

## 第十一次作业

**题目 1. (2.6.2)** 设  $A$  是闭线性算子,  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \in \sigma_p(A)$  两两互异, 又设  $x_i$  是对应于  $\lambda_i$  的特征元 ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ). 证明:  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  是线性无关的.

证明. 反设  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  线性相关, 不妨令  $x_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \alpha_k x_k$  且  $\{x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}\}$  线性无关, 则

$$(\lambda_n I - A)x_n = 0 = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \alpha_k (\lambda_n I - A)x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \alpha_k (\lambda_n x_k - \lambda_k x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \alpha_k (\lambda_n - \lambda_k) x_k$$

由于  $\{x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}\}$  线性无关, 则  $\alpha_k (\lambda_n - \lambda_k) = 0$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ ), 又由于  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  两两互异, 则  $\alpha_k = 0$ , ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ ), 于是  $x_n = 0$  与  $x_n$  为特征向量矛盾, 故  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  线性无关.  $\square$

**题目 2. (2.6.3)** 在双边  $l^2$  空间上, 考虑右推移算子

$$\begin{aligned} A: x = (\dots, \xi_{-n}, \xi_{-n+1}, \dots, \xi_{-1}, \xi_0, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1}, \xi_n, \dots) &\in l^2 \\ \mapsto Ax = (\dots, \eta_{-n}, \eta_{-n+1}, \dots, \eta_{-1}, \eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-1}, \eta_n, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\eta_m = \xi_{m-1}$  ( $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ). 求证:  $\sigma_c(A) = \sigma(A) =$  单位圆周.

证明. 设  $x = \{\xi_n\} \in l^2$ , 满足  $(\lambda I - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda x = Ax \Rightarrow \lambda \xi_k = \xi_{k-1}$ , ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ), 则

$$x = \left( \dots, \lambda^n \xi_0, \dots, \lambda \xi_0, \xi_0, \frac{\xi_0}{\lambda}, \dots, \frac{\xi_0}{\lambda^n}, \dots \right)$$

由于  $x \in l^2$ , 则  $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |\xi_n|^2 = |\xi_0|^2 + \sum_{n \geq 1} \left| \frac{\xi_0}{\lambda^n} \right|^2 + \sum_{n \leq -1} |\lambda^{-n} \xi_0|^2 < \infty$ , 则

$|\xi_0|^2 \left( 1 + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{|\lambda|^{2n}} + |\lambda|^{2n} \right) < \infty$ , 若第二项为 0, 则  $\frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  矛盾, 于是  $\xi_0 = 0$ , 则  $x = 0$ .

综上,  $(\lambda I - A)x = 0$  只有零解, 故  $\sigma_p(A) = \emptyset$ .

下证  $\sigma_r(A) = \emptyset$ , 只需证  $\overline{R(\lambda I - A)} = l^2$ , 只需证  $R(\lambda I - A)^\perp = \{0\}$ , 设  $y = \{\eta_n\} \in R(\lambda I - A)^\perp$ , 则  $((\lambda I - A)x, y) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (\lambda \xi_k - \xi_{k-1}) \eta_k = 0$ , 取  $x = e_n = \underbrace{(0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots)}_{n \text{ 个}}$  则

$$((\lambda I - A)e_n, y) = \lambda \eta_n - \eta_{n+1} = 0$$

类似上述证明可知  $y = 0$ , 故  $\sigma_r(A) = \emptyset$ .

所以  $\sigma(A) = \sigma_p(A) + \sigma_c(A) + \sigma_r(A) = \sigma_c(A)$ .  $\square$

**题目 3. (2.6.4)** 在  $l^2$  空间上, 考虑左推移算子  $A: (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots) \mapsto (\xi_2, \xi_3, \dots)$ .

证明:  $\sigma_p(A) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| < 1\}$ ,  $\sigma_c(A) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| = 1\}$ , 且

$$\sigma(A) = \sigma_p(A) \cup \sigma_c(A).$$

证明. 由于  $\|Ax\| \leq \|x\|$ , 则  $\|A\| \leq 1$ , 则  $|\lambda| > 1$  时,  $\lambda \in \rho(A)$ . 下面讨论  $|\lambda| \leq 1$  的情况.

当  $|\lambda| < 1$  时,  $\sum_{n \geq 1} |\lambda|^{2n} < \infty$ , 于是  $(1, \lambda, \lambda^2, \dots) \in l^2$ , 则

$$A_n(1, \lambda, \lambda^2) = (\lambda, \lambda^2, \lambda^3, \dots) = \lambda(1, \lambda, \lambda^2, \dots)$$

则  $\lambda$  为特征值,  $(1, \lambda, \lambda^2, \dots) \in l^2$  是对应的特征向量, 故  $\lambda \in \sigma_p(A)$ .

当  $|\lambda| = 1$  时,  $\forall x = \{\xi_n\} \in l^2$ ,

$$(I - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda\xi_1, \lambda\xi_2, \dots) = (\xi_2, \xi_3, \dots)$$

于是  $\xi_k = \lambda^{k-1}\xi_1$ , 由于  $x \in l^2$ , 则  $\sum_{n \geq 1} |\xi_1|^2 < \infty \Rightarrow \xi_1 = 0$ , 故  $x = 0$ .

令  $G = \{\{\xi_n\} \in l^2 : \{\xi_n\} \text{ 中非零项有限}\}$ , 则  $\forall y = \{\eta_k\} \in G$ , 不妨令  $\eta_k = 0 (k > n)$ , 于是

$$(\lambda I - A)x = y \Rightarrow (\lambda\xi_1 - \xi_2, \lambda\xi_2 - \xi_3, \dots) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n, 0, \dots)$$

于是

$$\begin{cases} \lambda\xi_1 - \xi_2 = \eta_1 \\ \lambda\xi_2 - \xi_3 = \eta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda\xi_n - \xi_{n+1} = \eta_n \\ \lambda\xi_{n+1} - \xi_{n+2} = 0 \\ \vdots \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n \eta_k / \lambda^k \\ \vdots \\ \xi_{n-1} = \eta_{n-1} / \lambda + \eta_n / \lambda \\ \xi_n = \eta_n / \lambda \\ \xi_{k+1} = 0, \quad (k \geq n) \end{cases}$$

由  $y$  的任意性可知, 对于  $(\lambda I - A)$  存在逆元, 则  $G \subset R(\lambda I - A)$ , 又由于  $\bar{G} = l^2$ , 故  $\overline{R(\lambda I - A)} = l^2$ , 所以  $\lambda \in \sigma_c(A)$ .

综上,  $\sigma_r(A) = \emptyset$ , 故  $\sigma(A) = \sigma_p(A) \cup \sigma_c(A)$ . □