N CHAPTER- 3 N 3.1) Compact Operators Tonin: X ve y normh Lagylor olsen. A: X34 lineer operator" kompatitir eger, her sinisti alizi; ¿fo jos cx, dizi ¿pfojos yetusot olon alt diziler icerigorsa. K (X,Y)= { A: X+4: A tompotal} (Teschi K yerine & fullonyor) · Her tompett linear operator similar Theorem 3.1) (ie x(x,y) < B(x,y)) · Kompatt operatorierin lineer tombinosymlarida (i.e. P.8 ∈ K(X,Y), ~ ∈ (=) ~ A+B∈E (x,Y)) . Sinirli operatörlerin ve tempett operatörlerin corpiniori (i.e. B ∈ B (x,y), t ∈ K (4.2) = (KB) ∈ X (x.2))

KEX(X,4), BEB(4,2)=) (BE) EX(X,2) 1 Proof 's exon sorwe olobitin)

Theorem 3.2) Y, Bonoch uzoy ve & Ang & Kix yoursot dies alson, AndA ise AEK(xiy). (Y Boroch =) X(x, y) kopo") 15,00%: fi X' de sinirli dizi 0/30. A, tompott, by yearden oit die: vordir. $f_j^{(i)}$, $A, f_j^{(ii)}$ yetnsor. $\{\{f_{j}^{(i)}\}\} \leq \{\{f_{j}^{(o)}\}\}$ fill den, fi den, fi desiger of disisini secelim susetilde, Az fj (2) yeknseyen. $\{f_j^{(2)}\}\subseteq \{f_j^{(i)}\}'$ den, $A_i f_j^{(2)}$ in de yetnick old. bilyoniz. fj , n - 20 koybolocog, yok olocog, icin, fj: = fj setlinde tobul ederiz. $j \neq n$ isin, $f \bar{f}$, $f \bar{f}^{(n)}$ in bir of discission. By ysaden Anfj her sabitlennis (fixed) n isin couchy dir.

1j - Afell = 11 (A-An) (fj-fe)+An (fj-fe) 11 < 11 A- An 11 11 fj-fell + 11 An fj- An fell -0

By gaden Afj Couchy dir. Y komplete, o- yizden Yfj yotnsor. Oyizden A kompokttir. Theoren: X normlonmis (normlu) uzcy ve

A E K (x)= K (x,x). X, X'in completion 'u olson.

A EX(X), A'nn gensiemesi olon A, X'de.

Maticalmo: X, X'in dense " (yagan) olson. eger T: X - X kompott oldugnu göstermet

istigonset, T/1X=X temport ordugen

göstemek yeterlidir.

Teorem 3.3 'in ispoli'.

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fin EX sinir'i Nizi olsin. Afn'in yetinock bir

fin EX sinir'i Nizi olsin. istiypruz.

alt dizisinin old göstermek istiypruz.

for SEX ': Il for - for 11 & 1/5 settinde seseriz

A tompatt, be y'sden vorseyoriz ti

Afn j > g.

11 Afn-911 ≤ 11 All 11 fn-fn 5 11 + 11 Afn 5-911 →0 By yizden Afr yoursor. By yizden A kompetatir.

93.2) The Spectral Theorem of Compact Symmolical Operators

X bir Hilbert uzzy olson.

Tonini Linaer operator A: X-X simetrik olarek adlandirilir eger tonin X'de donsel yogan ise) ise

ve eger,

(g, Af) = (Ag, f) ∀ f,g ∈ D(A).

Hotir loting; Eger A smirlysa (D(A)-X ile)

A smetriktir =) A=A* (<g, Af>= <A g, f)

A tendi adjointi)

A tendi adjointi)

Holinlatina: Eger operator sinisti degil ise, simeti ve kendi odjointi olma crosinda fork vordir.

kendi odjointi olma crosinda $\overline{y} = \overline{y} = (21,22.-2n)$ etc.

Ornek: $X = \mathcal{L}^n$, $(w, 2) = \overline{y} = 1$

 $A: X \rightarrow X \quad \langle \omega, A_2 \rangle = \langle \omega, 2_2 \rangle = \leq \overline{\omega_j} (2_{2j})$ $A_2 = 2_{2j}$ $= \leq (2\omega_j)^{2j} = \langle 2\omega, 2 \rangle = \langle 0 \rangle$

(MOTE: 11A11=2, 50 A=A)

Tonin: $\lambda \in \mathcal{L}$ sobiti A'nin aygendegeri olorek edlondide. eger $\exists u \in \mathcal{Q}(A), u \neq 0$ $|Au = \lambda u| sogionyorse.$

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Hor olon u - ilgili oggen vektör olorok odladirilir.
            Bosen oygen font. olaret)
          Dinin ilgilia oggenvet torleinin times: Dinin
     aygen uzaji olorok adlondirilir ve Ker (A-A) pet linde
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        (A - \lambda \pi)
    yozilir.
     Eger sodece bir tone lineer bogimus byle bir
oggenvektör vorsa, bu oggen vektör simple
     (bosit) olorak odlandirilir
       Teorem 3.6) A smetrik olson. Oyézden bitin
oygen degerler reel ve fortil oggen degerlere
        Korsi gelen oggen vektörler ortogonal (dik) 'tir.
        ispati Vorsagolinki, . NET, UED (A)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            . Au = /u
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              · 11u11=1
                                                                                                                                                    \lambda = \lambda \|u\|^2
                                                                                                                                                                = \lambda \langle u, u \rangle = \langle Au, u \rangle 
= \langle u, Au \rangle = \langle Au, u \rangle
              B. y saden,
                                                                                                                                                                   = < Au,u>
                                                                                                                                                                  = \(\bar{\gamma} \cunu \rangle = \bar{\gamma} \) = \(\bar{\gamma} \in \bar{\gamma} \) = \(\bar{\gamma} \in \bar{\gamma} \b
     Vorscyclim tif
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Teorem 37) Sinetrit, komport operator A, 1 2,1 = 11AII soglager bir 2, ggendager 15pot d:= 11A11 olsu. Vorsagelin ti d + p (i.e. A+0) 11 All 2 = SUP 11 Af 11 = SUP < Af, Af > = SUP < f, A²f>

11 f 11=1

11 f 11=1 des doloys, Öyle bir Un leiden oluson dizi lim (Uni A²Un) = d² soglor. vordir ti, A compact ordiginder dolays, weob'u kobel edebiliriz, AZUn yckinsor, $\lim_{n\to\infty}A^2u_n=u^2u$ (lim un=u old. göstermek istigorus) 11 (A 2-d2) Un11 = 11 A 2 Un112- 2 x2 (Un, A 2 Un) + x 6---(< f+9, f+9)= 11f112+ < f.9 > + (9, f>+119112) => --- < (||A|| . ||AUn||)2-2x < (un, A2Un) + x4 -< (11A11 2.11Un112) - 22 - 4 4 $= \lambda^{u} - + \lambda^{u}$ $= 2\lambda^{2}(\lambda^{2} < u_{n} + \lambda^{2} u_{n} >) + 0 =) \lim_{n \to \infty} u_{n} = u_{n}$

12_22) u=0, u, A2'nn eygenvektőri. 8- y = den; (A+x)(A-x)u=0. V:= (A-x) u=0 yada V +0 ve (A+x) v=0 Buroda ya V±0 A'nın aygen ve t+Bril dil -d'ya tarkı gelen ya da u±0 Ahn eggenvektörüder & 'ya kara gelen. A sine triblir eger (g, Af)= <Ag, f) v fig € D(A). . A eggendeger eger dyle bir v≠0 vædirti AV= AU 0/01. · A bosit (simple) I dir, eger öyle bir tone
lineer boginsiz aggenvettör vorsa.

lineer · V egen vettör Teorem 3.71 A simetrik, Öyle bir cygen deger & Hotorlotno: Eger A smirli ise, byle bir i vada to 1 >1 > 11 = 11 A 11. Vorsayolm ti A smetrit ve tompott,
Vorsayolm ti A, | A, | = | A | sagingar agger deger ve

ui de di e tosi gelen cygen vettor $(Au_1 = 2 u_1$

$$x_1 = \{u\}^{\perp} = \{f \in X : \langle f, u_1 \rangle = 0\}$$

 $f \in X_1 = \{u\}^{\perp} = \{f \in X : \langle f, u_1 \rangle = 0\}$
 $= \langle Au, f \rangle = \{u, f \rangle = \{u, f \rangle = 0\}$

=) Af EXI

By Jizden A 'y' X, ile kontlyp yen operators

By Jizden A 'y' X, ile kontlyp yen operators

A; X, -) XI yapa bitriz A, cyrico simetrik ve

kompokttir

Bir dizi de ki aygendegerleri dj bno torsi gelen Cygen vektörleri uj, llujll=1 diyelm. Cygen vektörleri uj, llujll=1 diyelm. Not, j tk =) Luj, uk>=0

ij j + k < uj, ue>-0 s- yézden ¿ Uj} on kémesidir. Eger X sonlu boyutlu ise, {uj} sonludu. oksitotdirde son suedu. Fotat, eger An=D bosin lericin, dt=0 4 k7,0. Teorem 3.8) Vorsgolin E: X 501502 boyutlu Hilbert useyly ve A: X > X 'e sime trit, kompott operator. Ve öyle bir dj reel oggen degerleinden oluson dizi vordir. Normalize edilmis vektörlere korsi gelen ortonormol kine ve 4fex, $f = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \langle u_j, f \rangle u_j + h$ h G Ker(A) (Ah=0) old. yerlerde Kismi olorat, eger o aggendeger degil ise, ¿ujy onis dir. ispot: I dj ve uj old. gástrd: E ti

eger Lj +> 0, soro öyle bir elt dizi dje gordek ti 1 dje 17, & VE.

By Juden; Vk := xJk Ujk sinir! dizidir (|| Vell = | Lje | | | luje || \left \frac{1}{\xi} \right) ve AVK yetnoon

olt dizisi vordir.

Fatot $||Av_{E}||^{2} = ||W_{E}||^{2} = 2$ $||Av_{E}||^{2} = ||Av_{E}||^{2} = 2$ $||Av_{E}||^{2} = 2$ $||Av_{E}||$