us consider the m-sectorial realization H of the second derivative operator

$$\psi \mapsto -\psi'' \tag{1.1}$$

in the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H} := L^2(-a, a)$, with $a > 0$, subjected to separated, Robin-type boundary conditions

$$\psi'(\pm a) + c_{\pm} \psi(\pm a) = 0 \tag{1.2}$$

where c_{\pm} are arbitrary complex numbers. The operator H is self-adjoint if, and only if, the constants c_{\pm} are real. The present paper is concerned with the existence and properties of similarity transformations of H to a normal or self-adjoint operator in the non-trivial case of non-real c_{\pm} .

The similarity to the normal (respectively, self-adjoint) operator is understood as the existence of a bounded operator Ω with bounded inverse such that

$$h := \Omega H \Omega^{-1} \tag{1.3}$$

is normal (respectively, self-adjoint). We remark that this concept is equivalent to the existence of a topologically equivalent inner product in \mathcal{H} with respect to which H is normal (respectively, self-adjoint). We investigate the general properties of the similarity transformations, modified inner products, and transformed operators and we present explicit closed formulae for these objects in special cases of boundary conditions.

Similarity to a normal or self-adjoint operator has been studied both for abstract and particular operators by many authors. For the former, let us mention [38, 45, 35, 4] where resolvent criteria for the similarity were obtained. For the analysis of specific classes of differential operators see *e.g.* [13, Chap.XX.1] for Sturm-Liouville operator defined on the half-line, and [9, 15, 23, 27, 25, 24] and [2] for respectively indefinite and \mathcal{PT} -symmetric Sturm-Liouville operators on the whole real line.

The operators of the type (1.1)–(1.2) have been studied from many aspects and there exist a large number of known results; we particularly mention the classical monograph of Dunford and Schwartz [13, Chapter XIX.3]. Recent years brought new motivations and focused attention to some aspects of the problem which attracted little attention earlier.

As an example, let us mention that one-dimensional Schrödinger operators with non-Hermitian boundary conditions of the type (1.2) were used as a model in semiconductor physics by Kaiser, Neidhardt and Rehberg [22]. In their paper the imaginary parts of the constants c_{\pm} are required to have opposite signs such that the system is dissipative. The authors find the characteristic function of the operators, construct its minimal self-adjoint dilation and develop the generalized eigenfunction expansion for the dilation. See also [20, 21] for further generalizations. Here the main idea of using non-self-adjointness comes from embedding a quantum-mechanically described structure into a macroscopic flow and regarding the system as an open one.

However, the principal motivation of the present work is the possibility of giving a direct quantum-mechanical interpretation of non-Hermitian operators which are similar to self-adjoint ones [40]. The most recent strong impetus to this point of view comes from the so-called \mathcal{PT} -symmetric quantum mechanics. Here the reality of the spectrum of a class of non-Hermitian operators – caused by certain symmetries rather than self-adjointness – suggests their potential relevance as quantum-mechanical Hamiltonians; see the review articles [5, 37]. It has been confirmed during the last years that it is indeed the case provided that the similarity transformation to a self-adjoint operator can be ensured. However, it is a difficult task.

Motivated by the lack of rigorous results, the authors of [30] introduced a simple non-Hermitian \mathcal{PT} -symmetric operator of the type (1.1)–(1.2) and wrote down a closed formula for the (square of the) similarity transformation (see also [29, 31]). Let us also mention that the importance of (not only) \mathcal{PT} -symmetric version of (1.1)–(1.2) in quantum mechanical scattering has been recently established in [19].

The present paper can be regarded as a step further. In addition to considering more general situations of larger classes of boundary conditions and similarity to normal operators, we provide an alternative and more elegant (integral-kernel) formulae for the similarity transformations in the \mathcal{PT} -symmetric situation. Moreover, we also give a remarkably simple formula for the self-adjoint operator (1.3) in this case. Finally, we succeed in finding the so-called \mathcal{C} -operator in a closed form, which plays the role of fundamental symmetry in a Krein-space reformulation of the problem.

The distinguished role of \mathcal{PT} -symmetry in the present paper can be understood as follows. It makes sense to look for a *self-adjoint* operator similar to that generated by (1.1)–(1.2) only if the spectrum of the latter is *real*. However, the reality of the spectrum is a highly non-trivial property unless (1.1)–(1.2) is already self-adjoint. In general, it is known that \mathcal{PT} -symmetry is neither sufficient nor necessary to guarantee that the spectrum of a non-Hermitian operator is real. However, in the present model, it is clear from the eigenvalue asymptotics (3.5) that the equality of the *imaginary* parts of c_{\pm} is *necessary* to ensure that the spectrum of (1.1)–(1.2) is real and this necessary condition is in fact guaranteed by the \mathcal{PT} -symmetry (*cf.* Proposition 2.2).

The paper is organised as follows. In Section 2 we give a precise definition of the operator H , summarize its known properties and recall the general concepts of quasi-Hermitian, \mathcal{PT} -symmetric, and \mathcal{C} -symmetric operators. The structure and properties of the similarity transformations and the corresponding similar operators are investigated in Section 3. In Section 4 we show how these can be applied to particular (\mathcal{PT} -symmetric) classes of boundary conditions and we present some explicit constructions of the studied objects. In Section 5 we discuss how the results can be extended to bounded and even second-order perturbations of H . Our final Section 6 presents a series of concluding remarks.

2 Preliminaries

We start with recalling general properties of H and concepts of similarity transformations in Hilbert spaces.

2.1 Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions

In order to collect some notation we shall use later, let us first consider special choices of the boundary conditions (1.2).

The Neumann Laplacian $-\Delta_N$ on \mathcal{H} acts as the second derivative operator (1.1) equipped with the operator domain $\text{Dom}(-\Delta_N)$ consisting of functions ψ from $W^{2,2}(-a, a)$ that satisfy (1.2) with $c_{\pm} = 0$. The Dirichlet Laplacian $-\Delta_D$ on \mathcal{H} can be considered as the other extreme case by formally putting $c_{\pm} = +\infty$; it is properly defined as the second derivative operator (1.1) with the operator domain $\text{Dom}(-\Delta_D) := W^{2,2}(-a, a) \cap W_0^{1,2}(-a, a)$. Both $-\Delta_N$ and $-\Delta_D$ are self-adjoint operators with compact resolvent.

The spectrum of the Dirichlet and Neumann Laplacians in our one-dimensional situation is well known:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(-\Delta_D) &= \{k_n^2\}_{n=1}^{\infty}, & \text{with } k_n &:= \frac{n\pi}{2a}. \\ \sigma(-\Delta_N) &= \{k_n^2\}_{n=0}^{\infty}, \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding eigenfunctions are respectively given by

$$\chi_n^D(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin k_n(x+a), \quad \chi_n^N(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} & \text{if } n=0, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \cos k_n(x+a) & \text{if } n \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

To simplify some expressions in the sequel, we extend the notation by $\chi_0^D := 0$.

Next we introduce a ‘‘momentum’’ operator p and its adjoint p^* :

$$\begin{aligned} p\psi &:= -i\psi', & p^*\psi &:= -i\psi', \\ \text{Dom}(p) &:= W_0^{1,2}(-a, a), & \text{Dom}(p^*) &= W^{1,2}(-a, a). \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

The following identities hold:

$$\begin{aligned} ip\chi_n^D &= k_n\chi_n^N, & ip^*\chi_n^N &= -k_n\chi_n^D, \\ -\Delta_D &= p^*p, & -\Delta_N &= pp^*. \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

The resolvents $(-\Delta_D - k^2)^{-1}$, $(-\Delta_N - k^2)^{-1}$ act as integral operators with simple kernels (Green’s functions) \mathcal{G}_D^k and \mathcal{G}_N^k , respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}_D^k(x, y) &= \frac{-\sin(k(x+a)) \sin(k(y-a))}{k \sin(2ka)}, & x < y, \\ \mathcal{G}_N^k(x, y) &= \frac{-\cos(k(x+a)) \cos(k(y-a))}{k \sin(2ka)}, & x < y, \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

with x, y exchanged for $x > y$. Here k^2 is supposed to belong to the resolvent set of the respective operator.

For $k = 0$, the kernel of $(-\Delta_D)^{-1}$ simplifies to

$$\mathcal{G}_D^0(x, y) = \frac{(x+a)(a-y)}{2a}, \quad x < y, \quad (2.5)$$

with x, y exchanged for $x > y$. The resolvent of $-\Delta_N$ does not exist for $k = 0$, of course, but one can still introduce the reduced resolvent $(-\Delta_N^\perp)^{-1}$ of the Neumann Laplacian with respect to the eigenvalue 0 (see [26, Sec. III.6.5] for the concept of reduced resolvent). From the point of view of the spectral theorem:

$$(-\Delta_N^\perp)^{-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_n^2} \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle. \quad (2.6)$$

The corresponding integral kernel $\mathcal{G}_N^\perp(x, y)$ can be obtained by taking the limit $k \rightarrow 0$ of the regularized expression $G_N^k(x, y) + k^{-2} \chi_0^N(x) \chi_0^N(y)$. We find

$$\mathcal{G}_N^\perp(x, y) = \frac{(x+a)^2}{4a} + \frac{(y-a)^2}{4a} - \frac{a}{3}, \quad x < y, \quad (2.7)$$

with x, y exchanged for $x > y$.

Finally, we introduce operators

$$J^\iota := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n^2 \chi_n^\iota \langle \chi_n^\iota, \cdot \rangle, \quad \iota \in \{D, N\}, \quad (2.8)$$

where C_n are positive numbers satisfying

$$0 < m_1 < C_n < m_2 < \infty \quad (2.9)$$

for all $n \geq 0$, with given positive m_1, m_2 . The sum in the definition (2.8), as well as all other analogous expressions in the following, are understood as limits in the strong sense.

2.2 General properties of H

We give a precise meaning to (1.1)–(1.2) via an operator realization H on the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H} \equiv L^2(-a, a)$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} H\psi &:= -\psi'', \\ \text{Dom}(H) &:= \{\psi \in W^{2,2}(-a, a) : \psi'(\pm a) + c_\pm \psi(\pm a) = 0\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

It is customarily introduced as the m -sectorial operator associated with the densely defined, closed, sectorial quadratic form

$$\begin{aligned} t_H[\psi] &:= \|\psi'\|^2 + c_+ |\psi(a)|^2 - c_- |\psi(-a)|^2, \\ \text{Dom}(t_H) &:= W^{1,2}(-a, a), \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

by the representation theorem [26, Sec. VI.2.1]. Here $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the standard norm in \mathcal{H} ; the corresponding inner product will be denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and it will be assumed to be antilinear in the first component.

Proposition 2.1 (General known facts).

- (i) H is m -sectorial. The adjoint operator H^* is obtained by taking the complex conjugation of c_{\pm} in the boundary conditions (1.2).
- (ii) H forms a holomorphic family of operators of type (B) with respect to the boundary parameters c_{\pm} .
- (iii) H has compact resolvent.
- (iv) H is a discrete spectral operator.
- (v) If all eigenvalues are simple, then H is similar to a normal operator. If the spectrum of H is in addition real, then H is similar to a self-adjoint operator.

For properties (i)–(iii) we refer to the book of Kato [26] (see, in particular, Ex. VI.2.16 and Thm. VI.2.5, Ex. VII.4.11, and Thm. VII.4.3, respectively). The proof of (iv) is contained in Chapt. XIX.3 of the monograph of Dunford and Schwartz [13]. Property (v) is a consequence of (iv). The similarity to a normal operator can be equivalently stated as the Riesz basicity of the eigenvectors of H ; this property is shared by all second derivative operators with strongly regular boundary conditions [36].

Although the eigenvalues of H are generically simple, degeneracies may appear. However, the only possibility are the eigenvalues of algebraic multiplicity two and geometric multiplicity one. In this case, operator H cannot be similar to a normal one, nevertheless, the eigenvectors together with generalized eigenvectors still form a Riesz basis.

Now we turn to symmetry properties of H .

Definition 2.1 (\mathcal{PT} -symmetry). *We say that H is \mathcal{PT} -symmetric if*

$$[\mathcal{PT}, H] = 0, \quad (2.12)$$

where \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{T} are the bounded (respectively linear and antilinear) operators defined on the whole Hilbert space \mathcal{H} by

$$(\mathcal{P}\psi)(x) := \psi(-x), \quad (\mathcal{T}\psi)(x) := \overline{\psi(x)}. \quad (2.13)$$

It should be stressed that \mathcal{PT} is an antilinear operator. The commutator relation (2.12) means precisely that

$$(\mathcal{PT})H \subset H(\mathcal{PT}),$$

as usual for the commutativity of an unbounded operator with a bounded one (cf. [26, Sec. III.5.6]). In the quantum-mechanical context, \mathcal{P} corresponds to the parity inversion (space reflection), while \mathcal{T} is the time reversal operator.

Definition 2.2 (S -self-adjointness). *We say that H is S -self-adjoint if the relation $H = S^{-1}H^*S$ holds with a boundedly invertible operator S .*

We will use this concept in a wide sense, with S being either linear or anti-linear operator. If S is a conjugation operator (*i.e.* antilinear involution), then our definition coincides with the concept of J -self-adjointness [14, Sec. III.5].

While Definition 2.2 is quite general, Definition 2.1 makes sense for operators in a complex functional Hilbert space only. In our case, we have:

Proposition 2.2 (Symmetry properties).

- (i) H is \mathcal{T} -self-adjoint.
- (ii) H is \mathcal{P} -self-adjoint if, and only if, $c_- = -\overline{c_+}$.
- (iii) H is \mathcal{PT} -symmetric if, and only if, $c_- = -\overline{c_+}$.

Property (ii) coincides with the notion of self-adjointness in the Krein space equipped with the indefinite inner product $\langle \cdot, \mathcal{P} \cdot \rangle$. It is also referred to as \mathcal{P} -pseudo-Hermiticity in physical literature (see, *e.g.*, [37]). In our case, it follows from Proposition 2.2 that H is \mathcal{P} -self-adjoint if, and only if, H is \mathcal{PT} -symmetric. In general, however, these two notions are unrelated (for a class of \mathcal{PT} -symmetric operators which are not \mathcal{P} -self-adjoint, see *e.g.* [31, Rem.4.10]).

It follows from Proposition 2.2.(i) that the residual spectrum of H is empty (*cf.* [8, Corol. 2.1]). Alternatively, it is a consequence of Proposition 2.1.(iii), which in addition implies that the spectrum of H is purely discrete.

We denote the (countable) set of eigenvalues of H by $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ and the corresponding set of eigenfunctions by $\{\psi_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$. Similarly, let $\{\overline{\lambda}_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ and $\{\phi_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ be the set of eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of the adjoint operator H^* . That is

$$H\psi_n = \lambda_n\psi_n, \quad H^*\phi_n = \overline{\lambda}_n\phi_n. \quad (2.14)$$

Eigenfunctions ψ_n and ϕ_m corresponding to different eigenvalues, *i.e.* $\lambda_n \neq \lambda_m$, are clearly orthogonal. Solving the eigenvalue equation for H in terms of sine and cosine functions, it is straightforward to reduce the boundary value problem to an algebraic one.

Proposition 2.3 (Spectrum). *The eigenvalues $\lambda_n = l_n^2$ of H are solutions of the implicit equation*

$$\sin(2al)(c_-c_+ + l^2) + (c_- - c_+)l \cos(2al) = 0. \quad (2.15)$$

The corresponding eigenfunctions of H and H^ respectively read*

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_n(x) &= A_n \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \left(\cos(l_n(x+a)) - \frac{c_-}{l_n} \sin(l_n(x+a)) \right), \\ \phi_n(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \left(\cos(\overline{l}_n(x+a)) - \frac{\overline{c}_-}{\overline{l}_n} \sin(\overline{l}_n(x+a)) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

If all eigenvalues are simple, ψ_n can be normalized through the coefficients A_n in such a way that $\langle \psi_n, \phi_m \rangle = \delta_{nm}$.

The spectrum of H has been described more explicitly for the \mathcal{PT} -symmetric case. First of all, as a consequence of the symmetry, we know that the spectrum is symmetric with respect to the real axis. In the following proposition we summarize more precise results obtained in [30, 31].

Proposition 2.4 (\mathcal{PT} -symmetric spectrum). *Let $c_{\pm} = i\alpha \pm \beta$, with $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$.*

1. *If $\beta = 0$ then all eigenvalues of H are real,*

$$\lambda_0 = \alpha^2, \quad \lambda_n = k_n^2, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (2.17)$$

The corresponding eigenfunctions of H and H^ respectively read*

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_0(x) &= A_0 e^{-i\alpha(x+a)}, & \psi_n(x) &= A_n \left(\chi_n^N(x) - i \frac{\alpha}{k_n} \chi_n^D(x) \right), \\ \phi_0(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} e^{i\alpha(x+a)}, & \phi_n(x) &= \chi_n^N(x) + i \frac{\alpha}{k_n} \chi_n^D(x). \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

If $\alpha \neq k_n$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then all the eigenvalues are simple and choosing

$$A_0 := \frac{\alpha e^{2i\alpha a} \sqrt{2a}}{\sin(2\alpha a)}, \quad A_n := \frac{k_n^2}{k_n^2 - \alpha^2}, \quad (2.19)$$

we have the biorthonormal relations $\langle \psi_n, \phi_m \rangle = \delta_{nm}$.

2. *If $\beta > 0$, then all the eigenvalues of H are real and simple.*
3. *If $\beta < 0$, then all the eigenvalues are either real or there is one pair of complex conjugated eigenvalues with real part located in the neighbourhood of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$.*

In any case, the eigenvalue equation (2.15) can be rewritten as

$$(l^2 - \alpha^2 - \beta^2) \sin(2al) - 2\beta l \cos(2al) = 0. \quad (2.20)$$

2.3 Concept of the metric operator

We recall the concept of metric operator (or quasi-Hermitian operators introduced in [11]), widely used in \mathcal{PT} -symmetric literature.

Definition 2.3 (Metric operator and quasi-Hermiticity). *Bounded positive¹ operator Θ with bounded inverse is called a metric operator for H , if H is Θ -self-adjoint. H is then called quasi-Hermitian.*

It is obvious that the quasi-Hermitian operator H is self-adjoint with respect to the modified inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\Theta} := \langle \cdot, \Theta \cdot \rangle$. It is also not difficult to show that the metric operator exists if, and only if, H is similar to a self-adjoint

¹ A is positive if $\langle f, Af \rangle > 0$ for all $f \in \mathcal{H}$, $f \neq 0$.

operator. Moreover, since H has purely discrete spectrum, the metric operator can be obtained as

$$\Theta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n^2 \phi_n \langle \phi_n, \cdot \rangle, \quad (2.21)$$

where ϕ_n are eigenfunctions of H^* and C_n are real constants satisfying (2.9). As mentioned below (2.8), the sum is understood as a limit in the strong sense.

The expression (2.21) illustrates a non-uniqueness of the metric operator caused by the arbitrariness of C_n . The latter can be actually viewed as a modification of the normalization of functions ϕ_n . Choosing different sequences $\{C_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$, we obtain all metric operators for H , cf. [42, 44].

It is important to stress that if we define an operator Θ by (2.21), we find that such Θ is bounded, positive, and with bounded inverse whenever $\{\phi_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ is a Riesz basis. Thus, by virtue of Proposition 2.1.(v), such a Θ exists if, and only if, all eigenvalues of H are simple. However, the Θ -self-adjointness of H is satisfied if, and only if, the spectrum of H is real. Otherwise, only $\Theta H \Theta^{-1} H^* = H^* \Theta H \Theta^{-1}$ holds, cf. [44], which is equivalent to the fact that H is similar to a normal operator.

In the following, the operator Θ is always defined by (2.21) regardless if it is a metric operator for H in view of Definition 2.3.

It should be also noted that Θ , as a positive operator, can be always decomposed to

$$\Theta = \Omega^* \Omega. \quad (2.22)$$

One example of such Ω is obviously $\sqrt{\Theta}$. We shall take the advantage of some different decompositions of the type (2.22) later.

It follows easily from Definition 2.3 that the operator h defined by (1.3) with Ω given by (2.22) is self-adjoint if Θ is a metric operator for H . If all eigenvalues of H are simple but no longer entirely real, h is (only) a normal operator. Conversely, if (1.3) holds with a self-adjoint h , then it is easily seen that (2.22) represents a metric for H . We summarize the considerations into the following proposition.

Proposition 2.5. *H is quasi-Hermitian if, and only if, H is similar to a self-adjoint operator.*

2.4 Concept of the \mathcal{C} operator

For \mathcal{PT} -symmetric operators, the notion of \mathcal{C} operator was introduced in [7] and formalized in [2]. It was observed in [34] and in many works after that paper that Krein spaces provide suitable framework for studying \mathcal{PT} -symmetric operators. Indeed, \mathcal{PT} -symmetric operators which are at the same time \mathcal{P} -self-adjoint are in fact self-adjoint in the Krein space equipped with the indefinite inner product $\langle \cdot, \mathcal{P} \cdot \rangle$. Recall that our operator H is \mathcal{P} -self-adjoint if, and only if, it is \mathcal{PT} -symmetric (cf. Proposition 2.2).

Definition 2.4 (\mathcal{C} operator). *Assume that H is \mathcal{P} -self-adjoint (cf. Proposition 2.2). We say that H possesses the property of \mathcal{C} -symmetry, if there exists*

a bounded linear operator \mathcal{C} such that $[H, \mathcal{C}] = 0$, $\mathcal{C}^2 = I$, and $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{C}$ is a metric operator for H .

Thus, from the point of view of metric operators, we can find the \mathcal{C} operator as $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{P}\Theta$ for Θ satisfying $(\mathcal{P}\Theta)^2 = I$. Hence \mathcal{C} -symmetry allows us to naturally choose a metric operator. Besides a possible physical interpretation of \mathcal{C} discussed in [6, 5], it appears naturally in the Krein spaces framework as pointed out in [32, 33] as a fundamental symmetry of the Krein space $(\mathcal{H}, \langle \cdot, \mathcal{P}\cdot \rangle)$ with an underlying Hilbert space $(\mathcal{H}, \langle \cdot, \mathcal{P}\mathcal{C}\cdot \rangle)$.

3 General results

In this section we provide general properties of the metric operator Θ defined in (2.21) and its decompositions Ω from (2.22). Further, we investigate the operator h defined in (1.3) and its quadratic form.

3.1 The similarity transformation

Let $\{\psi_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ and $\{\phi_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ denote the set of eigenvectors of H and H^* , respectively. We assume that ψ_n and ϕ_n form Riesz bases and that they are normalized in such a way that $\langle \psi_n, \phi_m \rangle = \delta_{mn}$. In view of Propositions 2.1, 2.3, we know that this is satisfied if all the eigenvalues of H are simple, which is a generic situation.

Let $\{e_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ be any orthonormal basis of \mathcal{H} . If all eigenvalues of H are simple, we introduce an operator Ω by

$$\Omega := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e_n \langle \phi_n, \cdot \rangle. \quad (3.1)$$

Clearly, $\Omega : \psi_n \mapsto e_n$.

Ω is defined only if all eigenvalues are simple, however, sometimes it is possible to extend it by continuity, see examples in Section 4. Nonetheless, such Ω is typically not invertible and the dimension of the kernel corresponds to the size of Jordan blocks appearing in the spectrum of H .

Basic properties of Ω are summarized in the following.

Lemma 3.1. *Let all eigenvalues of H be simple. Then Ω is a bounded operator with bounded inverse given by*

$$\Omega^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \psi_n \langle e_n, \cdot \rangle, \quad (3.2)$$

i.e. $\Omega^{-1} : e_n \mapsto \psi_n$. The adjoint of Ω reads

$$\Omega^* = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \phi_n \langle e_n, \cdot \rangle. \quad (3.3)$$

i.e. $\Omega^* : e_n \mapsto \phi_n$ and $\Omega^*\Omega = \Theta$, where Θ is defined in (2.21) with $C_n = 1$.

Furthermore, we show how the operator Ω can be realized.

Theorem 3.2. *Let all eigenvalues of H be simple. Ω can be expressed as*

$$\Omega = U + L, \quad (3.4)$$

where $U := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e_n \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle$, i.e. $U : \chi_n^N \mapsto e_n$, is a unitary operator, and L is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator.

Proof. At first we remark that it suffices to prove that $\Omega = I + \tilde{L}$ for $e_n := \chi_n^N$, where \tilde{L} is Hilbert-Schmidt. More precisely, if we compose U from the claim and $I + \tilde{L}$, we obtain Ω in (3.4) since $L = U\tilde{L}$ is Hilbert-Schmidt too. Thus, we consider this choice of e_n in the following. Furthermore, we put $a := \pi/2$ for simplification of the formulae. This specific choice is in fact harmless, since we can easily transfer the results for different a using the isometry $V : L^2(-\pi/2, \pi/2) \rightarrow L^2(-a, a)$ defined by $\psi(x) \mapsto \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} \psi(\frac{\pi x}{2a})$.

The asymptotic analysis of eigenvalues of H in [13, proof of Lem. XIX.3.10] shows that

$$\begin{aligned} l_n &= n + \frac{c_+ - c_-}{\pi n} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-2}), \\ \lambda_n \equiv l_n^2 &= k_n^2 + \frac{2(c_+ - c_-)}{\pi} + \mathcal{O}(n^{-1}), \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

and $|\operatorname{Im}(l_n)|$ is uniformly bounded in n . These formulae are valid except for a finite number N_0 of eigenvalues.

We set $\varepsilon_n := l_n - k_n = l_n - n$. Using elementary trigonometric identities, we rewrite the eigenfunctions ϕ_n as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_n(x) &= \chi_n^N(x) \cos(\overline{\varepsilon_n}(x+a)) - \chi_n^D(x) \sin(\overline{\varepsilon_n}(x+a)) \\ &\quad - \frac{\overline{c_-}}{\overline{l_n}} [\chi_n^D(x) \cos(\overline{\varepsilon_n}(x+a)) + \chi_n^N(x) \sin(\overline{\varepsilon_n}(x+a))]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

We further rewrite the cosine and sine functions in this expression as

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\overline{\varepsilon_n}(x+a)) &= 1 + \overline{\varepsilon_n}^{-2} \frac{\cos(\overline{\varepsilon_n}(x+a)) - 1}{\overline{\varepsilon_n}^{-2}} =: 1 + \overline{\varepsilon_n}^{-2} c_n(x), \\ \sin(\overline{\varepsilon_n}(x+a)) &= \overline{\varepsilon_n} \frac{\sin(\overline{\varepsilon_n}(x+a))}{\overline{\varepsilon_n}} =: \overline{\varepsilon_n} s_n(x). \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

Note that $\|c_n\|$ and $\|s_n\|$ are uniformly bounded in n because of the properties of ε_n . The building block $\chi_n^N \langle \phi_n, \cdot \rangle$ of Ω then becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_n^N \langle \phi_n, \cdot \rangle &= \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle + \varepsilon_n^2 \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^N c_n, \cdot \rangle - \varepsilon_n \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^D s_n, \cdot \rangle \\ &\quad - \frac{c_-}{\overline{l_n}} (\chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^D, \cdot \rangle + \varepsilon_n^2 \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^D c_n, \cdot \rangle + \varepsilon_n \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^N s_n, \cdot \rangle). \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

Taking the sum of $\chi_n^N \langle \phi_n, \cdot \rangle$ as in (3.1), we obviously get $\Omega = I + \tilde{L}$.

It remains to show that the Hilbert-Schmidt norm $\|\tilde{L}\|_{\text{HS}}$ of \tilde{L} is finite. We will understand \tilde{L} as a sum $\tilde{L} = \tilde{L}_{N_0} + \tilde{L}_\infty$, where

$$\tilde{L}_{N_0} := \sum_{n=0}^{N_0-1} \chi_n^N \langle \tilde{\phi}_n, \cdot \rangle, \quad \tilde{L}_\infty := \sum_{n=N_0}^{\infty} \chi_n^N \langle \tilde{\phi}_n, \cdot \rangle, \quad (3.9)$$

and $\tilde{\phi}_n := \phi_n - \chi_n^N$. \tilde{L}_{N_0} is a finite rank operator, hence it is automatically Hilbert-Schmidt and it suffices to consider \tilde{L}_∞ in the rest of the proof. We estimate explicitly only one term in the expression for $\|\tilde{L}_\infty\|_{\text{HS}}^2$, the rest follows in a similar way:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \left\langle \sum_{n=N_0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_n \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^D s_n, \chi_p^N \rangle, \sum_{m=N_0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_m \chi_m^N \langle \chi_m^D s_m, \chi_p^N \rangle \right\rangle \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=N_0}^{\infty} |\varepsilon_n|^2 |\langle \chi_n^D s_n, \chi_p^N \rangle|^2 \leq \frac{1}{a} \sum_{n=N_0}^{\infty} |\varepsilon_n|^2 \|s_n\|^2 < \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

Here the first inequality follows by the Bessel inequality (after interchanging the order of summation, which is justified) and by estimating χ_n^D by its supremum norm. The asymptotic behaviour of ε_n and the uniform boundedness of $\|s_n\|$ are used in the last step. \square

Remark 3.1. The proof can be little shortened using the notion of Bari basis [17, Ch.VI]. Indeed, combining Thm. VI.3.3 from [17] (or the results of the original work [28]) with the asymptotics (3.5), it can be verified in the analogous way as in the proof above that eigenfunctions of H form the Bari basis, so that the results follow. This also suggests that Theorem 3.2 might be well known in some respect, however, unable to find a suitable reference and in order to make the present paper self-contained, we present the entire, direct proof here. This remark applies also to Theorem 5.1.

Corollary 3.3. *Let all eigenvalues of H be simple. Then*

$$\Theta := \Omega^* \Omega = I + K \quad (3.11)$$

coincides with Θ defined in (2.21) with $C_n = 1$. Here K is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator that can be realized as an integral operator with a kernel belonging to $L^2((-a, a) \times (-a, a))$.

Proof. The claim follows from Theorem 3.2 and the well-known facts that Hilbert-Schmidt operators are *-both-sided ideal in the space of bounded operators and can be realized as integral ones, see [39, Thm.VI.23]. \square

Remark 3.2. Slight modification of the definition of Ω and the proof of Theorem 3.2 yields the analogous result for operators Θ defined in (2.21) with arbitrary C_n . It suffices to consider $f_n := C_n e_n$ instead of e_n . The resulting form is

$$\Theta = J^N + \tilde{K}, \quad (3.12)$$

where J^N is defined in (2.8) and \tilde{K} is again a Hilbert-Schmidt operator. J^N itself, however, can be a sum of a bounded and a Hilbert-Schmidt operator, as we shall see in examples.

3.2 The operator h similar to H

We further investigate the properties of the operator h from (1.3) and its quadratic form.

Proposition 3.4. *Let \mathcal{S} be an open connected set in \mathbb{C}^2 such that for all $(c_-, c_+) \in \mathcal{S}$ all eigenvalues of H are simple. Then Ω and thereby Θ are bounded holomorphic families in \mathcal{S} with respect to parameters c_{\pm} .*

Proof. We verify the criterion stated in [26, Sec. VII.1.1]. We have proved already that Ω is bounded. It remains to show that $\langle f, \Omega g \rangle$ is holomorphic for every f, g from a fundamental set of \mathcal{H} that we choose as the orthonormal basis $\{e_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$. $\langle e_m, \Omega e_n \rangle = \langle \phi_m, e_n \rangle$ is holomorphic because ϕ_m is an eigenfunction of the operator H^* , which can be viewed as a holomorphic family of operators of type (B) with respect to the parameters c_{\pm} . \square

Corollary 3.5. *Assume the hypothesis of Proposition 3.4. Then $h := \Omega H \Omega^{-1}$ is a holomorphic family of operators in \mathcal{S} with respect to parameters c_{\pm} .*

Since the operator H is a holomorphic family of type (B), i.e. it is naturally defined via quadratic forms with the domain $W^{1,2}(-a, a)$ independent of the parameters c_{\pm} , h is expected to possess a similar property. To prove it, we have to particularly show that the associated quadratic forms corresponding to different values of c_{\pm} have the same domain, which is not guaranteed by Corollary 3.5. To this end we analyse the quadratic form associated to h , where we set $e_n := \chi_n^N$ in the definition of Ω .

Theorem 3.6. *Let all eigenvalues of H be simple and let $e_n := \chi_n^N$ in (3.1). Then $\Omega = I + L$ and $\Omega^{-1} = I + M$, where L, M are Hilbert-Schmidt operators. $\Omega, \Omega^*, \Omega^{-1}, (\Omega^{-1})^*$ are bounded operators on $W^{1,2}(-a, a)$ and $W^{2,2}(-a, a)$. Furthermore, the following estimates hold for all $\phi \in W^{1,2}(-a, a)$ and arbitrary $\delta > 0$:*

$$\begin{aligned} \|(L^* \phi)'\|^2 &\leq C (\delta \|\phi'\|^2 + \delta^{-2} \|\phi\|^2), \\ \|(M \phi)'\|^2 &\leq C (\delta \|\phi'\|^2 + \delta^{-2} \|\phi\|^2), \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

with C being constants not dependent on δ and ϕ .

Proof. We set $a := \pi/2$ as in the proof of Theorem 3.2. M is Hilbert-Schmidt since $I = \Omega \Omega^{-1} = I + L + M + LM$ and L is Hilbert-Schmidt.

We consider Ω^* at first. Following the proof of Theorem 3.2, L^* can be written as

$$L^* f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \tilde{\phi}_k \langle \chi_k^N, f \rangle, \tag{3.14}$$

where $\tilde{\phi}_k := \phi_k - \chi_k^N$ and $f \in \mathcal{H}$. We show that L^* is bounded on $W^{1,2}(-a, a)$. We estimate the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of L^* on $W^{1,2}(-a, a)$ with help of the orthonormal basis $f_n := \chi_n^N / \sqrt{1 + n^2}$. In fact, it suffices to estimate:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \langle (L^* f_n)', (L^* f_n)' \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + n^2} \|\tilde{\phi}'_n\|^2 \quad (3.15)$$

where (recall (3.6) and (3.7))

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\phi}'_n &= -n\bar{\varepsilon}_n^{-2} \chi_n^D c_n - \bar{\varepsilon}_n^{-2} \chi_n^N s_n - n\bar{\varepsilon}_n \chi_n^N s_n - \bar{\varepsilon}_n \chi_n^D (1 + \bar{\varepsilon}_n^{-2} c_n) \\ &\quad + \bar{c}_- [\chi_n^N (1 + \bar{\varepsilon}_n^{-2} c_n) - \bar{\varepsilon}_n \chi_n^D s_n]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

Using the asymptotic properties of ε_n and the uniform boundedness of c_n, s_n (see (3.5) and (3.7), respectively) together with the normalization of χ'_n , we conclude that $\|\tilde{\phi}'_n\| \leq C$ uniformly in n . Therefore (3.15) is finite.

Using the same technique, we can show that the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of L^* in $W^{2,2}(-a, a)$ is finite. To this end we select the basis $\chi_n^N / \sqrt{1 + n^2 + n^4}$, the rest is based on $\|\tilde{\phi}''_n\| = \mathcal{O}(n)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Let us now establish the inequalities (3.13). Consider $\phi \in W^{1,2}(-a, a)$, its basis decomposition $\phi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n \chi_n^N$, and the identity

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |n\alpha_n|^2 = \|\phi'\|^2. \quad (3.17)$$

Hence,

$$\|(L^* \phi)'\|^2 = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} \bar{\alpha}_m \alpha_n \langle \tilde{\phi}'_m, \tilde{\phi}'_n \rangle, \quad (3.18)$$

and having the explicit form of $\tilde{\phi}'_n$, see (3.16), we have to estimate several terms. We show the technique only for one term, the estimate of remaining terms is analogous. First, using the uniform boundedness of $\|c_n\|, \|s_n\|$, the asymptotics $\varepsilon_n = \mathcal{O}(n^{-1})$ and the uniform boundedness of $\|\chi_n^N\|_{\infty}$, it is easy to see that

$$\sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} m n |\alpha_m| |\alpha_n| \varepsilon_m \varepsilon_n |\langle \chi_m^N s_m, \chi_n^N s_n \rangle| \leq C \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n| \right)^2$$

holds with some positive constant C . It remains to estimate the l^1 -norm of α_n by the l^2 -norms of α_n and $n\alpha_n$ (which equal $\|\phi\|$ and $\|\phi'\|$, respectively). This is rather algebraic:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n| \right)^2 &= \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|\alpha_n| n)^b |\alpha_n|^{1-b} n^{-b} \right)^2 \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n|^2 n^2 \right)^b \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n|^2 \right)^{1-b} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-2b} \right) \\ &\leq C_b \|\phi'\|^{2b} \|\phi\|^{2(1-b)} \\ &\leq C_b \left(b \delta \|\phi'\|^2 + (1-b) \delta^{-\frac{b}{1-b}} \|\phi\|^2 \right), \end{aligned}$$

with any $b, \delta \in (0, 1)$. Here the first inequality follows by the generalized Hölder inequality and the last one is a consequence of the Young inequality. The exponent b is chosen in such a way that $2b > 1$, so that the sum of n^{-2b} (denoted by C_b) converges. If we put $b = 2/3$, we obtain the inequality in the claim.

One can show, using the asymptotics (3.5), that it follows from the normalization requirement $\langle \phi_n, \psi_n \rangle = 1$ that A_n , the normalization constants of ψ_n , see (2.16), satisfy $A_n = 1 + \mathcal{O}(n^{-1})$. Then the claims for Ω^{-1} and M can be derived in the same manner.

To justify that Ω and $(\Omega^{-1})^*$ are bounded on $W^{1,2}(-a, a)$ and $W^{2,2}(-a, a)$, it suffices to realize that Ω^{-1} and Ω^* are invertible because they are invertible in $L^2(-a, a)$ and the inverse is bounded because of the form identity plus compact operator on considered Sobolev spaces. \square

Corollary 3.7. *Assume the hypotheses of Theorem 3.6. Then $h := \Omega H \Omega^{-1}$ is a holomorphic family of operators of type (B) with respect to c_{\pm} . The associated quadratic form t_h , in the sense of the representation theorem [26, Thm. VI.2.1], reads*

$$\begin{aligned} t_h[\psi] &= \|\psi'\|^2 + \langle (L^*\psi)', \psi' \rangle + \langle \psi', (M\psi)' \rangle + \langle (L^*\psi)', (M\psi)' \rangle \\ &\quad + c_+ \left[\overline{(\psi(a) + (L^*\psi)(a))} (\psi(a) + (M\psi)(a)) \right] \\ &\quad - c_- \left[\overline{(\psi(-a) + (L^*\psi)(-a))} (\psi(-a) + (M\psi)(-a)) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

$$\text{Dom}(t_h) = W^{1,2}(-a, a).$$

Proof. The form t_h defined in (3.19) is sectorial and closed due to the perturbation result [26, Thm. VI.1.33], regarding $u[\psi] := t_h[\psi] - \|\psi'\|^2$ as a perturbation of $t_0[\psi] := \|\psi'\|^2$. Indeed, the inequalities (3.13) applied on $u[\psi]$ yield that u is t_0 -bounded with t_0 -bound 0. Therefore, due to the first representation theorem [26, Thm. VI.2.1], there is a unique m -sectorial operator associated with t_h . Let us denote it by \tilde{h} . Our objective is to show that $\tilde{h} = h$.

Using the definition of h by the similarity transformation, *i.e.* $h = \Omega H \Omega^{-1}$, and the fact that H is associated to t_H , we know that the domain of h are functions u such that, firstly, $\Omega^{-1}u \in W^{1,2}(-a, a)$ and, secondly, there exists $w \in L^2(-a, a)$ such that

$$t_H(\Omega^*v, \Omega^{-1}u) = (v, w) \quad (3.20)$$

for all v such that $\Omega^*v \in W^{1,2}(-a, a)$. However, by Theorem 3.6, Ω , Ω^* , Ω^{-1} , $(\Omega^*)^{-1}$ are bounded on $W^{1,2}(-a, a)$ and it is easy to check that the identity

$$t_H(\Omega^*v, \Omega^{-1}u) = t_h(v, u) \quad (3.21)$$

holds for all $u, v \in W^{1,2}(-a, a)$. Consequently, the operators \tilde{h} and h indeed coincide. \square

Remark 3.3. We remark that the boundedness of Ω , Ω^* , Ω^{-1} and $(\Omega^{-1})^*$ in $W^{2,2}(-a, a)$ was not used in the proof Corollary 3.7. Nevertheless, this property

is useful if we analyse the domain of h directly from the relation $h = \Omega H \Omega^{-1}$. It follows that $\text{Dom}(h)$ consists of functions ψ from $W^{2,2}(-a, a)$ satisfying boundary conditions $(\Omega^{-1}\psi)'(\pm a) + c_{\pm}(\Omega^{-1}\psi)(\pm a) = 0$.

4 Closed formulae in \mathcal{PT} -symmetric cases

We present closed formulae of operators Θ , Ω and h corresponding to H with special \mathcal{PT} -symmetric choice of boundary conditions, $c_{\pm} := i\alpha$, with $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. This case has already been studied in a similar context in [30, 29], where the first formulae of the metric Θ were given. We substantially generalize these results here.

We essentially rely on the original idea of [29] to “use the spectral theorem backward” to sum up the infinite series appearing in the definition of Θ in (2.21). The attempts to find Ω as the square root of Θ using the holomorphic and self-adjoint calculus are contained in [47, 46], however, only approximations of the resulting self-adjoint operator h similar to H were found there. The main novelty of the present approach comes from the more general factorization (2.22) with (3.1), which enables us to obtain exact results. Formulae contained in this section are obtained by tedious although straightforward calculations that we do not present entirely.

Finally, we present the metric operator for H with general \mathcal{PT} -symmetric boundary conditions, $c_{\pm} := i\alpha \pm \beta$. In this case, the eigenvalues are no longer explicitly known, nevertheless, the experience from previous examples and formulation of partial differential equation together with a set of “boundary conditions” for the kernel of the integral operator provide the correct result.

4.1 Reduction to finding a Neumann metric

Comparing (2.8) with (2.21), we see that J^N and J^D are the metrics for the Neumann and Dirichlet Laplacians, respectively. The former is abbreviated to the “Neumann metric” in the sequel.

We start with the following fundamental result.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $c_{\pm} := i\alpha$, with $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the operator Θ defined in (2.21) has the form*

$$\Theta = J^N + C_0^2 \theta_1 + J^N \theta_2 + J^D \theta_3, \quad (4.1)$$

where J^{ι} , with $\iota \in \{D, N\}$, are defined in (2.8), $C_0 > 0$, and θ_i are integral operators with kernels:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1(x, y) &:= \frac{i}{a} e^{\frac{i\alpha}{2}(x-y)} \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}(x-y)\right), \\ \theta_2(x, y) &:= \frac{i\alpha}{2a} [y - a \operatorname{sgn}(y-x)], \\ \theta_3(x, y) &:= \frac{\alpha^2}{2a} (a^2 - xy) - \frac{i\alpha}{2a} x - \frac{i\alpha}{2} [1 - i\alpha(y-x)] \operatorname{sgn}(y-x). \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

Θ is the metric operator for H , see Definition 2.3, if, and only if, $\alpha \neq k_n$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. Using the explicit form (2.18) of functions ϕ_n and the definition (2.21) of Θ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n^2 \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle + C_0^2 (\phi_0 \langle \phi_0, \cdot \rangle - \chi_0^N \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle) \\ &\quad + \alpha^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_n^2}{k_n^2} \chi_n^D \langle \chi_n^D, \cdot \rangle + i\alpha \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_n^2}{k_n} \chi_n^D \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle - i\alpha \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{C_n^2}{k_n} \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^D, \cdot \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

Employing the operators J^l and p, p^* introduced in (2.8) and (2.2), respectively, and relations (2.3) we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta &= J^N \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle + C_0^2 (\phi_0 \langle \phi_0, \cdot \rangle - \chi_0^N \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle) \\ &\quad + \alpha J^N p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_n^2} \chi_n^D \langle \chi_n^D, \cdot \rangle \\ &\quad + J^D \left(\alpha^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_n^2} \chi_n^D \langle \chi_n^D, \cdot \rangle + \alpha p^* \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_n^2} \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

It follows from the functional calculus for self-adjoint operators that (4.4) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta &= J^N + C_0^2 (\phi_0 \langle \phi_0, \cdot \rangle - \chi_0^N \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle) + \alpha J^N p (-\Delta_D)^{-1} \\ &\quad + J^D [\alpha^2 (-\Delta_D)^{-1} + \alpha p^* (-\Delta_N^{\perp})^{-1}]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

By inserting the explicit integral kernels of the resolvents, see Section 2.1, we obtain the formula (4.1) with (4.2).

To ensure that such Θ represents as metric operator, we recall that the spectrum of H is always real, see Proposition 2.4. Moreover, it is simple if, and only if, the condition in the last claim is satisfied. \square

Remark 4.1. The formula (4.1) can be rewritten in terms of the operator J^N only. Indeed, it is possible to show that

$$J^D = p^* J^N p (-\Delta_D)^{-1}. \quad (4.6)$$

The final result is then

$$\Theta = J^N + C_0^2 \theta_1 + J^N \theta_2 + p^* J^N \theta_4, \quad (4.7)$$

where $\theta_4 := p(-\Delta_D)^{-1} \theta_3$ is an integral operator with kernel

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_4(x, y) &= \frac{\alpha}{12a} \left(y^2(3 - i\alpha y) + 3x^2(1 - i\alpha y) + 2a^2[1 + i\alpha(3x - y)] \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4} \alpha \left(2 - i\alpha(y - x) \right) (y - x) \operatorname{sgn}(y - x). \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

Note that the expression (4.8) is a result of a rather lengthy computation.

Any metric operator for H in Proposition 4.1 can be obtained by determining J^N for given constants C_n . Thus we managed to transform the problem of constructing the metric operators for non-self-adjoint operator H to the problem of constructing the metric operators J^N for the Neumann Laplacian $-\Delta_N$. This significantly simplifies the problem, since $-\Delta_N$ is self-adjoint and its metric operators are bounded, positive operators with bounded inverse commuting with $-\Delta_N$. For instance, any bounded, uniformly positive function of $-\Delta_N$ represents a metric operator. Moreover, it was shown in [46] that any J^N can be approximated in the strong sense by a polynomial of $I + \lambda(-\Delta_N - \lambda)^{-1}$, with $\lambda \in \rho(-\Delta_N)$.

We consider two choices of constants C_n in the following and we find final formulae for the corresponding metric operators.

4.2 The constant-coefficients metric

Let $C_n^2 := 1$ for every $n \geq 0$. Then $J^N = J^D = I$ and the metric operator Θ reads $\Theta = I + K$, where K is an integral operator with the kernel

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}(x, y) &= \frac{i}{a} e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}(x-y)} \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}(x-y)\right) + \frac{i\alpha}{2a} (|y-x| - 2a) \operatorname{sgn}(y-x) \\ &+ \frac{\alpha^2}{2a} (a^2 - xy - a|y-x|). \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

Formula (4.9) represents a remarkably elegant form for the metric operator found firstly in [30, 29].

4.3 The \mathcal{C} operator

Another choice of C_n is motivated by the concept of \mathcal{C} operator, see Definition 2.4. We want to find such Θ that $\mathcal{C}^2 = I$, where $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{P}\Theta$. Since H is \mathcal{P} -self-adjoint, we have $\mathcal{P}\phi_n = D_n\psi_n$ with some numbers D_n . Assuming the non-degeneracy condition $\alpha \neq k_n$ for every $n \geq 0$, an explicit calculation shows that

$$D_0 = \frac{\sin(2\alpha a)}{2\alpha a}, \quad D_n = (-1)^n \frac{k_n^2 - \alpha^2}{k_n^2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (4.10)$$

The condition $(\mathcal{P}\Theta)^2 = I$ then restricts C_n from (2.21) to

$$C_0^2 = \frac{2|\alpha|a}{|\sin(2\alpha a)|}, \quad C_n^2 = \frac{k_n^2}{|k_n^2 - \alpha^2|}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (4.11)$$

In order to simplify the formulae, we consider only $\alpha \in (0, k_1)$ in the following.

Remark 4.2. As mentioned below (2.21), any choice of C_n can be interpreted as a sort of normalisation of ϕ_n . It is therefore interesting to notice that (4.11)

results into the symmetric normalization of ϕ_n and ψ_n when $\langle \phi_n, \psi_n \rangle = 1$ is required:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_0(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sin(2\alpha a)}} e^{i\alpha a} e^{-i\alpha x}, & \psi_n(x) &= \frac{k_n}{\sqrt{k_n^2 - \alpha^2}} \left(\chi_n^N(x) - i \frac{\alpha}{k_n} \chi_n^D(x) \right), \\ \phi_0(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sin(2\alpha a)}} e^{i\alpha a} e^{i\alpha x}, & \phi_n(x) &= \frac{k_n}{\sqrt{k_n^2 - \alpha^2}} \left(\chi_n^N(x) + i \frac{\alpha}{k_n} \chi_n^D(x) \right).\end{aligned}$$

These expressions should be compared with the normalization of (2.18)–(2.19), standardly used in the present paper. The symmetric form of the “present normalization” indicates that the choice (4.11) will lead to a simpler form of Θ than (4.9).

Using (4.11) in the series (2.8), the operators J^t can be determined by the functional calculus:

$$\begin{aligned}J^N &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{k_n^2}{k_n^2 - \alpha^2} \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle + C_0^2 \chi_0^N \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle \\ &= (-\Delta_N)(-\Delta_N - \alpha^2)^{-1} + C_0^2 \chi_0^N \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle \\ &= I + \alpha^2(-\Delta_N - \alpha^2)^{-1} + C_0^2 \chi_0^N \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle, \\ J^D &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k_n^2}{k_n^2 - \alpha^2} \chi_n^D \langle \chi_n^D, \cdot \rangle \\ &= (-\Delta_D)(-\Delta_D - \alpha^2)^{-1} \\ &= I + \alpha^2(-\Delta_D - \alpha^2)^{-1}.\end{aligned}\tag{4.12}$$

A direct (but very tedious) way how to derive the metric Θ for the choice (4.11) is to express the resolvents of the Dirichlet and Neumann Laplacians from the ultimate expressions in (4.12) by means of the Green’s functions (2.4) and compose them with the operators θ_i in (4.1).

However, a more clever way how to proceed is to come back to the operator form (4.5) and perform first some algebraic manipulations with the intermediate expressions appearing in (4.12). First, we clearly have $J^D(-\Delta_D)^{-1} = (-\Delta_D - \alpha^2)^{-1}$. Second, employing (2.2) and the identity $(-\Delta_N)(-\Delta_N^\perp)^{-1} = I - \chi_0^N \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle$, we check

$$[J^D p^*(-\Delta_N^\perp)^{-1}]^* = p(-\Delta_D - \alpha^2)^{-1}, \quad [J^N p(-\Delta_D)^{-1}]^* = p^*(-\Delta_N - \alpha^2)^{-1}.$$

Finally, again using (2.2), we verify the intertwining relation $[p(-\Delta_D - \alpha^2)^{-1}]^* = p^*(-\Delta_N - \alpha^2)^{-1}$. Summing up, with our choice (4.11), formula (4.5) simplifies to

$$\begin{aligned}\Theta &= I + C_0^2 \phi_0 \langle \phi_0, \cdot \rangle + \alpha^2(-\Delta_N - \alpha^2)^{-1} + \alpha^2(-\Delta_D - \alpha^2)^{-1} \\ &\quad + \alpha p(-\Delta_D - \alpha^2)^{-1} + \alpha p^*(-\Delta_N - \alpha^2)^{-1}.\end{aligned}\tag{4.13}$$

Now it is easy to substitute (2.4) and after elementary manipulations to conclude with $\Theta = I + K$, where K is an integral operator with the kernel

$$\mathcal{K}(x, y) = \alpha e^{-i\alpha(y-x)} [\tan(\alpha a) - i \operatorname{sgn}(y-x)].\tag{4.14}$$

The operator \mathcal{C} can be found easily by composing \mathcal{P} and Θ . We finally arrive at the formula $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{P} + L$, where L is an integral operator with the kernel

$$\mathcal{L}(x, y) = \alpha e^{-i\alpha(y+x)} [\tan(\alpha a) - i \operatorname{sgn}(y+x)]. \quad (4.15)$$

4.4 The self-adjoint operator h similar to H

We present an example of the operator Ω , defined in (3.1) with $e_n := \chi_n^N$, that will be used to find the self-adjoint operator h from (1.3). We recall that the similarity transformation Ω is invertible if all the eigenvalues of H are simple, which is ensured by the condition $\alpha \neq k_n$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We will actually search for the quadratic form associated to h for which we have the result in Corollary 3.7.

We follow the analogous strategy to obtain formula for Ω as in the proof of Proposition 4.1. The definition of Ω with $e_n := \chi_n^N$ leads to the sum:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \chi_0^N \langle \phi_0, \cdot \rangle + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle - i\alpha \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_n} \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^D, \cdot \rangle \\ &= I + \chi_0^N \langle \phi_0, \cdot \rangle - \chi_0^N \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle + \alpha p \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_n^2} \chi_n^D \langle \chi_n^D, \cdot \rangle \\ &= I + \chi_0^N \langle \phi_0, \cdot \rangle - \chi_0^N \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle + \alpha p (-\Delta_D)^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

where we have used identities (2.3). In the same manner, we obtain the result for the inverse Ω^{-1} :

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega^{-1} &= \psi_0 \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k_n^2}{k_n^2 - \alpha^2} \chi_n^N \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle - i\alpha \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k_n}{k_n^2 - \alpha^2} \chi_n^D \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle \\ &= I + \psi_0 \langle \chi_0^N, \cdot \rangle + \alpha^2 (-\Delta_N - \alpha^2)^{-1} - \alpha p^* (-\Delta_N - \alpha^2)^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

The operators L, M appearing in the expressions for $\Omega = I + L$ and $\Omega^{-1} = I + M$ are, as expected, integral operators with the kernels \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{M} that can be easily obtained using formulae for the Neumann and Dirichlet resolvents (2.4)–(2.5):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(x, y) &= \frac{i\alpha}{2a} [y - a \operatorname{sgn}(y-x)] + \frac{1}{2a} (e^{-i\alpha(y+a)} - 1), \\ \mathcal{M}(x, y) &= \frac{\alpha e^{i\alpha(a-x)}}{\sin(2\alpha a)} - \frac{\alpha}{2} e^{-i\alpha(x-y)} [\cot(2\alpha a) - i \operatorname{sgn}(y-x)] \\ &\quad - \frac{\alpha e^{-i\alpha(x+y)}}{2 \sin(2\alpha a)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

To find the self-adjoint operator h from (1.3), we start with the quadratic form (3.19). Inserting (4.18) into the latter and performing several integrations by parts with noticing that $LM = -L - M$ and $(M\psi)' = -i\alpha M\psi - i\alpha\psi$ results in:

$$t_h[\psi] = \|\psi'\|^2 + \alpha^2 |\langle \chi_0^N, \psi \rangle|^2. \quad (4.19)$$

The corresponding operator h reads:

$$\begin{aligned} h\psi &= -\psi'' + \alpha^2 \chi_0^N \langle \chi_0^N, \psi \rangle, \\ \text{Dom}(h) &= \{\psi \in W^{2,2}(-a, a) : \psi'(\pm a) = 0\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

We remark that h is a rank one perturbation of the Neumann Laplacian. The eigenfunctions of h are χ_n^N with χ_0^N corresponding to the eigenvalue α^2 .

It is interesting to compare the spectra of H and h for $\alpha = k_n$, *i.e.* in the points where the spectra are degenerate and similarity transformation breaks down because the operator Ω is not invertible. k_n^2 is an eigenvalue with the algebraic multiplicity two for both H and h . However, the geometric multiplicity differs: it is one for H and two for h .

The form of h also explains the origin of the peculiar α -dependence of the eigenvalues of H (which are all constant except for $\lambda_0(\alpha) = \alpha^2$). In fact, it is the nature of the rank one perturbation to leave all the Neumann eigenvalues untouched except for the lowest one that is driven to the α^2 behaviour.

4.5 More general boundary conditions

Finally, we consider the general \mathcal{PT} -symmetric boundary conditions $c_\pm := i\alpha \pm \beta$, with $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$. We start with formal considerations. The Θ -self-adjointness of H can be expressed in the following way. We take the advantage of the realization of $\Theta = I + K$, which we insert into $\Theta H\psi = H^* \Theta\psi$, $\psi \in \text{Dom}(H)$. A formal interchange of differentiation with integration and integration by parts yield following problem that we can understand in distributional sense:

$$(\partial_x^2 - \partial_y^2)\mathcal{K}(x, y) = 0, \quad (4.21)$$

$$\partial_y \mathcal{K}(x, \pm a) + (i\alpha \pm \beta)\mathcal{K}(x, \pm a) = 0. \quad (4.22)$$

Moreover, $\Theta\psi$ must belong to $\text{Dom}(H^*)$, from which we have a condition

$$\partial_x \mathcal{K}(\pm a, y) + (-i\alpha \pm \beta)\mathcal{K}(\pm a, y) = 2i\alpha\delta(y \mp a). \quad (4.23)$$

Here δ denotes the Dirac delta function.

Already presented examples of Θ for $\beta = 0$ satisfy these requirements, particularly \mathcal{K} solves the wave equation (4.21). The kernel (4.14), corresponding to the simpler form of presented metric operators, is a function of $x - y$ only. Inspired by this, we find the solution of the wave equation

$$\mathcal{K}(x, y) = e^{i\alpha(x-y) - \beta|x-y|} [c + i\alpha \text{sgn}(x - y)], \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (4.24)$$

that satisfies the ‘‘boundary conditions’’ (4.22) and (4.23) as well. The one parametric family of solutions (4.24) of (4.21)–(4.23) demonstrates the known non-uniqueness of solutions to this problem. We also remark that c can be taken as α or a dependent as well.

The positivity of Θ is ensured if the norm of K is smaller than 1. This can be estimated by the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of K which is explicitly computable:

$$\|K\|_{\text{HS}}^2 = (c^2 + \alpha^2) \frac{4a\beta + e^{-4a\beta} - 1}{2\beta^2} \quad (4.25)$$

(with the convention that if $\beta = 0$ one should take the limit of the right hand side as $\beta \rightarrow 0$). Consequently, the positivity of Θ can be achieved by several ways, *e.g.*, if a is small; or if β is positive and large; or $|c|$ and $|\alpha|$ are small. In any of the regimes, the formal manipulations above are justified.

Let us summarize the results of this subsection into the following theorem.

Theorem 4.2. *Let $c_{\pm} := i\alpha \pm \beta$, with $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, and assume that all the eigenvalues of H are simple. Moreover, let $\|K\|_{\text{HS}} < 1$, where K is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator with the explicit kernel (4.24) and $\|K\|_{\text{HS}}$ is explicitly computed in (4.25). Then $\Theta := I + K$ is a metric operator for H .*

5 Bounded perturbations

In this section we show that results of Section 3 remain valid if we consider a bounded perturbation V of H .

Firstly we remark that the perturbation result [13, Thm. XIX 2.7] guarantees that $H + V$ remains a discrete spectral operator. That is, if all the eigenvalues of $H + V$ are simple, then the metric operator Θ exists. We show that the claim of Theorem 3.2 is valid for $H + V$ as well. The rest of the results from Section 3 then follows straightforwardly. The approach is to use analytic perturbation theory for the operator $h := \Omega H \Omega^{-1}$ that is perturbed by a bounded operator $\Omega V \Omega^{-1}$.

Theorem 5.1. *Let V be a bounded operator defined on the whole Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . Assume that all the eigenvalues of both the operators H and $H + V$ are simple. We denote by ξ_n, η_n the eigenfunctions of $H + V$ and $H^* + V^*$, respectively. Let e_n be elements of any orthonormal basis in \mathcal{H} . Then $\Omega_V = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e_n \langle \eta_n, \cdot \rangle$, i.e. $\Omega_V : \xi_n \mapsto e_n$, can be expressed as*

$$\Omega_V = U + L, \tag{5.1}$$

where U is a unitary operator and L is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator.

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 3.2, without loss of generality, we restrict ourselves to $e_n := \chi_n^N$ and we show that $\Omega_V = I + L$ with L being Hilbert-Schmidt. We consider the normal operator $h := \Omega H \Omega^{-1}$ and we perturb it by $v := \Omega V \Omega^{-1}$. More specifically, we construct $h(\varepsilon) := h + \varepsilon v$ forming a holomorphic family of type (A) with respect to the parameter ε . We denote by $\mu_n(\varepsilon)$, $\mu_n(\varepsilon)$ the eigenvalues and by $\tilde{\xi}_n(\varepsilon)$, $\tilde{\eta}_n(\varepsilon)$ the corresponding eigenfunctions of $h(\varepsilon)$ and of $h(\varepsilon)^*$ respectively. $h(0)$, $h(0)^*$ are normal, therefore the eigenfunctions $\tilde{\xi}_n(0)$ and $\tilde{\eta}_n(0)$ form orthonormal bases. In fact, with our choice of e_n , $\tilde{\xi}_n(0) = \tilde{\eta}_n(0) = \chi_n^N$.

We construct operator $\tilde{\Omega} : \tilde{\xi}_n(1) \mapsto \chi_n^N$ and we will show that $\tilde{\Omega} = I + \tilde{L}$, where \tilde{L} is Hilbert-Schmidt. Ω_V is the composition of Ω and $\tilde{\Omega}$ and the claim then follows easily using of the fact that Hilbert-Schmidt operators are a *-both-sided ideal.

The distance of $\mu_n(0)$ and $\mu_n(1)$ can be at most $\|v\|$. Since we know the asymptotics of $\mu_n(0) = \lambda_n$, see (3.5), it is clear that there exists N_0 such that for all $n > N_0$, $|\mu_{n+1}(1) - \mu_n(1)| > n$ holds. Moreover, for such n the radius of convergence of perturbation series for eigenvalues and eigenfunctions is larger than 1. Thus, we have

$$\tilde{\eta}_n(\varepsilon) = \chi_n^N + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\eta}_n^{(j)} \varepsilon^j. \quad (5.2)$$

We estimate the norms of $\tilde{\eta}_n^{(j)}$ using the analytic perturbation theory:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{\eta}_n^{(j)}\| &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\Gamma_n} \|(h(0)^* - E)^{-1} (v^* (h(0)^* - E)^{-1})^j \chi_n^N\| dE \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{\Gamma_n} \frac{2^{j+1} \|v\|^j}{n^{j+1}} dE \leq \frac{c^j}{n^j}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

where Γ_n is a circle around $\mu_n(0)$ of radius $n/2$ and the constant c does not depend on n . We define N_1 as such that $N_1 \geq N_0$ and $c/N_1 < 1$.

We prove that $\tilde{\Omega}$ has the desired form by showing that the adjoint $\tilde{\Omega}^* = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{\eta}_n(1) \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle$ can be written as $\tilde{\Omega}^* = I + \tilde{L}_{N_1}^* + \tilde{L}_{\infty}^*$, where

$$\tilde{L}_{N_1}^* := \sum_{n=0}^{N_1-1} (\tilde{\eta}_n(1) - \chi_n^N) \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle, \quad \tilde{L}_{\infty}^* := \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\eta}_n^{(j)} \langle \chi_n^N, \cdot \rangle, \quad (5.4)$$

and $\tilde{L}_{N_1}^*$ and \tilde{L}_{∞}^* are Hilbert-Schmidt. The decomposition of $\tilde{\Omega}^*$ follows immediately if we consider the expansions (5.2) for $n > N_1$ and rewrite $\tilde{\eta}_n(1) = \chi_n^N + (\tilde{\eta}_n(1) - \chi_n^N)$ for $n \leq N_1$. $\tilde{L}_{N_1}^*$ is a finite rank operator therefore it is obviously Hilbert-Schmidt. \tilde{L}_{∞}^* is bounded and the defining sum is absolutely convergent since

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \|\tilde{\eta}_n^{(j)}\| |\langle \chi_n^N, \psi \rangle| &\leq \|\psi\| \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{c}{n}\right)^j \leq \|\psi\| \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} \frac{c^2}{n^2 - nc}, \\ \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} \|\tilde{\eta}_n^{(1)}\| |\langle \chi_n^N, \psi \rangle| &\leq c \sqrt{\sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}} \sqrt{\sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} |\langle \chi_n^N, \psi \rangle|^2} \leq c \|\psi\| \sqrt{\sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

Finally we estimate the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of \tilde{L}_{∞}^* :

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \left\langle \sum_{m=N_1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\eta}_m^{(i)} \langle \chi_m^N, \chi_p^N \rangle, \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\eta}_n^{(j)} \langle \chi_n^N, \chi_p^N \rangle \right\rangle \\ &\leq \sum_{p=N_1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{c}{p}\right)^i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{c}{p}\right)^j \leq \sum_{p=N_1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{c}{p-c}\right)^2 < \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

This concludes the proof of the theorem. \square

Remark 5.1 (General Sturm-Liouville operators). Let us conclude this section by a remark on how to extend the previous result on bounded perturbations V for the operator H in the general form

$$H\psi := -(\rho\psi')' + V\psi \quad \text{on} \quad L^2(-a, a),$$

subject to the boundary conditions

$$\rho(\pm a)\psi'(\pm a) + c_{\pm}\psi(\pm a) = 0. \quad (5.7)$$

Assuming merely that ρ is a bounded and uniformly positive function, *i.e.*, there exists a positive constant C such that $C^{-1} \leq \rho(x) \leq C$ for all $x \in (-a, a)$, the operator can be defined (*cf.* [10, Corol. 4.4.3]) as an m -sectorial operator associated with a closed sectorial form with domain $W^{1,2}(-a, a)$. If, in addition, we assume that $\rho \in W^{1,\infty}(-a, a)$, then it is possible to check that the domain of H consists of functions ψ from the Sobolev space $W^{2,2}(-a, a)$ satisfying (5.7).

Now, let us strengthen the regularity hypothesis to $\rho \in W^{2,\infty}(-a, a)$ and introduce the unitary (Liouville) transformation $\mathcal{U} : L^2(-a, a) \rightarrow L^2(f(-a), f(a))$ by

$$\mathcal{U}^{-1}\phi := \rho^{-1/4}\phi \circ f, \quad \text{where} \quad f(x) := \int_0^x \frac{d\xi}{\sqrt{\rho(\xi)}}.$$

Then it is straightforward to check that the unitarily equivalent operator $\tilde{H} := \mathcal{U}H\mathcal{U}^{-1}$ on $L^2(f(-a), f(a))$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}\phi &= -\phi'' + \tilde{V}\phi + W\phi, \\ \text{Dom}(\tilde{H}) &= \{\phi \in W^{2,2}(f(-a), f(a)) : \phi'(\pm f(a)) + \tilde{c}_{\pm}\phi(\pm f(a)) = 0\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{V} := \mathcal{U}V\mathcal{U}^{-1}$ and

$$\tilde{c}_{\pm} := \frac{c_{\pm}}{\rho(\pm a)^{1/4}} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\rho'(\pm a)}{\rho(\pm a)^{1/2}}, \quad W := \left(\frac{1}{4}\rho'' - \frac{1}{16} \frac{\rho'^2}{\rho} \right) \circ f^{-1}.$$

In this way, we have transformed the second-order perturbation represented by ρ into a bounded potential W and modified boundary conditions. Theorem 5.1 applies to \tilde{H} and, as a consequence of the unitary transform \mathcal{U} , to H as well.

6 Conclusions

In this article, we investigated properties of the similarity transformations Ω and metric operators Θ for Sturm-Liouville operators with separated, Robin-type boundary conditions, and the structure of the normal or self-adjoint operators to which they are similar.

We would like to mention that Θ and Ω cannot be always expressed as the sum of the identity and a Hilbert-Schmidt operator for other types of (differential) operators, see, *e.g.*, [2, 43, 33, 18], where Θ is a sum of the identity

and a bounded non-compact operator. The latter is a composition of the parity and the multiplication by sign function. Moreover, corresponding similarity transformations map (non-self-adjoint) point interactions to (self-adjoint) point interactions, which is not typically the case for operators studied here. This is illustrated in the example of \mathcal{PT} -symmetric boundary conditions where the equivalent self-adjoint operator is not a point interaction but rather a rank one perturbation of the Neumann Laplacian.

In this work we considered the separated boundary conditions only. Nonetheless, the analogous results are expected to be valid for all strongly regular boundary conditions.

The crucial property is the asymptotics of eigenvalues, *i.e.* separation distance of eigenvalues tends to infinity, that is used for the proof of the existence of similarity transformations [13]. Recent results on basis properties for perturbations of harmonic oscillator type operators [1, 41, 3] give a possibility to investigate the structure of similarity transformation in these cases as well. Another step is to consider *e.g.* on Hill operators, where a criterion on being spectral operator of scalar type has been obtained in [16] and recently extended in [12]. On the other hand, the structure of similarity transformations for operators with continuous spectrum as well as for multidimensional Schrödinger operators is almost unexplored and constitutes thus a challenging open problem.

In case of the \mathcal{PT} -symmetric boundary conditions, we found all the studied objects in a closed formula form, which is hardly the case in more general situations. However, in general, we may search for approximations of Ω or Θ , typically applying the analytic perturbation theory to find perturbation series for eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of H to certain order k . For instance, we perturb the parameters c_{\pm} in boundary conditions by small ε . As a result we find an approximation h_{app} of the similar operator h with resolvents satisfying $\|(h - z)^{-1} - (h_{\text{app}} - z)^{-1}\| \leq C\varepsilon^k$. An extensive discussion and example of such construction can be found in [46]. The same remark is appropriate for small perturbations by bounded operator discussed in Section 5.

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