

Tuvär 37

H Hilbertov, $T \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ samadifony — Pdk:

(i) $\mathcal{R}(T) \subset \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{x \in S(H)} \Rightarrow \langle Tx, x \rangle &= \langle x, T^*x \rangle = \overline{\langle Tx, x \rangle} \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\quad T^* = T \\ &\Rightarrow \langle Tx, x \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \quad \downarrow \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $\sigma(T) \subset \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \sigma(T) \subset \overline{\mathcal{R}(T)} \subset \mathbb{R} \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ T3.6 \quad (i) \end{aligned} \quad \downarrow$$

(iii) λ_1, λ_2 obé mómur vlašur cirsla, x_1, x_2 sím
firslónur vlašur veltg $\Rightarrow x_1 \perp x_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \langle Tx_1, x_2 \rangle &\stackrel{T^*=T}{=} \langle x_1, Tx_2 \rangle \\ \parallel &\parallel \\ \langle \lambda_1 x_1, x_2 \rangle &\quad \langle x_1, \lambda_2 x_2 \rangle \\ \parallel &\parallel \\ \lambda_1 \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle &\quad \overline{\lambda_2} \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \\ &\parallel (ii) \Rightarrow \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ &\lambda_2 \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\uparrow_{\text{log}} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \Rightarrow \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = 0, \text{ tj. } x_1 \perp x_2$$

(iv) $\text{Ker } T = (\text{R}(T))^\perp$

$\Gamma x \in \text{R}(T)^\perp \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in H: \langle Ty, x \rangle = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in H \langle y, T^+x \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow T^+x = 0$
 ↑ $T^+ = T$ ↑ \Leftrightarrow passo \Rightarrow aplicamos pro $y = T^+x$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in \text{Ker } T$

(v) $m_T := \inf \|T\|, M_T = \sup \|T\|$. P.e. $\|T\| = \max\{M_T, -m_T\}$

a $M_T, m_T \in \sigma(T)$

De (i), $\|T\| \in \mathbb{R}$. Eige- $\|T\| \in [-\|T\|, \|T\|]$,
 e.g. m_T e M_T sua dade de pro. y.

a nunc $-\|T\| \leq m_T \leq M_T \leq \|T\|$,

e.g. $\max\{M_T, -m_T\} \leq \|T\|$

$C := \max\{M_T, -m_T\}$. P.e. $\forall x \in H: |\langle Tx, x \rangle| \leq C \|x\|^2$

Nechi $x \in H, \|x\| = 1$. Ukazeme, ze $\|Tx\| \leq C$.

Pokud $Tx = 0$, je to jasne. Nechi $Tx \neq 0$. oznacme $\lambda := \frac{\langle Tx, x \rangle}{\|Tx\|^2}$

P.e. $\|Tx\|^2 = \langle Tx, Tx \rangle = \langle T(\lambda x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y), T(\lambda x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y) \rangle = \langle T(\lambda x), y \rangle$
 ↑ $y := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y$

$= \frac{1}{4} (\langle T(\lambda x + y), \lambda x + y \rangle - \langle T(\lambda x - y), \lambda x - y \rangle)$

overirso vypriclen s použitím $T^+ = T$. pomocí záznamu $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$

$\leq \frac{C}{4} (\|\lambda x + y\|^2 + \|\lambda x - y\|^2) = \frac{C}{2} (\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2)$

$= \frac{C}{2} (\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|Tx\|^2) = C \cdot \|Tx\|$. Stačí vydělit $\|Tx\|$
 a máme $\|Tx\| \leq C$

Nadále chceme ukázat, že $m_T, M_T \in \sigma(T)$.

Stačí ukázat, že v případě $0 \leq m_T \leq M_T$ platí $M_T \in \sigma(T)$.

U položíme tedy

$$S_1 = T - m_T I$$
$$S_2 = M_T I - T$$

Pak $\sigma(S_1) = \sigma(T) - m_T$

$\kappa(S_1) = \kappa(T) - m_T$, speciálně

$$M_{S_1} = M_T - m_T$$
$$m_{S_1} = 0$$

Pak tedy $M_{S_1} \in \sigma(S_1)$, pak $M_T \in \sigma(T)$

Podobně $\sigma(S_2) = M_T - \sigma(T)$

$\kappa(S_2) = M_T - \kappa(T)$,
speciálně $M_{S_2} = M_T - m_T$
 $m_{S_2} = 0$

Nechť tedy $0 \leq m_T \leq M_T$. Pak $\|T\| = M_T$
(viz výše)

Například $x_n \in S_H$, $\langle T x_n, x_n \rangle \rightarrow M_T$

Pak $\|(M_T I - T)x_n\|^2 = \langle M_T x_n - T x_n, M_T x_n - T x_n \rangle =$
 $= \langle M_T x_n, M_T x_n \rangle - \langle M_T x_n, T x_n \rangle - \langle T x_n, M_T x_n \rangle + \langle T x_n, T x_n \rangle$
 $= M_T^2 - 2M_T \langle T x_n, x_n \rangle + \|T x_n\|^2$
 $\uparrow_{T^* = T} \quad \leq \|T\|^2 = M_T^2$

$$\leq 2M_T^2 - 2M_T \langle T x_n, x_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$$

$\rightarrow M_T$

$\Rightarrow M_T I - T$ není izomorfní, tedy $M_T \in \sigma(T)$.