

$$T, S : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$$

$$\supset \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

$$\langle (T+S)^* y, x \rangle_{H_1} \stackrel{op}{=} \langle y, (T+SS)x \rangle_{H_2}$$

$$\langle y, Tx + Sy \rangle$$

$$\langle T^* y, x \rangle + \overline{\langle S^* y, x \rangle} = \langle y, Tx \rangle + \overline{\langle y, Sy \rangle}$$

$$\langle T^* y + \overline{S^* y}, x \rangle = \langle (T^* + \overline{S^*}) y, x \rangle$$

$$(T+S)^* = T^* + \overline{S^*}$$

$$T^* = T \quad (ou)$$

$$S : T : H_1 \xrightarrow{T} H_2 \xrightarrow{S} H_3$$

$$(ST)^* : H_3 \longrightarrow H_1$$

$$(ST)^* = T^* \cdot S^*$$

anu

$$\langle (ST)^* x, y \rangle = \langle x, STy \rangle$$

$$\langle x, S(Ty) \rangle$$

$$\langle T^*(Sx), y \rangle = \langle S^* x, Ty \rangle$$

$$\langle T^* S^* x, y \rangle \implies (ST)^* = T^* S^*$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow (\mathcal{B}(H), +, \cdot, *, \|\cdot\|) : \|\tilde{T}T\| = \|T\|^2$$

$$\rightarrow (\mathbb{C}(K), +, \cdot, *, \|\cdot\|_\infty) \quad \|f^2\| = \|f\|^2$$

$$f^*(t) = \overline{f(t)}$$

$$(ff)(t) = |f(t)|^2$$

\mathbb{C} - \tilde{C} - \tilde{A} - \tilde{B} - \tilde{S} - \tilde{P} - \tilde{S} - \tilde{P} - \tilde{S}

(Gelfand - Naimark, 1943)

Beispiel 1 $S \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{Z}_+))$ $Se_n = e_{n+1}$

Ex 1 $S^* S e_n = S^* e_{n+1} = e_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$

$SS^* e_0 = S(0) = 0$

also $S^* S \neq SS^*$

(also $S^*(e_n) = \begin{cases} e_{n-1}, & n > 0 \\ 0, & n = 0 \end{cases}$)

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

$M_f(g) = fg \quad (g \in C([c, b]))$

Ex 2 unidirectional

$M_f^* = M_{\bar{f}}$

$f_1, f_2 \in C([c, b])$

also, $M_{f_1} M_{f_2}(g) = M_{f_1}(f_2 g) = f_1 f_2 g$

$= f_2(f_1 g) = M_{f_2}(M_{f_1}(g)) \quad \forall g \in C([c, b])$

$\Rightarrow M_{f_1} M_{f_2} = M_{f_2} M_{f_1}$

also $\underline{M_f^* M_f} = M_{\bar{f}} M_f = M_{\bar{f}f}$

$= \underline{M_f M_f^*}$

M_f normal (self-adjoint) operator

normality $\Leftrightarrow M_f^2 = M_f$

also $M_{\bar{f}} = M_f$

\Downarrow

$\bar{f} = f$

Fourier

$$f \in C(\mathbb{T}) \quad f(0) = f(2\pi)$$

$$\forall u \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \hat{f}(u) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) e^{-iut} \frac{dt}{2\pi}$$
$$= \langle f, e_u \rangle$$

$$\text{όπου } f_u(t) = \exp(iut), \quad u \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\{e_u : u \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ είναι ο.ο.σ.σ. σε $L^2(\mathbb{T})$
όπου Parseval:

$$\sum_{u \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}(u)|^2 = \sum_u |\langle f, e_u \rangle|^2$$
$$= \|f\|_{L^2}^2$$

$$F: f \mapsto (\hat{f}(u))_{u \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$(C(\mathbb{T}), \|\cdot\|_{L^2}) \rightarrow (l^2(\mathbb{Z}), \|\cdot\|_{l^2})$$

ισομορφία, ισομορφία

εμπλοκή, ανάλυση Fourier (Fójer)

$\mathcal{A} = \{e_u : u \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ είναι ο.ο.σ.σ.
σε $L^2(\mathbb{T})$

όπου \mathcal{A} αποτελείται από φ.σ.σ.

και \mathcal{A}

$$F: L^2(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow l^2(\mathbb{Z})$$

ισομορφία, ισομορφία

τότε υποδεικνύεται:

$$F: L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2([-\pi, 2\pi])$$

$$\langle F(\vec{x}), f \rangle_{L^2} = \langle \vec{x}, Ff \rangle_{L^2} \quad (Ff)(u) = \vec{f}(u) \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{v.e. } \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad L^2 \xrightarrow{F} L^2 \xrightarrow{F^{-1}} L^2 \quad \text{z.B. } F^{-1}F = I_{L^2}$$

analog $(FF^{-1})(f) = f \quad \forall f \in C([-\pi, 2\pi])$

z.B.

$$L^2 \xrightarrow{F^{-1}} L^2 \xrightarrow{F} L^2 \quad \text{z.B. } FF^{-1} = I_{L^2}$$

$$C_{\text{per}} \subset C_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$$

analog $\forall u \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(FF^{-1})(e_u) = e_u$$

$$e_u = (\dots, \overset{u}{0}, 1, 0, \dots)$$

$$\downarrow F^{-1} ?$$

$$f_u \in L^2 \quad f_u(t) = e^{iut}$$

$$\downarrow F$$

$$e_u$$

H is pre-Hilbert, $T \in \mathcal{B}(H)$
non T normal $\Leftrightarrow \|Tx\| = \|T^*x\| \quad \forall x \in H$

(note note $\|T\| = \|T^*\|$)

And $\forall x \in H$:

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

$$\|T^*x\|^2 = \langle \dots \dots \dots = \langle TT^*x, x \rangle$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{as } TT^* = T^*T \text{ and } \|Tx\| = \|T^*x\| \quad \forall x$$

conversely, as $\|Tx\| = \|T^*x\| \quad \forall x$

and

$$\langle T^*Tx, x \rangle = \langle TT^*x, x \rangle \quad \forall x$$

$$\text{(p.v)} \quad \Downarrow \quad \text{(p.o.c)} \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\langle T^*Tx, y \rangle = \langle TT^*x, y \rangle \quad \forall x, y$$

$$T^*T = TT^* \quad \square$$

$$S = T^*T - TT^*$$

$$\langle Sx, x \rangle = 0 \quad \forall x$$

\Downarrow

$$S = 0$$

Proof $T = T^* \iff \forall x \in H \langle Tx, x \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$

Ans $\langle T^*y, y \rangle = \langle y, Ty \rangle = \overline{\langle Ty, y \rangle}$

and as $T = T^2$ so

$$\langle Tx, x \rangle = \overline{\langle x, Tx \rangle} \implies \langle Tx, x \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$$

conversely, as $\langle Tx, x \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x$

so

$$\langle T^*x, x \rangle \stackrel{op}{=} \langle x, Tx \rangle = \overline{\langle y, Tx \rangle} = \langle Tx, x \rangle$$

$$\implies \langle T^*x, x \rangle = \langle Tx, x \rangle \quad \forall x$$

\Downarrow (p.d.c)

$$\langle T^*x, y \rangle = \langle Tx, y \rangle \quad \forall x, y$$

$\Downarrow \quad T = T^*$

Prop $T: H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ ist ein isoperier



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



$$\langle Tx, Ty \rangle_{H_2} = \langle x, y \rangle_{H_1} \quad \forall x, y \in H_1$$

Ans T isoperier $\Leftrightarrow \|Tx\| = \|x\| \quad \forall x \in H_1$



$$\varphi(x, y) = \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x, y) \\ \parallel \\ \langle Tx, Ty \rangle \end{aligned}$$



$$\langle Tx, Tx \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle \quad))$$



Proof

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



$$\langle T^*Tx, y \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle \quad))$$



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

oder $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$

Proof $S: \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$ isoperier, $S^*S = I$

a) $c \neq 0$ $(\in \mathbb{R})$

dan $e_0 \notin S(\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+))$

$$e_0 \perp S(\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+))$$

Prop $T: H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ unitar, also ist ein isoperier unitar

Ans T isoperier, dann $T^*T = I_{H_1}$
 a) c $\neq 0$ $(\in \mathbb{R})$ $e_0 \perp S(\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+))$

$T: H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ ισχυρισμός (από 7-2)
 με ξ_1
 αρα αραφισα

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

ισχυρισμός

$$T^{-1}T = I_{H_1} = T^*T \quad (\text{αρα } T \text{ ισομορφισμός})$$

\Downarrow

$$T^{-1}(Tx) = T^*(Tx) \quad \forall x \in H_1$$

\Downarrow

$$T^{-1}(x) = T^*(x) \quad \forall x \in H_2$$

\Downarrow

$$T^{-1} = T^*$$

αρα

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

αυτομορφισμός, α $TT^* = I_{H_2}$ αρα $T^*T = I_{H_1}$

αρα ο T εχει αμοιβαριομορφισμο
 αρα ειναι ο T^*

$$f \in H^1 \Leftrightarrow \exists (a_n) : \sum |a_n|^2 < +\infty$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad |z| < 1$$

$$\text{operatore } (Tf)(z) = z f(z) \quad ,$$

però in modo $Tf \in H^2 \checkmark$

$$f(z) = \lim_N \sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^n$$

$$(Tf)(z) = \lim_N \sum_{n=0}^N a_n z^{n+1}, \quad \text{ovvero } |z| < 1$$

T rappresenta
 $\mathcal{D}(T) = \mathcal{D}(f)$ T suriettivo

\exists un φ

$$\|Tf\| = \|f\|$$

$$(Tf)(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{k-1} z^k$$

$$\|Tf\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_{k-1}|^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k|^2 = \|f\|^2$$

\circ T è un isomorfismo, con inverso T^{-1}

$$(Tf)(z) = z f(z)$$

$$(T^{-1}f)(z) = ?$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{z} (a_3 z^3 + a_2 z^2 + a_1 z^1 + \dots) \right]$$

\uparrow
ovvero