

Ασκ. 1 $M_n(\mathbb{C})$

$$\langle A, B \rangle_{22} = \text{Tr}(B^* A)$$

• εστω $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{22}$ ($M_n(\mathbb{C}), \| \cdot \|_{22}$) : Hilbert

• ~~παραγωγισ~~ $A \mapsto \text{Tr}(B^* A)$
 $\forall B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$

• $B \mapsto \text{Tr}(B^* A) = \overline{\text{Tr}(A^* B)}$
 συζυγισμένη $\forall A$

• $\langle B, A \rangle = \text{Tr}(A^* B) = \overline{\text{Tr}(B^* A)} = \overline{\langle A, B \rangle}$

εφαρμόζοντας

• $\langle A, A \rangle = \text{Tr}(A^* A) \geq 0 \quad A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$

• $\langle A, A \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Tr}(A^* A) = 0$

$\Downarrow$?

$A = 0$

$\text{Tr}(X) = \sum \text{eigenvalues of } X$
 $AA^* \geq 0 \quad \text{eigenvalues} \geq 0$

$\text{Tr}(A^* A) = 0 : \text{όσοι οι ιδιοτιμές} = 0$

$\Rightarrow AA^* = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$

$A = [a_{ij}]$

$A^* A = \left[\sum_k \overline{a_{ki}} a_{kj} \right]$
 $\underbrace{\quad}_{b_{ij}}$

$A^* = [\overline{a_{ji}}]$

$\text{Tr}(A^* A)$

$= \sum_i b_{ii}$

$= \sum_i \sum_k \overline{a_{ki}} a_{ki} = \sum_{k,i} |a_{ki}|^2 = 0$

$A = [a_{ij}]$

$A^* = [\overline{a_{ji}}]$

$\overline{a_{ji}}$

$A^* A = \left[\sum_k \overline{a_{ki}} a_{kj} \right]$
 $= \left[\sum_k \overline{a_{ki}} a_{kj} \right]$

$\Downarrow$

$|a_{ki}| = 0$

$\forall i, k$

$$(b) \quad V: (M_n(\mathbb{C}), \|\cdot\|_{22}) \rightarrow \ell^2[n^2]_{\text{op}} \quad (\mathbb{C}^{n^2}, \|\cdot\|_2)$$

$$V: \begin{matrix} [a_{ij}] \\ A = \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} \quad b_i = \begin{bmatrix} a_{i1} \\ a_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{V} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{12} \\ a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|A\|_{22}^2 = \text{Tr}(AA^*) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2$$

$$\|V(A)\|_{\ell^2[n^2]}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \|b_i\|_{\ell^2[n]}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A\|_{22} = \|V(A)\|_{\ell^2[n^2]}$$

Prove $\exists c_n > 0$ such that $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ we have $\|A\|_{\text{op}} \leq c_n \|A\|_{22}$

$$\|A\|_{\text{op}} \stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \|A\|_{22} \stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} c_n \|A\|_{\text{op}}$$

↑ contradiction unless $c_n \geq 1$
 $\hookrightarrow$ OK in A

(i): $\forall x \in \ell^2[n]$

$$\begin{aligned} \|Ax\|_2^2 &= \left\| \sum_{j=1}^n \langle x, e_j \rangle A e_j \right\|_2^2 = \\ &\stackrel{\Delta}{\leq} \left(\sum_j |\langle x, e_j \rangle| \|A e_j\|_2 \right)^2 \\ &\stackrel{\text{CS}}{\leq} \left(\sum_j |\langle x, e_j \rangle|^2 \right) \left(\sum_j \|A e_j\|_2^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \|x\|_2^2 \sum_j \sum_i |a_{ij}|^2$$

Let $x \in \ell^2$ with $\|x\|_2 = 1$

$$\|A\|_{\text{op}}^2 \leq \sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^2 = \|A\|_{22}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\|A\|_{22}^2 &= \sum_{j=1}^n \|Ae_j\|_{\ell_2}^2 \\ &\leq n \max \|Ae_j\|_2^2 \\ &\leq n \|A\|^2 \|e_j\|_2^2 = n \|A\|^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \|A\|_{22} \leq \sqrt{n} \|A\|_{op} \quad \forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) : \quad A = I \quad \|A\|_{op} = 1$$

$$A^* A = I$$

$$\|A\|_{22}^2 = \text{Tr}(A^* A) = n$$

$$\|A\|_{22} = \sqrt{n} \quad \checkmark$$

$$A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{Tr}(B^* A) \quad \text{εσω γινεται}$$

$\Downarrow$

Cauchy-Schwarz:

$$|\text{Tr}(B^* A)| \leq \left(\text{Tr}(A^* A) \right)^{1/2} \left(\text{Tr}(B^* B) \right)^{1/2}$$

Γενικότερα, Hölder: $\forall p \in (1, \infty), \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$

$$|\text{Tr}(B^* A)| \leq \text{Tr}((A^* A)^{p/2})^{1/p} \text{Tr}((B^* B)^{q/2})^{1/q}$$

(conjugate) ενδελεχες εξηγηση
η αποδειξη ειναι)

Αγν2 $(E; \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, $F \subseteq E$ $\text{span} \cup \text{ncx}$
 $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq F$ ορθογωνική
 $\beta = \alpha$

(i) $P = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k x_k^*$: $\text{ορθο. προβ. αν } F$
 πρόσων σπασμική

$x_k x_k^*(x) = \langle x, x_k \rangle x_k$
 Αν $x \in F$

το $x = \sum_{j=1}^n \langle x, x_j \rangle x_j$

$P(x) = \sum_j \langle x, x_j \rangle P(x_j)$

$= \sum_{j=1}^n \langle x, x_j \rangle x_j = x$

Αν $y \perp F$ το $x_k x_k^*(y) = \langle y, x_k \rangle x_k$
 $k=1, \dots, n$
 $= 0$

ορ $P(y) = 0$

ορ $\text{πρόβ. αν } F$
 (σφαιρική)

Αγν3 $P^2 = P$, $P^* = P$: α.α.σ.

$P^2 = \sum x_k x_k^* \sum x_j x_j^* = \sum_{k,j} \underbrace{\langle x_j, x_k \rangle}_{\delta_{jk}} x_k x_j^*$
 $= \sum_k x_k x_k^* = P$

$P = P^*$ διότι $(x_k x_k^*)^* = x_k^* x_k$ $\forall k$

Μπορώ να γινω ορ P

με $\text{rank } P = \dim F = n$

• και $\text{ker } P$:

$F = \text{span} \{x_i : i \in I_2\}$ ΓΡΑΜΜ

$E = \text{span} \{ \underline{x_i} : i \in \underline{I_1} \cup \underline{I_2} \}$

$$\forall x \in E \quad \exists \lambda_i \in \mathbb{C} \text{ s.t.}$$

$$x = \sum_{i \in I_1} \lambda_i x_i + \sum_{i \in I_2} \lambda_i x_i$$

$$\text{ορίζου } K_1 = \{i \in I_1 : \lambda_i \neq 0\} \text{ : άπειρο}$$

$$K_2 = \{i \in I_2 : \lambda_i \neq 0\} \quad \text{,,}$$

$$x = \sum_{i \in K_1} \lambda_i x_i + \sum_{i \in K_2} \lambda_i x_i$$

van ορίζου: $K_1 \cup K_2 = I$

$$P = \sum_{i \in K_1} x_i x_i^* \leftarrow \|P\| = 1$$

$\uparrow K_1$ επιλέγει καλύτερα x
 da έχει οριστεί x $\rightarrow$ P

αλλά δεν: ορίζου

$$P(x) = \sum_{i \in K_1} \lambda_i x_i$$

Δεν ορίζεται η προβολή στον F όταν δεν
 είναι λεία

Αντίληψη : $E = (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \text{ in } \ell^2)$

$$F = \{x \in E : \sum \frac{1}{n} x(n) = 0\}$$

$$\text{και } x = e_1 = (1, 0, \dots) \neq 0$$

$$x \notin F$$

$$\nexists P(x) \in F \text{ s.t. } \|x - P(x)\| = \text{dist}(x, F)$$

$$\text{αλ } \underbrace{x - Px}_{y_x} \perp F$$

$$y_x \perp F \Leftrightarrow \forall z \in F \quad \langle x, z \rangle = 0$$

$n=10$ then $z_n = e_1 - ne_n$
 $= (1, 0, \dots, 0, -n, 0, \dots)$
 $z_n \in F$ $\uparrow$
 $\sim \mathcal{O}(n)$

$$\langle z_n, v_x \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle p_1 - np_2, y_x \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_x(1) - n y_x(n) = 0 \quad \forall n$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n, y_n(n) = \frac{1}{n} y_n(1)$$

$\sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma_5 \bar{\psi} = \psi$

Da $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n(x) = y(x)$ und $y_n(1) = 0$ gilt, so folgt $y(1) = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \forall x = 0$$

$$y_x = x - p(x) \implies x = p(x) \in F \text{ and } p_1 = x \notin F$$

Ποσο ΣΕ χίλια € ετήσια αποδόδοση 1%
υπόλοιπο ακ ΒΑΕΗ

$$\{P_i : i \in I\}$$

(i) $\langle p_i, p_j \rangle = d_{ij}$

(ii) $\mu_{\text{HCO}_3^-}$ is not zero in solution



$$\forall x \in H \quad \text{Def}(\sum_{j \in I} \langle x, e_j \rangle e_j) = x$$

$\downarrow$

Dense.

$G(H)(\forall v \in G \exists w \in G \text{ s.t. } v \leq w)$

$$\|x\|^2 = \sum |\langle x, e_j \rangle|^2$$

$$\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{N} \quad I \subseteq X \quad \exists \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$x \in \text{span}\{e_j : j \in I\}$$

2x $\sigma_1 \rho^2, \{P_j : j \in N\}$ and $cy \rho^2$
 $ox_1 \cup \delta \beta \rho. \beta - \sigma$

$$\text{Spec} \{ p_j : j \in \mathbb{N} \} = \mathbb{C}_\infty$$

Азуч $H: \text{Hilbert}$

$$f_\lambda: H \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{оператор} \\ u \mapsto \langle u, x \rangle \end{array}$$

$$f_\lambda^*: (\mathbb{C}, || \cdot ||) \xrightarrow{\sim \mathbb{C}^2[1]} H$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y \in H \quad \langle f_\lambda^*(\lambda), y \rangle_H &\stackrel{y}{=} \langle \lambda, f_\lambda(y) \rangle_{\mathbb{C}} \\ &= \overline{\lambda f_\lambda(y)} \\ &= \overline{\lambda \langle y, x \rangle} \\ &= \lambda \langle x, y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\langle f_\lambda^*(\lambda), y \rangle = \langle \lambda x, y \rangle \quad \forall y$$

$$\Downarrow f_\lambda^*(\lambda) = \lambda x \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$

AGUS $\|A A^* A\| = \|A\|^3 \quad \forall A \in B(H)$

(Def: $\|B^* B\| \stackrel{C}{=} \|B\|^2$)

Proof $\|A A^* A\|^2 = \|(A A^* A)^* (A A^* A)\|$
 $= \|(A^* A A^*) (A A^* A)\|$
 $= \|(A^*)^3\| \stackrel{?}{=} \|A^* A\|^3$

 $\nearrow$
 funct $\|A\|^6$
 calc.

$\forall p$ norming $\forall B = B^3 \in B(H)$

$\|p(B)\| = \sup \{ |p(\lambda)| : \lambda \in \sigma(B) \}$
 $\exists \lambda \in \sigma(B) \text{ s.t. } B = A^* A \quad p(\lambda) = \lambda^3$

$\|(A^* A)^3\| = \sup \{ |\lambda^3| : \lambda \in \sigma(A^* A) \}$

$\sigma(A^* A) \subseteq [0, \|A^* A\|]$
 $\leq \|A^* A\|^3$
or
 $\leq (\|A^*\| \|A\|)^3$
 $= \|A\|^6$

$\forall T$ norm $\|T^2\| = \|T\|^2$
 $\|T^3\| = \|T\|^3 \quad \text{if } T = T^*$
 or $T \neq T^*$

ex $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\|T\| = 1 \quad \text{but } T^2 = T^3 = 0$

Agut $x, y \in \ell^\infty$, pour z n'importe quel
 $z = xy \in \mathcal{B}(\ell^2)$

Answer $\forall z \in \ell^2$,

$$\left(\begin{aligned} xy^*(z) &= \langle z, y \rangle x \\ &= \sum_n z(n) \overline{y(n)} \quad \begin{array}{l} y \in \ell^\infty \\ \text{donc } y(n) = 0 \\ \text{pour } n > n_y \end{array} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{n_y} z(n) \overline{y(n)} \quad \forall n > n_y \end{aligned} \right)$$

ou $A = xy^* \quad \forall n, p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\underline{a_{ij}} = \langle A p_i, p_j \rangle = \langle \langle p_j, y \rangle x, p_i \rangle$$

$$= \langle p_j, y \rangle \langle x, p_i \rangle$$

$$= \overline{\langle y, p_i \rangle} \langle x, p_j \rangle$$

$$= \overline{y(j)} x(i)$$

Ασκ 8 Σ_2 - χώρο $L^2([0,1])$
 Ο τελεστής M ορίζεται $M \in \mathcal{B}(L^2([0,1]))$

με $(Mf)(t) = t f(t) \quad \forall f \in C([0,1])$
 α) M είναι $\nexists$ ιδιοτιμές

Ανάλ Ο τελεστής M ορίζεται

$$M_0 : C([0,1]) \rightarrow C([0,1])$$

$$\uparrow \quad f \quad \rightarrow \quad M_0 f$$

ο $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ με $(M_0 f)(t) = t f(t)$

$$M_0 f = \lambda f \text{ ανάλυση } f$$

$$t f(t) = \lambda f(t) \quad \forall t \in [0,1]$$

$$f(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \neq \lambda$$

$\Downarrow$ αφού f συνεχής

$$f = 0$$

$\nexists$ ιδιοτιμές με M_0
 ο $M \in C([0,1])$

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

$$Mf = f_1 f \quad \forall f \in L^2([0,1])$$

$$\text{από } f_1(t) = t \quad \forall t \in [0,1]$$

$$f_1 \in C([0,1]) \subseteq L^2([0,1])$$

αν $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \quad \exists f \in L^2$

$$Mf = \lambda f \text{ σε } L^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 0 \text{ σε } L^2$$

από $Mf = \lambda f$

$$Mf(t) = \lambda f(t) \quad \text{σε } L^2 \quad \forall t \in [0,1]$$

από συνέπεια

$$(t - \lambda) f(t) = 0 \quad \text{σε } L^2 \quad \forall t$$

$$f = 0 \text{ σε } L^2 \quad \Downarrow \quad f(t) = 0 \text{ σε } L^2 \quad \forall t$$

$$(t-\Delta)f(t) = 0 \quad \forall t$$

$$m(\{t \in [0,1] : (t-\Delta)f(t) \neq 0\}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d.h.} \quad & \{t \in [0,1] : t = \Delta\} = \{\Delta\} \\ & \exists x \in m(\{\Delta\}) = 0 \\ & \Downarrow \\ & m(\{t \in [0,1], t \neq \Delta, (t-\Delta)f(t) = 0\}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{d\nu} \quad m(\{t \in [0,1] : f(t) = 0\}) \\ & \Rightarrow f = 0 \text{ a.e. } \text{on } [0,1] \text{ w.r.t. } \nu \Rightarrow f = 0 \text{ a.e. } L^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$L^2([0,1], \nu) \quad \nu(E) = \begin{cases} m(E), & 1/2 \notin E \\ m(E) + \frac{1}{4}, & 1/2 \in E \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{1/4}^1 \int_1^1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{and } \nu \ll m \text{ on } [0,1] \text{ and } L^2 \\ & \underline{\text{ex}} \quad \text{if } \nu \ll m \text{ and } \nu([0,1]) = \frac{1}{2} \\ & \mu \text{ is a probability measure} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \neq 1/2 \\ 1, & t = 1/2 \end{cases} \in L^2(\nu)$$

$$\|f\|^2 = \int_0^1 |f|^2 d\nu = |f(1/2)|^2$$

Ασκ 3 H^2 συναρτήσεων $u(z)$ $z \in \mathbb{D}$

$$f \in H^2$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad (*)$$

$$\|f\|_{H^2}^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n|^2 < \infty \iff (a_n) \in \ell^2$$

ορίστε $g(z) = \sum b_n z^n$

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum a_n \overline{b_n} \quad (**)$$

α) αν $\forall f, g \in H^2$ $\langle f, g \rangle = \langle g, f \rangle$

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

$$(a_n) \longrightarrow f \text{ στο } (x)$$

προσέχουμε γραμμικότητα, 1-2, (**) ορίστε

$$V: \text{εξισοτιμεί στο } H^2$$

$$\|f\|_{H^2} = \|V^{-1}(f)\|_{\ell^2}$$

$$\|f\|_{H^2} = \|V^{-1}(f)\|_{\ell^2}$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle_{H^2} = \langle V^{-1}(f), V^{-1}(g) \rangle_{\ell^2}$$

$$(\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+), \|\cdot\|_2) \longrightarrow (H^2, \|\cdot\|_{H^2})$$

εκμεταλλεύεται ισοτιμία
ορίστε $\longrightarrow$ είναι Hilbert

$$\text{ορίστε } \{e_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}_+\} \quad e_0 = (1, 0, \dots)$$

$$e_1 = (0, 1, \dots)$$

α) β)

$$\text{είναι } \{e_n\} \text{ β-βασίς}$$

$$\text{στο } \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_+)$$

$$\text{Επειδή } V \text{ είναι } \{V(e_n) : n \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$$

$$\text{είναι } \{V(e_n)\} \text{ β-βασίς στο } H^2$$

$$V(P_z)(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k \quad \text{and } a_k = 0, k \neq n \\ a_n = 1 \text{ a.k.a.}$$

$$V(P_z) = J_n \quad \text{and } J_n(z) = z^n$$

Example $\forall f \in H^2$ exists

$$f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \langle f, J_n \rangle J_n \quad \text{series}$$

error:

$$\|f - \sum_{n=0}^N \langle f, J_n \rangle J_n\|_{H_2} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\forall w \in D : |w| < 1$

$\varphi_w : H^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $f \mapsto f(w)$ norm preserving;
 isometric;

$$|\varphi_w(f)| = |f(w)| = \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n w^n \right| \\ \leq \underbrace{\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n|^2 \right)^{1/2}}_{\|f\|} \underbrace{\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |w^k|^2 \right)^{1/2}}_{\frac{1}{1-|w|^2}}$$

are φ_w isometries

[Prop are $(C(\bar{D}, 1), \|\cdot\|_2)$ is isometric
 $\varphi_w : f \mapsto f|_D$ is $\|\cdot\|_2$ -isometric]

$\|$ Embed H^2 : Hilbert : Riesz theorem
 $\exists k_w \in H^2$

$$\varphi_w(f) = \langle f, k_w \rangle \quad \forall f \in H^2$$

isometric

$$\varphi_w(J_n) = \langle J_n, k_w \rangle$$

$$w^n = \langle J_n, k_w \rangle$$

$$k_w = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \langle k_w, J_n \rangle J_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \bar{w}^n J_n \\ (\text{GUP} \text{ is } \mapsto \|\cdot\|_{H^2})$$

Επειδή (*) ισχύει, τότε για $z \in D$:

$$K_n(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \bar{w}^n J_n(z)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \bar{w}^n z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\bar{w} z)^n$$

$$\text{για } |\bar{w} z| < 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \bar{w} z}$$

$$(x): \text{ Αν } f_n, f \in H^2 : \|f_n - f\|_{H^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{για} & f_n(z) & \rightarrow f(z) \quad \forall z \in D \\ \text{όχι} & \parallel & \parallel \\ & \varphi_z(f_n) & \varphi_z(f) \end{array}$$

$$|\varphi_z(f_n) - \varphi_z(f)| = |\varphi_z(f_n - f)| \\ \leq \|\varphi_z\| \|f_n - f\| \rightarrow 0$$

υ) δ) <

$$f_n(z) = \langle f_n, k_z \rangle$$

$$|f_n(z) - f(z)| = |\langle f_n - f, k_z \rangle|$$

$$\leq \|f_n - f\|_{H^2} \|k_z\|_2 \\ \downarrow 0.$$