

Φέρου: H : Hilbert, $\dim H < \infty$

$$T \in \mathcal{B}(H) \text{ (υσιω)} \Leftrightarrow T^*T = TT^*$$

2οι

$$\text{οι ιδιοτιμὲς τῆς } M_\lambda = \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} : T x = \lambda x \}$$

εἶναι \perp αλληλο

καὶ λαμβάνουν τὴν H : $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \sigma_p(H)} M_\lambda = H$

($\sigma_p(T)$ = σύνολο ιδιοτιμῶν τοῦ T , $\neq \emptyset$, δεσποσέμετα)

$$\text{Προφανῶς: } T|_{M_\lambda} = \lambda I_{M_\lambda} \quad \text{αν } P_\lambda = P(M_\lambda)$$

$$\bullet \{ P_\lambda : \lambda \in \sigma_p(T) \} \perp \text{ αλληλο}$$

$$\bullet \sum_{\lambda \in \sigma_p(T)} P_\lambda = I \quad (\rightarrow)$$

$$\forall x \in H : T(P_\lambda x) = \lambda(P_\lambda x) : TP_\lambda = \lambda P_\lambda$$

$$\text{αρα } T = T \left(\sum_{\lambda} P_\lambda \right) = \sum_{\lambda} TP_\lambda = \sum_{\lambda} \lambda P_\lambda$$

$$\underline{\text{δηλαδή}} \quad \sum P_\lambda = I, \quad \sum \lambda P_\lambda = T$$

($T = \sum \lambda P_\lambda$) (κατασκευασμένη ἀναλυτικὴ τοῦ T)

Αν H ἐπιπέδου (αὐτοῦ) διακτ., T (υσιω) + συμπαγῆ:

$$\text{ἔδοξεν: } T = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i P_{\lambda_i} \quad (\lambda_i : \text{οἱ ιδιοτιμὲς τοῦ } T)$$

Γενικώτερα: “ H αὐτοῦ, $T = T^* \in \mathcal{B}(H)$ ”

$$T = \int \lambda dE_\lambda$$

Για τὰ ἐπιπέδα, δὲν υλοίστεται τὸ ἐπιπέδον

inspecth.pdf

ὄχι e-class!

$A \in \mathcal{B}(E)$ E : χώρος Banach

$\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $|\lambda| > \|A\|$

για $\lambda > 0$ $(A - \lambda I)$ έχει γρ αντιστρόφιο

Αντί A για $\lambda > 0$ $(I - \frac{A}{\lambda})$ " " "

$$S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{A}{\lambda}\right)^k$$

για $n > m$

$$\|S_n - S_m\| = \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \left(\frac{A}{\lambda}\right)^k \right\|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=m+1}^n \left\| \left(\frac{A}{\lambda}\right)^k \right\| \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^n \underbrace{\left\| \frac{A}{\lambda} \right\|^k}_{\rho^k \in (0,1)}$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > m > n_0$

$$\sum_{k=m+1}^n \left\| \frac{A}{\lambda} \right\|^k < \epsilon$$

Επειδή οι (S_n) είναι ακολουθία, για $\lambda > 0$ $\mathcal{B}(E)$

είναι αυτός

$$\exists S \in \mathcal{B}(E) : \|S_n - S\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$S_n = I + T + T^2 + \dots + T^n$$
$$+ TS_n = T + T^2 + \dots + T^{n+1} + \dots$$

$$TS_n - S_n = T^{n+1} - I$$

$$\Rightarrow TS - S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T^{n+1} - I$$

οπότε: $\|T\| < 1$ οπότε

$$= -I$$

$$\|T^{n+1}\| \leq \|T\|^{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

οπότε

$$TS - S = -I$$

διπλασιάζοντας

$$(I - T)S = (T - I)S = I$$

δηλ

$$S = (I - T)^{-1} = \left(I - \frac{A}{\lambda}\right)^{-1} = \lambda (2I - A)^{-1}$$

οπότε, αν $|\lambda| > \|A\|$: $(2I - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} S = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A}{\lambda}\right)^k$

$$A \in \mathcal{O}_2(\mathbb{H}), \quad A A^* = A^* A$$

$$\lambda \notin \sigma_0(A) \quad \forall \lambda \quad T := A - \lambda I \text{ είναι invertível}$$

$$\bullet \lambda \notin \sigma_p(A) \Rightarrow T \text{ είναι 1-1}$$

$$\bullet T(H) \text{ πυκνό : } \overline{T(H)} = H \quad \forall y \perp T(H)$$

$$\text{z.t. } \forall x \in H \quad \langle y, T x \rangle = 0$$

$$\text{d.t. } \langle T^* y, x \rangle = 0 \quad \forall x$$

$$\text{οπ. } T^* y = 0$$

$$T \text{ πυκνό : } \|T y\| = \|T^* y\| = 0$$

$$\text{οπ. } T y = 0 \xrightarrow{T^{-1}} \underline{y = 0}$$

$$H \xrightarrow{\text{onto}} T(H) : \exists S : T(H) \xrightarrow{\text{onto}} H$$

$$S(Tx) = x \quad \forall x \in H$$

$$\text{1-1 } S \text{ είναι invertível}$$

$$\overline{\text{οπ.}} \exists \epsilon > 0 \quad \forall x \quad \|Ax - \lambda x\| \geq \epsilon \|x\|$$

$$\|T x\| \geq \epsilon \|x\|$$

$$\|x\| \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \|T x\|$$

οπ.

$$\forall y \in T(H) \text{ υπάρχει } y = T x \quad S y = x$$

$$\|S y\| = \|x\| \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \|T x\| = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \|y\|$$

$$\text{οπ. } S \text{ invertível } \|S\| \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{οπ. } S \text{ συνεχώς invertível (ε invertível)} \quad \tilde{S} : \overline{T(H)} \rightarrow H$$

$$\text{οπ. } \tilde{S}(T x) = S T x = x \quad \forall x \in H$$

$$T(\tilde{S} x) = x \quad \forall x \in H$$

17.06 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\sigma(A) = \{0\}$
 $\|A\| = 1$

oder, da $A = A^*$ und $\|A\| = \sup\{|\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma(A)\}$

Proposition $A = A^*$ und $\sigma(A) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
 (und $\sigma(A) \subseteq [-\|A\|, \|A\|]$)

Proof Für $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}, \lambda \notin \mathbb{R}$

da $\forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n, x \neq 0$:

$$0 < |\lambda - \bar{\lambda}| \|x\|^2 = |\langle (A - \lambda I)x, x \rangle - \langle (A - \bar{\lambda} I)x, x \rangle|$$

$$= |\langle (A - \lambda I)x, x \rangle - \langle x, (A - \lambda I)x \rangle|$$

$$\leq |\langle (A - \lambda I)x, x \rangle| + |\langle x, (A - \lambda I)x \rangle|$$

$$\leq 2\|(A - \lambda I)x\| \|x\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \|(A - \lambda I)x\| \geq \underbrace{|\lambda - \bar{\lambda}|}_{2} \|x\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \notin \sigma_p(A) \quad (\text{da } A \text{ hermitisch})$$

$$\lambda \notin \sigma(A)$$

$$(A = A^*)$$

v.l.u. $\|A\| = \sup \{ |\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma(A) \} = \sup \{ |\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma_n(A) \}$
IGX $\|A\| = \sup \{ |\langle Ax, x \rangle| : \|x\| \leq 1 \}$

(unser): $\|A\| = \sup \{ |\langle Ax, y \rangle| : \|x\|, \|y\| \leq 1 \}$
 $= \sup \{ \varphi_A(x, y) : " " \}$

v.l.u. $= \sup \{ \hat{\varphi}(x) : x \in \beta_H \} = \|\hat{\varphi}\|$

$$\hat{\varphi}(x) = \langle Ax, x \rangle$$

neue $A = A^* : \hat{\varphi}(x) \in \mathbb{R} \forall x$

o.p.e.

$$\langle Ax, y \rangle = \hat{\varphi}(x+y) - \hat{\varphi}(x-y) + i(\hat{\varphi}(x+iy) - \hat{\varphi}(x-iy))$$

$\hat{\varphi} = \operatorname{Re} \langle Ax, y \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow |\operatorname{Re} \langle Ax, y \rangle| \leq |\hat{\varphi}(x+y)| + |\hat{\varphi}(x-y)|$$

$$\leq \|\hat{\varphi}\| (\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2)$$

$$\|\hat{\varphi}\| (2\|x\|^2 + 2\|y\|^2) \leq 4\|\hat{\varphi}\|$$

o.p.e. $\operatorname{Re} \langle Ax, y \rangle \leq \|\hat{\varphi}\|$

↓

$\forall x, y \in \beta_H$

$$|\langle Ax, y \rangle| \leq \|\hat{\varphi}\|$$

↓

o.p.e. $\|A\| \leq \|\hat{\varphi}\| \quad \square$

(consideration $y = y e^{i\theta} = 1$
 also $|\langle Ax, y \rangle| = \operatorname{Re} \langle Ax, y \rangle$)

$$\|A\| = \sup \{ |\langle Ax, x \rangle| : \|x\| = 1 \}$$

o.p.e. $\exists (x_n), \|x_n\| = 1$ s.w. $|\langle Ax_n, x_n \rangle| \rightarrow \|A\|$

$(\langle Ax_n, x_n \rangle)$ q.p.m. convergent in \mathbb{R}

Essex o.p.e. σ_n in \mathbb{R} convergent

$\langle Ay_n, y_n \rangle$ ~~un~~ $\lambda = \lim \langle Ay_n, y_n \rangle$

IGX $\lambda \in \sigma_n(A)$

Ancu o.p.e. λ ist:

$$\|Ay_n - \lambda y_n\|^2 = \langle Ay_n, Ay_n \rangle - \langle Ay_n, \lambda y_n \rangle - \langle \lambda y_n, Ay_n \rangle + \langle \lambda y_n, \lambda y_n \rangle$$

$$= \|Ay_n\|^2 - 2\lambda \langle Ay_n, y_n \rangle + \lambda^2 \|y_n\|^2$$

↓
2

↓
2

$$\leq \|A\|^2 - 2\lambda \langle Ay_n, y_n \rangle + \lambda^2 \rightarrow 0$$

↓
2

o.p.e. $|\lambda| = \|A\|$

Av A $\sigma_{\infty}(A) + \sigma_{\text{disc}}(A)$ $\cup \{0\}$ $\cup \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid \lambda \in \sigma_p(A) \}$

Proof $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}(A)$ $\cup \{0\}$ $\cup \sigma_p(A)$ $\Rightarrow \lambda \in \sigma_p(A)$
 and $\exists v_n : \|v_n\| = 1$ $\text{and } (A - \lambda I)v_n \rightarrow 0$
 $\|(A - \lambda I)v_n\| \rightarrow 0$

and $A \sigma_{\infty}(A)$, (v_n) $q.p.m. \Rightarrow (Av_n)$ $\rightarrow w$
 $\|w\| = 1$, $\text{and } (Av_n) = \lambda v_n + (A - \lambda I)v_n$
 $\text{and } w = \lim Av_n$
 $\text{and } Aw = \lambda w$

Proof
 $\lim (Av_n - \lambda v_n) = 0$ $\text{and } \lim (Av_n - w) = 0$
 \Downarrow
 $\lim \lambda v_n = w$
 $\Downarrow A v_n$
 $\lim (A \lambda v_n) = (Aw)$
 \parallel
 $\lambda \lim Av_n$
 λw

Presence of $w \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \text{and } w = \lim \lambda v_n = \lambda \lim v_n$
 $\neq 0$
 $(\lambda \neq 0, \|v_n\| = 1)$

Prop Av $T \in \mathcal{K}(H)$ $\text{if } \dim H = \infty$
 $\text{and } 0 \in G(T)$
 $A \Rightarrow \text{and } T^{-1} \text{ is not bounded}$
 $\text{and } T^{-1}T = I$ is not bounded
 $\text{and } \parallel$
 $I \in \mathcal{K}(H)$ is not possible
 $\text{and } \dim H = \infty$

and, $\exists T \in \mathcal{K}(H)$ $\text{and } \dim H = \infty$
 $\text{and } T = I_a$ $\text{and } a \neq 0$ $\forall a \in \mathbb{C}$

Prop Av $A = A^*$ $\text{and } \|A\| = 1$, and
 $\exists \lambda \in \sigma_p(A)$ $\text{if } \|A\| = 1$
 $(\text{and } \|A\| = \max \{ |\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma(A) \})$
 $= \max \{ |\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma_p(A) \}$

Proof Av $A = A^*$ $\text{and } \|A\| = 1$ $\Rightarrow \exists \lambda \in \sigma_p(A)$
 $\text{and } |\lambda| = \|A\|$

$A \lambda v = \lambda A v$ $\text{and } \lambda \in \sigma_p(A) \cup \{0\}$ $\text{and } \lambda \in \sigma_p(A)$ \square

