

Λήμμα: $H = \text{Hilbert}$, $T \in B(H)$ φασικά γνήσιος

- Ⓐ $Tx = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow T^*x = \bar{\lambda}x$
- Ⓑ Αν $T = T^*$ τότε οι ιδιοτιμές του T είναι πραγματικές
- Ⓒ \downarrow Στοιχεία που αντιστοιχούν σε διαφορετικές ιδιοτιμές είναι κάθετα
- Ⓓ Αν $M = \text{ιδιοχώρος}$ της T τότε $T(M) \subseteq M, T^*(M) \subseteq M$

Απόδειξη:

Ⓐ $T = \text{φασικά γνήσιος} \Rightarrow T - \lambda I = \text{φασικά γνήσιος}$, άρα

$$\|(T - \lambda I)x\| = \|(T - \lambda I)^*x\| = \|(T^* - \bar{\lambda} I)x\| = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } Tx = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow T^*x = \bar{\lambda}x$$

Ⓑ Εάν $T = T^*$ τότε $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_p(T)$

$$\text{Άρα } Tx = \lambda x \text{ με } x \neq 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } \textcircled{\text{A}} T^*x = \bar{\lambda}x. \text{ Οπότε } T = T^* \Rightarrow \lambda x = \bar{\lambda}x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - \bar{\lambda})x = 0 \xrightarrow{x \neq 0} \lambda = \bar{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

Ⓒ Εάν $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}_p(T), \lambda \neq \mu$

$$\text{Άρα υπάρχουν } x \neq 0, y \neq 0: Tx = \lambda x, T^*y = \mu y$$

Άρα:

$$\lambda \langle x, y \rangle = \langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \langle Tx, y \rangle = \langle x, T^*y \rangle = \langle x, \mu y \rangle = \mu \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\text{Άρα } \lambda \neq \mu \Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } M_\lambda \perp M_\mu$$

Ⓓ $\text{Γνωρίζουμε παρατηρούμε ότι } T(M_\lambda) \subseteq M_\lambda$

$$\text{Άρα για } \lambda \in \mathbb{C}_p(T) \text{ τότε } T^*(M_\lambda) \subseteq M_\lambda$$

$$\text{Εάν } x \in M_\lambda \Rightarrow Tx = \lambda x \Rightarrow T^*x = \bar{\lambda}x, x \in M_\lambda \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T^*(x) \in M_\lambda. \text{ Άρα } T^*(M_\lambda) \subseteq M_\lambda$$

Lemma: Let $T \in \mathcal{B}(H)$, $M = \mathcal{D}(T)$ subspace in H

(1) $M = T$ -invariant $\Leftrightarrow M^\perp = T^\perp$ -invariant

(2) Let $M = T$ -invariant, let $B = T|_M$

Then $B^\perp = T^\perp|_M \Rightarrow T^\perp(M) \subseteq M$

Proof:

(1) (\Rightarrow)

Let $T(M) \subseteq M$ let $y \in M^\perp$. Then $\forall x \in M$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle x, T^*y \rangle &= \langle Tx, y \rangle \\ Tx \in M, y \in M^\perp \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \langle x, T^*y \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow T^*y \in M^\perp$$

Let $T^*(M^\perp) \subseteq M^\perp$

(2) (\Leftarrow)

Let $M^\perp = T^\perp$ -invariant and so $(M^\perp)^\perp = M$

$$\text{or } (M^\perp)^\perp = T$$

$$(M^\perp)^\perp = M$$

(2) (\Leftarrow)

Let $T(M) \subseteq M$, $T^\perp(M) \subseteq M$ let $B = T|_M: M \rightarrow M$

Let $x \in M$. So $T^*x = B^*x$

Fix $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ $\forall y \in M$, $\langle B^*y, x \rangle = \langle Ty, Ax \rangle$

$$\langle B^*x, y \rangle = \langle x, B^*y \rangle = \langle x, Ty \rangle = \langle T^*x, y \rangle$$

$$\text{Let } \langle (B^* - T^*)x, y \rangle = 0 \quad \forall y \in M \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} (B^* - T^*)x &\perp M \\ (B^* - T^*)x &\in M \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow (B^* - T^*)x = 0 \Rightarrow B^*x = T^*x$$

(\Rightarrow)

Εάν $B = T|_M$, $M \rightarrow M$ και $B^* = T^*|_M$

Τότε $T^*(M) \subseteq M$

Αποδεικνύεται: Αν $T \in B(H)$, $\Delta \in G_p(T)$. Τότε $|\Delta| \leq \|T\|$.

Απόδειξη:

Εάν $x \neq 0$ και $Tx = \Delta x$. Τότε

$$|\Delta| \|x\| = \|\Delta x\| = \|Tx\| \leq \|T\| \|x\| \Rightarrow |\Delta| \leq \|T\|$$

ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ:

Αν $T \in B(H)$ συμγώνιος, αυτοσυζυγής ($T = T^*$), τότε

Τότε υπάρχει $\Delta \in G_p(T)$ με $|\Delta| = \|T\|$

Απόδειξη

• Αρκεί να εγερθεί των ακριβών $T \neq 0$

$$\text{Επιπλέον } S.o. \quad \|T\| = \sup \{ |\langle Tx, x \rangle| : \|x\| \leq 1 \}$$

• Αν $\exists (x_n) \subseteq H : \|x_n\| = 1$ και

$$|\langle Tx_n, x_n \rangle| \rightarrow \|T\|$$

• Τότε

$$\langle Tx_n, x_n \rangle = \langle x_n, T^*x_n \rangle = \langle x_n, Tx_n \rangle = \overline{\langle Tx_n, x_n \rangle}$$

• Άρα η εχθροειδής ($\langle Tx_n, x_n \rangle$) είναι πραγματική

• Επομένως υπάρχει πραγματική ($\langle Tx_n, x_n \rangle$) με

$$\langle Tx_n, x_n \rangle \rightarrow \Delta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Από φωνή } |\Delta| = \|T\|$$

• Αρκεί να $S.o. \quad \Delta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tx_n, x_n \rangle$

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• Leten nu $\Delta \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$ $\Delta = \langle Tz, z \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &\leq \|Tz_n - \Delta\|^2 = \|Tz_n\|^2 - 2\Delta \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle + \Delta^2 \in \\
 &\leq \|T\|^2 - 2\Delta \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle + \Delta^2 \rightarrow \\
 &\rightarrow \Delta^2 - 2\Delta \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

• $\Delta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = 0$

• $\Delta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle$ kan $T = 0$ of $\Delta = 0$. $\Delta = 0$ of $\langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$

• $\Delta = 0$ of $\langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$

• $\Delta = 0$ of $\langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = \Delta^2$ kan $\Delta \neq 0$, $\Delta = 0$ of $\langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$

• $\Delta = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = 0$$

$$\Delta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = \Delta^2 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = \Delta^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 0$$

• $\Delta = 0$

$$\langle z, z \rangle = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = \Delta^2 = \|T\|^2 > 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \neq 0 \quad \square$$

ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ: $\Delta = 0$ of $\langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$

(a) $\Delta = 0$ of $\langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$ kan $T = 0$ of $\Delta = 0$ of $\langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$

(b) $\Delta = 0$ of $\langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = \Delta^2$ kan $\Delta \neq 0$, $\Delta = 0$ of $\langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$

$$\Delta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = \Delta^2 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle Tz_n, z_n \rangle = \Delta^2 = 0$$

- (a) Λ $TT^* = T^*T$, is juga $G_p(T)$ is awal
 non-degenerate is orthogonal ke $G_p(T)$ $G_p(T) \perp G_p(T)$
Anda juga.
- (b) Λ $\Delta = G_p(T)$, $\Delta \neq 0$, is
 $T(M_2) \perp M_2$ ke $T|_{M_2} = 0$ $Z|_{M_2}$
 Λ ke $T = \text{ker } T$ $\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}|_{M_2} = \text{ker } T \Rightarrow \text{Ball}(M_2) =$
 $= \text{ker } T \Rightarrow \dim(M_2) < \infty$
- (c) Λ ke $T = \text{ker } T$ ke
 $\langle T(x), x \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle x, x \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$
- (d) Λ ke $G_p(T) = \text{ker } T$ ke Δ ke $\Delta \perp G_p(T)$
 ke $\Delta \perp G_p(T)$. Λ ke $\exists \delta > 0$:
 $\{ \delta \leq |G_p(T)| \leq \delta \} = \text{ker } T$
 Λ ke \exists ke $\Delta \perp G_p(T)$ ke $\Delta \perp G_p(T)$.
 $(\delta) \text{ ke } |\delta| \geq \delta \quad \forall \delta$
 Λ ke $x \neq 0$, $\|x\| = 1$ ke $T(x) = \delta x$
 $\perp G_p(T)$ ke $(x) \text{ ke } \Delta \perp G_p(T)$ ke $\Delta \perp G_p(T)$
 $\delta \rightarrow 0$. Λ ke

TEOREMA: (ϕ ke λ ke $\lambda = \text{ke } \phi$)

T ke \mathbb{R}^n ke $T^*T = TT^*$, $M_2 = \text{ker}(T - \lambda I)$, $\lambda \in G_p(T)$

- (a) $M_2 \perp M_n$, $H = \overline{U_2 M_2}$
- (b) $T|_{(M_2)^\perp}$ ke Δ ke $\Delta \perp G_p(T)$

CM παραγωγή: το (L) είναι ισόμορφο με το 021
o T Singularity (ήταν)

Απόδειξη:

• Εάν T αυτοσυζυγής (T=T^A)
• το T αντιστρέφεται από τον $\exists \Delta \in \mathbb{R}^n(T): \|T\| = \Delta$
 $\Delta \in \mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{C}_p(T) \neq \emptyset$

• Εάν $\Delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow M_2 \perp M_2$

• Εάν $M = \overline{[U, M_2]}$, $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \cap M = \mathbb{R}$

Αρκεί να δ.ο $M^\perp = \{0\}$.

• Εάν $M^\perp \neq \{0\}$

• Εάν $T(M_2) \subseteq M_2 \quad \forall \alpha \Rightarrow T(M) \subseteq M \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow T^\perp(M^\perp) \subseteq M^\perp \Rightarrow T(M^\perp) \subseteq M^\perp$

• Αρκεί ο $B = T|_{M^\perp}: M^\perp \rightarrow M^\perp$

ορίζεται επαρκώς και αυτοσυζυγής ισχύει

Επιπλέον $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{C}_p(B) \Rightarrow \exists x \in M^\perp: Bx = \lambda x$

Αρκεί να δ.ο $Bx = \lambda x \Rightarrow T^\perp(Bx) = \lambda Bx \Rightarrow \lambda x \in M_2 \Rightarrow x \in M$

Αρκεί να δ.ο $M \cap M^\perp = \{0\}$ άρα

Αρκεί $M^\perp = \{0\}$

• Σύντομα αν $T = T^A \Rightarrow T = \text{singularity}$

• Εάν $T^A T = T T^A = S$

Εάν $\omega \quad S = \text{συζυγής και αυτοσυζυγής.}$

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• Sia v adalah $\ker T$ Sigmamorisitas $v \in \ker T$

$$T|_{W^\perp} = \text{Sigmamorisitas}$$

\Rightarrow Sifat v dari $v \in \ker T$ di $N^\perp = \ker T$ $\Rightarrow T|_{W^\perp} = 0$

• Analog $L \cong \ker T$ \Rightarrow $S = \text{Sigmamorisitas}$

Apa:

$$H = \left[\bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}} M_\lambda(S) \right] = \left[\bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}} M_\lambda(S) \right] \oplus M_0(S) \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow H = N \oplus M_0(S)$ atau $M_0(S) = 0$, Sigmamorisitas $v \in S$
atau $v \in \ker T$ \Rightarrow Sigmamorisitas 0

$$\Delta \Rightarrow M_0(S) = \ker T$$

• Apa $H = N \oplus \ker T$ $\Rightarrow N^\perp \cap \ker T = N^\perp$

• Apa $v \in \ker T$ $\Rightarrow \ker T = \ker T$

Apakah:

$$\rightarrow x \in \ker T \Rightarrow T(x) = 0 \Rightarrow T^T(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \langle x, x \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \ker T$$

$$\rightarrow x \in \ker T \Rightarrow \langle T(x), x \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle T^T(x), x \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \|T(x)\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow T(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \ker T$$

• T \Rightarrow $\ker T$ \Rightarrow $\ker T$

$$(\ker T)^\perp = (\ker T)^\perp = M_0(S)^\perp = N$$

$$\ker T|_N = \text{Sigmamorisitas}$$

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LEMMA:

Given $\{p_n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ kernels are two positive non zero
in Hilbert H for $c_n \in \mathbb{C}, a_n \rightarrow 0$

Then a series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n p_n$ converges in norm

if and only if $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |c_n|^2 \|p_n\|^2 < \infty$

Proof:

• Given $m \in \mathbb{N}, r > m$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_{n=m}^r c_n p_n \right\|^2 &= \sum_{n=m}^r \|c_n p_n\|^2 = \sum_{n=m}^r |c_n|^2 \|p_n\|^2 \leq \\ &\leq \max\{|c_n|^2 : m \leq n \leq r\} \sum_{n=m}^r \|p_n\|^2 \leq \\ &\leq \max\{|c_n|^2 : m \leq n \leq r\} \|x\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{• For } \left\| \sum_{n=m}^r c_n p_n \right\| \leq \max\{|c_n| : m \leq n \leq r\} \|x\|$$

$$\text{• Given } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n p_n \text{ converges s.t.}$$

$$\left\| \sum_{n=1}^r c_n p_n - \sum_{n=1}^m c_n p_n \right\| \leq \max\{|c_n| : m < n \leq r\} \|x\|$$

• Given $|c_n| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

(S_n) = Cauchy in $B(H)$ for x

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n p_n$ converges in norm in $B(H)$

Θεώρημα (φασματικό, $\mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{C}$)

Έστω $T \in B(H)$, να αλληλοπαρατίθενται με 16 διατάξεις

⊙ Δ , ιδιοτιμή: $M_\Delta, \lambda \in \sigma_p(T)$ είναι ένα δυο τεταγμένα, \mathbb{C} -αποδοτικό λ και Δ το αντιστοιχεί στο H

⊙ Αν P_λ η προβολή στο ιδιοτιμή M_Δ τότε η \mathbb{C} -αποδοτικότητα P_λ \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{C} -αποδοτικό λ αν $\sigma_p(T) = \{\lambda_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}, P_n = P_{\lambda_n}$

$$\text{και } \begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_n \stackrel{\text{K.C.}}{=} I \\ T \stackrel{\text{K.C.}}{=} \sum_n \lambda_n P_n \quad (\text{από τις προηγούμενες } B(H)) \end{cases}$$

⊙ $TT^* = T^*T$

Απόδειξη:

⊙ \Rightarrow ⊙

• Έστω $\{\lambda_n : M_{\lambda_n} = \text{ιδιοτιμή}\} = \text{αποδοτικό } \mathbb{C}$

Αν $\lambda \in \sigma_p(T) = \text{αποδοτικό} \Rightarrow \sigma_p(T) = \{\lambda_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

Από προηγούμενο

$$H = \overline{\cup_n M_{\lambda_n}} \Rightarrow H = \overline{\cup_n P_n(H)} \Rightarrow I \stackrel{\text{K.C.}}{=} \sum_n P_n$$

• Από προηγούμενο πρόταση $\Delta_n \rightarrow$

$$\text{και } T P_n = \sum_n T P_n P_n = \sum_n \lambda_n P_n$$

Από το προηγούμενο πρόταση

$$T \stackrel{\text{K.C.}}{=} \sum_n \lambda_n P_n$$

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(a) ⇒ (b)

A for $T = \sum \lambda_n P_n \Rightarrow T^* = \sum \bar{\lambda}_n P_n$

For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ $x \in H$, then

$\|T^*x\|^2 = \|\sum \bar{\lambda}_n P_n x\|^2 = \sum |\bar{\lambda}_n|^2 \|P_n x\|^2 = \sum |\lambda_n|^2 \|P_n x\|^2 = \|\sum \lambda_n P_n x\|^2 = \|Tx\|^2$

Now $\langle T^*T x, x \rangle = \|Tx\|^2 = \|T^*x\|^2 = \langle T^*x, T^*x \rangle = \langle T^*T x, x \rangle$

$\forall x \in H \quad \text{Let } T^*T = TT^*$

(b) ⇒ (a)

Prove that T is a self-adjoint operator \mathbb{R}

Definition: (self-adjoint \mathbb{R} operator)

Let $T \in B(H)$, is adjoint of T is self-adjoint

(a) $T = \text{self-adjoint}$ for functional

(b) \exists real number λ and $T = \lambda I$ (where I is identity operator)

where $T(x) = \lambda x \quad \forall x \in H$

$T = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda P_n$ (where $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$)

Analysis:

(a) ⇒ (b)

Let $T = \text{self-adjoint}$ for functional

Example: So \exists real number λ and $T = \lambda I$ (where I is identity operator)

$(Ker T)^\perp$ now orthogonal to its complement in T
now orthogonal to its complement in T

$$\Delta_{xy} T x_n = \alpha_n x_n$$

• Given S is $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$

A_{ex} is given $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \alpha_n x_n \otimes x_n^0$ system norm

and is orthogonal to T

$$\text{Given } S = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \alpha_n x_n \otimes x_n^0$$

$$\text{Given } S|_{Ker T} = 0 = T|_{Ker T}$$

$$S(x_n) = \alpha_n x_n = T(x_n) \forall n$$

$\langle x_n \rangle_n$ orthonormal basis in $(Ker T)^\perp$

$$\Rightarrow S = T$$

⊙ ⇒ ⊙

• $\|T\| = \sup_{\|u\|=1} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=2}^m \alpha_n x_n \otimes x_n^0$

exists $(\sum_{n=2}^m \alpha_n x_n \otimes x_n^0)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ that converges to T in norm

norm convergence $\|T\| = \sup_{\|u\|=1} \|Tu\|$

• Given $T^0 = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \alpha_n x_n \otimes x_n^0$. $A_{ex} \neq \|T\|$

$$\|Tu\|^2 = \left\| \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \alpha_n \langle x_n, u \rangle x_n \right\|^2 = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |\alpha_n|^2 |\langle x_n, u \rangle|^2 =$$

$$= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} |\alpha_n|^2 |\langle x_n, u \rangle|^2 = \|T^0 u\|^2$$

$$A_{ex} \quad T^0 T = T T^0 \Rightarrow T = \text{function of } T^0$$