

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 λ_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

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

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 $R(\lambda I - A)^\perp = \emptyset$, 设 $y \in R(\lambda I - A)^\perp$, 则 $((\lambda I - A)x, y) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (\lambda \xi_k - \xi_{k-1}) z_k = 0$, 取 $x = e_n = (\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n \text{ 个}}, 1, 0, \dots)$ 则

$$((\lambda I - A)e_n, z) = \lambda z_n - z_{n+1} = 0$$

类似上述证明可知 $z = 0$, 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 λ 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 $\sigma(A) = \sigma_p(A) \cup \sigma_c(A)$. □