

$T \in \mathcal{B}(H)$:

$$T^* = T : \forall x \in H :$$

$$\langle Tx, x \rangle = \langle x, T^*x \rangle = \langle x, Tx \rangle = \overline{\langle Tx, x \rangle}$$
$$\Downarrow \langle Tx, x \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$$

αντιστροφος, ομοιος : $\forall x \in H, \langle Tx, x \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\forall \alpha \quad T = T^*$

$$\forall x, y \in H \quad \langle Tx, y \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \langle x, Ty \rangle = \overline{\langle Ty, x \rangle}$$

Αντι ομοιος $x=y$:

$$\langle Tx, x \rangle \stackrel{?}{=} \langle x, Tx \rangle$$
$$\text{ομοιος, } \langle x, Tx \rangle = \overline{\langle Tx, x \rangle}$$
$$\in \mathbb{R} (\text{ομοιος})$$
$$\text{ομοιος } \langle Tx, x \rangle = \langle x, Tx \rangle$$

ισομερισμος : $\varphi(x, y) = \langle Tx, y \rangle \quad \forall \alpha \quad \varphi(x, y) = \overline{\varphi(y, x)}$

$$\text{ερωτημα : } \varphi(x, y) = \underbrace{\varphi(x+iy, x+iy)}_{\in \mathbb{R}} - \underbrace{\varphi(x-iy, x-iy)}_{\in \mathbb{R}}$$
$$+ i \varphi(x+iy, x+iy) - i \varphi(x-iy, x-iy)$$

$$\varphi \text{ Re } \varphi(x, y) = \varphi(x+iy, x+iy) - \varphi(x-iy, x-iy)$$

$$\text{ομοιος } \overline{\varphi(y, x)} = \varphi(x, y)$$

$$\langle Tx, y \rangle = \langle x, Ty \rangle = 0 \quad \forall x, y$$

$$\varphi(x, y) = \langle Tx, y \rangle - \langle x, Ty \rangle \text{ sesqui + hermit}$$

$$\text{Symmetrie: } \varphi(x, x) = 0 \quad \forall x$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ \parallel & \parallel \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \cdot \varphi(x, y) &= \varphi(x+y, x+y) - \varphi(x-y, x-y) \\ &\quad + i \varphi(x+iy, x+iy) - i \varphi(x-iy, x-iy) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$T = T^* \Rightarrow \|T\| = \sup \{ |\langle Tx, x \rangle| : \|x\| = 1 \}$$

ερωτηματα

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

αρα αν $\varphi(x, y) = \langle Tx, y \rangle$
 $\hat{\varphi}(x) = \varphi(x, x)$

$$a := \sup \{ |\hat{\varphi}(x)| : \|x\| = 1 \} \leq \|T\|$$

$$\forall x, |\hat{\varphi}(x)| \leq a \|x\|^2 = ?$$

Αρα αν, $\forall x, y \in H$ με $\|x\| = 1 = \|y\|$ ισχύει

$$|\varphi(x, y)| \leq a \Rightarrow \|T\| \leq a$$

οπως πριν, $\Re \varphi(x, y) = \hat{\varphi}(x+y) - \hat{\varphi}(x-y)$

$$\text{αρα } |\Re \varphi(x, y)| \leq |\hat{\varphi}(x+y)| + |\hat{\varphi}(x-y)|$$

$$\text{κατινος } \# : \leq a \|x+y\|^2 + a \|x-y\|^2 = a(2\|x\|^2 + 2\|y\|^2) = 4a$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |\Re \varphi(x, y)| \leq a \\ |\Im \varphi(x, y)| \leq a \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow |\varphi(x, y)|^2 \leq 2a$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$|\varphi(x, y)| \leq \sqrt{2} a$$

OX!!

2^η προσεγγιση:

$$\varphi(x, y) = \lambda |\varphi(x, y)| \quad (\forall z = \lambda |z| \text{ οπου } |\lambda| = 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\varphi(x, y)| = \bar{\lambda} \varphi(x, y) = \varphi(\bar{\lambda} x, y)$$

$$|\varphi(x, y)| = \varphi(\bar{\lambda} x, y) = \Re \varphi(\bar{\lambda} x, y) \leq a$$

$$\text{οπου } \|\bar{\lambda} x\| = \|x\| = 1$$

$$\|y\| = 1$$

$$\text{αρα } |\varphi(x, y)| \leq a$$

$T: H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ linear + closed

T isometric $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in H_1, \|Tx\|_2 = \|x\|_1$

$$\forall x, y \quad \langle Tx, Ty \rangle_2 = \langle x, y \rangle_1$$

and $\|Tx\|_2 = \|x\|_1 \quad \forall x \in H_1$



$$\langle Tx, Tx \rangle_2 = \langle x, x \rangle_1 \quad \forall x$$

\Downarrow polar

$$\langle Tx, Ty \rangle_2 = \langle x, y \rangle_1 \quad \forall x, y$$

$$\langle Tx, Ty \rangle_2 = \langle x, y \rangle_1 \quad \forall x, y$$



$$\langle T^*Tx, y \rangle_1 = \langle Tx, Ty \rangle_2 = \langle x, y \rangle_1 \quad \forall x, y$$



$$T^*T = I_{H_1}$$

$$T^*T = I_{H_1} \Rightarrow \|Tx\|_2 = \|x\|_1 \quad \forall x \in H_1$$

and $\|Tx\|_2^2 = \langle Tx, Tx \rangle_2 = \langle T^*Tx, x \rangle_1$

$$= \langle x, x \rangle_1 = \|x\|_1^2$$



Ορθογώνιος \Leftrightarrow Γεωμετρικά + Στοιχ

$$U: H_1 \rightarrow H_2 \text{ ορθός} \Leftrightarrow U^*U = I_{H_1} \quad (a)$$

$$\text{και} \\ U U^* = I_{H_2} \quad (b)$$

(a) \Leftrightarrow U γεωμετρικά

U ορθός \Rightarrow U γεωμετρικά και έχει
αντίστροφος (για U^*)
άρα είναι Στοιχ

(\Leftarrow) U γεωμετρικά + Στοιχ
και U ορθός.

ήδη U γεωμετρικά άρα $U^*U = I_{H_1}$
και $UU^* = I_{H_2}$

οπώς U είναι Στοιχ, και είναι 1-1
(δεν γεωμετρικά)
άρα υπάρχει η γραμμική αντιστροφή

$$U^{-1}: H_2 \rightarrow H_1$$

$$U^{-1}U = I_{H_1} = U^*U \\ \Downarrow \text{(από } U \text{ Στοιχ)}$$

$$U^{-1} = U^* \quad \text{άρα}$$

$$UU^* = UU^{-1} = I_{H_2}$$



Εστω $\dim H = n < +\infty$

Εστω $U: H \rightarrow H$ γραμμική
ισομερπία

οπότε: $U^*U = I \Rightarrow UU^* = I$
όταν $\dim H < +\infty$

\Downarrow
 U είναι 1-1

$\Downarrow \dim H < +\infty$

U είναι επί

\Downarrow

U είναι unitary.

Όταν $\dim H = +\infty$

σχι ισχύει!

πχ $S: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$
 $e_n \rightarrow e_{n+1}$

$S^*S = I$ ενώ $SS^* \neq I$, $SS^*e_0 = 0$

Όπως προκύπτει: $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+) \hookrightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ (ισομερπία)
 $(x(0), x(1), x(2), \dots) \rightarrow (\dots, x(0), x(1), \dots)$

και αν $U: \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$:

$$\frac{Ue_n = e_{n+1}}{\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

έχω $U|_{\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)} = S$

από (ισομερπία) βλόν $\mathcal{H}_1 = \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$
εύκολα unitary βλόν $\mathcal{H}_2 = \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}) \supseteq \mathcal{H}_1$

με: $U|_{\mathcal{H}_1} = S$

$$\text{npdy } H = \mathbb{C}^2, \quad a = (a(n)), \quad a(n) \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$D_a: \ell_n \rightarrow a(n) \ell_n$$

$$D_a \sim \begin{bmatrix} a(1) & & & \\ & a(2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet D_a^* = D_{\bar{a}} \quad \bar{a}(n) = \overline{a(n)}$$

$$\text{apa } D_a^* D_a = D_{\bar{a}} D_a \cdot Ex_n, \quad \forall n,$$

$$D_a^* D_a: \ell_n \rightarrow a(n) \ell_n \rightarrow \overline{a(n)} a(n) \ell_n$$

$$D_a D_a^*: \ell_n \rightarrow \overline{a(n)} \ell_n \rightarrow a(n) \overline{a(n)} \ell_n$$

$$\text{apa } D_a^* D_a x = D_a D_a^* x \quad \forall x \in \ell^1, \text{ apa } D_a \text{ (u612) } \forall x.$$

$$\text{Erubus: } D_a = D_a^* \Leftrightarrow \langle D_a x, x \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x \in \ell^1 \\ \Leftrightarrow a(n) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_a \text{ unitary} \Leftrightarrow |a(n)| = 1 \quad \forall n$$

$$\text{don } D_a^* D_a(e_n) = |a(n)|^2 e_n \quad \forall$$

$$D_a \text{ isoperia} \Leftrightarrow |a(n)| = 1 \quad \forall n$$

adki au D_a isoperia taic
 ewar unitary don (u612) u612

an $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ τότε;

$$f(t) = \operatorname{Re} f(t) + i \operatorname{Im} f(t)$$

$$\text{όμως } \operatorname{Re} f(t) = \frac{f(t) + \overline{f(t)}}{2}$$

όμοια: $\forall A \in \mathcal{B}(H)$,

$$A = A_1 + i A_2 \quad \text{όπου}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{A + A^*}{2} \quad \text{και } A_i^* = A_i \quad i=1,2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{A - A^*}{2i}$$

Προσφ $A_1 A_2 = A_2 A_1 \Leftrightarrow A^* A = A A^*$ (ο.β.κ.)

Συμβολ: $\mathcal{B}_h(H) = \{A \in \mathcal{B}(H) : A = A^*\} = \mathbb{R}\text{-}\mu\text{ρ}\alpha\mu\mu\ \chi\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\varsigma$

$$\mathcal{B}(H) = \mathcal{B}_h(H) + i \mathcal{B}_h(H)$$

\mathbb{C} -μρμμ, χίρως

$$\mathcal{B}_h(H) \cap i \mathcal{B}_h(H) = \{0\}$$

δεν αν $A \in \mathcal{B}_h(H)$ τότε $A = A^*$

$$\text{και } A = iB \text{ με } B = B^*$$

$$\Downarrow \\ A = -A^* \text{ οπότε } A = 0$$

$\mathcal{B}_h(H)$: μρμμ μρμμ χίρως
όχι ιδίρμμ

δεν $A, B \in \mathcal{B}_h(H) \not\Rightarrow AB \in \mathcal{B}_h(H)$
 $(AB)^* = B^* A^* = BA \neq AB$

$$D_a = \begin{bmatrix} a(1) & & & \\ & a(2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_a \leq D_c^*$$



$$a(n) \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall n$$

\forall $x \in \ell^2$ $D_a \geq 0$ όταν $a(n) \geq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\forall x \in \ell^2$



$$\langle D_a x, x \rangle = \langle D_a (x(n)), (x(n)) \rangle$$

$$= \langle (a(n)x(n)), (x(n)) \rangle \geq 0$$

$$= a(n) |x(n)|^2 \geq 0$$

$$T \geq 0 \Rightarrow T = T^*$$

• $\{ \text{όχι} \}$ $\forall x \in \ell^2$ $\langle D_a x, x \rangle \geq 0$ μόνο για $a(n) \geq 0 \quad \forall n$

$$D_a \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow a(n) \geq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$M_f \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f(t) \geq 0 \quad \forall t$$

$$M_f : L^2([c, b]) \rightarrow L^2([c, b])$$

$$g \mapsto fg$$

$$M_f \geq 0 \iff \langle M_f g, g \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall g$$



$$\int f g \bar{g} \geq 0 \quad \forall g$$

$$\Downarrow \text{? ? } (*)$$

$$f(t) \geq 0$$

αντίστροφα, αν $f(t) \geq 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall g$

$$\int f g \bar{g} = \int f |g|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\langle M_f g, g \rangle \geq 0$$

Απόδειξη (*): $M_f \geq 0 \implies M_f = M_f^* \implies f(t) \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall t$

αν $\exists t_0$ όπου $f(t_0) \notin \mathbb{R}_+$

$$\text{τότε } f(t_0) = -d, \quad d > 0$$

από \exists ησπιωτή V του t_0 ώστε $\forall t \in V$

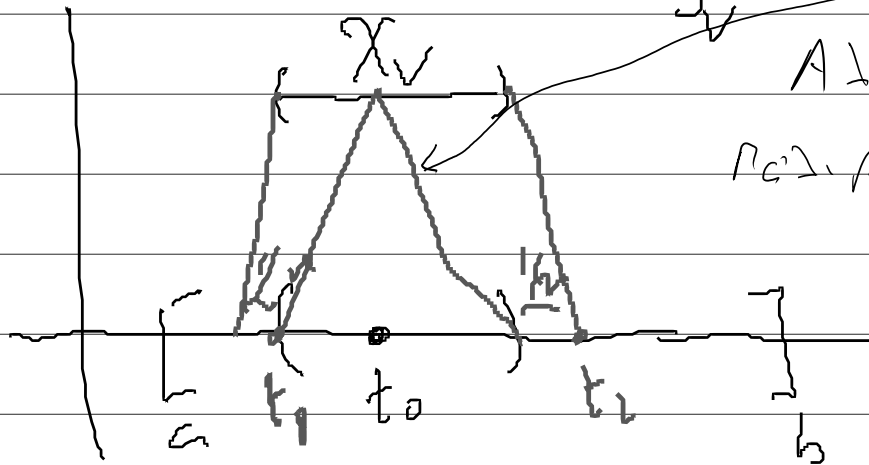
$$f(t) < -d/2 \quad (\text{φανερώς})$$

$$\implies \forall \alpha > 0 \quad \exists \text{ } g \text{ του } g = \chi_V$$

n = norma euclídea da L^2 (variáveis)

$$\text{2.10} \quad \langle M_f g, g \rangle = \int f(t) |g(t)|^2 dt$$

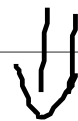
$$= \int f(t) dt \leq -\frac{c}{2} |V| < 0$$



Admissível: $\langle M_f g, g \rangle < 0$
Admissíveis: $\langle M_f g, g \rangle < 0$

GWA!

$$T_n \geq 0 \quad \forall n, \quad \|T_n - T\| \rightarrow 0$$



$$T \geq 0$$

$$\text{da } T_n \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} T \Rightarrow \forall x, T_n x \rightarrow Tx$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\langle T_n x, x \rangle}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \underbrace{\langle Tx, x \rangle}_{\geq 0}$$

$$\geq 0 \Rightarrow \geq 0$$

$$\forall x$$

$$\text{Mit } \lambda, \mu, \text{ od } T \in \mathcal{B}(H) \text{ od } T_n x \rightarrow Tx$$

$$\forall x \in H$$

$$\text{od } T_n \geq 0 \text{ od } T \geq 0$$

$\forall f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ συνεχής $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$
 $f(t) \in \mathbb{R}$

τοτε $\exists f_+, f_-$ συνεχής, $f_{\pm} \geq 0$

$$\omega\alpha, f(t) = f_+(t) - f_-(t) \quad \forall t$$

Θεώρημα το ίδιο για \mathbb{R} συνεχής

$f \mapsto |f|$ συνεχής

$$f_+ = \frac{|f| + f}{2}$$

$$|f| = \sqrt{f \bar{f}}$$

ομοίως: $A \in \mathcal{B}(H)$:

$$A^* A \geq 0$$

$$\text{δηλ } \langle \tilde{A} A x, x \rangle = \langle A x, A x \rangle = \|A x\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 \geq 0$$

ομοίως $|A| = (A^* A)^{1/2}$ (αυτή είναι
η ρίζα)
(ευτυχώς όμως!)

$$\underline{A = A^*} :$$

$$A = (A + \|A\|I) - \underbrace{\|A\|I}_{\text{θετικός}}$$

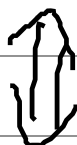
\downarrow δηλ. $\langle \|A\|I x, x \rangle =$
 $\|A\| \langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$
 θετικός!

$$\langle (A + \|A\|I)x, x \rangle = \langle Ax, x \rangle + \|A\| \langle x, x \rangle \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$\text{δηλ. } \langle Ax, x \rangle \stackrel{?}{\geq} -\|A\| \langle x, x \rangle \quad \forall x$

$\text{προφανώς, } \langle Ax, x \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$

$\text{και } |\langle Ax, x \rangle| \leq \|A\| \|x\|^2$



$$\forall x \quad -\|A\| \langle x, x \rangle \leq \langle Ax, x \rangle \leq \|A\| \langle x, x \rangle$$



$$\forall x \quad \langle (-\|A\|I)x, x \rangle \leq \langle Ax, x \rangle \leq \langle (\|A\|I)x, x \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow -\|A\|I \leq A \leq \|A\|I$$

:



$$A + \|A\|I \geq 0, \quad \|A\|I - A \geq 0$$

(A)α η διάσπαση $A = (A + \|A\|I) - \|A\|I$ δεν είναι η καλύτερη!!!)