

20/11/2016

Proposed

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{H}) = \left\{ P \in \mathcal{Q}(\mathbb{H}) \quad : \quad P = P^* = P^{-1} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \sigma(H) & \longleftrightarrow & D(H) = \text{universal measure} \\
 P_M = P(m) & \longleftarrow & M \\
 P & \longrightarrow & \text{im } P \\
 O & \longleftarrow & \{O\} \\
 I & \longleftarrow & H \\
 I - P(M) & \longleftarrow & M^c = \{x \in H : x \perp m\} \\
 & & \neq M^c = \{x \in H, x \not\perp m\}
 \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(H) \subseteq \mathcal{B}_+(+1) \\ \subset \left\{ T \in \mathcal{O}(H) : 0 \leq T \leq I \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{or } T \geq 0 \text{ and } \langle Tx, x \rangle \leq \|T\| \|x\|^2 \\ & \underline{\forall x} \quad \|T\| \langle x, x \rangle \\ & 0 \leq \langle Tx, x \rangle \leq \langle \|T\| I x, x \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{on } \partial\Sigma : \quad \text{such as} \quad T \geq 0 \quad \dot{\Sigma} \times \Sigma \quad \|(\bar{T})\| \leq 1 \\ \text{or} \quad T \leq 1 \quad)$$

Задача $P \rightarrow P(M)$ как нос доказательства

Наша $M, N \vdash$ утверждение

$$M \leq N \iff P_M \leq P_N$$

и т.д.

$$\forall x, \langle P_M x, x \rangle \leq \langle Q_N x, x \rangle$$

Аналогично $P = P(M), Q = P(N)$

$$P \leq Q \iff \forall x, \|Px\| \leq \|Qx\|$$

$$\text{аналогично} \quad P \leq Q \iff \forall x, \begin{matrix} \|Px\|^2 \\ \|Qx\|^2 \end{matrix} \leq \begin{matrix} \|Qx\|^2 \\ \|Qx\|^2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left(\text{также} \quad \langle Px, x \rangle = \langle PPx, x \rangle = \langle Px, P^2x \rangle = \langle Px, Px \rangle \right)$$

- Доказать $\forall x, \|Px\| \leq \|Qx\| \Rightarrow \exists \alpha \in \text{im } P \subseteq \text{im } Q$
- ✓ аналогично $x \in \text{im } P \Rightarrow \exists y \in \text{im } Q \text{ так что } x = Py$

$$\|x\| = \|Px\| \leq \|Qx\| \leq \|\alpha\| \|Qx\| \leq \|Qx\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{аналогично} & \quad \text{группа единиц непустая} \\ \|x\| &= \|Qx\| \iff \alpha x = x \\ \text{таким} & \quad \text{образом} \end{aligned}$$

- Доказать $\text{im } P = \text{im } Q \Rightarrow \alpha P = P$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{аналогично} \quad \forall x \in H & \quad \exists \alpha \in \text{im } P \subseteq \text{im } Q \\ \text{так что} \quad \alpha P x &= P x \\ \text{таким} & \quad \text{образом} \\ \alpha P &= P \end{aligned}$$

- Доказать $\alpha P = P \Rightarrow \alpha = P$

$$(\alpha P)^* = P^* = P$$

$$P^* \alpha^* = P$$

- Доказать $P \alpha = P \Rightarrow \alpha \in \text{im } P \quad (\Rightarrow \|Px\| \leq \|Qx\|)$

$$\forall x \in H, \quad \|Px\| = \|P\alpha x\| \leq \|P\| \|Qx\| \leq \|Qx\|$$

таким образом

□

$$P = P_m, \quad Q = P_n \quad M, N \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}. \text{ under } \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$$

Then $R = PA$ $\Rightarrow PA = QP \Leftrightarrow PQ = QP$
Also $\alpha \in R$ implies $\alpha \in R^*$
 $\therefore PQ = (PA)^* = Q^* P^* = QP = R$
 or $PQ = PA$, $\alpha \in PA = QP$

2nd

$$\begin{aligned} R^* &= (PA)^* = Q^* P^* = QP = P \stackrel{(1)}{=} PA = R \\ \therefore R^2 &= (PA)(PA) = P(QP)A \\ &\stackrel{(2)}{=} P(PQ)A \\ &= P^2 Q^2 = PQ = R \end{aligned}$$

so $R = R^* = R^2$ $\Rightarrow R \in \text{range}(P)$.

Then $\alpha \in R$ ($\alpha \in PA = QP$) $\Rightarrow \alpha \in \text{im } R = M \cap N$

Also

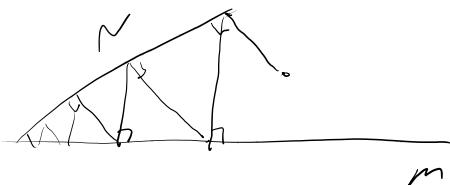
$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \in M \cap N &\Rightarrow PAx = x \quad (x \in M) \\ QAx = x &\quad (x \in N) \\ \Downarrow \\ Rx = PAx &= P(Qx) \\ &= Px = x \\ \alpha \in x \in \text{im } R. & \end{aligned}$$

or $x \in M \cap N$, $\alpha \in x \in \text{im } R$ $\Rightarrow \alpha \in R$ (as R is closed).

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y = Rx &= PAx = P(\alpha x) \in \text{im } P \\ &= QPx = Q(Px) \in \text{im } Q \\ \Rightarrow x \in \text{im } P \cap \text{im } Q. & \end{aligned}$$

thus: $P(M \cap N) = P(M) P(N) \quad \text{and} \quad \boxed{P(M) P(N) = P(M \cap N)}$

$$P(M \cap N) = ? \quad \text{in general situation}$$



directly:

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

$$P(M \cap N)x = (0)$$

"

$$\lim (P_A P_B P_C \dots)x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pon } M \perp N &\iff P(M) P(N) = 0 \\ &\quad (\iff P(N) P(M) = 0) \\ P = P_M, \quad Q = P_N \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ano } M \perp N &\implies \forall x \in H \text{ such that } Qx \in N \text{ and } Qx \perp M \\ &\text{such that } Qx \in M^\perp = \ker P \text{ and } P(Qx) = 0 \text{ and } PQx = 0. \\ &\implies PQ = 0 \\ \text{and since, and } PQ = 0 \\ \text{such that } Qx \in N \text{ and } Qx = Qx \\ \text{such that } P(Qx) = P(Qx) = PQx = 0 \\ &\implies Qx \in M^\perp \\ \text{and } N \subseteq M^\perp \implies N \perp M \end{aligned}$$

Next P_i, C resp. reps vect $P+Q$ $\text{even rep.} \Leftrightarrow$
 $\text{dim } P+Q = 0$

$$\text{dim } (P+Q) = P(H) + Q(H)$$

For $i \neq j$, $\text{dim } P_i - P_j \text{ odd}$ $\text{rep.} \Leftrightarrow$

$$(i) \text{ dim } P_i P_j = 0 \text{ for } i \neq j (\Leftrightarrow \text{im } P_i \perp \text{im } P_j)$$

$$\text{dim } P_1 + \dots + P_n \text{ even rep.} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(\text{(*)} \text{ rep case } \forall P_i \geq 0 \text{ s.t. } P_1 + \dots + P_n \geq 0)$$

$$\text{Now } \text{dim } P = P_1 + \dots + P_n \quad \text{since } P = P^*$$

$$\text{and } n=2 : (P_1 + P_2)^2 = P_1^2 + P_1 P_2 + P_2 P_1 + P_2^2$$

$$= P_1 + 0 + 0 + P_2 = P_1 + P_2 \text{ u.d.n.}$$

Analogously, $n=3$ is similar

$$P = P_1 + \dots + P_n \text{ even rep.} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{dim } P_i \text{ even } \perp \text{ even } \text{dim } P_j$$

For $x \in \text{im}(P_n)$ $\text{dim } \text{im}(P_i) = 1 \dots n$

$$\|x\|^2 = \|P_n x\|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \|P_i x\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle P_i x, x \rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \left(\sum_{i=1}^n P_i \right) x, x \right\rangle = \langle Px, x \rangle$$

$$\leq \|Px\| \|x\| \quad \text{d.o.m.} \quad \|Px\| \leq 1$$

$$\leq \|x\|^2$$

on the condition, $\text{dim } P_i$:

$$\|P_n x\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \|P_i x\|^2$$

||

$$\|P_i x\|^2 = 0 \quad \forall i \neq n$$

case $\text{dim } x \in \text{im } P_n$ $\text{then } \forall i \neq n \quad P_i x = 0$

$\text{d.o.m. } x \perp \text{ im } P_i$

$\text{d.o.m. } \text{dim } P_n \perp \text{ im } P_i \quad \forall i \neq n$.

Next $\text{dim } P_n \text{ or } \text{dim } \sum_{i=1}^n P_i \text{ even } (1) \quad \| \cdot \| \leq 1$

$\text{dim } \text{im } P_n \text{ even } \perp \text{ dim } \text{im } P_i$

$\text{dim } \text{im } \sum_{i=1}^n P_i \text{ even rep.} \Leftrightarrow$

$\text{dim } \|\sum_{i=1}^n P_i\| \leq 1$

du \Leftrightarrow $P_1 \dots P_n$ \Rightarrow $P_1 P_2 \dots P_n$ \in \mathcal{R}

$$\left\| \sum_{n=1}^N P_n \right\| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N P_n \text{ ncpd. } \Leftrightarrow P_n P_i = 0 \quad \forall i \neq n.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N P(M_i) = P(\text{span}_{1 \leq i \leq N}(M_i))$$

($\forall i \quad M_i \perp M_j \quad \forall i \neq j$)

Ansatz ($r=2$) $\sum P = P_1 + P_2 \quad \forall P_1 P_2 = 0$

$$\text{or } x \in \text{im } P \quad \text{z.B. } x = Px = P_1 x + P_2 x \in \text{im } P_1 + \text{im } P_2 \\ \text{im } P_1 + \text{im } P_2$$

Umkehrung, or $x \in M_1 + M_2$

z.B. $x = y + z \quad \forall y \in \text{im } M_1, z \in \text{im } M_2$

und $y = P_1 y, z = P_2 z$

oder z.B.

$$Px = P_1 x + P_2 x = P P_1 x + P P_2 x$$

$$\text{opw } P P_1 = P_1 \quad \text{d.h. } P P_1 = (P_1 + P_2) P_1$$

$$\text{opw } P P_2 = P_2 \quad = P_1^2 + P_2 P_1 = P_1$$

und

$$Px = P_1 y + P_2 z = y + z = x$$

und $x \in \text{im}(P_1 + P_2)$

(Hervorheben: einzelnen Schritten ...)

Properties: $A = \left\{ P_n \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ einer endlichen ncpd. in \mathcal{R} ist P_n einer Vektoren $x \in \text{dom } P_n$

und

$$\sum_{n=1}^N P_n \leq I \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

und

$$\sum_{n=1}^N P_n \text{ ist ncpd. } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

For $\omega \{P_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ odds n.p.r.s
 M_n are also
 $P_n P_m = 0$ for $n \neq m$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_n = 1$ n probabl. law
 $M = M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_n$
 odds $M_n = \inf P_n$
 example, or $M_n \neq \{0\}$ $\forall n$

2d

$$\left\| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_n \right\| = 1 \text{ or sum}$$

$\forall n, m \text{ we have}$

$$\left\| \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} P_n \right\| = 1$$

and analogous $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_n = 1$!

Opws,

$\exists x \forall x \in H \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_n x = \text{orthogonal, so } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P_n x = 0$

$= Px$ odds

$P = P(\overline{\text{span}(M_n)}_{N \in \mathbb{N}})$

$K_n = M_1 + \dots + M_n = \text{odds } K_n \text{ (dim } M_1 + M_n \text{ bsz)}$
 $(K_n) \nearrow$ and addit. n'th odd n.v.

$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n$ even spans vektorps
 (d.m. $K_2 \subseteq K_3$)

odds odds $M = \overline{\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n} = \overline{\left(\text{span}(M_n) \right)_{N \in \mathbb{N}}}$

$$\text{Anod. } \exists \text{ fix up (and) } \text{ Es zw } x \in H$$

$\forall n \text{ over } \mathbb{N} \quad y_n = \sum_{k=1}^n p_k x = Q_n x \text{ bzw}$
 $Q_n = P(M_{1,1} - + M_n)$

$$\Rightarrow \left\| \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n p_k x}_{\text{I call it...}} \right\| = \left\| Q_n x \right\| \leq \|x\|$$

noch

$$\underline{\forall n} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \left\| p_k x \right\|^2 \stackrel{\text{noch}}{=} \left\| \sum_{k=1}^n p_k x \right\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2$$

↓

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left\| p_k x \right\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 < +\infty$$

d.h. $\sum \left\| p_k x \right\|^2$ konvergiert.

noch, a.v. $n > m$ zeigt

$$\left\| x_n - y_m \right\|^2 = \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n p_k x \right\|^2 \stackrel{\text{noch}}{=} \\ = \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} \left\| p_k x \right\|^2$$

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

$$\left\| x_n - y_m \right\|^2 < \epsilon^2$$

d.h. $\left\| x_n - y_m \right\| < \epsilon$ d.h. (y_n) ist ein Cauchy-

noch in

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k x \text{ konvergiert (VATA ETIMEIS)}$$

(wegen $\left\| x_n \right\| \leq \|x\| + 1$)

$$\text{d.h. } y = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k x$$

$$\text{und dann gilt } y = P_x$$

d.h. P_x ist ein Projektion in $\overline{\text{Span}(M_n)} = M$

Projektion, d.h. $y_n = Q_n x = P_{Q_n} x$ d.h. $P \geq Q_n$

d.h. $x_n \in M$ noch $y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \in M$

erstes, Befin exx

$$P_x y = P_x \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_x Q_n x = P_x x$$

d.h. $y = P_x x$ d.h. $Q_n \geq P_x$ d.h. $P_x Q_n = P_x$

A.d. $P_n \leq P$ noch $P_n x = P_n P x$, d.h.

$$P_n y = P_n P x$$

$$\text{d.h.: } P_n(y - P x) = 0$$

$$\text{d.h. } y - P x \perp \text{um } P_n = M_n \text{ folgt.}$$

$$\text{um } \text{daraus } y - P x \perp \overline{\text{Span}} \{ M_n \} \text{ folgt.}$$

spur $y \in M$, $P x + M$, d.h. $y - P x \in M$

d.h. $y - P x = 0$

$$y - P x = 0$$

um \circ \exists x up \exists y und x d.h.

(Jetzt kann \Rightarrow d.h. orthogonal proj. pdf)

Prop or $P_1 + \dots + P_n = I$ and also
or $P_0 = I - P$

$$P_1 + \dots + P_n = P = \text{prob of } \text{success}$$

$$P_0 = I - P$$

Ex:

$$P_0 + P_1 + \dots + P_n = I$$

$$\forall x, \underbrace{\dots}_{\text{succ}} \in \text{succ} \quad p_x = \langle P_n, x \rangle$$

$$\text{Ex: } p_u \in [0, 1] \quad \forall u=1 \dots n \quad \text{and}$$

$$\sum_{u=1}^n p_u = 1$$

Rp $\wedge (\alpha_i)$ astoan cuadra aprobación.

(\Leftarrow) $\alpha \in \text{im } Q_n \subseteq \text{im } Q_{n+1}$

$\Leftrightarrow Q_n \alpha_{n+1} = Q_n \alpha_n$

porque $\forall x \in H \quad \exists (Q_n x) \text{ s.t. } \alpha_n \alpha x$
sino $\alpha = P(\overline{\cup \text{im } Q_n})$

Anc $\alpha \in \text{im } Q_n \quad M_i = \text{im } Q_n \quad \text{y} \quad M = \overline{\cup M_n}$

$$\alpha = P(\alpha)$$

$$\forall x \in H, \quad \alpha x \in \overline{\cup M_i}$$

$$\text{y.s. } \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists i_0 : \exists x_{i_0} \in M_{i_0} \quad \text{y.s. } \|Qx - x_{i_0}\| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{pero, } \forall i, \quad \alpha_i x = \alpha_i Qx \quad \text{d.s. } \alpha_i \leq Q.$$

$$\text{entonces } \alpha_i x_{i_0} = x_{i_0} \quad \text{d.s. } x_{i_0} \in M_{i_0} \subseteq M_i$$

$$\text{y.s. } \forall i > i_0 :$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|Q_i x - Qx\| &\leq \|\alpha_i Qx - \alpha_i(x_{i_0})\| \\ &\quad + \|\alpha_i(x_{i_0}) - Qx\| \end{aligned}$$

$$= \|\alpha_i(Qx - x_{i_0})\| + \|x_{i_0} - Qx\|$$

$$\leq \|Qx - x_{i_0}\| + \|x_{i_0} - Qx\| < 2\epsilon$$

luego

$\alpha_i x \rightarrow Qx$ d.s. $\alpha_i x$ en $\|\alpha_i - Q\| \rightarrow 0$
d.s. $\alpha - \alpha_i$ esival
aprobado, porque en
 $\alpha - \alpha_i \neq 0$ porque $\|\alpha - \alpha_i\| = 1$

$\tau_{\varepsilon} \circ \sigma$ is a linear map:

Op $uv^*: X \rightarrow \langle X, V \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}\| &= \| \langle x, v^* \rangle \| \\ &\leq \|x\| \|v^*\| \|v\|\end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow uv^*$ is $\frac{\text{op}}{\text{op}}$ van

$$\|uv^*\| \leq \|u\| \|v^*\| \|v\|$$

$uv = 0$, $v = 0$, $\text{oder } u \neq 0$. $\text{Dann } x = \frac{v}{\|v\|}$ van ex

$$\|uv\left(\frac{v}{\|v\|}\right)\| = \left\| \left\langle \frac{v}{\|v\|}, v^* \right\rangle \right\| \|u\|$$

$$= \|v\| \|u\|$$

Op $\|uv^*\| = \|u\| \|v^*\| \|v\|$ nach

I \rightsquigarrow $a = (a_n) \in c_0$ (a_n) $a_n \rightarrow 0$

da

$D_a = \text{diag}(a_n)$ even orthogonal
 $a_n \approx 0$ small values

$\left\{ (a_n x_{(n)}) : \sum |x_{(n)}|^2 \leq 1 \right\} \subseteq \ell^2$
even bounded sequences in ℓ^2

(Anal. NEXT TIME!)

Def $\hat{B}_{\ell^2} = \left\{ (x_{(n)}) : \sum |x_{(n)}|^2 \leq 1 \right\}$ only bounded

def reflexive $\{e_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

non $\|e_n - e_m\| = \sqrt{2}$ $\forall n \neq m$

contains $(e_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ def ex an. v. unac.