

Tepavčík Anešovice

23/10/18

$$ST; E \xrightarrow{T} F \xrightarrow{S} G$$

$$ST \rightsquigarrow [c_{ij}] \quad c_{ij} = \sum_i a_{ir} b_{rj}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(E, F) \times \mathcal{L}(F, G) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{L}(E, G) \\ (T, S) &\longrightarrow ST \end{aligned}$$

Endomorphisms: $E = F = G$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(E) \times \mathcal{L}(E) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{L}(E) \\ (T, S) &\longrightarrow ST \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}(E), +, \circ) &: \text{domain} + \text{range} \times \text{range} \\ &= \text{codomain} \\ &\text{is } \text{range} \\ &\text{is } \text{range} \\ M_n(\mathbb{K}) &\\ (1) &\\ \text{vector space} & \end{aligned}$$

$$E \xrightarrow{T} F \quad T \sim [c_{ij}]$$

Θεωρήσουμε πινακά $[b_{ij}] := [\bar{a}_{ji}]$
 "αντιστροφής συνόμης"
 ορθή

$$F \xrightarrow{T^*} E$$

κανονική ε'

$$a_{ij} = \langle Te_i, f_j \rangle$$

$$\text{οποια } a_{ij} = \langle Te_i, f_j \rangle$$

$$\text{οπότε } b_{ij} = \bar{a}_{ji} = \overline{\langle Te_i, f_j \rangle} = \underline{\langle f_j, Te_i \rangle}$$

ο πινακας $[b_{ij}]$ ορθή $T^*: F \rightarrow E$
 με ε'

$$\langle T^*f_j, e_i \rangle = b_{ij}$$

$$\langle f_j, Te_i \rangle \quad \forall i \forall j$$

$$\langle T^*f, e \rangle = \langle f, Te \rangle \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \forall e \in E \\ \forall f \in F \end{matrix}$$

$$T \in \mathcal{L}(E, F) \longrightarrow T^* \in \mathcal{L}(F, E)$$

οταν $E = F$ είναι εγγεπίκτης

$$\begin{matrix} \mathcal{L}(E) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{L}(E) \\ T & \longmapsto & T^* \end{matrix}$$



Наподіліважні розглянути
 (E, F) : якщо є відповідність, якщо
 $u \in E, v \in F$

$$T: E \rightarrow F$$

$$x \mapsto \langle x, u \rangle v \quad ; \operatorname{rank}(T) \leq 1$$

$$T = \underbrace{vu^*}_{\equiv 1v \langle u \rangle} = v \otimes u \quad \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} = 1$$

Dirac

$$\begin{matrix} E \times F & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Z(E, F) \\ (u, v) & \mapsto & vu^* \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} u \neq 0 \\ v \neq 0 \end{matrix}$$

Задача

- $\langle vu^* \rangle^* = uv^*$

$$\bullet (uv^*)^* = w^*z^* = ?$$

ніч

- Кодіть $T \in Z(E, F)$ реагентами

$$T = \sum_{u \in E} s_u(T) \underbrace{vu^*}_{\in K} \quad u \in E, v \in F$$

- Можна вибрати засоби
операційним
з'єднанням $\{vu\}$ операційним

• Якщо v діє;

$$\text{дії } v \in L(E, F)$$

$\exists ? s_u(T) \in K$

\leftarrow один операційний
реактор $\{vu\} \subseteq E$

$\{vu\} \subseteq F$

$$\text{тоді } T = \sum_u s_u(T) vu^* \quad \operatorname{rank}(T) = ?$$

$$T: (\mathbb{E}, \|\cdot\|_{\mathbb{E}}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{F}, \|\cdot\|_{\mathbb{F}}) \text{ mapom}$$

- or even more so the open

ones even more so

An for T open or $x \in \mathbb{E}$

as $\exists r > 0$ $\forall u \in B(x, r) \Rightarrow T(u) \in U$

$$\forall u \in T(u_n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{distr: } u_n + x \rightarrow x$$

$\cancel{\forall} \quad (\text{and } u \neq 0)$

$$T(u_n + x) \rightarrow T(x)$$

↓

$$T(u_n) + T(x) \rightarrow T(x)$$

$$\cancel{\exists u} \quad T(u_n) \rightarrow 0$$

- A even more so of \mathbb{F}

ones $\exists m < \infty : \|Tx\| \leq m\|x\| \quad \underline{\text{by def}}$

An $\forall \epsilon = 1 \exists d > 0 :$

$$\|x\| < d \Rightarrow \|Tx\| < 1$$

one $\forall y \in \mathbb{F}$ number $x = \frac{y}{\|y\|} \frac{d}{2}$

$y \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\| < d$$

$$\text{then } \|Tx\| < 1$$

similar

$$\left\| T\left(\frac{d}{2\|y\|}y\right) \right\| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{2\|y\|} \|Ty\| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \|Ty\| < \frac{2}{d} \|y\| \quad \underline{y \neq 0}$$

proving

for $y = 0$ then $Ty = 0$

$$\forall x \quad \|Tx\| \leq M\|x\|$$

M

• A ~ $T|_{B_E}$ εival - εργανούν νόο
 $(B_E = \{x \in E : \|x\| \leq 1\})$

II

$$\sup \left\{ \|Tx\|_F : \|x\|_E \leq 1 \right\} < +\infty$$

$$\frac{1}{\|T\|}$$

ανας είναι $\|Tx\| \leq \|T\|$ $\forall x \in E$
 $\mu \in \{\|x\|_E \leq 1\}$

ανας $\forall y \in E, y \neq 0$

$$\left\| T\left(\frac{y}{\|y\|}\right) \right\| \leq \|T\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \|Ty\| \leq \|T\| \|y\| \quad \forall y \neq 0.$$

μαρ μαυ = 0

$\Rightarrow \forall x, y \in E$

$$\underbrace{\|Tx - Ty\|} = \|T(x-y)\| \leq \|T\| \underbrace{\|x-y\|}$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \text{Μαρμαρού} \quad \exists = \frac{\epsilon}{2\|T\|} > 0 \quad \text{μα}$$

$\forall x, y \in E$ με $\|x-y\| < \delta$
 μα ειναι

$$\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|T\| \frac{\epsilon}{2\|T\|} = \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \epsilon$$

: ομοιόμορφη διάνοια

(E, || ||) (F, || ||)

D : "κωνίς" γραμμής, $\overline{D} = E$
 $\underline{C}(c_1) \subseteq L(c_1)$
 $c_0 \in \ell^2$

Διάλογος

T: D → F πρώτης

Ξ? \tilde{T} : E → F πρώτης + συνέχειας
επίσημης

ηρμη: $F \subseteq \hat{F}$: αντιστρέφει F

T: D → F $\hookrightarrow \hat{F}$
από πρώτης και συνέχειας
και βασικής
επίσημης Βασικής

Ano

Av n T duxra onexis enesetanu

$$\tilde{T}: E \rightarrow F$$

zadog ogojais $\Rightarrow T = \tilde{T}|_D$ Ena onexis

Enigas dux univexa idja enesetanu
duu an

$$S: E \rightarrow F \text{ onexis}$$

uol. $S|_D = T$ zad. oc S uol \tilde{T}
Eua onexis an E
an zavijovat s'eva
nuud, ipa enesetanu.

(ano) $\forall x \in E \exists (x)$ zdu D $x \rightarrow x$

onex

$$Sx - \lim_{\delta} Sx_n = \lim_{\delta} \tilde{T}x_n = \tilde{T}x$$

To onexides keipos zdu onex:

Ynogesem T: D $\rightarrow F$ onexi rppap.

$$\text{uol } \exists \text{ enesetanu } \tilde{T}: E \rightarrow F$$

Enow $x \in E$ va opicu $\tilde{T}(x)$

$\exists (x_n)$ zdu D $\|x_n - x\|_E \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{Defin: } \tilde{T}(x) = \lim_{\delta} T x_n$$

Delta spusnica:

(i) $\text{spusnica } \sim(Tx_n);$

(ii) ualec opicem \tilde{T}

du $x'(x')$ zdu D $x' \rightarrow x$

$$\lim T x_n \stackrel{?}{=} \lim T x_n;$$

Nero

$$\|Tx_n - Tx_m\| = \|T(x_n - x_m)\|$$

$$\leq \|T\| \|x_n - x_m\| \quad (*)$$

Opus (x_n) posiu, ipa anu enu (*) n (Tx_n) posiu
u u onexis nuud (aga F njuu!)

$$\text{Oeju } \tilde{T}x = \lim_{\delta} T x_n$$

Av (x'_n) na D sann $x'_n \rightarrow x$
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$\|\tilde{T}x_n - Tx'_n\| \leq \|T\| \|x_n - x'_n\| \rightarrow 0$$

cep.

$$\|\tilde{T}x - Tx'\| \leq \|\tilde{T}x - \tilde{T}x_n\| + \|\tilde{T}x_n - Tx'\|$$

$\downarrow c$

$\downarrow c$

cep:

$$\lim Tx'_n = \tilde{T}x$$

neogar $\tilde{T}|_D = T$ (en $a = x \in D$
 nops $x_n = x$ b*n*
 $Tx_n \rightarrow Tx$)

Ena ders neogar'

$$\tilde{T}(x+y) = \tilde{T}(x) + \tilde{T}(y) \quad \forall x, y \in E, y \in K$$

nlops $(x_n) \subset D \quad x_n \rightarrow x$

$(y_n) \subset D \quad y_n \rightarrow y$

$$\Rightarrow (x_n + y_n) \subset D \quad x_n + y_n \rightarrow x + y$$

na exw:

$$\tilde{T}(x+y) = \lim T(x_n + y_n) = \lim (T(x_n) + T(y_n))$$

$$= \lim T(x_n) + \lim T(y_n) = \tilde{T}(x) + \tilde{T}(y)$$

1 $\|\tilde{T}\| = \|T\|$

exc $\forall x \in D$

$$\|\tilde{T}x\| = \|Tx\| \leq \|T\| \|x\|$$

$$\boxed{\|\tilde{T}y\| \leq \|T\| \|y\| \quad \forall y \in E}$$

dca $\|\tilde{T}y\| = \lim \|T(y_n)\|$

$\forall (y_n) \text{ zov.D p} \forall y_n \rightarrow y$

$$\text{a)} \quad \|T(y_n)\| \leq \|T\| \|y_n\|$$

\downarrow

cep. $\|\tilde{T}y\| \leq \|T\| \|y\|$

$\|T\| \|y\|$

cep $\|\tilde{T}\| \leq \|T\|$

oer, $\|\tilde{T}\| = \sup \{ \|\tilde{T}x\| \mid \|x\|_E \leq 1, x \in E \}$

$$\geq \sup \{ \|\tilde{T}x\| \mid \|x\|_E \leq 1, x \in D \}$$

$$= \sup \{ \|Tx\| \mid \|x\|_E \leq 1, x \in D \} = \|T\|$$

$\|\tilde{T}\| \geq \|T\| \quad \therefore \text{cep i} \text{ oer.}$

■

Definición: $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{C}([a,b]), \|\cdot\|_2)$

$$\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{C}([a,b]), \|\cdot\|_2)$$

$$\mathcal{E} = (L^2([a,b]), \|\cdot\|_2) = F$$

Sea $f : [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ continua

$$\text{operador: } M_f^\circ : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow F$$

$$g \mapsto f_g \quad \text{definido} \quad (f_g(t) = f(t)g(t))$$

si f_g es continua

$\Rightarrow f_g \in F$

$$\text{Ejemplo: } M_f^\circ(g_1 + 2g_2) = f \cdot (g_1 + 2g_2)$$

$$= fg_1 + 2fg_2$$

$$= M_f^\circ(g_1) + 2M_f^\circ(g_2)$$

Así M_f° es un operador en $L^2([a,b])$, $L^2([a,b])$

$\forall g \in \mathcal{D}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_f^\circ g\|_2^2 &= \int_a^b |(M_f^\circ(g))(t)|^2 dt \\ &= \int_a^b |f(t)g(t)|^2 dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{así, } |f(t)| \leq \sup\{|f(t)| : t \in [a,b]\}$$

$$= \|f\|_\infty$$

\Downarrow

$$\|M_f^\circ g\|_2^2 \leq \|f\|_\infty^2 \int_a^b |g(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\|M_f^\circ(g)\|_2 \leq \|f\|_\infty \|g\|_2 \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{D}$$

Teorema: M_f° es un operador, $\|M_f^\circ\| \leq \|f\|_\infty$

así $\exists!$ norma

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

\hookrightarrow

$$\|M_f\| = \|M_f^\circ\| \leq \|f\|_\infty$$

\dagger

comprobación