

ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ: Έστω  $T, S \in \mathcal{B}(H)$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ , τότε

$$\textcircled{a} \quad (T + \lambda S)^{\Delta} = T^{\Delta} + \bar{\lambda} S$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad T^{\Delta\Delta} = T$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad (TS)^{\Delta} = S^{\Delta} T^{\Delta}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad \|T^{\Delta}\| = \|T\|$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad \|T^{\Delta\Delta} T\| = \|T\|^2$$

Απόδειξη:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{a} \quad \langle (T + \lambda S)^{\Delta} x, y \rangle &= \langle x, (T + \lambda S) y \rangle = \langle x, T y \rangle + \bar{\lambda} \langle x, S y \rangle = \\ &= \langle T^{\Delta} x, y \rangle + \bar{\lambda} \langle S^{\Delta} x, y \rangle = \langle T^{\Delta} x + \bar{\lambda} S^{\Delta} x, y \rangle = \\ &= \langle (T^{\Delta} + \bar{\lambda} S^{\Delta}) x, y \rangle \quad \forall x, y \in H, \alpha \in \mathbb{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$(T + \lambda S)^{\Delta} = T^{\Delta} + \bar{\lambda} S^{\Delta}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \langle T^{\Delta\Delta} x, y \rangle = \langle x, T^{\Delta} y \rangle = \overline{\langle T^{\Delta} y, x \rangle} = \overline{\langle y, T x \rangle} = \langle T y, x \rangle$$

$$\forall x, y \in H, \alpha \in \mathbb{C} \quad T^{\Delta\Delta} = T$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \langle (TS)^{\Delta} x, y \rangle = \langle x, T S y \rangle = \langle T^{\Delta} x, S y \rangle = \langle S^{\Delta} T^{\Delta} x, y \rangle$$

$$\forall x, y \in H, \alpha \in \mathbb{C} \quad (TS)^{\Delta} = S^{\Delta} T^{\Delta}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad \|T^{\Delta}\| = \sup \{ |\langle T^{\Delta} x, y \rangle| : \|x\| \leq 1, \|y\| \leq 1 \} =$$

$$= \sup \{ |\langle x, T y \rangle| : \|x\| \leq 1, \|y\| \leq 1 \} =$$

$$= \sup \{ |\langle T y, x \rangle| : \|x\| \leq 1, \|y\| \leq 1 \} = \|T\|$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad \|T x\|^2 = \langle T x, T x \rangle = \langle T^{\Delta} T x, x \rangle \leq \|T^{\Delta} T x\| \|x\| \leq \|T^{\Delta} T\| \|x\|^2$$

$$\text{Αρα} \quad \|T x\| \leq \sqrt{\|T^{\Delta} T\|} \|x\| \quad \forall x \Rightarrow \|T\| \leq \sqrt{\|T^{\Delta} T\|} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \|T\|^2 \leq \|T^{\Delta} T\|$$

$$\text{Από τον ά) η αντίστροφη} \quad \|T^{\Delta} T\| \leq \|T^{\Delta}\| \|T\| = \|T\|^2$$

$$\text{Αρα} \quad \|T\|^2 = \|T^{\Delta} T\| \quad \square$$

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Ορισμοί:  $H =$  χώρος Hilbert,  $T \in \mathcal{B}(H)$

- ⓐ  $T$  ονομάζεται φυσιογυτής αν  $T^*T = TT^*$
- ⓑ  $T$  ονομάζεται αυτοσυζυγής αν  $T^* = T$
- ⓒ  $T$  ονομάζεται ορθομοναδικός αν  $T^*T = I, TT^* = I$
- ⓓ  $T$  ονομάζεται ισομετρία αν  $\|Tx\| = \|x\| \quad \forall x \in H$

Παραδείγματα:

- ⓐ Έστω  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^{\infty}$ , ορίσω  $D_{\alpha}: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2, D_{\alpha}(b) = \alpha b = (\alpha_1 b_1, \alpha_2 b_2, \dots)$   
 Δείξτε ότι ο  $D_{\alpha}$  είναι φυσιογυτής
- ⓑ Έστω  $S: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2, S(e_n) = e_{n+1}, n = 1, 2, \dots$   
 Δείξτε ότι  $S$  είναι φυσιογυτής και αυτοσυζυγής
- ⓒ Αν  $f \in L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}, \mu)$ , ορίσω  $M_f: L^2(\mathbb{R}, \mu) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}, \mu), M_f(g) = fg$   
 Δείξτε ότι  $M_f$  είναι φυσιογυτής τελεστής και  $\|M_f\| = \|f\|_{\infty}$
- ⓓ  $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}) = \overline{[\dots, e_{-2}, e_{-1}, e_0, e_1, e_2, \dots]}$   
 Ορίσω  $U: \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}), U(e_n) = e_{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 Δείξτε ότι  $U$  είναι ισομετρία

ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ:  $H =$  χώρος Hilbert,  $T \in \mathcal{B}(H)$

- ⓐ  $T =$  φυσιογυτής  $\Leftrightarrow \|Tx\| = \|T^*x\| \quad \forall x \in H$
- ⓑ  $T =$  αυτοσυζυγής  $\Leftrightarrow \langle Tx, x \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x \in H$
- ⓒ  $T =$  ισομετρία  $\Leftrightarrow T^*T = I \Leftrightarrow \langle Tx, Tx \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle \quad \forall x \in H$
- ⓓ  $T =$  ορθομοναδικός  $\Leftrightarrow T =$  ισομετρία επί

Απόδειξη:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ⓐ} \quad \|Tx\|^2 - \|T^*x\|^2 &= \langle Tx, Tx \rangle - \langle T^*x, T^*x \rangle = \\ &= \langle T^*Tx, x \rangle - \langle TT^*x, x \rangle \quad \text{ⓓ} \end{aligned}$$

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$\epsilon_{\lambda\omega} T = \text{φωωωωωωωωωω} \Leftrightarrow T^{\lambda}T = TT^{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow \langle T^{\lambda}T(x), y \rangle = \langle TT^{\lambda}(x), y \rangle$

$\forall x \in H \Leftrightarrow \|T(x)\| = \|T^{\lambda}(x)\| \quad \forall x \in H$

(a)  $\langle T(x), x \rangle - \langle T^{\lambda}(x), x \rangle = \langle T(x), x \rangle - \langle x, T(x) \rangle =$   
 $= \langle T(x), x \rangle - \overline{\langle T(x), x \rangle} = 2i \operatorname{Im} \langle T(x), x \rangle$  (2)

$\epsilon_{\lambda\omega} T = T^{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow \langle T(x), x \rangle = \langle T^{\lambda}(x), x \rangle \quad \forall x \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im} \langle T(x), x \rangle = 0 \quad \forall x$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \langle T(x), x \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x$

(b)  $T^{\lambda}T = I \Leftrightarrow \langle T^{\lambda}T(x), y \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle \quad \forall x, y \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \langle T(x), T(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle \quad \forall x, y$

$T = i \text{ (complex)} \Leftrightarrow \|T(x)\|^2 = \|x\|^2 \Leftrightarrow \langle T(x), T(x) \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \langle T^{\lambda}T(x), x \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle \quad \forall x \Leftrightarrow T^{\lambda}T = I$

(c)  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\epsilon_{\lambda\omega} T = \text{orthonormal} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} T^{\lambda}T = I \\ TT^{\lambda} = I \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} T = i \text{ (complex)} \\ T = \text{real} \end{cases}$

$\Leftarrow$   
 $\epsilon_{\lambda\omega} T = i \text{ (complex)} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} T = \text{invertible} \\ T^{\lambda}T = I \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow T^{\lambda} = T^{-1}$

$\text{And} \quad T^{\lambda}T = I = TT^{\lambda} \Rightarrow T = \text{orthonormal}$

ορισμός!

Αν  $E = \text{Sim } \omega\omega\omega\omega$ ,  $p: E \rightarrow E$   $\omega\omega\omega\omega\omega\omega$ ,  $\omega p$   $\omega\omega\omega\omega\omega\omega$   
 $\omega\omega\omega\omega\omega\omega$   $\omega p^2 = p$

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ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ: Έστω  $E = \mathbb{R}^n$  ή  $\mathbb{C}^n$  και  $P \in \mathcal{B}(E)$

(1)  $P = \text{ταυροδυναμική} \Leftrightarrow I - P = \text{ταυροδυναμική}$

(2) Αν  $P = \text{ταυροδυναμική}$ , τότε:

(α)  $\text{Im } P, \text{Ker } P = \text{εξιστιχισίμοι υποχώροι στο } E$

(β)  $E = \text{Im } P \oplus \text{Ker } P$

Απόδειξη:

(1)  $(I - P)(I - P) = I - P - P + P^2 = I - 2P + P = I - P$

(2) (α)  $\text{Ker } P = P^{-1}(\{0\}) \xrightarrow{\text{αντιστ.}} \text{Ker } P = \text{εξιστιχισίμοι}$

• Αν  $x \in \text{Im } P \Leftrightarrow \exists y: P(y) = x \Rightarrow P^2(y) = P(x) = x \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow (I - P)(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \text{Ker}(I - P)$

Άρα  $\text{Im } P \subseteq \text{Ker}(I - P)$

• Έστω  $x \in \text{Ker}(I - P) \Rightarrow (I - P)(x) = 0 \Rightarrow P(x) = x \Rightarrow x \in \text{Im } P$

Άρα  $\text{Ker}(I - P) \subseteq \text{Im } P$

• Άρα  $\text{Im } P = \text{Ker}(I - P) = (I - P)^{-1}(\{0\}) \Rightarrow \text{Im } P = \text{εξιστιχισίμοι}$

(β) Έστω  $z \in \text{Im } P \cap \text{Ker } P \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = P(x) \\ Pz = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} Pz = P^2x = Px \\ Pz = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow Px = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0$

Άρα  $\text{Im } P \cap \text{Ker } P = \{0\}$

• Έστω  $x \in E \Rightarrow x = P(x) + (I - P)(x)$   
 $P(x) \in \text{Im } P$   
 $(I - P)(x) \in \text{Im}(I - P) = \text{Ker } P$

$\Rightarrow x \in \text{Im } P \oplus \text{Ker } P$

• Άρα  $E = \text{Im } P \oplus \text{Ker } P$

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