

# ECEn 671: Mathematics of Signals and Systems

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# Section 1

## Adjoint Operators

# Adjoint Operator

## Definition

Let  $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}$  be a bounded linear operator from Hilbert space  $\mathbb{X}$  to Hilbert space  $\mathbb{Y}$ , then the adjoint of  $\mathcal{A}$  ( $\mathcal{A}^*$ ) is the linear operator  $\mathcal{A}^* : \mathbb{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$  such that

$$\langle \mathcal{A}x, y \rangle_{\mathbb{Y}} = \langle x, \mathcal{A}^*y \rangle_{\mathbb{X}}$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{X}$  and  $\forall y \in \mathbb{Y}$ .

$\mathcal{A}$  is self-adjoint if  $\mathcal{A}^* = \mathcal{A}$

# Adjoint Operator, Example

## Example (Complex matrices)

$$A : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m$$

What is  $A^*$ ?

By definition:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle Ax, y \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^m} &= \langle x, A^*y \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^n} \\ \iff y^H Ax &= y^H (A^*)^H x \\ \iff A^* &= A^H\end{aligned}$$

Note  $A^H : \mathbb{C}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$

# Adjoint Operator, Example

## Example (Real matrices)

$$A : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

What is  $A^*$ ?

By definition,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle Ax, y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^m} &= \langle x, A^*y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} \\ \iff x^\top A^\top y &= x^\top A^*y \\ \iff A^* &= A^\top\end{aligned}$$

# Adjoint Operator, Example

## Example (Convolution)

$$\mathcal{A} : L_2 \rightarrow L_2$$

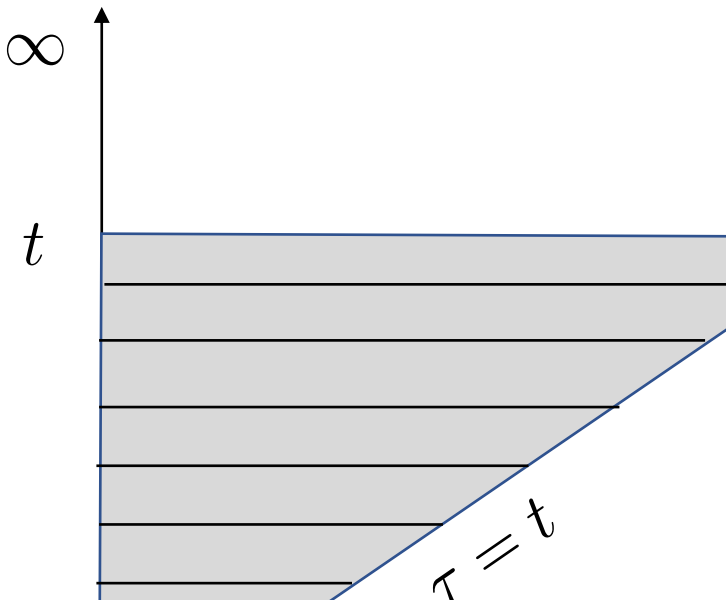
$$\mathcal{A}[x](t) = \int_0^t h(t - \tau)x(\tau)d\tau$$

Let  $x \in L_2[0, \infty]$  and  $y \in L_2[0, \infty]$  then  $\mathcal{A}^*$  is defined by

$$\langle \mathcal{A}x, y \rangle_{L_2} = \langle x, \mathcal{A}^*y \rangle_{L_2}$$

$$\iff \int_{t=0}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{\tau=0}^t h(t - \tau)x(\tau)d\tau \right] y(t)dt = \int_0^{\infty} x(t)\mathcal{A}^*[y](t)dt$$

## Adjoint Operator, Example, Convolution, cont.



# Adjoint Operator, Example

## Example (linear ode's)

$$\dot{x} = Fx \quad ; \quad x(0) = x_0$$

The solution is  $x(t) = e^{Ft}x_0$

Let  $\mathcal{A}[x_0](t) = e^{Ft}x_0$ , then

$$\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow L_2[0, T]$$

What is  $\mathcal{A}^*$ ?



## Adjoint Operator, Example, linear ODE, cont.

Let  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and let  $y \in L_2[0, T]$  then by definition,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \mathcal{A}[x_0], y \rangle_{L_2[0, T]} &= \langle x_0, \mathcal{A}^* y \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^n} \\ \iff \int_0^T x_0^\top (e^{Ft})^\top y(t) dt &= x_0^\top \mathcal{A}^* y \\ \iff x_0^\top \int_0^T e^{F^\top t} y(t) dt &= x_0^\top \mathcal{A}^* y \\ \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathcal{A}^*[y] = \int_0^T e^{F^\top t} y(t) dt}\end{aligned}$$