

Πρόβλ

$$A: L^2([0,1]) \rightarrow L^2([0,1])$$

$$(Af)(t) = tf(t), f \in C([0,1])$$

Μόδο Δεσφ ενεσ, εδιδρυφ



$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, A - \lambda I \text{ ενεσ } 1-2$$



$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, f \in L^2:$$

$$(A - \lambda I)(f) = 0$$

$$\text{ραε } f = 0 \text{ ρα } L^2$$

Άνω  $\lambda \notin [0,1]$  : ενεσ

$$\text{δεν εν } g(t) = \frac{1}{t-\lambda} \text{ ορδενεν}$$

$$\forall t \in [0,1] \text{ εν ενεν ενενενεν } t-\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ορδεν } M_g: L^2 \rightarrow L^2$$

ενεν

$$(A - \lambda I)M_g = 1_{L^2} = M_g(A - \lambda I)$$

Μόδο ο  $A - \lambda I$  ενεν ερ ενενεν

ερ ενεν 1-2

$$\text{Ενεν } \lambda \in [0,1] \text{ ενεν } (A - \lambda I)f = 0 \text{ ενεν } f = 0$$

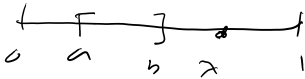
$$\underline{\text{I}} \text{ εν } \langle f, \chi \rangle = 0 \quad \forall \chi = \chi_{[a,b]}$$

$$\text{ραε } \rho\alpha \text{ ενεν: } f = 0 \text{ ρα } L^2$$

δεν ενεν  $\text{span}\{\chi_{[a,b]}\}$

$[a,b] \subseteq [0,1]$

ενεν ενεν  $L^2$



ενενενεν (i)  $\lambda \notin [0,1]$

$$\text{ορδεν } \underline{g}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{t-\lambda} & , t \in [0,b] \\ 0 & , t \notin [0,b] \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{t-\lambda} \chi_{[0,b]}(t)$$

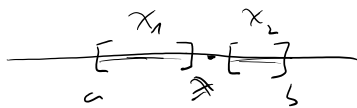
$$\text{ορδεν } \chi_{[0,b]}(t) = (t-\lambda) \underline{g}(t)$$

$$\text{ορδεν } \chi = (A - \lambda I) \underline{g}$$

$$\langle f, \chi \rangle = \langle f, (A - \lambda I) \underline{g} \rangle = \langle (A - \lambda I)^* f, \underline{g} \rangle$$

$$\text{ορδεν } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ορδεν } = \langle (A - \lambda I) f, \underline{g} \rangle = 0$$

Regionen an!  $\lambda \in [a, b]$



$$\forall \epsilon > 0$$

es zu konstruieren!

$$\langle f, \chi_1 \rangle = 0 \quad \text{da } \lambda \notin [a, c-\epsilon]$$

$$\langle f, \chi_2 \rangle = 0 \quad \text{da } \lambda \notin [c+\epsilon, b]$$

$\Downarrow$

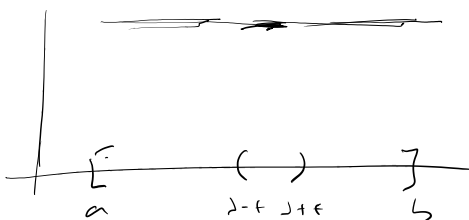
$$\langle f, \chi_1 + \chi_2 \rangle = 0$$

Av

$$\psi_\epsilon = \chi_1^\epsilon + \chi_2^\epsilon$$

$$\text{esw} \quad \psi_\epsilon(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \in [a, c-\epsilon] \cup [c+\epsilon, b] \\ 0 & \text{andern} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{d.h.} \quad \epsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{dann} \quad \|\psi_\epsilon - \chi_{[a,b]}\|_2^2$$



$\Downarrow$

$$\|1 - \chi_{(c-\epsilon, c+\epsilon)}\|_2^2 = 2\epsilon$$

$$\langle f, \psi_\epsilon \rangle = 0 \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\langle f, \chi_{[a,b]} \rangle = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \langle f, \psi_\epsilon \rangle = 0$$

$\Delta \lambda$  ομοιομορφία σε  $A$  - δεν έχει ιδιοτιμή  
 $\mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{I} \quad \forall \lambda \in [0,1]$  είναι "αποσπασμένη ιδιοτιμή"

δηλ  $\exists (f_n)$  αρα  $f_n \in L^2$  με  $\|f_n\|_2 = 1$

και

$$\|(A - \lambda I) f_n\| \rightarrow 0$$

$\uparrow \quad \sim \rightarrow \infty$

αποσπασμένη ιδιοτιμή

Αρα σε όλα  $g_n$  ομοιομορφία

$\Delta \lambda$  εν, αφού  $g_n \neq 0$  και

$$g_n(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \notin (\lambda - \frac{1}{n}, \lambda + \frac{1}{n})$$

και γράφει:

$$f_n = \frac{g_n}{\|g_n\|_2} \quad \text{αρα } \|f_n\|_2 = 1$$

εναλλακτικά:

$$\|(A - \lambda I) f_n\|_2^2 = \int |(t - \lambda) f_n(t)|^2 dt$$

$$= \int_{\lambda - \frac{1}{n}}^{\lambda + \frac{1}{n}} |t - \lambda|^2 |f_n(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\text{αρα } |t - \lambda|^2 \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

αο  $[\lambda - \frac{1}{n}, \lambda + \frac{1}{n}]$ :

$$\leq \frac{1}{n^2} \int_{\lambda - \frac{1}{n}}^{\lambda + \frac{1}{n}} |f_n(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{n^2} \|f_n\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$\Delta \rightarrow$  αδω

Αν  $\lambda \notin [0,1]$  τότε  $(A - \lambda I)^{-1}$  υπάρχει

Αν  $\lambda \in [0,1]$  τότε  $(A - \lambda I)$  είναι 1-1, α)δ) έχει  
 αποσπασμένη ιδιοτιμή

(δεν και το αντίστοιχο spmult.pdf)

Prop

$\lambda > \|A\|$   $\Rightarrow$   $(A - \lambda I)$   $\Rightarrow$   $S$   $\Rightarrow$   $S^{-1}$   $\Rightarrow$   $S^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A}{\lambda}\right)^n$  ( :  $\Rightarrow$   $S^{-1}$   $\Rightarrow$   $S^{-1}$   $\Rightarrow$   $S^{-1}$  )

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A}{\lambda}\right)^n \quad ( : \text{Seriile in } n \text{ pos} )$$

Ans  $\Rightarrow$   $T = \frac{A}{\lambda}$  :  $\|T\| = \frac{\|A\|}{|\lambda|} < 1$

$\Rightarrow$   $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n T^k = I + T + \dots + T^n$

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

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

$\Rightarrow$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|(I - T) S_n - I\| = 0$

Ans

$(S_n)$   $\Rightarrow$   $S$   $\Rightarrow$   $S^{-1}$  !!

Ans :  $n > m$

$$\|S_n - S_m\| = \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n T^k \right\| \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^n \|T^k\|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=m+1}^n \|T\|^k$$

$$\leq \frac{\|T\|^{m+1}}{1 - \|T\|} \rightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\|T\| < 1$

$\Rightarrow$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$   $\Rightarrow$   $S^{-1}$   $\Rightarrow$   $S^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow$

$$(I - T) S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (I - T) S_n = I$$

$$S (I - T) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n (I - T) = I$$

$\Rightarrow$   $I - T$   $\Rightarrow$   $S^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow$   $S$   $\Rightarrow$   $S^{-1}$

Ans

$$\left(I - \frac{A}{\lambda}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A}{\lambda}\right)^n = I = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A}{\lambda}\right)^n \left(I - \frac{A}{\lambda}\right)$$

$\square$

$$\lambda \in \sigma_c(A) \Leftrightarrow \exists (x_n) : \|x_n\| = 2 \quad \text{και} \quad \|(A - \lambda I)x_n\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lambda \notin \sigma_c(A) \Leftrightarrow \exists \delta > 0 : \| (A - \lambda I)x \| \geq \delta \|x\| \quad \forall x$$

Πρα  $A \in \mathcal{B}(H)$  (Hermitian)  $\zeta$   $\sigma_c(A) = \emptyset$

Αντι  $\zeta$   $\sigma_c(A) \neq \emptyset$   $\forall \lambda \in A - \lambda I$   $\exists$   $x$   $\|x\| = 1$   $\|Ax - \lambda x\| \rightarrow 0$

αξού  $\lambda \notin \sigma_p(A) : T$  είναι 1-2

οπότε  $\exists S : T(H) \rightarrow H$   $\text{bij}$

$$Tx \rightarrow x$$

πρ  $S$  είναι  $\text{bij}$

παραρτ.,  $\forall \delta > 0 : \forall x, \|Tx\| \geq \frac{\delta}{2} \|x\|$

$$\Rightarrow \|STx\| = \|x\| \leq \frac{1}{\delta} \|Tx\|$$

$$\text{οπότε} \|S(Tx)\| \leq \frac{1}{\delta} \|Tx\|$$

αρκ. ο  $S$  είναι  $\text{bij}$   $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\delta}$   $\text{σε}$   $T(H)$

(παραρτ.  $\zeta$   $\lambda \in \sigma_c(A)$ )

πρ  $T(H)$  είναι  $\text{orthogonal}$   $H$

δηλ.  $y \perp T(H) \Rightarrow \forall x \in H$

$$\langle y, Tx \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle T^*y, x \rangle = 0$$

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

α)  $\lambda \in \sigma_c(A)$   $\Rightarrow \|T^*y\| = \|Ty\|$

οπότε  $\|Ty\| = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$

αρκ.  $y = 0$

οπότε  $\overline{T(H)} = H$   $\Rightarrow \exists S : T(H) \rightarrow H$

$$Tx \mapsto x$$

$\exists$   $\tilde{S} : H \rightarrow H$

$$\tilde{S}Tx = STx = x$$

$\forall x \in H$

$$\text{και} \text{ } y = Tx, \quad T(\tilde{S}y) = T(\tilde{S}Tx) = Tx = y$$

$$\text{οπότε} \quad T\tilde{S}(y) = y$$

$$\forall y \in T(H)$$

αρκ.  $\forall y \in H$   $\square$

Nota  $A = A^*$  e  $\sigma(A) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

Prop  $A$  é  $\omega$   $\lambda \notin \mathbb{R}$  vdo  $\lambda \notin \sigma_c(A)$

o.e.  $\lambda \notin \mathbb{R}$  e  $\lambda - \bar{\lambda} \neq 0$

$\forall x \neq 0$ :

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

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

$$\Rightarrow |\bar{\lambda} - \lambda| \|x\|^2 \leq 2 |\langle (A - \lambda I)x, x \rangle| \leq 2 \|(A - \lambda I)x\| \|x\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \|(A - \lambda I)x\| \geq \frac{|\bar{\lambda} - \lambda|}{2} \|x\| \quad \text{ou} \quad x = 0$$

ou e.o.  $x = 0$  ou  
o.e.  $\lambda \notin \sigma_c(A)$

Υπόθεση  $\forall A = A^*$ ,

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

Πρα  $A = A^* \in \sigma(H)$  γα

$$\|A\| = \max \{ |\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma(A) \}$$

$(\text{cpc } \sigma(A) \neq \emptyset)$

Αντι  $\exists (x_L) : \|x_L\| = 1 \quad \forall_L$

$$|\langle Ax_L, x_L \rangle| \rightarrow \|A\|$$

$$\langle Ax_L, x_L \rangle = \langle x_L, Ax_L \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\exists$  ακολουθία  $(y_L)$  ανι  $\langle Ay_L, y_L \rangle$  να σιμίρει

σε κάποιο  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$   $\notin \sigma(A)$  ή  $|\lambda| = \|A\|$

Αρα  $\forall \lambda \in \sigma(A)$

Αντι (υποτίθεται Halmos)

$$0 \leq \| (A - \lambda I) y_L \|^2 = \|Ay_L\|^2 + \lambda^2 \|y_L\|^2 - 2\lambda \langle Ay_L, y_L \rangle$$

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

$$\leq \|A\|^2 + \lambda^2 - 2\lambda \langle Ay_L, y_L \rangle$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\geq}$$

$$\|A\|^2 + \lambda^2 - 2\lambda^2 = 0 \quad (\text{για } |\lambda| = \|A\|)$$

αυτή η περίπτωση  $\lambda \in \sigma(A)$ ,  $\|y_L\| = 2 \rightarrow$

$$\| (A - \lambda I) y_L \| \rightarrow 0$$

αυτό σημαίνει  $\lambda \in \sigma_c(A)$

Συμπέρασμα:

$$\forall A = A^* \text{ τότε } \sigma(A) \subseteq [-\|A\|, \|A\|]$$

$$\text{να } \lambda \in \sigma(A) \text{ ή } -\|A\| \in \sigma(A)$$

QED

Arv Av

$$Ax_n = a_n x_n$$

$$v_n \text{ s.t. } \lambda \in \sigma_p(A) \quad \exists n: \lambda = a_n$$

Ans:  $\exists x \neq 0$

$$Ax = \lambda x, \quad x = \sum \langle x, x_n \rangle x_n$$

dr.

$$A\left(\sum \langle x, x_n \rangle x_n\right) = \sum \langle x, x_n \rangle x_n$$

$$\sum \langle x, x_n \rangle a_n x_n = \sum \langle x, x_n \rangle \lambda x_n$$

$$\text{also } x \neq 0 \quad \exists n: \langle x, x_n \rangle \neq 0$$

$$\text{and } a_n x_n = \lambda x_n$$

$$\text{cp. } \lambda = a_n.$$



Реш

$$(U_f g)(x) = \int_{-n}^n f(x-y) g(y) \frac{dy}{2n}$$

$$g(\tau) = e^{inx}$$

$$(U_f e_L)(x) = \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n f(x-y) e^{iny} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n f(t) e^{iL(x-t)} dt$$

$$= e^{inx} \left( \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-n}^n f(t) e^{-int} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{\langle f, e_L \rangle}{\langle \hat{f}, 1 \rangle} e_L(x)$$

~

$$\underline{U_f e_L = \hat{f}(\omega) e_L} \quad \forall \omega \in \mathbb{Z}'$$

$x - y = t$
$x - t = y$