

T13.1 $Tf(x) = \int_0^x k(x,y)f(y)dy$

$(Tf(x), g(x)) = \int_0^x \int_0^x k(x,y)f(y)dy \cdot g(x)dx$, 为什么 (Tf, g) 长这样?

$= \int_0^x \int_0^x k(x,y)f(y)g(x)dydx$

$= \int_0^x \int_x^x k(x,y)g(x) \cdot f(y)dx dy = \int_0^x (\int_x^x k(x,y)g(x)dx) f(y)dy = (T^*g, f) = (f, T^*g)$

$\therefore T^*g(x) = \int_x^1 k(y,x)g(y)dy$

T13.2: $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in B(H)$ self-adjoint, $T_n \rightarrow T$ in $B(H)$, self-adjoint 极限是 self-adjoint

pf: $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N$ st. $\|T_n - T\| < \epsilon \quad \forall n \geq N$.

$\|(x, T_n^*y) - (x, T^*y)\| = \|(T_n x, y) - (T x, y)\| = \|(T_n - T)x, y\|_H$

$\forall x, y \quad \|(x, (T_n^* - T^*)y)\| = \|(T_n - T)x, y\| \leq \|T_n - T\| \cdot \|x\| \cdot \|y\|$

let $x = (T_n^* - T^*)y$ then $\|(T_n^* - T^*)y\|^2 \leq \|T_n - T\| \cdot \|(T_n^* - T^*)y\| \cdot \|y\|$

$\Rightarrow \|T_n^* - T^*\| \leq \|T_n - T\|, \quad T_n^* \rightarrow T^*$ in $B(H)$ ← recall $\|T\| = \|T^*\|$ 记得用

$\therefore \|(Tx, y) - (x, Ty)\| \leq \|(Tx, y) - (T_n x, y)\| + \|(T_n x, y) - (x, Ty)\|, \quad (x, Ty) = (T^* x, y), \quad T_n^* = T_n$
 $= \|(T_n - T)x, y\| + \|(T_n^* - T^*)x, y\|$

$\forall x, y \quad \|(T - T^*)x, y\| \leq \|(T_n - T)x, y\| + \|(T_n^* - T^*)x, y\|$

let $y = (T - T^*)x$, then obtain $\|(T - T^*)x\| \leq \|(T_n - T)x\| + \|(T_n^* - T^*)x\|$ let $\|x\| = 1$

$\|(T - T^*)\| \leq \|T_n - T\| + \|T_n^* - T^*\| = 2\epsilon$

注意, $\therefore \|T - T^*\| < \epsilon$ implies $T = T^*$

T13.3 if $T \in B(H, K)$, then $\ker(T) = \text{rang}(T^*)^\perp$

pf: $x \in \text{rang}(T^*)^\perp$, then $(x, T^*y) = 0 \quad \forall y \in H \Rightarrow (Tx, y) = 0 \quad \forall y$

let $y = Tx \quad (Tx, Tx) = \|Tx\|^2 = 0 \quad \therefore x \in \ker(T), \quad \text{RHS} \subseteq \text{LHS}$

if $x \in \ker(T)$, $(Tx, y) = 0 \quad \forall y$ since $Tx = 0$.

$\therefore (x, T^*y) = 0 \quad \forall y, \quad x \in \text{rang}(T^*)^\perp, \quad \text{RHS} \supseteq \text{LHS} \Rightarrow \ker(T) = \text{rang}(T^*)^\perp$

T13.4 if $T \in B(H, K)$, then $T^*T \in B(H, H)$, $\|T^*T\|_{B(H, H)} = \|T\|_{B(H, K)}^2$

pf: $(T^*T x, y) = (Tx, Ty) \in \mathbb{K}$ obv H to H , bounded $\|T^*T\| = \|T\|^2$ 记得

let $y = T^*Tx, \quad \|x\| = 1 \quad \text{LHS} = \|T^*Tx\|^2 = \|T^*T\|^2$

$\text{RHS} = (Tx, TT^*Tx) \leq \|Tx\| \cdot \|T \cdot T^*Tx\| \leq \|Tx\| \cdot \|T\| \cdot \|T^*\| \cdot \|Tx\| = \|T\|^4$ since $\|T^*\| = \|T\| \dots$ ①

$\|T^*T\| \geq \|T^*\| \cdot \|T\| = \|T\|^2 \dots$ ②

① + ② $\Rightarrow \|T^*T\| = \|T\|^2$

Th 3.5 $T \in B(H, K)$ invertible, then $T^* \in B(K, H)$ inv, $(T^*)^{-1} = (T^{-1})^*$

pf: T is surjective, $\forall c \in K, \exists y \in H$ s.t. $Ty = c$

反设假设 T^* not injective, $\exists a \in K, a \neq 0$ s.t. $T^*a = 0$

T invertible $\therefore \exists y \neq 0$ unique s.t. $Ty = a$

$(T^*a, y) = 0 = (a, Ty) = a^2 \Rightarrow a = 0$ contradiction! $\therefore T^*$ injective ... ①

~~if $T^*(Tx) = 0, T^*$ injective $\therefore Tx = 0, T$ injective too $\Rightarrow x = 0 \therefore T^*T$ injective~~

~~反设假设 T^* not surjective, $\exists y \in H, y \notin \text{rang } T^*$~~

本来想 $T^*: H \rightarrow H$ inj \Rightarrow inv 缺条件 finite-dim.

Surj 林XX

if $y_1 \in \text{rang } T^*, y_2 \in \text{rang } T^*, T^*(c \in K) = y_i$

then $\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2 \in \text{rang } T^*$ since T^* is linear.

$\ker T = \text{rang}(T^*)^\perp$, 但没有 $\text{range } T$ closed

不能用 $H = \text{rang } T \oplus \text{rang } T^\perp$

✓ Th 3.6: $I = T^*T = (T^*T)^* = T^*(T^*)^* = T^*(T^{-1})^* = \dots = (T^*)^{-1}T^*$

定义知 $\Rightarrow (T^{-1})^* = (T^*)^{-1}$

$\| (T^{-1})^* \| = \| T^{-1} \|$ then T^* invertible

定义: 证明 $\exists (T^{-1})^* \in B(H, K)$ s.t. $(T^{-1})^* T^* = T^*, (T^{-1})^* = I \Rightarrow (T^*)^{-1}$ 存在且 $(T^*)^{-1} = (T^{-1})^*$

Th 4.1 $(x+iy, x'+iy') = (x, x') + i(y, x') - i(x, y') + (y, y')$ 是 inner product,

pf: $(x+iy, x+iy) = (x, x) + (y, y) \geq 0$. 当且仅当 $x=y=0$ 取 0. \Rightarrow positivity

$((x+iy) + (x'+iy'), w+iz) = (x+x', w) + i(y+y', w) - i(x+x', z) + (y+y', z)$

$= \dots = (x+iy, w+iz) + (x'+iy', w+iz)$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \quad (\alpha(x+iy), w+iz) = ((\alpha x - by) + i(bx + ay), w+iz) \quad \alpha = \alpha x + by$ 注意是复数!

$= \dots = \alpha(x+iy, w+iz)$

} \Rightarrow linear

$\overline{(x+iy, w+iz)} = \overline{(x, w) + i(y, w) - i(x, z) + (y, z)} = \dots = (w+iz, x+iy) \Rightarrow$ conjugation.

$\| (x, y) \|^2 = \| x \|^2 + \| y \|^2$

✓ $(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ as $x_n \rightarrow x_0, y_n \rightarrow y_0$. } \Rightarrow Hilbert space (complete)

Th 4.2: $H \subset \mathbb{R}^n, H \subset B(H)$ 定义, $T \in L(H), T_0 \in L(H_0) \quad T_0(x+iy) = Tx + iTy$

(1): $T \in B(H) \Rightarrow T_0 \in B(H_0), \| T_0 \| = \| T \|$

pf: $\| T_0 \| = \sup_{\| x+iy \| = 1} \| T_0(x+iy) \| \leq \sup_{\| x \| = 1} \| T_0(x) \| + \sup_{\| y \| = 1} \| T_0(iy) \| = 2\| T \| \therefore T_0 \in B(H_0)$

$= \sup_{\| x+iy \| = 1} \| Tx + iTy \|_{H_0} \geq \| Tx + iT_0 \|_{H_0} \text{ 取 } \| x \| = 1. \text{ 取 } \| T_0 \| \geq \| Tx \| \dots ①$

$\text{取 } \| x \|^2 + \| y \|^2 = 1 \quad = \sup_{\| x \|^2 + \| y \|^2 = 1} (\| Tx \|^2 + \| Ty \|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sup_{\| x \|^2 + \| y \|^2 = 1} (\| T \|^2 \| x \|^2 + \| T \|^2 \| y \|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \| T \| \dots ②$

①+② $\Rightarrow \| T_0 \| = \| T \|$

注意 H_0 的 norm!

(2): λ is eigenvalue of T , then T_ϕ is real eigenvalue of T_ϕ , then T

pf: $Tx = \lambda x \quad x \neq 0$

$T_\phi(x+iy) = Tx + iTy = \lambda x + i\lambda y = \lambda(x+iy) \therefore \lambda$ 也是 T_ϕ 的...

$T_\phi(x+iy) = Tx + iTy = ux + iuy \quad u \in \mathbb{R}$

$Tx - ux + i(Ty - uy) = 0 \Rightarrow Tx = ux, Ty = uy$ 实部虚部=0 $\Rightarrow u$ 也是 T 的...

$l^2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow l^2(\mathbb{C})$

$T(x_1, x_2, \dots) = (\alpha_1 x_1, \alpha_2 x_2, \dots), \alpha_i \in l^2(\mathbb{C})$

(1): $\sigma_p(D_\alpha) = \{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ (2) $\sigma(D_\alpha) = \overline{\sigma_p(D_\alpha)}$ (closure)

pf: (1) $(\alpha_1 x_1, \alpha_2 x_2, \dots) = \lambda(x_1, x_2, \dots)$

$\alpha_i x_i = \lambda x_i, i=1, 2, \dots \quad x_i \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \alpha_i, x_i = 1, x_j = 0 \text{ if } i \neq j \therefore \sigma_p(D_\alpha) = \{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^\infty, (\text{若 } \lambda \in \{\alpha_i\}, x=0 \text{ 舍})$

(2): $D_\alpha - \lambda I = (x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto ((\alpha_1 - \lambda)x_1, (\alpha_2 - \lambda)x_2, \dots)$ not invertible

$\Rightarrow (\alpha_i - \lambda)x_i$ 没意义 $y_i = (\alpha_1 - \lambda)x_1, (\alpha_2 - \lambda)x_2, \dots$
 $\begin{cases} (\alpha_i - \lambda)x_i = (\alpha_i - \lambda)x_i' \\ x_i \neq x_i' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_i = \lambda$

if $\lambda \notin \overline{\sigma_p(D_\alpha)}$, $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $|\lambda - \alpha_i| \geq \delta \quad \forall i$

$\|D_\alpha - \lambda I\| = |\lambda - \alpha_i| \geq \delta \Rightarrow$ injective

$\forall y_i, \exists x_i$ s.t. $(\lambda - \alpha_i)x_i = y_i \Rightarrow$ surjective

$\therefore \lambda \notin \overline{\sigma_p(D_\alpha)}, \lambda \notin \sigma(D_\alpha) \Rightarrow \sigma(D_\alpha) \subseteq \overline{\sigma_p(D_\alpha)}$

已知 onto, invertible $\Leftrightarrow \|D_\alpha - \lambda I\| \geq \delta$

$\exists \lambda \notin \sigma(D_\alpha) \Rightarrow \lambda \notin \overline{\sigma_p(D_\alpha)} \Rightarrow \sigma(D_\alpha) \supseteq \overline{\sigma_p(D_\alpha)} \therefore$ 等号

(3): compact subset of \mathbb{C} 一定是 spectrum of operator of this form D_α

pf: $\alpha \in l^2(\mathbb{C}) \therefore \max |\alpha_i| < +\infty$

$\therefore \overline{\sigma_p(D_\alpha)}$ compact in \mathbb{C} ; 反之 if $A \subseteq \mathbb{C}, A$ cpt thus bounded, $\max_{a \in A} |a| < +\infty$ 记为 a_m

Consider Disk = $\{r \in \mathbb{C} : |r| \leq a_m\}$

let $R = \{r \in \text{Disk} : |r| \leq a_m, |r| \in \mathbb{Q}, \arg r \in [0, 2\pi) \cap \mathbb{Q}\}$ 其中 $\arg r$ 指与实轴夹角

R countable, $\overline{R} = \text{Disk}$

$\therefore \overline{R \cap (Disk \cap A)} = A$ 证明用 $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{R}$ 所以这个也是对的

而 $R \cap (Disk \cap A) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ countable, 可以写成 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \dots) = \alpha$ 证毕

Th 14.4 $X \in \text{Banach}$, $T \in B(X)$, spec spectral radius $r_\sigma(T) = \sup\{|\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma(T)\}$

$$r_\sigma(T) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

pf: 反证假设, 若 $r_\sigma(T) > \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}}$ (如果是 $<$, $\exists N$ s.t. $\forall n \geq N, \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} > r_\sigma(T)$)
 $\forall N, \exists n \geq N, \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} < r_\sigma(T)$

证: $Q(\sigma(T)) = \sigma(Q(T))$

$$\Rightarrow (\sigma(T))^n = \sigma(T^n), \sigma(T) = (\sigma(T^n))^{\frac{1}{n}}, \forall n \Rightarrow \lambda \in \sigma(T) \Rightarrow \lambda^n \in \sigma(T^n) \Rightarrow \lambda \in (\sigma(T^n))^{\frac{1}{n}} \forall n$$

$$\text{又 } \sigma(T) \subseteq \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| \leq \|T\|\}$$

$$\therefore r_\sigma(T) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Th 14.5: $X = C([0,1])$, show: $\forall \lambda \neq 0, \lambda \in \rho(T), T \in B(X)$ $Tf(x) = \int_0^x f(s)ds$: $0 \in \sigma(T)$ but not in $\sigma_p(T)$

pf: $(T-\lambda I)f(x) = \int_0^x f(s)ds - \lambda f(x) \stackrel{?}{=} 0$

我本来想用 contract mapping

$|f(s) - g(s)| = |\int_0^x (f(s) - g(s))ds - \lambda(f(x) - g(x))|$ 但这个充分条件 不是成立的! (不要!)

Th 11.7 $k \in C([a,b]^2), \|k\|_{\infty} \leq M, Tf(x) = \int_a^x k(x,y)f(y)dy, T$ bdd + linear

$$\|T^n f\| \leq M^n \|f\|_{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^n}{n!} \text{ induction.}$$

$$f(x) = g(x) + \lambda \int_a^x k(x,y)f(y)dy \text{ 有唯一解}$$

由 Th 14.4 $r_\sigma(T) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow[b=1, a=0]{\text{在本题中 } k=1} r_\sigma(T) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f\|_{\infty} \frac{(b-a)^n}{n!} \rightarrow 0,$

$$\therefore \forall \lambda > 0, \lambda \in \rho(T) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$(T-0I)f(x) = \int_0^x f(s)ds$ not invertible

T not surjective, $\exists f \in C'([0,1])$

而不可微函数的没有原像!

since T not ~~inv~~. 若 $Tf=0$ 和 $\int_0^x f(s)ds = 0$ 均可 $\therefore 0 \in \sigma(T)$

不是 $\exists f \neq 0$!

if $(T-0I)f=0$, then $(T-0I)f(x) = 0 \forall x \in [0,1] \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$ in $[0,1]$

$$(\int_0^x f(s)ds)' = f(x) = 0 \text{ 和 } f(0)=0 \therefore \sigma_p(T)$$

Th 15.3: $T: l^2 \rightarrow l^2, (x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (x_1, \frac{x_2}{2}, \frac{x_3}{3}, \dots)$ opt \downarrow i-th slot

pf: $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ is orthonormal basis in $H, e_i = \{0, 0, \dots, 1, 0, \dots\}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \|Te_i\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{i})^2 < \infty$$

$\therefore T$ is Hilbert-Schmidt $\Rightarrow T$ is compact

T15.5 WTS: $\|T\|_{HS} \leq \|T\|_{HS} < \infty$ given

pf: $\|Tx\| = \|T(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n e_n)\| = \|\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n T e_n\|$ Since $T \in B(H)$, then cts, $\{e_i\}$ 为标准正交基
 $\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n| \|T e_n\|$ $\|x\|^2 = (x, x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n|^2$

$$\|Tx\|^2 = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \|T e_n\|)^2 \leq (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n| \|T e_n\|)^2 \leq (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n|^2) (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|T e_n\|^2) \leq \|x\|^2 \|T\|_{HS}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|Tx\| \leq \|x\| \|T\|_{HS}$$

$$\|T\|_{HS} = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\| \leq \|T\|_{HS} \text{ 证毕}$$

T15.7 $\{k_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^{\infty} \in \mathbb{K}$, $\sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} |k_{ij}|^2 < \infty$, 证明 $S: l^2 \rightarrow l^2$, $(Sx)_i = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} k_{ij} x_j$ compact

pf: $\{e_i\}$ 为标准正交基 $e_i = (0, 0, \dots, 1, 0, \dots)$ $S(e_i) = (S e_i)_i = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} k_{ij} e_j$

$$\therefore \|S\|_{HS}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \|S e_i\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \|k_{ij} e_j\|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \|k_{ij}\|^2 \|e_j\|^2 < \infty$$

$\therefore S$ Hilbert-Schmidt \Rightarrow cpt

T15.9 $T: l^2 \rightarrow l^2$, $(x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (0, x_1, \frac{x_2}{2}, \frac{x_3}{3}, \dots)$ cpt. 且 \tilde{x} eigenvalue

pf: T15.3 中证 $(x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (x_1, \frac{x_2}{2}, \dots)$ cpt

$T_2: (x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (0, x_1, x_2, \dots)$, $T_2 = S_1$ compact by Example 11.7

$\Rightarrow T = S_1 \circ T_1 \therefore$ cpt

$$Tx = \lambda x \quad \lambda x_1 = 0 \quad \text{if } \lambda = 0.$$

$$\lambda x_2 = x_1 \quad \lambda x_n = \lambda x_{n+1} = 0 \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\text{if } x_1 = 0$$

$$x_{n+1} = \lambda^n x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$\therefore T$ 无 eigenvalue