

① 2017/4/13 (木)

Section 1 Quantum Mechanics (量子力学)

Quantum Mechanics

- Schrödinger equation

$$i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H \psi, \quad H = -\frac{1}{2m} \Delta + V$$

- Probabilistic interpretation

• $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx = 1$

$$-i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} = P_j, \quad x_j \times = Q_j$$

運動量作用素. 位置作用素.

$$\Rightarrow i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H(P, Q) \psi \quad \text{on } L^2(\mathbb{R}^3) = \mathcal{H}$$

かく $[P_i, Q_j] = -i \delta_{ij}$

• $H(P, Q) = \frac{1}{2m} P^2 + V(Q)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{一般化 } [A_i, B_j] = -i \delta_{ij}$$

• $H(A, B)$ はどうやって定義されるのか?

• $i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H(A, B) \psi \quad \text{on } \mathcal{H} \text{ の解は?}$

von Neumann: $A_i \cong P_i, B_j \cong Q_j$

momentum - position

energy - time

$$[T, H] = -i \quad T : \text{time operator.}$$

① ∞ -dim

② unbounded (domain が本質的)

① IT Trace の CT 重複

② $T^*H - HT = \lambda \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{C})$

T, H は odd & even

$$T^n H - HT^n = n\lambda T^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore n|\lambda| \|T^{n-1}\| &\leq 2\|H\| \|T^n\| \\ &\leq 2\|H\| \|T\| \|T^{n-1}\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\|T^n\| \neq 0.$$

$$\therefore n|\lambda| \leq 2\|H\| \|T\| \quad \checkmark$$

§2 Hilbert spaces

\mathcal{H} : linear space over \mathbb{C}

- $(f, g)_{\mathcal{H}} = (f, g)$ (f, g) anti-linear in f
linear in g
- $\|f\| = \sqrt{(f, f)}$

Def 2.1 $(\mathcal{H}, (\cdot, \cdot))$ is a Hilbert space.
 $\Leftrightarrow (\mathcal{H}, \|\cdot\|)$ is complete.

- complete \Leftrightarrow Cauchy 3' 12 42 条件 \exists
 i.e., $\|f_n - f_m\| \rightarrow 0$ ($n, m \rightarrow \infty$) $\Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{H}$
 s.t. $\|f - f_n\| \rightarrow 0$
- separable (可分) $\Leftrightarrow \exists D \subset \mathcal{H}$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)
 dense subspace s.t. $\# D = \mathbb{N}$

Example :

$$\ell^2 = \left\{ a = \{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} ; \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|^2 < \infty \right\}$$

- $(a, b)_{\ell^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{a}_n b_n$, $(\ell^2, (\cdot, \cdot))$ is a Hilbert space

Example :

$$\mathcal{L}^2 = \left\{ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ Borel meas:} ; \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)|^2 d\mu < \infty \right\}$$

$(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ Borel measurable space

$$f \sim g \Leftrightarrow f = g \text{ a.e. } \mathcal{L}^2/\sim = L^2$$

$$([f], [g])_{L^2} = \int \bar{f}(x) g(x) d\mu(x), \quad ([L^2], (\cdot, \cdot)) \text{ is a Hilbert space.}$$

内積空間 $(\mathcal{H}, (\cdot, \cdot))$
 / ハム空間 $(K, \|\cdot\|)$

$$\|f\| = \sqrt{(f, f)} \quad \text{は } f \in \mathcal{H}$$

$$(f, g) := \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^3 \|u + i^n v\|_{i^n}^2 \quad \text{が成り立つ}$$

逆に $(K, \|\cdot\|)$ はハム

• $(f, g) := \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^3 \|f - i^n g\|_{i^n}$ と定義 \star
 一般に (\cdot, \cdot) は内積 \star となる

e.g. $(f, f) \geq 0$ は正定。

$$\bullet \|f+g\|^2 + \|f-g\|^2 = 2(\|f\|^2 + \|g\|^2)$$

が成り立つ \star は内積を定める。

• \mathcal{H} : Hilbert space は $(\mathcal{H}, \|\cdot\|)$ で
 距離空間と見なす。

• $D \subset \mathcal{H}$ が compact $\Leftrightarrow D \supset \{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$
 $=$ 点列 cpt $\quad D$ の収束する部分列

§3 Hilbert space の 幾何学

- $\dim \mathcal{H} = n < \infty$. $D \subset \mathcal{H}$ 有界閉集合

$(\mathcal{H}, \| \cdot \|)$ metric space (位相空間)

$$\textcircled{1} \exists M \text{ s.t. } \|x\| \leq M \quad \forall x \in D$$

$$\textcircled{2} \|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0, x_n \in D \Rightarrow x \in D$$

$\mathcal{H} \cong \mathbb{C}^n \therefore D$ is compact.

Thm3.1 $S = \{x \in \mathcal{H}; \|x\| = 1\}$ が cpt

$$\Rightarrow \dim \mathcal{H} \leq \infty \quad (\mathcal{H} \text{ は norm 空間})$$

$$\therefore d(u, D) = \inf_{v \in D} \|u - v\|$$

* D closed subspace & $D \subseteq \mathcal{H}$
 $\exists u \in S$ $d(\exists u_\varepsilon, D) > 1 - \varepsilon$, $\|u_\varepsilon\| = 1$ i.e. $u_\varepsilon \in S$

$\dim \mathcal{H} = +\infty$ とする。 $\exists u \in S$ が cpt でない。

$\therefore u_1 \in S$, $D_1 = \langle u_1 \rangle$ closed subspace

$$\exists u_2 \in S, d(u_2, D_1) > 1/2$$

$$D_2 = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle$$

$$\exists u_3 \in S, d(u_3, D_2) > 1/2$$

$$D_3 = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle$$

⋮

$$\dim D_n \leq n \quad / \text{無限次元は } \langle \cdot \rangle \text{ で表す。}$$

$$\therefore \{u_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subset S \quad \text{かつ} \quad \|u_j - u_k\| > \frac{1}{2}$$

\therefore Cauchy でない。 \therefore 有界でない部分群がある。

$\therefore S$ は cpt でない。 $\therefore S$ cpt $\Rightarrow \dim \mathcal{H} < \infty$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad d = \sup_{\|u\|=1} d(u, D) \quad \text{とおこ}$$

$$= \sup_{\|u\|=1} \forall s > 0 \exists r \in \mathbb{R} \quad d \geq d(\overset{\exists}{u_s}, D) \Rightarrow d = \underset{\|u_s\|=1}{\cancel{s}}$$

$$d(u_s, D) \text{ は def により } \exists$$

~~$$d(u_s, D) > \|u_s - v_s\| - \delta, \quad v_s \in D$$~~

$$\therefore d \geq d(u_s, D) > \|u_s - v_s\| - \delta$$

$$\therefore d + \delta \geq \|u_s - v_s\| \quad u_s \in S, v_s \in D \quad \text{当前前}$$

$$\therefore w_s = \frac{u_s - v_s}{\|u_s - v_s\|}$$

$$\therefore d(w_s, D) = \inf_{v \in D} \|w_s - v\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|w_s - v\| &= \|u_s - v_s - v\| \frac{\|u_s - v_s\|}{\|u_s - v_s\|} \frac{1}{\|u_s - v_s\|} \\ &= \|u_s - \underset{D}{\overset{\uparrow}{v'}}\| \frac{1}{\|u_s - v_s\|} \\ &\geq d(u_s, D) / \|u_s - v_s\| \\ &\geq \frac{d - \delta}{d + \delta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore d(w_s, D) \geq \frac{d - \delta}{d + \delta}$$

$$\therefore d \geq d(w_s, D) \geq \frac{d - \delta}{d + \delta} \quad (\text{左立} \sup_{s > 0} \epsilon \text{ と } \epsilon)$$

$$\therefore d \geq \sup_{s > 0} \frac{d - \delta}{d + \delta} = 1$$

$$\therefore d(u_\epsilon, D) \geq 1 - \epsilon \quad \leftarrow \text{図3.}\right.$$

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Section #4 射影空間

$M \subset \mathcal{H}$ \mathcal{H} Hilbert space

$$M^\perp = \{x \in \mathcal{H} ; (x, y) = 0 \quad \forall y \in M\}$$

Thm #.1 M^\perp is closed subspace of
 $M \cap M^\perp = \{0\}$

↪ Subspace is ok

$$M^\perp \rightarrow \{x_n\} \text{ s.t. } x_n \rightarrow x \in \mathcal{H}$$

$\forall x \in M^\perp \therefore M^\perp$ is closed

$$M \cap M^\perp \rightarrow x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \|x\|^2 = (x, x) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 0.$$

Thm #.2 (正射影定理)

$M \subset \mathcal{H}$ closed subspace

$$\exists x \in \mathcal{H} = M \oplus M^\perp$$

↪ ($x_1 + x_2$) \rightleftharpoons $x = x_1 + x_2$ ↳ 3.

$$x = y_1 + y_2$$

$$\therefore (x_1 - y_1) + (x_2 - y_2) = 0 \quad \therefore x_1 - y_1 \in M \cap M^\perp$$

$$x_2 - y_2 \in M \cap M^\perp$$

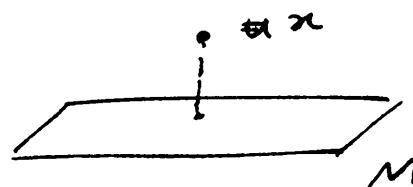
$$\therefore x_1 = y_1, x_2 = y_2$$

(分解 + ↳)

$$d = \inf_{v \in M} \|x - v\|$$

$$\therefore \exists v_m \in M \text{ s.t. } \|x - v_m\| \rightarrow d \quad (m \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore d + \varepsilon \geq \|x - v_m\| \geq d$$



↓ key point

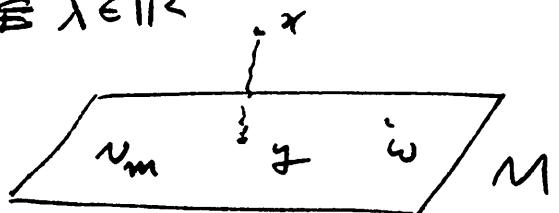
実数 $\{v_m\}$ は Cauchy 数列 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall m, n \geq N$

$$\exists \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} v_m = y \in M \quad z = x - y \in \mathbb{R} \subset$$

直観的: $x - y + M = u \in M$ を示す。

$$y + \lambda w \in M \quad \cancel{\in M} \Leftrightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$d^2 \leq \|x - (y + \lambda w)\|^2$$



$$= \|z - \lambda w\|^2 = \|z\|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(z, w) + \lambda^2 \|w\|^2$$

$$\|z\| = 2 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$0 \leq (-2\operatorname{Re}(z, w) + \lambda \|w\|^2) \lambda \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{判別式 } 4[\operatorname{Re}(z, w)]^2 \leq 0 \quad \therefore \operatorname{Re}(z, w) = 0$$

$$w \rightarrow i w \text{ は } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ の } 3 \text{ 次元空間} \quad \therefore \operatorname{Im}(z, w) = 0$$

② Cauchy 数列の証明:

$$\|v_m - v_n\| / \|x - v_n\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{\|v_m - v_n\|^2}{\|x - v_n\|^2}}$$

$$\|v_m - v_n\|^2 + \|z - (\frac{v_m + v_n}{2}) - x\|^2$$

$$= 2\|v_m - x\|^2 + 2\|v_n - x\|^2$$

$$\therefore \|v_m - v_n\|^2 = 2\|v_m - x\|^2 + 2\|v_n - x\|^2 - \left\|z - \left(\frac{v_m + v_n}{2} - x\right)\right\|^2$$

$$\downarrow \\ 2d^2$$

$$\downarrow \\ 2d^2$$

中絶定理

$$\leq 2d^2 + 2d^2 + \epsilon - 4d^2 \quad (m, n \in \mathbb{N}, d > 0)$$

$\mathcal{H} \supset M$ closed subspace
 $\therefore \mathcal{H} = M \oplus M^\perp \ni u = u_1 + u_2$
 $P_M : u \mapsto u_1$ 正射影

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \|x\|^2 = \|x_1\|^2 + \|x_2\|^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x \in M \Leftrightarrow P_M x = x$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x \in M^\perp \Leftrightarrow P_M x = 0$$

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§ #5 Base

Hilbert space.

- $D \subset \mathbb{H}$ は D の ortho normal system
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi, \psi \in D \text{ すなはち } (\varphi, \psi) = 0, \|\varphi\| = 1$

Theorem #5.1 \mathbb{H} separable norm space
 $D \subset \mathbb{H}$ は ONS. $\Rightarrow \#D$ は可算.

• $D \ni \varphi, \psi \text{ は } \|\varphi - \psi\|^2 = 2$
 $\|\varphi - \psi\| = \sqrt{2}$

$M \subset \mathbb{H}$ で $\#M$ 可算 $\Rightarrow M$ は可算

$$\forall \varphi \in D \exists \varphi_1 \in M \text{ すなはち } \|\varphi - \varphi_1\| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2} = \|\varphi - \psi\| &\leq \|\varphi - \varphi_\varphi\| + \|\varphi_\varphi - \varphi_\psi\| \\ &\quad + \|\varphi_\psi - \psi\| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \|\varphi_\psi - \varphi_\psi\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \|\varphi_\varphi - \varphi_\psi\| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} > 0$$

$$p: D \rightarrow M \quad M' = \{\varphi_\varphi; \varphi \in D\}$$

$$p: D \rightarrow M' \subset M \text{ は bijective}$$

$$\therefore \#D \subset \#M \quad \therefore \#D \text{ は可算.}$$

$D = \{\phi_n\}$ on $M = \langle D \rangle$ closed subspace
spanned by D .

Theorem 5.2 (Bessel inequality)

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{H}, \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |(\phi_k, x)|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 < \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 0 &\leq \|x - \sum_{n=1}^m (\phi_n, x) \phi_n\|^2 \\ &= \|x\|^2 - \sum_{n=1}^m |(\phi_n, x)|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5.3 $P_m x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\phi_n, x) \phi_n$ (1)

$$(P_m x, P_m y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (x, \phi_k) (\phi_k, y) \quad (2)$$

\because Bessel ine. \Rightarrow (1) is Cauchy \Rightarrow (1).

\therefore $\exists x_1 \in \mathcal{H}$ s.t. $x_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\phi_k, x) \phi_k$

$$x_2 = x - x_1 \quad \forall x \quad (x_2, \phi_k) = (x, \phi_k) - (x_1, \phi_k) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_2 \in M^\perp \quad \therefore x = x_1 + x_2 \quad \therefore P_m x = x_1.$$

(2) is also clear.

Theorem 5.4. \mathcal{H} is a Hilbert space

$$(1) \mathcal{H} = \overline{\text{span } M}$$

$$(2) \forall x \in \mathcal{H}, x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\phi_k, x) \phi_k$$

$$(3) \forall x \in \mathcal{H}, \|x\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |(\phi_k, x)|^2$$

$$(4) \forall x, y \in \mathcal{H}, (x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (x, \phi_k) (\bar{y}, \phi_k)$$

$$(5) (x, \phi_k) = 0 \quad \forall k \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow (2) \text{ a } \because P_M x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\phi_k, x) \phi_k \\ \therefore M = \mathcal{D} \Leftrightarrow P_M x = x \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{D}.$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow (4) \quad (x, y) = (P_M x, P_M y) \text{ ok}$$

$$(4) \Rightarrow (3) \quad \exists z \in \mathcal{D} \quad (x = y)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow (5) \quad \|x\| = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0$$

$$(5) \Rightarrow (1) \quad y \in M^\perp \text{ a.s. } (y, \phi_k) = 0 \quad \forall k \\ \therefore y = 0 \quad \therefore M^\perp = \{0\} \quad \therefore \mathcal{D} = M.$$

5
B.5

Thm \mathcal{H} separable Hilbert space
 $= \text{a.e. } \exists \text{ cons}$

① $D \subset \mathcal{H}$ dense

$L(D) \subset \mathcal{H}$ dense subspace

$D = \{\varphi_k\} (\varphi_k \neq 0) \geq \text{のキノ? } z \in \{\varphi_n\} \text{ の}$

$\sim \gamma - \text{t}_{n+1} \in \beta_{\text{余}}^{\text{除}}$

$\varphi_n \in \langle \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}\} \rangle \Rightarrow \beta_{\text{余}}^{\text{除}}$

$\varphi_n \notin \langle \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}\} \rangle \Rightarrow \beta_{\text{余}}^{\text{かま}}$

「除が中身に残る」を $\sim \gamma - \text{t}_{n+1}$ と φ_n' と番号 $n+1$
「真を $\sim \gamma - \text{t}_n$ に

$= \text{a.e. } L(D) = L(\{\varphi_n'\})$

$\therefore L(D) \supset L(\{\varphi_n'\})$ は 明

$L(D) \subset L(\{\varphi_n'\})$ ① は 以下

$x \in L(D)$ は $x = a_1\varphi_1 + \dots + a_n\varphi_n$ と 表せ

一方 x は $\varphi_1', \dots, \varphi_n'$ で 表せ

$x \in L(\{\varphi_n'\})$

$\{\varphi_n'\}$: Schmidt の直交化法で $\{\varphi_n\}$ と
 $\sim \gamma - \text{t}_n$ と 同じ $\therefore L(\{\varphi_n'\}) = L(\{\varphi_n\})$
と 示す

$\therefore L(D) = L(\{\varphi_n\})$

特に $L(\{\varphi_n\})$ は dense $\therefore L(\{\varphi_n\})^\perp = \{0\}$

② $(x, y) = 0 \forall y \in L(\{\varphi_n\})$

$\therefore (x, z) = 0 \forall z \in \mathcal{H} \therefore x = 0$

$\therefore (x, \varphi_n) = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$\therefore \langle \{\varphi_n\} \rangle = \mathcal{H}$

③ 2017/4/27

Section 6 Linear Operators

- $T : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow K \quad T(ax+by) = aTx+bTy \quad \forall x, y \in D(T), a, b \in \mathbb{C}$
linear operator
- $x_n \in D(T), x_n \rightarrow x \in D(T) \Rightarrow Tx_n \rightarrow Tx$ & $\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$
continuous operator
- $\|Tx\| \leq C \|x\| \quad \forall x \in D(T)$ bounded operator

Thm 6.1 $T : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow K$ linear operator
 \Leftrightarrow bounded \Leftrightarrow continuous

$$\textcircled{\textcircled{1}} (\Rightarrow) \|Tx - Tx_n\| \leq C \|x - x_n\|$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \text{ b'dd } \exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{R} \quad \|Tv_n\| = 1, \|v_n\| \rightarrow 0$$

$v_n \notin T^{-1}(0)$

$$v_n = u_n / \|Tu_n\| = \text{常数} \|Tu_n\| = 1$$

$$\|Tu_n\| \geq n \|u_n\| \text{ と矛盾} \quad \|v_n\| \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \parallel$$

$B(\mathcal{X}, K) = \{T : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow K ; \text{ linear b'dd, } D(T) = \mathcal{X}\}$
 \mathcal{X}, K norm spaces

$$B(\mathcal{X}, K) \ni T \Leftrightarrow \|Tx\| \leq C \|x\| \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{X}$$

$$\|T\| \leq \sup_{\substack{x \neq 0 \\ x \in D(T)}} \frac{\|Tx\|}{\|x\|}. \quad B(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{X}) = B(\mathcal{X})$$

Thm 6.2 \mathcal{H} norm sp. K Banach sp.
 $\Rightarrow (\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}, K), \|\cdot\|)$ is Banach sp.

(\Leftarrow) $\|\cdot\|$ is norm ok.

$\{T_n\} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}, K)$ Cauchy $\Leftrightarrow \exists y$

$T_n x \in \text{Cauchy} \Leftrightarrow T_n x \rightarrow^{\exists y}$

(K is Banach sp.)

Define $T: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow K$ by $Tx = \lim_n T_n x$.

実は $T \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}, K)$ の $\Leftrightarrow \|T - T_n\| \rightarrow 0$.

$$\bullet \|Tx\| = \lim \|T_n x\| \leq \frac{\sup}{\|T_n\|} \|x\| \leq M \|x\|$$

(Cauchy is bdd)

$$\therefore \|T\| \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}, K)$$

$$\bullet \|T_n x - T_m x\| \leq \|T_n - T_m\| \cdot \|x\| \leq \varepsilon \|x\| \quad \forall n, m \geq N$$

$$\therefore \|T_n x - Tx\| \leq \varepsilon \|x\|$$

$$\therefore \|T_n - T\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|T_n x - Tx\|}{\|x\|} \leq \varepsilon \quad "$$

注意: $\therefore T_n \rightarrow T$ strong $\Leftrightarrow T_n x - Tx = 0$

$\bullet T_n \rightarrow T$ uniform $\Leftrightarrow \|T_n - T\| \rightarrow 0$.

s-lim, u-lim

Example: $\mathcal{B}(l_2) \rightarrow T_n$

$T_n(\{a_1, a_2, \dots\}) = \{a_n, a_{n+1}, \dots\}$ shift

$$\therefore \|T_n a\|^2 = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} |a_k|^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\therefore T_n \xrightarrow{s} 0$$

$$- \text{if } b = \{0, \underbrace{\dots}_n 0, b_{n+1}, \dots\} \quad \|T_n b\| = \|b\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}(l_2) \|T_n a\| \leq \|a\| \quad \therefore \sup_{a \neq 0} \frac{\|T_n a\|}{\|a\|} = 1$$

$$\therefore \|T_n\| = 1 \quad \forall n. \text{ uniform: } 0 \leq \|T_n\| \leq 1$$

Thm 6.3 $T : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow K$ $D(T) \subset \mathcal{H}$
 $\exists \bar{T} \in B(\mathcal{H}, K)$ s.t. dense

① $T \subset \bar{T}$ ② $\|\bar{T}\| = \|T\|$ ③ $D(\bar{T}) = \mathcal{H}$

$$\|\bar{T}\| = \sup_{\substack{x \in D(T) \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{\|\bar{T}x\|}{\|x\|}$$

④ $\forall x \in \mathcal{H} \exists x_n \in D(T)$ s.t. $x_n \rightarrow x$

$\exists \{Tx_n\}$ is Cauchy s.t. $\bar{T}x_n \rightarrow y \therefore \bar{T}x = y$

= well-defined

$$\begin{aligned} & \because x'_n \rightarrow x \text{ s.t. } \|Tx'_n - y\| \leq \|Tx'_n - Tx_n\| \\ & + \|Tx_n - y\| \leq \|T\| (\|x'_n - x\| + \|x - x_n\|) + \|Tx_n - y\| \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \bar{T}x \text{ s.t. } \bar{T}x = \bar{T}x' \text{ by } \underline{\text{③}} \text{ and } \rightarrow 0,$$

$$x \in D(T) \text{ s.t. } Tx = \bar{T}x$$

$$\therefore x_n = x \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ i.e. } x_n \rightarrow x.$$

由 ① 成立

$$\|\bar{T}\| = \sup_x \frac{\|\bar{T}x\|}{\|x\|} \geq \sup_{x \in D(T)} \frac{\|Tx\|}{\|x\|} = \|T\|$$

$$\|\bar{T}u\| = \|Tu\| \leq \|T\| \|u\| \quad \forall u \in D(T)$$

$$\exists u_n \in D(T) \text{ s.t. } u_n \rightarrow u$$

$$\|\bar{T}u_n\| / \|u_n\|$$

$$\|\bar{T}u_n\| \leq \|T\| \|u_n\|$$

$$\frac{\|\bar{T}u\|}{\|\bar{T}u\|} \downarrow \frac{\|\bar{T}u\|}{\|T\| \cdot \|u\|}$$

$$\therefore \|\bar{T}\| \leq \|T\|$$

densely defined op. は - 定義域を \mathcal{H} 全体

へ定義域と定義される。 $\forall x \in D(T)$

$$\bullet (-\text{性}) \quad \bar{T}x = Sx \text{ と } \|\bar{T}x - Sx\| = \lim_n \|\bar{T}_n x - Sx\|$$

$$\|\bar{T}_n x - Sx\|$$

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Section 7 Unbounded operators

$T, S : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ unbounded

$$\text{和 } D(T+S) = D(T) \cap D(S)$$

$$\text{スカラ- } D(aT) = D(T)$$

$$\text{積 } D(ST) = \{x \in D(T); Tx \in D(S)\}$$

分配法則

$$\text{Lemma 7.1 } (S_1 + S_2)T = S_1 T + S_2 T \quad -\textcircled{1}$$

$$S(T_1 + T_2) \supset ST_1 + ST_2 \quad -\textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because \textcircled{1} \quad D((S_1 + S_2)T) &= \{x \in D(T); Tx \in D(S_1) \cap D(S_2)\} \\ D(S_1 T + S_2 T) &= \cancel{D(S_1 T) \cap D(S_2 T)} \\ &= \{x \in D(T); Tx \in D(S_1)\} \cap \{x \in D(T); Tx \in D(S_2)\} \\ &= \{x \in D(T); Tx \in D(S_1) \cap D(S_2)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad D(ST_1 + ST_2) = D(ST_1) \cap D(ST_2)$$

$$= \{x \in D(T_1); T_1 x \in D(S)\} \cap \{x \in D(T_2); T_2 x \in D(S)\}$$

左, 右 $\textcircled{2}$ の「 \cap 」を「 \supset 」

$$\text{つまり: } D(S(T_1 + T_2)) = \{x \in D(T_1) \cap D(T_2); (T_1 + T_2)x \in D(S)\}$$

$$T_1 x \in D(S), T_2 x \in D(S)$$

$$(T_1 + T_2)x \in D(S)$$

左, 右

Banach 空間, Hilbert 空間 の 例

① $L^p(\mathbb{R}^d) = \{ f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{C}; L\text{-meas. } \int |f(x)|^p dx < \infty \}$
 $d\mu(x) \rightarrow dx \quad (\mu: \text{Lebesgue meas.})$
 $(1 \leq p \leq \infty)$

$$L^p(\mathbb{R}^d) / \sim = L^p(\mathbb{R}^d) \quad = \text{Banach sp.}$$

∴ $\{f_n\}$ Cauchy 3'1

$$\{f_n(x)\} \text{ は } \frac{1}{2^k} \text{ 分割 } \Rightarrow \parallel g_{k+1} - g_k \parallel \leq \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$= \{g_n\}$$

$$g_k \text{ は } \forall \epsilon \exists N \ni \parallel g_k - g_N \parallel < \epsilon.$$

$$|g_n(x)| \leq |g_1(x)| + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} |(g_{k+1}(x) - g_k(x))| = h_n(x) \uparrow$$

$$\parallel h_n \parallel \leq \parallel g_1 \parallel + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \parallel g_{k+1} - g_k \parallel \leq \parallel g_1 \parallel + 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_n(x) = h(x) \quad (\leq \infty) \quad h_n(x) \uparrow \text{ かつ } h \text{ measurable.}$$

monotone conv. thm 5'1

- i) $h(x) < \infty \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus N \quad \mu(N) = 0$
- ii) $h \in L^p$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus N \text{ かつ } |g_1(x)| + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |g_{k+1}(x) - g_k(x)| < \infty$$

$\mathbb{R}^d \ni g_k(x) \rightarrow g(x) \quad (\text{Cauchy 3'1 in } \mathbb{C}) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus N$

- $|g(x)| \leq |h(x)| \quad \forall x \quad g \in L^p$
- $|g_n(x) - g(x)|^p \leq 2^{p-1} (|g(x)| + |g_n(x)|)^p$
 $\leq 2^{p-1} \cdot 2 \cdot |h(x)|^p$

Lebesgue の 定理 5'1

$$\int |g_n(x) - g(x)|^p dx \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \|f_n - g\| \leq \|f_n - f_n(x)\| + \|f_n(x) - g(x)\| \rightarrow 0$$

② $C_b(\mathbb{R}^d) = \{ f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{C} ; f: \text{cont}, \sup_n |f(x_n)| < \infty \}$
 $\|f\| = \sup_n |f(x_n)|$ ($C_b(\mathbb{R}^d), \|\cdot\|$) is Banach space

$\because \{f_n\}$ Cauchy 3'1 \Leftrightarrow

$$\sup_n |f_n(x_n) - f_m(x_n)| \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \lim_n f_n(x_n) = f(x) \forall x$$

$\varepsilon - \delta$ 定理 $\forall \varepsilon \exists N_\varepsilon \text{ s.t. } \forall n, m > N_\varepsilon$

$$|f_n(x_n) - f_m(x_n)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$\therefore |f_n(x_n) - f(x_n)| \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

$$\therefore \|f_n - f\| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq N_\varepsilon \quad \therefore f_n \rightarrow f$$

$$f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

\therefore 一致收玫 $\therefore f$ 是 cont

Cauchy 3'1 有界 3'1 $\therefore \|f\| \leq M$

$$\therefore |f(x_n)| \leq M \quad \therefore |f(x)| \leq M, \forall x.$$

③ $f: (X, \mathcal{B}, \mu) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^d; f(x) > a\} = f^{-1}((a, \infty)) \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\inf \{a \in \mathbb{R}; \mu(f^{-1}(a, \infty)) = 0\} = \text{ess.sup } f(x)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d) = \{f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{C}; L\text{-meas. ess.sup}|f(x)| < \infty\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d) \setminus \sim = L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

$$\text{ess.sup } a \text{ def 0'3 定義} \quad \text{ess.sup } f(x) = s$$

$$\exists a_{s+\varepsilon} < s + \varepsilon \text{ s.t. } \mu(f^{-1}(a_{s+\varepsilon}, \infty)) = 0$$

i.e.,

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Omega_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq a_\varepsilon < s + \varepsilon$$

$$\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \Omega_m \ni x \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq s + \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Omega \ni x \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq s \quad \Omega = \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \Omega_m$$

$L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ は Banach space

$$\begin{aligned} & \because \{f_n\} \text{ Cauchy } \exists s \\ & \exists \{f_n(x)\} = \{g_n\} \text{ s.t. } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|g_{n+k} - g_n\| \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$g_n(x) = g_1(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (g_{k+1}(x) - g_k(x)) \quad \lim_n g_n(x) = g(x) (\leq \infty)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Omega_R \Rightarrow |g_{n+1}(x) - g_n(x)| \leq \|g_{n+1} - g_n\| \quad \forall n \geq R$$

$$\bigcup \Omega_R = \Omega \quad \text{すなはち} \quad \mu(\Omega) = 0 \quad \text{だから}$$

$$|g_{n+1}(x) - g_n(x)| \leq \|g_{n+1} - g_n\| \quad \forall x$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Omega_R$$

$$\therefore \cancel{\{g_n\}} \text{ is Cauchy } \exists s \quad \forall n \geq R$$

$$\therefore \cancel{\lim_n g_n(x)} = g(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Omega_R$$

$$|g(x)| \leq \|g_1\| + 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Omega$$

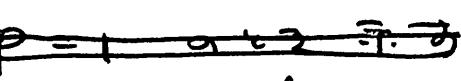
$$\therefore \text{ess sup } |g(x)| \leq \|g_1\| + 1 < \infty \quad \therefore g \in L^\infty$$

$$\forall \varepsilon \exists n \text{ s.t. } |g_n(x) - g(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \Omega$$

$$\therefore \text{ess sup } |g_n(x) - g(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \|g_n - g\| < \varepsilon \quad //$$

Lemma 7.2 $C_0(\mathbb{R}^d) \subset L^p$ ($1 \leq p < \infty$)
if dense

\therefore 

$f \in L^p$ $f \geq 0$ とすると

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} n & f(x) \geq n \\ f(x) & f(x) < n \\ 0 & f(x) > n \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \|f_n - f\|_{L^p} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

$\Rightarrow f_n = g$ とすると

$$\begin{aligned} g &= \text{step function } h_n \text{ で } h_n(x) \uparrow g(x) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int |g(x) - h_n(x)|^p dx \leq 2^{p-1} \int |g|^p + |h_n|^p \\ &\leq 2^{n-1} \cdot 2 \int |g|^p \\ \therefore \lim_n \int |g(x) - h_n(x)|^p dx &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$h_n(x) = \sum_{j=1}^N a_j \mathbf{1}_{A_j} \quad 0 \leq a_j \leq n$$

$A_j \subset \mathcal{L}$

$\therefore \mu(A_j) < \infty$

A_j が 正則り 付生

$$K_j \subset A_j \subset F_j$$

closed open

$$\mu(F_j \setminus K_j) < \varepsilon$$

$$\exists \varphi_j \in C_0^\infty \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} \varphi_j(x) = 1 & \text{on } F_j \\ \varphi_j(x) = 0 & \text{in } F_j^c \\ 0 \leq \varphi_j \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi = \sum_{j=1}^N a_j \varphi_j \in C_0^\infty \quad \text{and } \varphi$$

$$\int |\varphi_n(x) - \varphi(x)|^p \leq n^p N \varepsilon \quad \text{and } \varphi$$

$$\therefore \|f - \varphi\|^p \leq (\|f - \varphi_n\|^p + \|\varphi_n - \varphi\|^p) 2^{p-1} //$$

~~Example~~ $C^m(\Omega)$ $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}$
 $B^m(\Omega) = \{ f \in C^m(\Omega); f^{(k)} \text{ bdd on } \Omega, |k| \leq m \}$

$\mathcal{H} = B^0(\mathbb{R})$ bdd cont on \mathbb{R} $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ Banach sp.

$T = \frac{d}{dx}, D(T) = B^1(\mathbb{R})$ if unbdd on B^0

- $u_n(x) = \sin nx \quad \|u_n\|_{B^0} = 1$
- $Tu_n = n \cos nx \quad \therefore \|Tu_n\|_{B^0} = n$
- $\frac{\|Tu_n\|}{\|u_n\|} = n \quad \therefore \|T\| \geq n \quad //$

~~Example~~ $\mathcal{H} = L^2(\mathbb{R})$

$T = \frac{d}{dx}, D(T) = \{ f \in L^2; f \in C^1 \Rightarrow f' \in L^2 \}$

$\varphi \in C_0^1(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{defn} \quad \varphi(nx) = \varphi_n(x) \in C_0^1 \in L^2$

$T\varphi_n = n\varphi'(nx)$

$\| \varphi_n \|^2 = \int |\varphi(nx)|^2 dm = \frac{1}{n} \| \varphi \|^2$

$\| T\varphi_n \|^2 = n^2 \int |\varphi'(nx)|^2 dm = n \| \varphi' \|^2$

$\therefore \frac{\| T\varphi_n \|^2}{\| \varphi_n \|^2} = n^2 \frac{\| \varphi' \|^2}{\| \varphi \|^2} \xrightarrow{\text{const}} \infty$

$\text{bdd op } \mathcal{B}^0$

~~Example~~ $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}) \quad 1 \leq p \leq \infty$

$$Ku = f * u = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x-y) u(y) dy = a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$K \in B(L^q, L^r) \text{ where } \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} - 1 \quad \text{関係}$$

$$\| Ku \|_r \leq \| f \|_p \| u \|_q$$

接着計算作用素 $|f(x)| < \infty$ a.e. $\forall f$

$f: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{\infty\}$ measurable function on \mathbb{R}^d

$$\cdot T_f u = fu$$

$$\cdot D(T_f) = \{u \in L^p; fu \in L^p\} \quad \text{multiplication op.}$$

Lemma A $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ $D(T_f)$ is dense

$$\therefore \Omega_N = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d; |f(x)| \leq N\}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^d \setminus \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} \Omega_N = N \leftarrow \text{null set}$$

$$|f(x)| < \infty \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus N$$

$$1_{\Omega_N} u = u_N$$

$$1_{\Omega_N} \uparrow 1 \quad \text{a.e.} \quad \forall u \in L^p, 1_{\Omega_N} u = u_N$$

$$\text{由 } \exists u_N \in D(T_f) \Rightarrow \int |fu_N|^p dx \leq N^p \int |u|^p dx < \infty.$$

$$\text{故 } u_N \rightarrow u \text{ in } L^p$$

$$\therefore \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |u - u_N|^p = \int |u|^p |1 - 1_{\Omega_N}|^p \rightarrow 0$$

monotone conv.

$$\text{結果 } \exists u_N \text{ or } u_N \in D(T_f) \text{ s.t. } u_N \xrightarrow{A} u \in L^p$$

故而 $D(T_f)$ is dense.

Lemma B $f \in L^\infty \Leftrightarrow T_f \in B(L^p)$ and $\|T_f\| = \|f\|_\infty$

$$\therefore \|fu\|_p \leq \|f\|_\infty \|u\|_p \quad \therefore \|T_f\| \leq \|f\|_\infty$$

$$\text{逆向證. } 0 < \eta < \|f\|_\infty := \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in \Omega_\eta \Leftrightarrow |f(x)| > \eta \quad |\Omega_\eta| > 0$$

$$u_\eta = u 1_{\Omega_\eta} \quad \therefore \|f u_\eta\|_p \geq \eta \left(\int_{\Omega_\eta} |u|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

由上

$$\therefore \frac{\|f u_n\|}{\|u_n\|} \rightarrow \eta \quad \text{当 } \|f\|_{\infty} \text{ 时}$$

$$\therefore \sup_n \frac{\|T_f u_n\|}{\|u_n\|} \geq \sup_n \eta = \|f\|_{\infty}$$

$$\therefore \|f\|_{\infty} \leq \|T_f\|. \quad \Rightarrow \exists \text{ 时}.$$

(5) 2017/5/11

Sectior 8 Closed operator.

Bounded op \Leftrightarrow cont op

i.e., $f_n \in \mathcal{D}(T)$ $f_n \rightarrow f \Rightarrow Tf_n \rightarrow Tf$

Closed op \Leftrightarrow

$f_n \in \mathcal{D}(T)$ $f_n \rightarrow f$ $Tf_n \rightarrow g$

$\Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{D}(T)$ s.t. $Tf = g$

operator is closed if $\forall f_n \in \mathcal{D}(T)$ $f_n \rightarrow f$ $\Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{D}(T)$ linear

$G(T) = \{(x, Tx) \in \mathcal{H} \otimes K ; x \in \mathcal{D}(T)\}$

graph

Lemma 8.1

- ① $G(T)$ is a subspace s.t. $(0, y) \in G(T)$
- ② $G \subset \mathcal{H} \otimes K$ subspace s.t. $(0, y) \in G$
- $\exists T : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow K$ linear op s.t. $G = G(T)$.

\therefore ① $\exists T : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow K$ $D(T) = \{x \in \mathcal{H} ; (x, y) \in G\}$

② $(x, y) \in G$ s.t. $y = Tx$ $\in K$.

③ \vdash well-defined $\therefore (x, y), (x, y') \in G$

$\Rightarrow (0, y - y') \in G$

<1> T is linear

$\therefore y = y'$

$\therefore \forall x_1, x_2 \in D(T)$ s.t. $T(x_1 + x_2) = Tx_1 + Tx_2 \in K$

$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in G \quad \therefore (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \in G$

$\exists T_2 \quad y_1 = Tx_1, \quad y_2 = Tx_2, \quad T(x_1 + x_2) = y_1 + y_2$

$\exists T_2 \quad x \in D(T) \Rightarrow \exists \alpha \in K \in D(T) \text{ s.t.}$

$T(\alpha x) = \alpha Tx \neq \bar{x}$.

<2> $G = G(T)$ $G \supset G(T)$ is ok

$\forall (x, y) \in G$ i.e. $y = Tx \quad \therefore (x, y) \in G(T)$

$\therefore G \subset G(T)$ //

Def 8.2

① Closed op

T is closed $\Leftrightarrow G(T)$ is closed

② Closable op

T is closable $\Leftrightarrow \exists S$ closed

s.t. $T \subset S$.

(注) T closed. i.e. $(x_n, T x_n) \rightarrow (x, y)$

$\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon \exists N \forall n > N \quad \|x_n - x\| < \epsilon$

$x \in D(T) \text{ かつ } y = Tx.$

- Lemma 8.3 (1) $T \subset S \Leftrightarrow G(T) \subset G(S)$

(2) T closable $\Leftrightarrow \exists \bar{T}$ s.t.

(1) closed

(2) $\overline{G(T)} = G(\bar{T})$

(3) \bar{T} is 最小の閉集合

(1) 由定義

(2) $T \subset S$ S は closed

$\therefore x_n \in D(T) \quad Tx_n \rightarrow y \Rightarrow x_n \in D(S) \quad Sx_n \rightarrow y$
 $x_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore x_n \rightarrow 0$

$\therefore y = 0$ 由定義.

$\therefore S_0 = 0 = y$

(3) $(0, y) \in \overline{G(T)}$ とすると $(x_n, Tx_n) \rightarrow (0, y)$
 すなはち

上の $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \quad \|x_n\| < \epsilon$

より $\overline{G(T)} = G(\bar{T})$ と定義. \bar{T} は closed

すなはち $G(T) \subset G(\bar{T})$ すなはち $T \subset \bar{T}$

すなはち $T \subset S$ と $G(T) \subset G(S)$ \leftarrow closed

$\overline{G(T)}$ は $G(T)$ の 最小閉集合で T が

$G(T) \subset G(\bar{T}) \subset G(S)$ //

Section 9 Adjoint operators (共役算子)

- $(Ax, y)_{\mathcal{H}} = (x, A^*y)_{\mathcal{H}}$
- $(Ax, y)_{\mathcal{H}} = (x, \stackrel{=}{A^*}y)_{\mathcal{H}}$ A b'dd.

Def 9.1 $T: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ densely defined.

$$D(T^*) = \{y \in \mathcal{H}; (Tx, y) = (x, \stackrel{=}{z}) \forall x \in D(T)\}$$

$$T^*y = z$$

- o \Rightarrow $D(T)$ が dense かつ T が \mathcal{H} 上 well-defined
- o $(Tx, 0) = (x, 0) = 0 \quad T$ が $0 \in D(T^*)$ かつ $T0 = 0$
 $D(T^*)$ が $T = \{z \in \mathcal{H} \mid z \neq 0\}$ に稠密
- o $y \in D(T^*)$ かつ $|(Tx, y)| \leq \|x\| \|z\| \quad \forall x \in D(T)$
 $F(\bar{x}) = (Tx, y)$ & def 定義

$$F: D(T) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ b'dd} \therefore \bar{F}: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ b'dd}$$

$$\text{s.t. } |\bar{F}(x)| \leq \|x\| \cdot \|z\|$$

$$\text{証明: } |(Tx, y)| \leq C \|x\| \quad \forall x \in D(T) \text{ かつ } z$$

$$\therefore \|\bar{F}(x)\| = |\bar{F}(x)| \leq C \|x\|$$

$$\text{Riesz lemma: } \bar{F}(x) = (x, \stackrel{=}{z})$$

$$\therefore \bar{F}(x) = (Tx, y) = (x, z) \therefore y \in D(T^*)$$

Lemma 9.2 $T, S : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ densely def

$$(1) T \subset S \Rightarrow S^* \subset T^*$$

$$(2) (\alpha T)^* = \bar{\alpha} T^*$$

$$(3) D(T+S) \text{ dense} \Rightarrow (T+S)^* \supset T^* + S^*$$

$$(4) D(TS) \text{ dense} \Rightarrow (TS)^* \supset S^* T^*$$

$\therefore (1) \& (3) \text{ の } \Leftarrow \text{ は } \text{ ま}$

$$(1) y \in D(S^*) \text{ かつ } (Sx, y) = (x, z) \quad \forall x \in D(S)$$

$\exists z \in x \in D(T) \cap D(S)$ かつ $z = T^*y$

$$(Tx, y) = (x, z) \quad \therefore y \in D(T^*) \text{ かつ } z = T^*y.$$

$$(3) y \in D(T^*) \cap D(S^*) = D(T^* + S^*) \text{ かつ}$$

$$(Tx, y) = (x, z_1)$$

$$(Sy, y) = (y, z_2)$$

$$\therefore ((T+S)x, y) = (x, z_1 + z_2) \quad \forall x \in D(T+S)$$

$$\therefore z_1, z_2 \in D(T+S) \quad y \in D((T+S)^*) \quad \text{ すなはち}$$

$$(T+S)^*y = z_1 + z_2. //$$

closedness & adjoint の 関係を checked.

Lemma 9.3 $G(T^*) = \cup [G(T)^\perp] = [\cup G(T)]^\perp$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \boxed{U^*U = I} \quad U(x, y) = (y, -x) \\ UU^* = -I \quad U^*U = UU^* = I \quad \text{unitary} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore \cup G(T) \ni (x, Tx) = (Tx, -x) \quad \forall x \in D(T)$$

$$[\cup G(T)]^\perp \ni (y, z) \text{ かつ } (y, z) \perp (Tx, -x)$$

$$\therefore (y, Tx) - (z, x) = 0$$

$$\therefore (Tx, y) = (x, z) \quad \therefore y \in D(T^*)$$

$\forall x, z \in T^*y$

$\text{G}(\tau) \neq \text{然}$, i.e. $(\cup G(\tau))^+ \neq (\eta, \infty)$

$\Leftrightarrow (\eta, \tau_y^+) \quad \eta \in D(\tau^*)$

$\therefore (\cup G(\tau))^+ = G(\tau^*)$

$(\cup G(\tau))^+ = \cup [G(\tau)]^+$, は $\exists \subset \cup \text{G}(\tau)$.

Lemma 9.4 $D(\tau)$ is dense.

① τ^* is closed (densely defined \Rightarrow closable)

② τ closed $\Leftrightarrow D(\tau^*)$ dense \Rightarrow

$$\tau^{**} = \tau$$

③ τ closable $(\bar{\tau})^* = \tau^*$

④ τ closable $\Leftrightarrow D(\tau^*)$ dense

$$= \text{a.e. } \tau^{**} = \bar{\tau}.$$

∴ ① $G(\tau^*) = (\cup G(\tau))^+$ is closed , ~~かつ~~

② $D(\tau^*)^\perp = \{0\}$ とされば ...

$D(\tau^*)^\perp \ni n \Leftrightarrow (0, x) \in [\cup G(\tau^*)]^\perp$

$\therefore \langle (0, x), (\tau_y^* - y) \rangle = - (x, y) = 0.$

∴ 3 が $(\cup G(\tau^*))^+ = G(\tau)^{++} = \overline{G(\tau)} = G(\tau)$

$$\therefore x = 0$$

$\Rightarrow G(\tau^{**}) = (\cup G(\tau^*))^\perp = \dots = G(\tau)$,

③ $G(\tau^*) = \cup [G(\tau)^\perp] = \cup [\overline{G(\tau)}^\perp]$

$$= \cup [G(\bar{\tau})^+] = G((\bar{\tau})^*)$$

④ どうもこれで.

$(\Rightarrow) D(T^*) = D(\bar{T}^*)$ (is dense)
 (\Leftarrow) $D(T^*)$ dense \Rightarrow T^{**} is well-det
 $\therefore G(T^{**}) = \dots = \overline{G(T)}$ $\supseteq G(T)$
 $\therefore T^{**} = \bar{T} \supseteq T$ closable.

T : closable $\Leftrightarrow D(T^*)$ dense.

Non closable \Rightarrow $\exists l, \{\varphi_i\}$ cons

$l: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ unbdd functional

$D(l) \subset \mathcal{H}$
dense

$$D(A) = D(l) \quad \text{and} \quad A\varphi_i = l(\varphi_i)\varphi_i$$

$$\text{def} \quad (A\varphi_i, y) = \overline{l(\varphi_i)} (\varphi_i, y)$$

is φ_i a bdd functional \Rightarrow sign (if $(\varphi_i, y) \neq 0$)

$$\therefore D(A^*) = \{y \in \mathcal{H} ; (\varphi_i, y) = 0\} \quad ,$$

T : closed op $D \subset \mathcal{H}$

$$\overline{TF_D} = T \quad D \text{ is called core of } T.$$

Section 10 Symmetric op.

Def 10.1 T : densely defined

- ① T is a sym op $\Leftrightarrow T \subset T^*$
- ② T is a s.a. $\Leftrightarrow T = T^*$

Lemma 10.1 Let T be sym.

Then T is closable and \bar{T} is also sym.

- ∴ $T \subset T^* \therefore D(T) \subset D(T^*)$ dense
 $\therefore T$ is closable

$$T \subset T^* = (\bar{T})^* \quad \therefore \bar{T} \subset (\bar{T})^* \quad \text{..}$$

T a closed ~~not~~ sym なら \bar{T} は \bar{T} に 存在する
 T sym closed $S \in T$ a \bar{T}

$$\begin{aligned} & T \subset S \\ & T^* \supset S^* \\ & \therefore T \subset S \subset S^* \subset T^* \\ & \text{i.e. } S = T^* \Gamma_D \quad \text{という形にならざる。} \\ & \because \text{D} \subset D(T^*) \end{aligned}$$

以下 T sym closed . S が \bar{T} a sym closed
 \bar{T} に 存在する とする。

T : symmetric + closed

T^* : closed

$(D(T^*), \|\cdot\|_T)$ is a Hilbert space

$\|\cdot\|_T$ is $(\varphi, \psi)_T = (\varphi, \psi) + (T\varphi, T^*\psi)$
graph inner product.

$$\therefore \|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\|_T \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\| + \|T\varphi_n - T\varphi_m\|$$

$$\therefore \exists \varphi \in T \quad \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi \quad \exists g, T^*\varphi_n \rightarrow g$$

$$\therefore \varphi \in D(T^*) \text{ and } g = T^*\varphi$$

$$\therefore \|\varphi_n - \varphi\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$D(T) \xleftarrow{\text{closed}} \subset D(T^*) \quad \xleftarrow{?} D(T)^+$$

$$\therefore D(T^*) = D(T) \oplus_T D(T)^+$$

$$\text{是 if } D(T^*) = D(T) \oplus_T K_+ \oplus_T K_-$$

$$\text{where } K_+ = \text{Ker}(i - T^*)$$

$$K_- = \text{Ker}(i + T^*)$$

:= $\text{range } T$

Lemma 10.2 T sym. closed op
 Then $\mathbb{C} \ni \lambda \mapsto \dim \ker(\lambda - T^*) \in \mathbb{Z}_+$
 is a constant.

$$\textcircled{(1)} \quad \lambda = \nu + i\mu \quad \nu, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\textcircled{(2)}$ $\text{Ran}(\lambda - T)$ is closed

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\lambda - T)\varphi\|^2 &= \|(\nu - T) + i\frac{\mu}{\nu}\varphi\|^2 \\ &= \|\nu\varphi\|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}((\nu - T)\varphi, i\mu\varphi) + \|(\nu - T)\varphi\|^2 \\ &\geq |\mu|^2 \|\varphi\|^2 \quad \text{加減} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{(3)}$$
 $\text{Ran}(\bar{\lambda} - T)^{\perp} = \ker(\lambda - T^*)$

$\therefore (\supset) \quad \varphi \in \ker(\lambda - T^*)$

$$(\varphi, (1 - T^*)\varphi) = 0$$

$$((\bar{\lambda} - T)\varphi, \varphi) = 0 \quad \therefore \varphi \in \text{Ran}(\bar{\lambda} - T)^{\perp}$$

$(\subset) \quad \varphi \in \text{Ran}(\bar{\lambda} - T)^{\perp}$

$$(\varphi, (\lambda - T^*)\varphi) = ((\bar{\lambda} - T)\varphi, \varphi) = 0.$$

$\dim \ker$

$$\dim((\lambda + \eta) - T^*) = \cancel{\dim} M$$

$$\dim \ker(\lambda - T^*) = \dim N \quad \text{加減}$$

$$\dim M = \dim N \quad \text{加減}$$

$$\dim M \leq \dim N \quad \text{加減} \quad \frac{M}{N} \text{ は } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\dim M > \dim N \quad \text{加減} \quad M = \frac{M \cap N}{(\neq M)} \oplus \frac{M \cap N^{\perp}}{(\neq N)}$$

$$\therefore M \cap N^{\perp} \neq \emptyset$$

$$\text{実際 } 1 \times 1 \text{ の } M \cap N^{\perp} = \emptyset \quad \text{矛盾}$$

$$M \cap N^\perp \ni \varphi, \quad \|\varphi\| = 1 \quad \text{証明} \\ N^\perp = \text{Ran } (\bar{\lambda} - T) \quad \therefore \varphi = (\bar{\lambda} - T)^{-1} u$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= ((\lambda + \eta - \bar{T})^* \varphi, u) = (\varphi, (\bar{\lambda} - T)u) + \bar{\eta} (\varphi, u) \\ &= \|\varphi\|^2 - |\eta| \|\varphi\| \|u\| \end{aligned}$$

$$-\text{方} \quad \|\varphi\| = \|(\bar{\lambda} - T)u\| \geq |\mu| \|u\| \quad \therefore \|u\| \leq \frac{\|\varphi\|}{|\mu|}$$

$$\therefore 0 \geq \|\varphi\|^2 \left(1 - \frac{|\eta|}{|\mu|}\right) > 0 \text{ if } |\eta| < |\mu| \text{ かつ} \\ \text{全} \subset \text{同様に} \quad \dim M \geq \dim N \text{ if } |\eta| < |\mu|/2$$

示す = とかく 2つ目を かう

$$\dim M = \dim N \quad \text{if} \quad |\eta| < |\mu|/2.$$

$\mathbb{C}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^-$ のときも 同じ

$$D(T^*) \supset X$$

$$(1) \quad X \text{ が } T\text{-closed} \Leftrightarrow \|\cdot\|_T \text{ が } X \text{ が closed} \\ (2) \quad X \text{ が } T\text{-sym} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi, \psi \in X \quad (T^*\varphi, \psi) - (\varphi, T\psi) = 0$$

Lemma 10.3 T sym, closed.

$T \subset S$ closed sym ext

$\Leftrightarrow \exists D (D(T) \subset D \subset D(T^*) \text{ s.t. } \begin{array}{l} T\text{-closed} \\ T\text{-sym} \\ S = T^* \Gamma_D \end{array})$

$\circlearrowleft (\Rightarrow) T^* \Gamma_D = S$ は ok

D の T^* 質を check する

T -closed $\Leftrightarrow D \ni \varphi_n, \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi \in D(T^*) \text{ は } \| \cdot \|_T \text{ で } \forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$= \exists \delta \quad \| \varphi - \varphi_n \|^2 + \| T^* \varphi - T^* \varphi_n \|^2 \leq \delta$$

$$\| \varphi - \varphi_n \|^2 + \| T^* \varphi - S \varphi_n \|^2 \leq \delta$$

$$\therefore \varphi \in D(S) = D \text{ で } T^* \varphi = S \varphi \quad \therefore D : T\text{-closed}$$

T -sym $\Leftrightarrow (T^* \varphi, \psi) - (\varphi, T^* \psi) = (S \varphi, \psi) - (\varphi, S \psi) = 0$
where $\varphi, \psi \in D$.

$(\Leftarrow) S = T^* \Gamma_D$ は 定められる。

$T \subset S$ は ok

closed $\Leftrightarrow \varphi_n \in D \quad \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi, \quad S \varphi_n \rightarrow g \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$

i.e., $\varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi, \quad T^* \varphi_n \rightarrow g \quad T^* \text{ は closed だから}$

$$\varphi \in D(T^*) \Rightarrow g = T^* \varphi$$

$$\therefore \| \varphi_n - \varphi \|_T \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \varphi \in D \quad \therefore g = T^* \varphi = S \varphi.$$

sym $\Leftrightarrow (S \varphi, \psi) - (\varphi, S \psi) = (T^* \varphi, \psi) - (\varphi, T^* \psi) = 0$
 $\forall \varphi, \psi \in D$

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Lemma 10.4 $T : \text{sym. closed}$

$D(T), K_{\pm}$ is T -closed

$\therefore \forall \varphi_n \in D(T) \quad \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi \text{ in } \| \cdot \|_T \text{ とす}$

$$\text{i.e. } \|\varphi_n - \varphi\|^2 + \|T^* \varphi_n - T^* \varphi\|^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{i.e. } \|\varphi_n - \varphi\|^2 + \|T \varphi_n - T \varphi\|^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi \in D(T) \Rightarrow T^* \varphi = T \varphi.$$

类似

$\forall \varphi_n \in K_+ \quad \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi \quad \because \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi \text{ in } \| \cdot \|_T$

K_+ is closed \Rightarrow $\varphi \in K_+$, K_- に反する。

Lemma 10.5

$$D(T^*) = D(T) \oplus K_+ \oplus K_-$$

(1) $\overline{\text{直}} \subset \{2n\}$

$$\therefore D(T) \perp K_+ \quad D(T) \ni \varphi \quad K_+ \ni \psi$$

$$(\varphi, \psi)_T = (\varphi, \psi) + (T^* \varphi, T^* \psi)$$

$$= (\varphi, \psi) + (\overline{T} \varphi, \overline{T} \psi)$$

$$= (\varphi, (I + i T^*) \psi) = i (\varphi, (T - i) \psi) = 0$$

$$K_+ \perp K_- \quad K_+ \ni \varphi, K_- \ni \psi$$

$$(\varphi, \psi)_T = (\varphi, \psi) + (T^* \varphi, T^* \psi) = (\varphi, \psi) - (\varphi, \psi) = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \psi \perp D(T) \oplus K_+ \oplus K_- \Rightarrow \psi = 0$$

$$\varphi \in D(T) \quad \Rightarrow \psi \perp D(T) \quad (\varphi, \psi)_T = (\varphi, \psi) - (T^* \varphi, T^* \psi)$$

$$\Rightarrow (T^* \varphi, T^* \psi) = -(\varphi, \psi)$$

$$\therefore T^* T^* \varphi = -\varphi$$

$$\therefore (T^* + i)(T^* - i) \varphi = 0$$

$$(T^*_{+i})_{h=0}$$

$$\therefore (T^* - i) \varphi \in K_- \quad \therefore z^- h \in K_- \text{ (矛盾)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (h, (T^* - i) \varphi) &= -i(h, \varphi) + (h, T^* \varphi) \\ &= -i[(h, \varphi) + (-ih, T^* \varphi)] \\ &= -i[(h, \varphi) + (T^* h, T^* \varphi)] \\ &= -i(h, \varphi)_T = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (T^* - i) \varphi \in K_- \cap K_+^\perp = \{0\}$$

$$\therefore \varphi \in K_+ \quad \therefore \varphi \in K_+ \cap K_+^\perp \quad \therefore \varphi = 0$$

~~Thm 10.6 von Neumann 定理~~

~~T : sym + closed.~~

~~T の sym closed ext~~

~~U : K_+ → K_- partial isometry は~~

~~I : I と K_+ すな~~

$$D(T_U) = \{ \varphi + \varphi_t + U \varphi_{-t} ; \varphi \in D(A), \varphi_t \in I(U) \}$$

$$T_U (\varphi + \varphi_t + U \varphi_{-t}) = T \varphi + i \varphi_t - i U \varphi_{-t}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \therefore z^- U : K_+ \rightarrow K_- \text{ "partial isometry" は} \\ \exists I(U) \subset K_+ \quad \exists F(U) \subset K_- \\ U : I(U) \rightarrow F(U) \text{ "isometry" } \\ U \in \mathcal{L}(U) \end{array} \right)$$

If $\dim I(U) < \infty$ ならば

$$n_\pm(T_U) = n_\pm(T) - \dim I(U)$$

Lemma 10.6

(1) $D(T) \subset D \subset D(T^*)$, T closed, T sym

$\Leftrightarrow \exists D_1 \subset K_+ \oplus_{\tau} K_-$ st $\begin{matrix} T \text{ closed} \\ T \text{ sym} \end{matrix}$ and $D = D(T) \oplus_{\tau} D_1$

(2) $D_1 \subset K_+ \oplus_{\tau} K_-$ T closed T sym

$\Rightarrow D(T) \oplus D_1$ \Leftrightarrow T -closed, T -sym

\therefore (2) का proof करें

$$\varphi, \psi \in D(T) \oplus D_1, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\varphi = \underline{\varphi}_0 + \underline{\varphi}_1, \quad \psi = \underline{\psi}_0 + \underline{\psi}_1$$

$$(T^* \underline{\varphi}_0, \underline{\psi}_1) - (\underline{\varphi}_0, T^* \underline{\psi}_1) = (T \underline{\varphi}_0, \underline{\psi}_1) - (\underline{\varphi}_0, T^* \underline{\psi}_1) = 0$$

$$(T^* \underline{\varphi}_1, \underline{\psi}_0) - (\underline{\varphi}_1, T^* \underline{\psi}_0) = (T^* \underline{\varphi}_1, \underline{\psi}_0) - (\underline{\varphi}_1, T \underline{\psi}_0) = 0$$

$$(T^* \underline{\varphi}_0, \underline{\psi}_0) - (\underline{\varphi}_0, T^* \underline{\psi}_0) = 0$$

$$(T^* \underline{\varphi}_1, \underline{\psi}_1) - (\underline{\varphi}_1, T^* \underline{\psi}_1) = 0$$

$$\therefore (T^* \underline{\varphi}_1, \underline{\psi}) - (\underline{\varphi}_1, T^* \underline{\psi}) = 0 \quad \because T\text{-sym}$$

$$D(T) \oplus D_1 \rightarrow \underline{\varphi} = f_n + g_n, \quad \exists \varphi \in D(T^*)$$

$$\| \underline{\varphi}_n - \varphi \|_T \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall n \quad \varphi = f + g \in D(T) \oplus \underline{\varphi}$$

$$\therefore \| f_n + g_n - f - g \|_T^2$$

$$= \| f_n - f \|_T^2 + \| g_n - g \|_T^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$D(T)$ and D_1 $\xrightarrow{T\text{-closed}} \tau$

$$f \in D(T), g \in D_1 \quad //$$

① $D_1 = D \cap (K_+ \oplus K_-)$ とする。

さて D_1 は T -closed (OK)

$D_1 \ni \varphi, \psi$ は $\varphi, \psi \in D$ のとき φ, ψ は T -sym.

② $\varphi \in D$ とする。 $\varphi = \varphi_0 + \varphi_1$

$$D(T) \quad K_+ \oplus K_-$$

$\varphi_0 \in D, \varphi \in D \therefore \varphi_1 \in D \therefore \varphi_1 \in D_1$

より $D \subset D(T) \oplus D_1$

$\exists T \in D(T) \oplus D_1 \subset D$ は $\exists T \in D_1$.

$$\therefore D = D(T) \oplus D_1$$

Theorem 10.7 Von Neumann 定理

T : sym closed

$\{T \in S \text{ sym closed extension}\}$

$\overset{T:1}{\leftrightarrow} \{U: K_+ \rightarrow K_- \text{ partial isometry}\}$

$$D(T_U) = \{\varphi + \varphi_+ + U\varphi_+ \mid \varphi \in D(T), \varphi_+ \in I(U)\}$$

$$T_U(\varphi + \varphi_+ + U\varphi_+) = T\varphi + i\varphi_+ - iU\varphi_+$$

$$\text{If } \dim I(U) < \infty \Rightarrow n_{\pm}(T_U) = n_{\pm}(T) - \dim I(U)$$

$\because T \in S$ & 33. $S = T^* D$ $D \xrightarrow{T\text{-closed}} T\text{-sym}$
 $\therefore D = D(A) \oplus D_1$ D_1 $T\text{-closed } T\text{-sym.}$

$$D_1 \ni \varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \in K_+ \oplus K_-$$

$$O_\varphi = (T^* \varphi, \varphi) - (\varphi, T^* \varphi) \quad \text{と変形する}$$

$T\text{-sym } \mathbb{C}\text{-線}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (T^* \varphi_1 + T^* \varphi_2, \varphi_1 + \varphi_2) - (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2, T^* \varphi_1 + T^* \varphi_2) \\
 &= (i\varphi_1 - i\varphi_2, \varphi_1 + \varphi_2) - (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2, i\varphi_1 - i\varphi_2) \\
 &= (i\varphi_1 \bar{\varphi}_1) + (i\varphi_1 \bar{\varphi}_2) + (-i\varphi_2 \bar{\varphi}_1) + (-i\varphi_2 \bar{\varphi}_2) \\
 &= [(\varphi_1 \bar{T} \varphi_1) + (\varphi_1 \bar{T} \varphi_2) + (\varphi_2 \bar{i} \varphi_1) + (\varphi_2 \bar{i} \varphi_2)] \\
 &= -2i(\varphi_1 \varphi_1) + 2i(\varphi_2 \varphi_2) \\
 &\therefore \|\varphi_1\|^2 = \|\varphi_2\|^2 \quad \text{となる。}
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore " $D_1 \ni \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$ は $\varphi_1 \mapsto \varphi_2$ とする

map となる。 は well-defined

$$\text{i.e. } D_1 \ni \varphi_1 + \varphi_2' \rightsquigarrow \varphi_1 \mapsto \varphi_1 = \varphi_2'$$

$$\therefore D_1 \ni (\varphi_2 - \varphi_2') + 0 \quad \therefore \|\varphi_2 - \varphi_2'\| = 0 \therefore \varphi_2 = \varphi_2'$$

$$\therefore D_1 \ni \varphi = \varphi_1 + \cup \varphi_1 \quad \text{と書くこととする}$$

$$\therefore D(T_U) = \{ \varphi + \varphi_+ + \cup \varphi_+ \mid \varphi_+ \in I(U), \varphi \in V(T) \}$$

逆に $U: K_+ \rightarrow K_-$ は partial isometry とする

$D(T_U) \subset T_U$ は \perp " def とする

$$D(T_U) = D(T) \oplus I(U) \oplus V(I(U))$$

$$= \text{def} D(T_U) \text{ は } T\text{-closed + } T\text{-sym}$$

$$\therefore T\text{-closed : } D(T_U) \ni \tilde{\varphi} = \tilde{\varphi}_1 + \tilde{\varphi}_2 + \tilde{\varphi}_3$$

$$\| \tilde{\varphi} - \varphi \|_T^2 = \| \tilde{\varphi}_1 - \varphi_1 \|_T^2 + \| \tilde{\varphi}_2 - \varphi_2 \|_T^2 + \| \tilde{\varphi}_3 - \varphi_3 \|_T^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$\varphi_i \in D(T)$ は 04

$I(U)$ は closed subspace of K^+

$\therefore \tilde{\varphi}_2 \rightarrow \varphi_2$ in $\| \cdot \|_T$ は $\tilde{\varphi}_2 \rightarrow \varphi_2$ in \mathcal{H}

また $\varphi_2 \in I(U)$ 同様に $\varphi_3 \in U^{\perp}(U)$

$T\text{-sym. } D(T_U) \ni \varphi_i$ は 04

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \varphi_+ + U\varphi_+ \quad \varphi = \varphi_0 + \varphi_+ + U\varphi_+ \text{ は 04}$$

$$\therefore (T^* \varphi, \varphi) - (\varphi, T^* \varphi) \quad \text{を 計算する}$$

$$= (T\varphi_0 + i\varphi_+ - iU\varphi_+, \varphi_0 + \varphi_+ + U\varphi_+)$$

$$- (\varphi_0 + i\varphi_+ + U\varphi_+, T\varphi_0 + i\varphi_+ - iU\varphi_+)$$

$$= \cancel{(T\varphi_0, \varphi_0)} + \cancel{(T\varphi_0, \varphi_+)} + \cancel{(T\varphi_0, U\varphi_+)}$$

$$- \cancel{i(\varphi_+, \varphi_0)} - \cancel{i(\varphi_+, \varphi_+)} - \cancel{i(U\varphi_+, \varphi_+)}$$

$$+ \cancel{i(U\varphi_+, \varphi_0)} + \cancel{i(U\varphi_+, \varphi_+)} + \cancel{i(U\varphi_+, U\varphi_+)}$$

$$\cancel{(\varphi_0, T\varphi_0)} + \cancel{(\varphi_0, i\varphi_+)} + \cancel{(\varphi_0, -iU\varphi_+)}$$

$$\cancel{(i\varphi_+, T\varphi_0)} + \cancel{(i\varphi_+, i\varphi_+)} + \cancel{(i\varphi_+, -iU\varphi_+)}$$

$$\cancel{(U\varphi_+, T\varphi_0)} + \cancel{(U\varphi_+, i\varphi_+)} + \cancel{(U\varphi_+, -iU\varphi_+)}$$

$$= -2i(\varphi_+, \varphi_+) + 2i(U\varphi_+, U\varphi_+) = 0$$

Cor 10.8 T : sym + closed

$$\textcircled{1} \quad T \text{ is s.a.} \Leftrightarrow n_+ = n_- = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T \text{ has s.a. ext} \Leftrightarrow n_+ = n_- (\leq \infty)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad T \text{ has no } \pm \text{ sym + closed ext.} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (n_+, n_-) \\ = (n, 0) \text{ or} \\ (0, n) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} \quad D(T^*) = D(T) \oplus K_+ \oplus K_-$$

$$T \text{ s.a.} \Leftrightarrow D(T^*) = D(T) \quad \therefore K_+ = K_- = \{0\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n_+ = n_- = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad Tu \mapsto \lambda u \in K_{\pm}^U \text{ iff } n_{\pm}(u) \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \text{ and}$$

$$n_{\pm}(u) = 0 \text{ iff } T u \in K$$

$$K_+ = \overline{\text{K}}(-i + T_U^*) = \text{Ran}(i + T_U)^+ \quad \text{由上式}$$

$$(i + T_U)(f + g + ug) = (i + T)f + 2ig$$

$$(i + T)f \in \text{Ran}(i + T)$$

$$2ig \in \text{Ker}(-i + T^*) = \text{Ran}(i + T)^+$$

$$\therefore (i + T)f \perp 2ig$$

$$\text{Ran}(i + T_U) = \text{Ran}(i + T) \oplus I(U)$$

$$\therefore \text{Ran}(i + T) \oplus I(U) \oplus K_+^U = \mathcal{H}$$

$$K_+ = I(U) \oplus K_+^U \quad \text{由上式}$$

$$\text{同理 } K_- = F(U) \oplus K_-^U \quad \text{由上式.}$$

$$\dim I(U) = \dim F(U)$$

$$K_+(U) = K_-(U) = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow n_+ = n_-$$

③ (\Leftarrow) $(n_+, n_-) = (0, n)$ \Rightarrow

$I(U) = \{0\}$ 且 $F(U) = \{0\}$ 且 U 为开集.

\therefore 存在 \exists $\in I(U)$ 且 $\forall x \in U$ ~~且~~ sym closed ext 且 $x \in U$

(\Rightarrow) 对于

$(n_+, n_-) = (n, m)$ $0 < n \leq m$ \Rightarrow

\Rightarrow $\exists U$ s.t. $\bar{d}_m I(U) \leq n$.

\therefore \exists sym + closed ext. ~~且~~ \therefore

⑧ 6/1

partial isometry $I(U)$ (\Rightarrow U \in $\frac{1}{2} \otimes I^{\otimes n}$ \oplus $I^{\otimes n} \otimes \frac{1}{2} K$)

$$T \in S = T^* P_D \quad D = D(T) \oplus P_1, \quad P_1 = P_1(S) \subset K_+ \otimes K_-$$

$$D_1(S) \ni \varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$$

T -sym $\because \|\varphi_1\| = \|\varphi_2\| \quad \therefore U : \varphi_1 \rightarrow \varphi_2$ well-def

$$I(U) = \{ \varphi_1 \in K_+ \mid \exists \varphi_2 \text{ st } \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \in D_1 \}$$

$I(U)$ is closed $\because I(U) \ni \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi$ in $\|\cdot\|_T$

$$\nexists 3 \in \varphi \in K_+$$

$$\exists \varphi \in K_- \quad \varphi_n \in K_- \quad \varphi_n + \varphi_n \in K_+ \oplus K_-$$

$$\|\varphi_n\| = \|\varphi_n\|_T \quad \|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\| = \|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\|_T \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \lim \varphi_n = \varphi \in K_-$$

$$\therefore \varphi_n + \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi + \varphi \in K_+ \oplus K_-$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\|_T^2 &= \|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\|^2 + \|T^* \varphi_n - T^* \varphi_m\|^2 \\ &= \|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\|^2 + \|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\|^2 \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \varphi_n \xrightarrow{T} \varphi \text{ in } \|\cdot\|_T$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\|_T \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi \text{ in } \|\cdot\|_T$$

$$\therefore \varphi_n - \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi + \varphi \text{ in } \|\cdot\|_T$$

D_1 is $\|\cdot\|_T$ closed $\because \varphi + \varphi \in D_1$

$\therefore \varphi \in I(U) \quad \therefore I(U)$ is closed.

Cor 10.8 T : sym + closed

$$\textcircled{1} \quad T \text{ is s.a.} \Leftrightarrow n_+ = n_- = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T \text{ has s.a. ext} \Leftrightarrow n_+ = n_- (\leq \infty)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad T \text{ has no s sym + closed ext.} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (n_+, n_-) \\ = (n, 0) \text{ or} \\ (0, n) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} \quad D(T^*) = D(T) \oplus K_+ \oplus K_-$$

$$T \text{ s.a.} \Leftrightarrow D(T^*) = D(T) \quad \therefore K_+ = K_- = \{0\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n_+ = n_- = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T_U \mapsto \lambda \mapsto K_{\pm}^U \text{ for } n_{\pm}(U) \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \text{ and}$$

$$n_{\pm}(U) = 0 \text{ iff s.a. } T \text{ is } \overline{\text{c.c.}}$$

$$K_+ = \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (-i + T_U^*) = \text{Ran}(i + T_U)^{\perp} \quad \text{由上式}$$

$$(i + T_U)(f + g + ug) = (i + T)f + 2ig$$

$$(i + T)f \in \text{Ran}(i + T)$$

$$2ig \in \text{Ker}(-i + T^*) = \text{Ran}(i + T)^{\perp}$$

$$\therefore (i + T)f \perp 2ig$$

$$\text{Ran}(i + T_U) = \text{Ran}(i + T) \oplus I(U)$$

$$\therefore \text{Ran}(i + T) \oplus I(U) \oplus K_+^U = \mathcal{H}$$

$$K_+ = I(U) \oplus K_+^U \quad \text{由上式}$$

$$\text{同理 } K_- = F(U) \oplus K_-^U \quad \text{由上式.}$$

$$\dim I(U) = \dim F(U)$$

$$K_+(U) = K_-(U) = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow n_+ = n_-$$

③ (\Leftarrow) $(n_+, n_-) = (0, n)$ \Rightarrow

$I(U) = \{0\}$ 且 $F(U) = \{0\}$ 自由不是 U .

\therefore 既是闭且对称 ~~且~~ sym closed ext 且 \exists

(\Rightarrow) 对称

$(n_+, n_-) = (n, m)$ $0 < n \leq m$ 且 \exists .

\Rightarrow $\exists U$ s.t. $d_{\text{in}}(I(U)) \leq n$.

\therefore \exists sym + closed ext. ~~且~~ //

5/31 (2017)

測度空間の 完備性 \Rightarrow 完備 (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) 完備 meas. sp. $f_n : X \rightarrow (\overline{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{B}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}))$ meas. \mathcal{B}_n $f : X \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ 関数. f の 定義域 $= X$ と \mathcal{B} に \in i.e. $\forall x \in X \exists$
 $f(x) \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ は確定 (2.1.3)~ 仮定 $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \quad \forall x \in X \setminus N$
where $\mu(N) = 0$ $\Rightarrow f$ は \mathcal{B} -meas.

$$\therefore \tilde{f}_n(x) = \begin{cases} f_n(x), & x \in X \setminus N \\ \infty, & x \in N \end{cases}$$

$$N = \{x \mid \nexists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)\}$$

 $\Rightarrow \tilde{f}_n$ は \mathcal{B} -meas $\therefore \alpha \leq \infty$ と

$$[\tilde{f}_n < \alpha] = [\tilde{f}_n < \alpha] \cap N \cup [\tilde{f}_n < \alpha] \cap N^c$$

$$= [\tilde{f}_n < \alpha] \cap N \cup [f_n < \alpha] \cap N^c = X \cup Y$$

* $X \in \mathcal{B}$ ($\frac{f_n < \alpha}{\text{ただし } \alpha < \infty} \text{ または } \alpha = \infty$) は $\alpha < \infty$ の \emptyset
 $\alpha = \infty$ ではない \emptyset

 $Y \in \mathcal{B} \quad \therefore [\tilde{f}_n < \alpha] \in \mathcal{B}$

$$\text{∴ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{f}_n(x) = \tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in X \setminus N \\ \infty, & x \in N \end{cases}$$

 $\tilde{f}(x)$ は \mathcal{B} -meas $\alpha \leq \infty$ と

$$\mathcal{B} \ni [\tilde{f} < \alpha] = [\tilde{f} < \alpha] \cap N \cup [\tilde{f} < \alpha] \cap N^c$$

$$= \emptyset \cup [f < \alpha] \cap N^c$$

 $\therefore [f < \alpha] \cap N^c \in \mathcal{B} \quad \exists T = [f < \alpha] \cap N \in \mathcal{B}$ (完備) ① $\therefore [f < \alpha] \in \mathcal{B}$

次に $f_n : (X, \mathcal{B}, \mu) \rightarrow (\bar{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{B}(\bar{\mathbb{R}}))$ が
a.e. \exists いれ $f = f_n$ が い。

$$\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x), \quad x \in X \setminus N$$

$$\mu(N) = 0.$$

$$\text{すなはち } f(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \quad x \in X \setminus N$$

$x \in N$ のとき $f(x)$ は arbitrary

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} \text{arbitrary} & x \in N \\ (\leq \infty) & \end{cases}$$

さて f は meas?

答 f は meas.

$$\text{すなはち } \tilde{f}_n(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in X \setminus N \\ \infty & x \in N \end{cases}$$

は \mathcal{B} -meas.

$$\text{すなはち } \tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in X \setminus N \\ \infty & x \in N \end{cases}$$

は $\tilde{f}_n(x) \rightarrow \tilde{f}(x)$ で $x \in X$ なら \tilde{f} は
 \mathcal{B} -meas.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B} \ni [\tilde{f} < \alpha] &= [\tilde{f} < \alpha] \cap N \cup [\tilde{f} < \alpha] \cap N^c \\ &= \emptyset \cup [\tilde{f} < \alpha] \cap N^c \\ &= \emptyset \cup [f < \alpha] \cap N^c \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore [f < \alpha] \cap N^c \in \mathcal{B}$$

$\neg \Rightarrow [f < \alpha] \cap N \in \mathcal{B}$ (実験的)

$$\therefore [f < \alpha] \in \mathcal{B}$$

絶対連続関数 $f: (\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{L}, \lambda) \rightarrow (\overline{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{B}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}))$

$\exists h \in L^1$ s.t. x

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x h(t) dt$$

$\exists \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ すなはち $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus N$ ($\lambda(N)=0$) 微分可能

$f'(x) = h(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus N$

微分可能な $f'(x)$ は $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ で定まる
とします。

(かく) $f'(x)$ が meas 関数の a.e. での不連續点
であり $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{L}, \lambda)$ が“完備な測度”

$$\tilde{f}' = \begin{cases} f'(x) & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus N \\ \text{arbitrary } x \in N \end{cases}$$

とすると \tilde{f}' は \mathcal{L} -meas.

すなはち $\tilde{f}' = h$ a.e. 実際は

$$\tilde{f}' = h \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R} \setminus N$$

$\exists \varepsilon$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x \tilde{f}'(x) dx \quad \text{とします。}$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x h_f(t) dt \quad \exists h_f: \text{可積分}$$

h_f は一意的に決まる $\Leftrightarrow h_f = g$ a.e. a.e.

$$f(u) = f(0) + \int_0^u g(t) dt \quad \text{と等しい}$$

$$[h] = \frac{d}{dx} f \quad \text{と表現する = 二通り} \quad (\text{N/A})$$

(φ_4) が a.c. a.e. $\Leftrightarrow \varphi_4$ が a.c.

$$\therefore (\varphi_4)(x) - \varphi_4(0) = \int_0^x \cancel{\varphi_4(t)} h_{\varphi_4}(t) dt$$

$$h_{\varphi_4} = h_{\varphi_4} + \varphi h_{\varphi_4} / (\varphi_4)' = h_{\varphi_4} \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \setminus N \quad \text{null set}$$

① $AC^2 \subset L^2 \Leftrightarrow \text{df. する. } f \text{ a.c. } [f] \text{ が } \| [f] \|_{L^2} < \infty$

(注) $[f] = [g]$ とある $\Leftrightarrow g$ は a.c. \Leftrightarrow は限界なし.

(注) $\text{N/A} \rightarrow$

~~ABSTRACT ALGEBRA~~

$$AC^2 = \{ [f]; f \text{ a.c. } \rightarrow \| [f] \| < \infty \}$$

$$AC^2 \ni [f], [g] \Rightarrow [f] = [g] \Leftrightarrow f = g \text{ a.e.}$$

$$[f] = [\varphi] \quad \varphi \text{ a.c.}$$

$$[g] = [\psi] \quad \psi \text{ a.c.}$$

$$\therefore f = \varphi \text{ a.e.}$$

$$f = \psi \text{ a.e.}$$

$$\varphi = \psi \text{ a.e.}$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \psi \text{ a.e.}$$

$$\therefore \varphi - \psi = 0 \text{ a.e.} \Rightarrow \varphi - \psi \text{ は a.c.}$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \psi.$$

(4)

f a.c. かつ $T[f] = [h_f]$ と定める.
 したがって $\text{代表表現を取り変えて } T[f] = [g] \text{ とする} \quad \exists f, g$
 $T[g] = [h_f] \text{ となる}.$
 (注) $[g] = [\ell]$ かつ $T[g] = [\ell] = [f], f$ a.c.
 $\therefore T[g] = [h_f] = T[\ell] \quad T = \frac{d}{dx} \quad i \frac{d}{dx} = P$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (P[f], [g]) - ([f], P[g]) \quad g, \bar{g} \text{ a.c.} \\
 & = (P[\varphi], [g]) - ([\varphi], P[g]) \\
 & = (i[h_\varphi], [g]) - ([\varphi], i[h_\varphi]) \\
 & = -i \int \overline{h_\varphi} g + \bar{\varphi} h_g = -i \left[(\bar{\varphi} g)(1) - (\bar{\varphi} g)(0) \right] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

* 他の代表元を取ると $(P[f], [g]) - ([f], P[g])$
 $= -i \int \bar{h}_f g + \bar{g} h_f \quad (= 0)$

Section 11 Examples

① $i \frac{d}{dx} = T$ in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$

$F : L^2 \rightarrow L^2$ unitary

$$F^{-1} k F := i \frac{d}{dx} \quad D(T_k) = \{f \mid \int |kf|^2 < \infty\}$$

$$F^{-1} T_k F = i \frac{d}{dx}, \quad D(i \frac{d}{dx}) = \{f \mid \int |k f|^2 dx < \infty\}$$

T_k : sym

$$\therefore (T_k f, g) = (f, T_k g)$$

T_k : closed

$$\therefore f_n \rightarrow f, \quad T_k f_n \rightarrow g$$

$$f_n \rightarrow f \text{ a.e.} \quad \therefore kf = g \text{ a.e.} \quad \forall \epsilon \quad kf \in L^2$$

$$k f_n \rightarrow g \text{ a.e.}$$

Deficiency index ∞ check #3.

$$K_{\pm} = \text{Ker}(T_k^* - i) = \text{Ran}(T_k^* + i)^{\perp}$$

$$C_0^\infty \subset (T_k + i) C_0^\infty \subset C_0^\infty \quad \text{dense.}$$

$$\therefore K_{\pm} = 0 \quad T_k \text{ s.a.}$$

$$F^* \text{Ran}(T_k \pm i) F = \mathbb{R} \quad \therefore i \frac{d}{dx} \text{ s.a.}$$

(2) a.c. \Leftrightarrow (復習)
 f : a.c. \Leftrightarrow $\exists h_f$ 可積分 s.t. $f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x h_f(t) dt$
 $\exists f'(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus N$ and $f'(x) = h_f(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus N$

(注) $\tilde{f}'(x) = \begin{cases} f'(x), & x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus N \\ \text{arbitrary}, & x \in N \\ \text{soo} \end{cases}$ ~~meas.~~

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x \tilde{f}'(x) dx$$

= が L^2 -theory へ せき上 4つ目:

f a.c. $[f]$ 同値関係

$T[f] = i[h_f]$ と 定める.

(注) $[f] \rightarrow g$ は a.c. と は 関係なし

(注) $[f_1] = [g_1]$ とする. f_1, f_2 a.c.

$[f_2] = [g_2]$

$$\Rightarrow [f_1] = [g_1] = [g_2] \Rightarrow f_1 = f_2$$

$\therefore g_1 = g_2$ a.e.

$$f_1 = g_1 = g_2 = f_2 \text{ a.e. } \therefore f_1 - f_2 = 0 \text{ a.e.}$$

$f_1 - f_2$ a.c. $-$ ~~一般化~~ $f_1 = f_2$.

(注) T is well-defined

$$T[g] = T[\overset{\uparrow}{f}] = i[h_f]$$

\exists_1 a.c.

$\# T[g] \rightarrow i \frac{d}{dx} g$ と 書く.

$$D(T) = \{ \varphi \mid \varphi \in AC, i \frac{d}{dx} \varphi \in L^2 \}$$

$\varphi(0) = \varphi(1) = 0 \}$

$\vdash \varphi \in AC, \quad \overset{\text{def}}{h_\varphi} \in L^2, \quad \varphi(0) = \varphi(1) = 0 \}$

$$\varphi(1) = \varphi(0) + \int_0^1 h_\varphi(t) dt \quad h_\varphi = \varphi' \text{ a.e.}$$

Lemma 10.1 T is sym.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{(1)} \quad & \text{形式的} \text{ な } T \text{ の } \varphi, \psi \in D(T) \\ = & \text{と } (T\varphi, \psi) - (\varphi, T\psi) = -i \int_0^1 \bar{\varphi}' \psi + \bar{\varphi} \psi' \\ & = -i (\bar{\varphi}(1)\psi(1) - \bar{\varphi}(0)\psi(0)) \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

L^2 theory で各点の言ひかげで φ と ψ の内積を定義する
正確には φ のようにする:

$$\varphi, \psi \in D(T) \text{ とすると } \varphi = [f], \psi = [g] \text{ すなはち}$$

$$f, g \in AC \quad f(0) = f(1) = 0 \quad g(0) = g(1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (T[f], [g]) - ([f], T[g]) &= (ih_f, g) - (f, ih_g) = -i[(h_f g) + (f, h_g)] \\ &= -i \int \bar{h}_f g + \bar{f} h_g = (\bar{f}(1)g(1) - \bar{f}(0)g(0))(-i) = 0 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 10.2 T is closed

$$\textcircled{(2)} \quad \varphi_n \in D(T) \quad \varphi_n \rightarrow \varphi \quad \text{とすると} \quad T\varphi_n \rightarrow \psi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_n &= [f_n], f_n \in AC \quad f_n(0) = f_n(1) = 0 \\ \varphi &= [f], \psi = [g] \quad T\varphi_n = [h_{f_n}] \times i \end{aligned}$$

$$f_n(x) = f_n(0) + \int_0^x h_{f_n}(y) dy$$

$$(1) \left| \int_0^x h_{f_n}(y) dy - \int_0^{(-i)x} g(y) dy \right| \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1] \quad \text{がわかる。}$$

$$(2) f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \quad a.e.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^x g(y) dy \quad a.e.$$

$$(T_0 D = \{0\} \text{ とおこる})$$

$\begin{aligned} g : A \subset, \quad g(0) = 0, \quad g(1) = 0 & \quad \leftarrow \int_0^1 h_{f_k}(y) dy = 0 \\ \therefore g = f \text{ a.e. } \therefore [g] = [f] & \rightarrow g(1) = 0 \\ \text{as } L^2 \text{ is a space } [g] = [f] \in D(T) & \\ \text{as } T = T[f] = T[g] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [g] = 4 & \end{aligned}$

~~Konstante~~

⑨ 2017/6/8

Lemma 10.3 $D(T^*) = \{[\varphi] \mid \varphi \text{ AC, } h\varphi \in L^2\}$

$$T[\varphi] = i[h\varphi]. \quad \begin{array}{l} D(T^*) \supset \{\dots\} \\ \therefore (T\varphi, \psi) = (\varphi, T\psi) \\ (h\varphi)^* = \bar{\varphi}^* h + h\bar{\varphi}^* \end{array}$$

$$\therefore j \in C_0^\infty([0, 1]) \quad \int_0^1 j(x) dx = 1 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ok} \\ D(G^*) \subset \{\dots\} \end{array}$$

$$j_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} j(x/\varepsilon)$$

$$\text{i)} \quad j_\varepsilon(x-\beta) - j_\varepsilon(x-\alpha) = f_\varepsilon(x) \quad \underline{\alpha < \alpha < \beta < 1}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad g_\varepsilon(x) = \int_0^x f_\varepsilon(t) dt$$

$$= \text{def} \quad g_\varepsilon(x) \rightarrow -\mathbf{1}_{(\alpha, \beta)} \text{ in } L^2$$

$$= \text{def} \quad \int_0^1 j_\varepsilon(x-t) \varphi(t) dt \rightarrow \varphi(x) \text{ in } L^2 \quad \because \varphi \in L^2$$

$$\therefore \text{i)} \quad \forall \varphi \in D(T^*) \quad \exists \varphi \in L^2$$

$$(Tg_\varepsilon, \varphi) = (g_\varepsilon, T^*\varphi) \quad \text{②} \quad T^*[\varphi] \ni \begin{array}{l} \text{def} \\ \varepsilon \text{任意に} \\ \rightarrow \varepsilon, T_2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{③} \rightarrow - \int_\alpha^\beta (\cancel{j_\varepsilon(x)}) dx$$

$$\text{④} \rightarrow \int_0^1 -i(j_\varepsilon(x-\beta) - j_\varepsilon(x-\alpha)) \varphi(x) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{部分分割} \\ \varepsilon' \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow -i(\varphi(\beta) - \varphi(\alpha)) \quad \text{a.e.}$$

$$\therefore i(\varphi(\beta) - \varphi(\alpha)) = \int_\alpha^\beta \cancel{j_\varepsilon(x)} dx \quad \text{a.e.}$$

$$\varphi(\beta) - \varphi(\alpha) = -i \int_\alpha^\beta \cancel{j_\varepsilon(x)} dx \quad \text{a.e.}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Psi_1(x) = \varphi(\alpha_0) - i \int_{\alpha_0}^x \dots & x > \alpha_0 \\ \Psi_2(x) = \varphi(\alpha_0) + i \int_{\alpha_0}^x \dots & x < \alpha_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha, \beta \in [0, 1] \setminus N \\ \alpha_0 \in [0, 1] \setminus N \end{array}$$

$$\text{まとめ} \quad \tilde{\varphi}(x) = \begin{cases} \Psi_1 & x > \alpha_0 \\ \Psi_2 & x < \alpha_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{と呼ぶ}$$

$\tilde{\psi}$ が $\tilde{\pi}$ -可視 $\tilde{\psi} = \psi$ $\alpha \in [0, 1] \setminus N$

$$\tilde{\psi}(\beta) - \tilde{\psi}(\alpha) = -i \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(x) dx$$

$$\tilde{\psi} \text{ AC かつ } [\tilde{\psi}] = [\psi]$$

$$T[\psi] = T[\tilde{\psi}] = [g] = [h_{\tilde{\psi}}]$$

$$T^*[\psi]$$

$$T = T^* \text{ で } T = i \frac{d}{dx} \text{ と が成り立つ} \quad ,$$

Lemma 10.4 $(n_+, n_-) = (1, 1)$

$$\therefore (T^* + i)\varphi = 0$$

$$i\varphi' + \varphi = 0 \quad \therefore \varphi' \neq \bar{\varphi}$$

$\varphi' = \bar{\varphi}$ cont. a.e.

φ' は cont と思ひ

$$\varphi' \text{ AC かつ } (T^* + i)\varphi' = 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi'' \text{ AC かつ } (T^* + i)\varphi'' = 0 \quad \cdots \quad \varphi \in C^\infty$$

$$\varphi(x) = e^{\pm x} \quad K_+ = \{e^{+x}\}, K_- = \{e^{-x}\} \quad \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1)$$

$$\therefore \varphi_+ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{e^2 - 1}} e^{+x} \quad \int_0^1 e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{-2} - 1)$$

$$\therefore \varphi_- = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{e^2 - 1}} e^{-x} \quad = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2 - 1}{e^2}$$

$$D(T^*) = D(T) \oplus K_+ \oplus K_-$$

$$T \subset S = T_U : U: \beta \varphi_+ \rightarrow \gamma \beta \varphi_- \quad \gamma \in S^1 \text{ かつ}$$

$$D(S) = \{ \varphi + \beta \varphi_+ + \gamma \beta \varphi_- \mid \beta \in \mathbb{C} \}$$

① $\gamma \in S^1$ は $\bar{\chi} \neq 1, 2$

$$\psi \in D(S) \text{ は } \psi(0) = \beta \varphi_+(0) + \gamma \beta \varphi_-(0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\beta(1+e)}{\sqrt{e^2-1}}$$

$$\psi(1) = \beta \varphi_+(1) + \gamma \beta \varphi_-(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\gamma+e)\beta}{\sqrt{e^2-1}}$$

$$\left| \frac{\psi(1)}{\psi(0)} \right| = \left| \frac{\gamma+e}{1+\gamma e} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\gamma+e}{\bar{\gamma}+e} \right| = 1$$

- $\therefore \psi(1) = \alpha \psi(0) \quad \alpha \in S^1$

② $\alpha \in S^1 (= \bar{\chi} \neq 1, 2) \quad \psi(1) = \alpha \psi(0)$ を仮定

$$\psi = \varphi + \beta \varphi_+ + \gamma \beta \varphi_-$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\alpha - e}{1 - \alpha e}$$

$$\therefore \{U : K_+ \rightarrow K_-\} \xrightarrow[\alpha \in S^1]{} \{ \psi(1) = \alpha \psi(0) \}$$

- $T_\alpha \psi = T\varphi + i\beta \varphi_+ - i\gamma \beta \varphi_-$

$$K_+ = K_+^\alpha \oplus I(U) \quad \therefore K_+^\alpha = \{0\}$$

\uparrow 1-dim \uparrow 1-dim

$$\text{同様に } K_-^\alpha = \{0\}$$

Thm 10.5

$\alpha \in S^1$ の s.a. f.t.w.r. は 1:1.

Section 11 Spectrum (bounded operators)

$A \in B(\mathcal{H})$, $D(A) = \mathcal{H}$, $\|A\varphi\| \leq \|A\| \|\varphi\|$

$A^{\frac{1}{2}}B = B^{\frac{1}{2}}A = I$ すなはち $B \in B(\mathcal{H})$ かつ $A \in \mathcal{D}$
 D は \mathbb{R} に *, *

$\delta(A) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid \lambda - A \in \mathcal{D}\}$ resolvent set

$\sigma(A) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \delta(A)$ spectrum



Lemma 11.1 $\sigma(A)$ は closed

(1) $\sigma(A) \subset \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid \|\lambda\| \leq \|A\|\}$

(2) $\delta(A)$ open すなはち

i.e. $\lambda \in \delta(A)$ かつ $|\lambda - \lambda'| < 1$ ならば $\lambda' \in \delta(A)$
 すなはち $(\lambda - A)^{-1} \in \mathcal{D}$.

$$\left[|\lambda - 1| < 1 \text{ かつ } \bar{\lambda} = (\lambda - 1 + 1)^{-1} = (1 - (1 - \lambda))^{-1} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - \lambda)^n$$

$\|A - I\| < 1$ かつ $A \in \mathcal{D}$ 實際. $A^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I - A)^n$

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\lambda' - A)(\lambda - A)^{-1} - I\| &= \|[(\lambda' - A) - (\lambda - A)](\lambda - A)^{-1}\| \\ &\leq |\lambda - \lambda'| \|A - I\|^{-1} < 1 \quad \{ \text{?} \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (\lambda' - A)(\lambda - A)^{-1} B = I$$

同様 $\therefore C(\lambda - A)^{-1}(\lambda' - A) = I \quad \therefore \lambda' - A \in \mathcal{D}$.

したがって $\lambda > \|A\|$ かつ $\lambda - A \in \mathcal{D}$ すなはち $\lambda - A \in \mathcal{D}$

$$\lambda - A = \lambda \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} \|A\|\right)$$

$$\left\|1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} \|A\|\right)\right\| = \left\|\frac{1}{\lambda} \|A\|\right\| < 1 \quad \because -\frac{1}{\lambda} \|A\| \in \mathcal{D} \quad \therefore \lambda - A \in \mathcal{D}$$

Lemma II.1' 実は $B(\alpha) \cap J$ は open
 $\Leftrightarrow J \ni A \text{ とす} \exists \quad \|A - B\| < \varepsilon \quad \alpha \in B \in J$
 とすれば "..."

$$\begin{aligned} \|BA^{-1} - I\| &< 1 \quad \text{とすれば "...": } BA^{-1}C = I \\ \|A^{-1}B - I\| &< 1 \quad " \quad \therefore B \in J \\ CA^{-1}B &= I \end{aligned}$$

よって 同じく $\|BA^{-1} - I\| < 1$ とす。

$$\|BA^{-1} - I = (B - A)A^{-1}\| \leq \|B - A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\| < 1.$$

(注) $\|A - I\| < 1 \Rightarrow A \in J$ の "

$$A = A - I + I = I - (I - A) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I - A)^n = A'$$

Lemma II.1'' $\rho: A \rightarrow A^{-1}$ は cont

$$\begin{aligned} \forall A_n \rightarrow A \quad \alpha \in \rho(A_n) \rightarrow \rho(A) \quad \text{i.e. } A_n^{-1} \rightarrow A^{-1} \\ \|A_n^{-1} - A^{-1}\| = \|\bar{A}(AA_n^{-1} - I)\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|AA_n^{-1} - I\| \\ \|AA_n^{-1} - I\| = \|(A_nA^{-1})^{-1} - I\| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \| - A_nA^{-1}\|^n \\ = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|(A - A_n)A^{-1}\|^n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|(A - A_n)\|^n \|A^{-1}\|^n \\ = \frac{\|(A - A_n)\| \|A^{-1}\|^n}{1 - \|(A - A_n)\| \|A^{-1}\|} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\|(A - A_n)\| \rightarrow 0) \end{aligned}$$

2017/6/15 (10)

$r(A) = \sup \{ |\lambda| \mid \lambda \in \sigma(A) \}$ spectral radius.
 $A^*A = AA^* \Rightarrow r(A) = \|A\|$ が証明される

IP : polynomials / \mathbb{C}

IP $\ni P(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$. 今 $\exists A \in \mathbb{B}(\mathbb{C})$ で
 S. Q. にておく.

$P(A) = a_n A^n + \dots + a_1 A + a_0 I$ と定めよ.

$$* P(A) + Q(A) = (P+Q)(A) \quad \alpha P(A) = (\alpha P)(A)$$

$$* (PQ)(A) = P(A) \cdot Q(A) = Q(A)P(A)$$

$$* P(A)^* = \bar{P}(A)$$

$$* \|P(A)\| = \|P\|_\infty \leftarrow \|\xi\|_\infty = \sup \{ |P(t)| \mid t \in \sigma(A) \}$$

$$\therefore P(A)P(A)^* = P(A)\bar{P}(A) = \bar{P}(A)P(A) = P(A)^*P(A)$$

$$\therefore \|P(A)\| = r(P(A)) = \sup \{ |\lambda| \mid \lambda \in \sigma(P(A)) \}$$

$$= \sup \{ |\lambda| \mid \lambda \in \sigma(P(A)) \} = \sup \{ |P(t)| \mid t \in \sigma(A) \}$$

$$= \|P\|_\infty$$

Lemma II.2 $\sigma(P(A)) = P(\sigma(A))$

\supset (\supset) たゞ $\mu \notin \sigma(P(A)) \rightarrow \mu \notin P(\sigma(A))$

$$\text{証明} \quad \mu - P(A) \in \mathcal{J} \quad \mu - P(A) = \sqrt{\prod_{k=1}^n (\lambda - \mu_k)}$$

$$\therefore \mu - P(A) = \sqrt{\prod_{k=1}^n (\lambda - \mu_k)} \quad \therefore A - \mu_k \in \mathcal{J} \quad \forall k$$

$$\because \mu_k \notin \sigma(A) \quad \because P(x) = \mu \text{ とき } x = \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$$

$$\text{かつ } (\forall k) \mu_k \notin \sigma(A) \quad \therefore \mu \notin P(\sigma(A))$$

(\subset) $\mu \in \sigma(P(A))$ を示す.

$$\mu - P(A) \notin \mathcal{J} \quad \therefore \exists \mu_k \text{ で } \mu_k - A \notin \mathcal{J}$$

$$\text{つまり } \mu_k \in \sigma(A) \quad P(\mu_k) = \mu \quad \therefore \mu \in P(\sigma(A))$$

$C(S(A))$: $S(A)$ 上の cont function (C)
Weierstraß の近似定理 (F)

$P \subset C(S(A))$ は dense i.e. $\forall f \in C(S(A))$
 $\exists \{P_n\} \subset P$ 使得 $\|P_n - f\|_{\infty} \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) $\Rightarrow P_n \in P$.

Lemmat. 3 $\Phi : C(S(A)) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H})$ st.

(1) linear (2) +-homo (3) isometry

~ (4) $\Phi(1) = I$, $\Phi(t) = A$

$\therefore \Phi : IP \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H})$ と $\Phi_0(P) = P(A)$ と定める.

\vdash (1)-(4) を証明.

$\exists_1 \Phi : C(S(A)) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H})$ st $\Phi \circ \Phi_0 = \Phi$.

Φ は (1)-(4) を証明.

例 $\Phi(f)\Phi(g) = \Phi(fg)$ ✓

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \| \Phi(fg) - \Phi(P_n Q_n) \| &+ \| \Phi(P_n Q_n) - \Phi(P_n) \Phi(Q_n) \| \\ &+ \| \Phi(P_n) \Phi(Q_n) - \Phi(I) \Phi(g) \| \end{aligned}$$

$$\| \Phi(fg) - \Phi(P_n Q_n) \| \leq \| fg - P_n Q_n \| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\| \Phi(P_n) \Phi(Q_n) - \Phi(f) \Phi(Q_n) \| + \| \Phi(f) \Phi(Q_n) - \Phi(f) \Phi(g) \| \rightarrow 0$$

- 意的では Φ は linear, +-homo, $\Phi(1) = I$

且つ $\Phi(P) = P(A)$ $P \in IP$ となるため

$\Phi(f) = f(A)$ $f \in C(S(A))$ と定める

Lemma 11.4 $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ s.a.

$$f \in C(\sigma(A)) \quad = \text{analytic}$$

$$\sigma(f(A)) = f(\sigma(A)) \quad -\oplus$$

\therefore (iii) $f \in P_{\sigma(A)}$ - \oplus 为成立

(iii) (c) 对偶 $f(\sigma(A)) \not\models \mu \rightarrow \sigma(f(A)) \not\models \mu$

$$g(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\mu - f(\lambda)} \quad \lambda \in \sigma(A) \in C(\sigma(A)) \text{ 由 3.}$$

$$\# 53 \text{ 由 } g(\lambda)(\mu - f(\lambda)) = 1$$

由定理 3.2.2 * - homeo

$$g(A)(\mu - f(A)) = I = (\mu - f(A))g(A)$$

$$\therefore \mu - f(A) \in \mathcal{Q} \quad \therefore \mu \notin \sigma(f(A)).$$

(c) 对偶 $\sigma(f(A)) \not\models \mu \rightarrow f(\sigma(A)) \not\models \mu$

$$\mu - f(A) \in \mathcal{Q} \quad \therefore (\mu - f(A))^{-1} \sim \frac{1}{\mu - f(A)} \in C(\sigma(A))$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ at } p_n \rightarrow f(A) \quad \text{由 3.2.2}$

\mathcal{Q} is open $T_1, T_2 \in \mathcal{Q} \quad p_n \in \mathcal{Q} \quad (n \gg 1)$

$$\therefore (\mu - p_n(A))^{-1} \therefore \mu \notin \sigma(p_n(A)) \Leftrightarrow \mu \notin p_n(\sigma(A))$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\mu - p_n(A)} \in C(\sigma(A)) \quad \text{由}$$

Lemma 11.2 由 3 $\mu \notin \sigma(P_n(A)) \rightarrow \mu \notin P_n(\sigma(A))$

$$T=3 \exists \frac{1}{\mu - P_n(\lambda)} = g_n(\lambda) \text{ 由 3.}$$

$$\text{證} g_n(\lambda) (\mu - P_n(\lambda)) = 1$$

$$\|g_n(\lambda) - g_m(\lambda)\| = \|g_n(\lambda) - g_m(\lambda)\|$$

$$= \|(\lambda - P_n(A))^{-1} - (\lambda - P_m(A))^{-1}\|$$

$$= \|(\lambda - P_m(A))^{-1} ((P_n(A) - P_m(A))(\lambda - P_n(A))^{-1}\|$$

$$\leq \|(\lambda - P_m(A))^{-1}\| \cdot \|(\lambda - P_n(A))^{-1}\| \|P_n(A) - P_m(A)\|$$

↓
bdd

$$T=3.12 \quad \mu - P_n(A) \rightarrow \mu - f(A) \quad \text{ok}$$

$$\mu - f(A) \in J \quad \therefore T \in T(\mu - f(A)) \\ = (\mu - f(A))^{-1} = I$$

$$\therefore (\mu - P_n(A))^{-1} \rightarrow T \quad (A \rightarrow A' \text{ a cont. } \text{函數})$$

$$\text{且} \|(\lambda - P_n(A))^{-1}\| \text{ 有界.}$$

$$T=1 \quad \{g_n(\lambda)\} \text{ 由 Cauchy 3.1 } T=3 \quad \exists g \in C(\sigma(A))$$

$$\text{s.t. } g_n \rightarrow g \text{ in } \| \cdot \|_{\infty}.$$

$$T=1 \quad g_n(\lambda - P_n) \rightarrow g(\mu - f) \quad (=1)$$

$$T=1 \quad \mu \notin f(\sigma(A)) \quad ,$$

Section 12

⑪ 2017 / 6 / 22

~~(8/6/2017) X/X/V/1/4/1/2/3/4/1/1/A/A/Y//1/2/1/3/8/1/1/4/1/1/1~~

(X, \mathcal{B}, μ) meas. space

$E : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow P(\mathcal{H}) \quad := \mathcal{Z}^* P(\mathcal{H}) \quad \mathcal{H}$ 上の proj.

$$(1) \quad E(x) = 1 \quad (2) \quad E\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E(A_n) \\ A_n \in \mathcal{B}$$

= $\sigma(E)$ E の spectral measure.

$$\text{次がまとめ} = \text{4と3.} \quad E(\emptyset) = 0, \quad E(A+B) = E(A) + E(B) \\ E(A \cap B) = E(A) \cdot E(B)$$

$$L^\infty(X), \quad \|f\|_\infty = \underset{x \in X}{\text{ess sup}} |f(x)| \quad \begin{cases} A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \\ \sum A_i = X \end{cases}$$

$$m(X) = \left\{ \sum a_j \mathbb{1}_{A_j} \mid a_j \in \mathbb{C}, A_j \in \mathcal{B} \right\}$$

Lemma 12.1 E は (X, \mathcal{B}) 上の spectral m.

$\Rightarrow \exists \Phi : L^\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ s.t.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \Phi(\mathbb{1}_A) = E(A) \quad A \in \mathcal{B}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \|\Phi(f)\| \leq \|f\|_\infty$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \Phi(-) \text{ linear in } \bullet.$$

∴ $m(X)$ 上に $\bar{\Phi}$ は \mathbb{R} の def する.

$$f = \sum a_j \mathbb{1}_{A_j} \quad (= \text{def})$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(f) = \sum a_j E(A_j)$$

(注) これは表現の定理である.

$$\text{i.e. } f = \sum b_i \mathbb{1}_{B_i} = \sum a_j \mathbb{1}_{A_j} \quad \text{a.e.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum b_i \mathbb{1}_{B_i} &= \sum b_i \mathbb{1}_{B_i \cap A_j} = \sum_{i,j} b_i \mathbb{1}_{B_i \cap A_j} \\ &= \sum_{i,j} a_j \mathbb{1}_{A_j \cap B_i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A_j \cap B_i \text{ 上で } a_j = b_i \quad (= \text{def})$$

$$\therefore \sum a_j E(A_j) = \sum_{i,j} a_j E(A_j \cap B_i)$$

$$= \sum_i b_i E(A_j \cap B_i)$$

$$= \sum_i b_i E(B_i) \quad //$$

$$= \text{a.e.} \quad \bar{\Phi}(f+g) = \bar{\Phi}(f) + \bar{\Phi}(g)$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(\alpha f) = \alpha \bar{\Phi}(f) \quad f, g \in m(X)$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{ok}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{\Phi}(f)x\|^2 &= \left\| \sum_j a_j E(A_j)x \right\|^2 = \sum_j |a_j|^2 \|E(A_j)x\|^2 \\ &\leq \|f\|_\infty^2 \sum_j \|x \cdot E(A_j)x\| = \|f\|_\infty^2 \|x\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\Phi}: L^\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}) \quad - \text{意自らは子成りでる}$$

$$\bar{\Phi} \sim -\text{意十} \stackrel{\exists}{\Psi}: L^\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}) \quad \text{a.e.}$$

$$\Psi \left(\sum a_j \mathbb{1}_{A_j} \right) = \sum a_j \Psi(\mathbb{1}_{A_j}) = \sum a_j E(A_j) \quad \text{がうかる}$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(f) = \int_X f dE = T_f \quad (f \in L^\infty) \text{ と書く}.$$

Lemma 12.2 $f, g \in L^\infty$. \Rightarrow

$$T_{fg} = T_f \cdot T_g, \quad T_f^* = T_{\bar{f}}$$

$\because T_f$ の定義の $P_n \in m(x)$ すなはち $P_n \rightarrow f$ ならば $T_f = \lim_n T_{P_n}$

$\sim T_p T_q = T_{pq} \quad p, q \in m(x)$

$$\therefore p = \sum a_j \mathbb{1}_{A_j}, \quad q = \sum b_i \mathbb{1}_{B_i}$$

$$pq = \sum_{j,i} a_j b_i \mathbb{1}_{A_j \cap B_i}$$

$$\therefore T_p = \sum a_j E(A_j)$$

$$T_q = \sum b_i E(B_i)$$

$$T_{pq} = \sum a_j b_i E(A_j \cap B_i) = T_p T_q.$$

$\therefore T_p^* = T_{\bar{p}} \quad p \in m(x)$

$$\therefore T_p^* = \sum \bar{a}_j E(A_j) = T_{\bar{p}}$$

(上式より) $\circ T_f T_g = \lim_n T_{P_n} T_{q_n}$

$$= \lim_n T_{P_n q_n} = T_{fg}$$

$$\circ T_f^* = \lim_n (T_{P_n})^* = \lim_n T_{\bar{P}_n} = T_{\bar{f}}$$

$E : (X, \mathcal{B})$ 上の spectral measure
 $= \text{a.s. } (x, E(\cdot)x)$ は \mathbb{C} -valued measure.

Lemma 12.3 $(x, E(\cdot)x) \ll \mu$

$\because N \in \mathcal{B}$ 且 $\mu(N) = 0$ とす。

$$\begin{aligned} (\Phi(1_N)x, x) &= (x, E(N)x) = \int 1_N d(x, E(\cdot)x) \\ &\leq \|x\|^2 \underbrace{\|1_N\|_{\infty}}_{\text{無限大}} = 0 \quad // \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 12.4 $f \in L^\infty(X)$ とす。

$$(x, \Phi(f)y) = \int f(w) d(x, E(w)y).$$

$\because x = y$ 且 $\exists z$.

$$\text{STEP 1 } f = \sum q_j 1_{A_j} \text{ a.e.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x, \Phi(f)x) &= \sum q_j (x, E(A_j)x) \\ &= \sum q_j \int 1_{A_j} d(x, E(\cdot)x) = \int f d(x, E(\cdot)x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{STEP 2 } f \in L^\infty \text{ a.e. } \exists P_n \in m(X)$$

$$\text{s.t. } P_n \rightarrow f \text{ in } \| \cdot \|_\infty$$

$$(x, \Phi(f)x) = \lim_n (x, \Phi(P_n)x)$$

$$= \lim_n \int P_n(w) d(x, E(w)x)$$

$$P_n \rightarrow f \text{ a.e. } \Rightarrow \|P_n\| \leq \varepsilon$$

$(x, E(\cdot)x) \ll \mu$ とす。Lebesgue の可積分性。

$$\therefore = \int \lim P_n = \int f d(x, E(w)x)$$

STEP 3 $x, y \in \mathbb{H}$ $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(x, \bar{\Phi}(f) y) = \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{i^n}{4} \left(x + i^n y, \bar{\Phi}(t) \underbrace{(x + i^n y)}_{\xi_n} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{i^n}{4} \int f(u) d(\xi_n E(u) \xi_n)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{i^n}{4} (\xi_n E(A) \xi_n) = (x, E(A)y) \quad \square$$

Section 13 Spectral measure の定義

Ω cpt + Hausdorff とする

cpt + H \doteq metric space

cpt + H $\wedge \Sigma$ 第2可算公理
 $\hat{\equiv}$ metrizable

$(\Omega, \mathcal{B}(\Omega))$ Borel measure space

$R_\Omega = \left\{ \text{C-valued measure on } (\Omega, \mathcal{B}(\Omega)) \mid \text{正則, 有限 测度の一次結合} \right\}$

注 Ω loc. cpt + H で det される

Ω cpt metric sp で det されるとされる

• radon measure という

• 正則 $\Leftrightarrow \mu(A) = \sup_{\substack{K \subset A \\ \text{open}}} \{ \mu(K) \} = \inf \{ \mu(O) \mid O \supset A \}$

$(\Omega, \mathcal{B}(\Omega))$ Ω cpt + H.

$R_n = \left\{ \text{正則, 有界, 正測度の一次結合/C} \right\}$
 $\text{Z}^n \text{表される 测度全體}$

Radon measure となる

$$|\mu|(S) = \sup \left\{ \sum_k^n |\mu(S_k)| \mid \sum S_k = S \right\}$$

$$\|\mu\| = |\mu|(\Omega) \quad (\mathbb{R}, \|\cdot\|) \text{ Banach sp.}$$

③ Ω : locally cpt. H $\hookrightarrow \Omega \in (\mathbb{R}, \|\cdot\|)$
Banach sp.

Riesz-Markov-Kakutani 定理

$$\forall \varphi \in C(\Omega)' \exists \nu \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\varphi(f) = \int_{\Omega} f d\nu \quad \forall f \in C(\Omega)$$

$$= \text{def} \|\varphi\| = \|\nu\| \quad \text{i.e. } R \cong C(\Omega)'$$

isometry & equivalent.

(正則 etc 必要なし)

④ Ω : locally cpt - H $\hookrightarrow \Omega$

$$R_n \cong C_0(\Omega)' \quad C_0(\Omega) = \{f \text{ cont} \mid \text{無限遠点で} \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0\}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon \quad \{w \in \Omega \mid |f(w)| \geq \varepsilon\} \text{ cpt} \Leftrightarrow \text{無限遠点で} \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0$$

Riesz representation theorem

\mathcal{H} Hilbert space $\exists,$
 Let $F \in \mathcal{H}^*$. Then $\Phi_F \in \mathcal{H}$ st.

$$F(\bar{\Phi}) = (\bar{\Phi}_F, \bar{\Phi}) \quad \text{and} \quad \|F\| = \|\bar{\Phi}_F\|.$$

$$\because F : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\dim \text{Ran } F = 1 \quad (\text{Ran } F)^\perp = \text{Ker } F$$

\uparrow
 $t \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}.$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{Ker } F = \mathcal{H} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$F(\bar{\Phi}) = 0 = (\bar{\Phi}_F, \bar{\Phi}).$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Ker } F \neq \mathcal{H} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(\text{Ker } F)^\perp \xrightarrow{\exists} \bar{\Phi}_0 \quad (1\text{-dim})$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \text{Ker } F \oplus (\text{Ker } F)^\perp$$

$$\bar{\Phi}_F = \bar{\Phi}_0 \cdot \frac{F(\bar{\Phi}_0)}{\|\bar{\Phi}_0\|^2}$$

$$(i) \quad \bar{\Phi} \in \text{Ker } F \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$F(\bar{\Phi}) = 0 = (\bar{\Phi}_F, \bar{\Phi}) = 0$$

$$(ii) \quad \bar{\Phi} = \alpha \bar{\Phi}_0 \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$F(\alpha \bar{\Phi}_0) = \alpha F(\bar{\Phi}_0) = (\bar{\Phi}_F, \alpha \bar{\Phi}_0)$$

$$(iii) \quad \bar{\Phi} \in \mathcal{H} \quad \text{if} \quad \bar{\Phi} = \bar{\Phi} - \frac{F(\bar{\Phi})}{F(\bar{\Phi}_0)} \bar{\Phi}_0 \oplus \frac{F(\bar{\Phi})}{F(\bar{\Phi}_0)} \bar{\Phi}_0,$$

(12) 2017/7/29

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : C(\Omega) &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad RMK \\ \bar{\Phi} : C(\Omega) &\rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}) \quad \text{spectral m.} \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.1 Ω cpt. + H

$\bar{\Phi}$: $C(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ st.

① linear ② *-homo ③ $\bar{\Phi}(1) = \mathbb{I}$

$= \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ \exists^1 正則 spectral m. $E : \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow P(\mathcal{H})$
s.t.

$$\bar{\Phi}(f) = \int_{\Omega} f dE \quad f \in C(\Omega)$$

\therefore ($\exists \bar{g} \in \mathcal{H}$) $f \approx_0 \bar{g} = \sqrt{f} \quad \therefore f = \bar{g}^* g$

$$\therefore \bar{\Phi}(f) = \bar{\Phi}(\bar{g}g) = \bar{\Phi}(g)^* \bar{\Phi}(g) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore f \in C(\Omega) \quad \text{as } \|\bar{f}\| \leq \|f\|^2 \quad \text{by 3}$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(\bar{f}) \bar{\Phi}(f) \leq \|f\|^2 \mathbb{I} \quad \therefore \|\bar{\Phi}(f)\| \leq \|f\|^2$$

$\forall x, y \in \mathcal{H}$

$$\varphi_{xy}(f) = (x, \bar{\Phi}(f)y)$$

$$\varphi_{xy} \in C'(\Omega)$$

$$\therefore |\varphi_{xy}(f)| \leq \|x\| \|y\| \|f\| \quad \checkmark \quad \underline{f \in C(\Omega)}$$

$$RMK \quad \varphi_{xy}(f) = \int_{\Omega} f d\mu_{xy}^{\exists^1}$$

$$\mu_{xy} \in R_{\Omega}$$

$$\exists T \in \int f d\mu_{x+x'y} = \int f d\mu_{xy} + \int f d\mu_{x'y}$$

$$T = "0" \cdot 3 \quad M_{x+x'y} = M_{xy} + M_{x'y}$$

$y \in \mathbb{R} \cup \overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \mathbb{R}$

$$\forall \quad \|M_{xy}(s)\| \leq \|M_{xy}\| = \|\varphi_{xy}\| \leq \|x\| \|y\|$$

- Riesz rep Thm fn

$$M_{xy}(s) = (\pi, E(s)y).$$

(FD \Rightarrow +)

$$\circ \quad (x, E(s)x) = M_{xx}(s) \leq \|u\| \leq \|x\|^2$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq E(s) \leq 1$$

$$\circ \quad (x, E(\Omega)x) = M_{xx}(\Omega) = \varphi_{xx}(\Omega) = \|x\|^2$$

$$\therefore (x, E(\Omega)y) = (x, y) \because E(\Omega) = I$$

$$\circ \quad (x, E(A+B)x) = M_{xx}(A+B)$$

$$= (x, E(A)x) + (x, E(B)x).$$

$$\therefore E(A+B) = E(A) + E(B)$$

$$\circ \quad \sum_n^{\infty} A_n = \sum_{n=1}^N A_n + \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} A_n$$

$$\| [E(\sum_n^{\infty} A_n) - E(\sum_{n=1}^N A_n)]x \|^2 = \| E(\sum_{n=1}^N A_n)x \|^2$$

$$\leq \| E(\sum_{n=1}^N A_n)^{\frac{1}{2}}x \|^2 = M_{xx}(\sum_{n=1}^N A_n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$- \text{If } x = (x, Ax) \leq (x, Ax) \quad 0 \leq A \leq I$$

$$\cancel{(x, A(I-A)x)} \quad \sqrt{A} = \tilde{E}(A)$$

射影性) $S \in \mathcal{B}(\Omega)$ は $E(S)^2 = E(S^2)$ を示す.

基本的) はアーティアは $E(S) = \Phi(1_S) + \Phi(1_S)^2 = \Phi(1_S)$

はよるが $\Phi(1_S)$ は $\frac{1}{2}$ & $C(\overline{\Omega})$ ので def は \mathbb{R} に定義
近似で \approx ; $S \in \mathcal{B}(\Omega)$ は $\frac{1}{2}$
 \nwarrow open

$K_1 \subset K_2 \dots \subset S \subset \dots \subset O_2 \subset O_1$ が存在する

\nwarrow compat

$$\mu_{xx}(O_n / \kappa_n) \rightarrow 0$$

Urysohn の不等式

$K \subset S$ は $\exists O_n \xleftarrow{\text{open}} \supset K$ で

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in K \\ \leq 1 & x \text{ on } \\ 0 & x \in O_n^c \end{cases} \quad f_n \rightarrow 1_K \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \nearrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$(x, (\Phi(f_n) - E(K))x) = \int (f_n - 1_K) \mu_{xx} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Phi(f_n) - E(K) \geq 0 \text{ の bdd } \Rightarrow \Phi(f_n) - E(K) \leq 1 \\ (x, A_n x) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \|A_n x\| \rightarrow 0 \\ \exists \Phi': C(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) \\ f \mapsto \Phi'(f) = (I - A_n)^{-1} A_n x \\ (I - x)x = \sqrt{x}(I - x)\sqrt{x} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \Phi(f_n) \rightarrow E(K)$ strongly

同様 $\Phi(f_n^2) \rightarrow E(K)$ strongly

$$\therefore \|(E(K) - E(K)^2)x\| \leq \|(E(K) - \Phi(f_n))x\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$+ \|(\Phi(f_n) - \Phi(f_n^2))x\| + \|(\Phi(f_n^2) - E(K)^2)x\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore E(K) = E(K)^2.$$

$\dots K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \dots S \subset \dots \subset O_2 \subset O_1 \in \mathbb{F}$

 $(x, (E(S) - E(K_n))x) = \int \mathbb{1}_{S \setminus K_n} M_{xx} \rightarrow 0$

同様に $E(K_n) - E(S)$ strongly.

$$\begin{aligned} \|\langle E(S) - E(S)^2 \rangle x\| &\leq \|\langle E(S) - E(K_n) \rangle x\| + \|\langle E(K_n)x - E(K_n)^2 x \rangle\| \\ &+ \|\langle E(K_n)^2 - E(S)^2 \rangle x\| \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

- 意・ $\Phi(f)$ RMK, Riesz map $a - \frac{1}{2}$ 付いて定義

$$\therefore \langle \Phi(f), g \rangle = \int f(t) d(g, E(t)x)$$

$\Phi(f) = \int f(t) d(E(t)x)$

$$\Phi(f) = \int_{\Omega} f dF \quad \forall f \in C(\Omega)$$

$$(x, \Phi(f)x) = \int_{\Omega} f d(x, F_t x)$$

$$RMK \quad \Phi(f)M_{xx} = (x, F(-)x)$$

$$RMK \quad \mu_{xy} = (x, F(\cdot)y)$$

$$\exists M_{xy}(S) = (x, E(S)y) = (x, F(S)y)$$

$$Riesz map \quad E(S) = F(S).$$

- Thm 13.2 $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $\sigma_{\text{ess}}^{\text{ac}} = \emptyset$, 正則 spectral measure E

on $(\Omega, \mathcal{B}(\Omega))$ s.t. ① $\text{supp } E = \sigma(A)$

$$\text{② } \int f dE = f(A) \quad \forall f \in C(\Omega)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \text{f is Borel} \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{↑} \\ \Phi(f) \in \mathcal{B}(\Omega) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} f \in L^\infty \\ \text{↑} \\ f \in C(\sigma(A)) \end{array} \right)$$

③ Lemma 11.3 2. $\exists \Phi : (\sigma(A)) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\Omega)$

\therefore Thm 13.1 o's $\exists E : \mathcal{B}(\sigma(A)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ s.t.

$$\Phi(f) = \int f dE$$

$$\widetilde{E}(S) = E(S \cap \sigma(A)) \quad S \in \mathcal{B}(\Omega) \text{ と def}$$

\widetilde{E} is $(\Omega, \mathcal{B}(\Omega))$ a spectral measure.

$$f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \text{ are } \int_{\mathbb{R}} f dE = \int_{\sigma(A)} f d\tilde{E}$$

$$f \in C(\sigma(A)) \text{ are}$$

$$\int_{\sigma(A)} f dE = f(A)$$

$$\tilde{f} = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in \sigma(A) \\ g(x) & x \in \sigma(A)^c \end{cases} \quad \text{cont.} \quad g \in L^\infty$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \tilde{f} d\tilde{E} = \int_{\sigma(A)} f dE = f(A)$$

$f: \sigma(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a \mathbb{R} function \tilde{f} s.t. $\{x \in \sigma(A) : f(x) \neq g(x)\}$

$$\text{supp } \tilde{E} = \sigma(A) \text{ a } \odot$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp } \tilde{E} &= \bigcap \{ K \subset \mathbb{R} \mid \text{closed } E(K) = 1 \} \\ &= \left[\bigcup \{ O \subset \mathbb{R} \mid \text{open } E(O) = 0 \} \right]^c = K \end{aligned}$$

$\text{supp } \tilde{E} \subset \sigma(A)$ となる? なぜ?

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \lambda \in \text{supp } \tilde{E}. \quad & \exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad E(\lambda - \varepsilon, \lambda + \varepsilon) \neq 0 \\ & \exists x \quad E(\lambda - \varepsilon, \lambda + \varepsilon) x = x, \quad E(\lambda - \varepsilon, \lambda + \varepsilon)^c x = 0 \\ \|(\lambda - A)x\|^2 &= (x, (\lambda - A)^2 x) = \int (\lambda - t)^2 d(x, \tilde{E}_t x) \\ &= \int_{(\lambda - \varepsilon, \lambda + \varepsilon)} |\lambda - t|^2 d(x, \tilde{E}_t x) \leq \varepsilon^2 \downarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \lambda \notin \sigma(A)$

$\text{supp } \tilde{E} \supset \sigma(A)$

$\therefore \lambda \notin \sigma(A) \quad \lambda \notin \text{supp } \tilde{E}$ なぜ?

$$\frac{1}{t-\lambda} \in C(K) \quad \text{IR} = K \cup K^c \quad i=+1+3$$

$$g(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{t-\lambda} & t \in K \\ 0 & t \notin K \end{cases} \in L^\infty$$

$$\therefore B := \int g(t) d\tilde{E}_t$$

$$(A-\lambda)B = \int (t-\lambda) \mathbb{1}_{\sigma(A)} d\tilde{E}_t \quad \int g(t) d\tilde{E}_t$$

(注) $A-\lambda = \int (t-\lambda) dE_t = \int_{\text{IR}} (t-\lambda) \mathbb{1}_{\sigma(A)} d\tilde{E}_t$

$(t-\lambda) \mathbb{1}_{\sigma(A)}$, $g(t) \in L^\infty(\text{IR})$ と $\mathbb{1}_{\sigma(A)}$
not homo fg

$$(A-\lambda)B = \int (t-\lambda) \mathbb{1}_{\sigma(A)} g(t) d\tilde{E}_t$$

$$= \int_K (t-\lambda) \mathbb{1}_{\sigma(A)} \xrightarrow{t-\lambda} d\tilde{E}_t$$

$$= \int_K \mathbb{1}_{\sigma(A)} d\tilde{E}_t = \int_{K \cap \sigma(A)} dE_t = \int_K dE_t = 1$$

EXPLANATION OF THE RESULT

$$\int_{K^c} dE_t = E(K^c) = \cancel{\text{closed set}} = E(\bigcup_{\text{open}} \mathcal{O}_n) = 0$$

EXPLANATION OF THE RESULT

$$\text{closed } \bigcup \mathcal{O}_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{O}_n \text{ is closed.}$$

$$\text{同様に } B(A-\lambda) = I \quad \therefore \lambda \notin \sigma(A)$$

(13)

2017/7/6

先週まで復習

1) A bdd s.a. op.

$$\exists \bar{\Phi}: C(\sigma(A)) \rightarrow B(\mathbb{R}) \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{ linear } \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ *-homo } \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \bar{\Phi}(1)=\mathbb{I} \\ \bar{\Phi}(f)=f(A) \end{array}$$

2) E spectral meas on $(\Omega, B(\Omega))$

$$\exists T_f = \int_{\Omega} f dE_x \quad \forall f \in L^{\infty}(\Omega) \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{ linear } \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ *-homo } \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} T_1 = \mathbb{I} \\ T_f = f(T) \end{array}$$

3) Thm 13.1 Ω cpt Hausdorff

$$\bar{\Phi}: C(\Omega) \rightarrow B(\mathbb{R}) \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{ linear } \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ *-homo } \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \bar{\Phi}(1)=\mathbb{I} \\ \bar{\Phi}(f)=f(T) \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \bar{E}$ spectral meas on $(\Omega, B(\Omega))$ s.t.

$$T_f = \bar{\Phi}(f) \quad \forall f \in C(\Omega)$$

Cor 1) & 2) #3 A bdd $\Rightarrow \exists E = E_A$ spectral meas

$$\text{s.t. } \bar{\Phi}(f) = T_f \quad \forall f \in C(\sigma(A)) \quad \text{on } (\sigma(A), B(\sigma(A)))$$

$$\tilde{E}(s) = \bigcup_A E(s \cap \sigma(A)) \quad \forall s \in B(\mathbb{R})$$

\tilde{E} spectral measure on $(\mathbb{R}, B(\mathbb{R}))$

$$\text{supp } \tilde{E} = \sigma(A) \quad \text{#} \quad \bar{\Phi}(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f d\tilde{E} \quad \forall f \in C(\mathbb{R})$$

Section 14 Spectral thm for unitary op.

$$P_1 = \{ P(e^{it}) : p(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_0 + \dots + a_m x^m \in \mathbb{C}_n \}$$

① $P_1 \subset C(\mathbb{T})$ $\mathbb{T} = [0, 2\pi]$
 dense

② $P_1 \ni p \Rightarrow p(U) = a_n U^n + \dots + a_0 I + \dots + a_m U^m$

Fact $p \in P_1$ st $p(z) \geq 0 \forall z \in \mathbb{F}_0, \mathbb{T}$
 $\Rightarrow \exists f \in P_1$ st $p = \bar{q}q$ on \mathbb{T} .

i.e. $p(e^{it}) = q(\overline{e^{it}}) q(e^{it})$

Lemma 14.1 $U \in B(\mathcal{H})$ unitary, $p, q \in P_1$

- ① $(p+q)(U) = p(U) + q(U)$ $(\alpha p)(U) = \alpha p(U)$
- ② $(pq)(U) = p(U) q(U)$, $p(U)^* = \bar{p}(U)$
- ③ $\|p(U)\| \leq \|p\|_{\infty}$

\therefore ① ~ ② $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$

$$p(U)^* = \left(a_n U^n + \dots + a_0 + \dots + a_m U^m \right)^* \\ = \bar{a}_m U^n + \dots + \bar{a}_0 + \dots + \bar{a}_n U^{-n}$$

$$\bar{p}(U) = \bar{a}_n U^n + \dots + \bar{a}_0 + \dots + \bar{a}_n U^{-n}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \|p\|^2 \stackrel{\exists}{=} \bar{p}p = \bar{q}q$$

$$\therefore \|p\|^2 (\chi, \chi) - \|p\chi\|^2 = \|q\chi\|^2 \geq 0. //$$

Thm 14.2 $U \in B(\mathcal{H})$ unitary op.
 \exists spectral measure E s.t.

$$f(U) = \int_{(0, 2\pi]} f(e^{it}) dE_t \quad \forall f \in C(\mathbb{T})$$

\Rightarrow

$$\sigma(U) = \{ e^{it} ; t \in \text{supp } E \}$$

\because bounded op $\in \oplus$ if it has \mathbb{T} as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{\Phi} : P_i & \rightarrow & B(\mathcal{H}) \\ \psi & \mapsto & + \\ P & \mapsto & P(U) \\ & \Downarrow & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{ linear} \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ t-linear} \\ \textcircled{3} \parallel \bar{\Phi}(P) \parallel \leq \parallel P \parallel \\ \textcircled{4} \bar{\Phi}(1) = 1 \\ \textcircled{5} \bar{\Phi}(f_0) = U. \end{array}$$

$$\bar{\Phi} : C(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H})$$

$\therefore \exists$ spectral measure F on $(\mathbb{T}, B(\mathbb{T}))$

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}} f(t) dF_t = f(U)$$

$$\varphi : (0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$$

1-1, onto

$$\varphi^{-1} : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow (0, 2\pi]$$

1-1, onto a image

measure \mathbb{T} ~~is~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~

$$f(U) = \int_{[0, 2\pi)} f(\varphi(y)) dE \circ \varphi(y)$$

$$\varphi(y) = e^{iy}$$

$$E \circ \varphi(s) = F \circ \varphi(s)$$

(注)

$F_0 \varphi$ は spectral measure

$$\therefore F_0 \varphi(\sum s_j) = \sum F_0 \varphi(s_j)$$

$$F_0 \varphi = E,$$

- 章 12 は $F_0 = E$ なら \exists .

$$\sigma(U) = \{e^{it} \mid t \in \text{supp } E\}$$

$(= B)$

$$\sigma(U) \supset B$$

$$\therefore B \ni e^{iy} \quad y \in \text{supp } E$$

$$= \exists x \in E(y-\varepsilon, y+\varepsilon) \neq 0 \quad \exists x \in E(y-\varepsilon, y+\varepsilon) \forall$$

$$\exists x \in E(y-\varepsilon, y+\varepsilon) \quad x = x, \quad E(y-\varepsilon, y+\varepsilon) x = 0$$

$$\therefore \| (U - e^{iy})x \| = \int |e^{it} - e^{iy}|^2 d(E(x, E(y)x))$$

$$= \int_{(y-\varepsilon, y+\varepsilon)} |e^{it} - e^{iy}|^2 dE \leq \varepsilon^2 \quad \text{由上式}$$

$$\therefore e^{iy} \in \sigma(U),$$

$$\sigma(U) \subset B$$

$$\therefore \lambda \notin B \Leftrightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{R} \quad e^{it} - \lambda \neq 0 \quad t \in \text{supp } E$$

$$K = \int (e^{it} - \lambda)^{-1} dE_t$$

$$\uparrow \quad C(\mathbb{T}) \subset ((0, 2\pi]) \quad \text{or } (z - \lambda)^{-1} \in C(\mathbb{T})$$

$$\therefore K(U - \lambda) = (U - \lambda)K = \cancel{\text{X}} \cancel{\text{X}} \cancel{\text{X}}$$

$$\therefore K \text{ is inverse to } U - \lambda \notin \sigma(U),$$

Section 15 Unbounded operator

$(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})) : f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $\Rightarrow |\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |f(x)| = \infty\}| = 0$ とおく.

$$f_n(t) = \begin{cases} f(t) & |f(t)| \leq n \\ 0 & |f(t)| > n \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow f_n(t) \rightarrow f(t)$ a.e.

$\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ は $N = \{x \mid |f(x)| = \infty\} \subset \mathbb{R}$

$\forall t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus N \quad f_n(t) \rightarrow f(t)$ が成り立つ.

E spectral measure ~~は定義~~

$$\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$$

$\forall f \in L^\infty \quad \exists \lambda_{\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})} T_f = \int f dE$ が成り立つ.

$T_{f_n} = T_n$ とおく.

Lemmas 15.1 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ① \Leftrightarrow ②

① $\{T_n x\}$ Cauchy ② $\int |f(t)|^2 d(E_x)(t) < \infty$

\because 復習 *-homom $f, g \in L^\infty$ あり

$$T_f T_g = T_{fg} \Rightarrow \int f dE \int g dE = \int fg dE$$

$$\therefore \| (T_m - T_n)x \|_E^2 = (x, (T_m - T_n)^* x) = \int |f_m - f_n|^2 dE$$

$M_{xx}(-) = (x, E(-)x)$ は measure.

$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \textcircled{2}$: $\{f_n\}$ is $L^2(\mathbb{R}, \mu_{xx})$ Cauchy seq
 $\therefore \exists g \in L^2$ st $f_n \rightarrow g$ in L^2 . If $\exists f_n \rightarrow g$ a.e.
 $\therefore f_n \rightarrow f$ L^2 -wise $\therefore g = f$ a.e.
 $\therefore \int |f|^2 \mu_{xx} < \infty$

$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1}$
 $\|T_n - T_m\|_2^2 = \int |f_n - f_m|^2 \mu_{xx}$
 $|f_n - f_m| \leq 2|f| \therefore \lim_{n,m} \int |f_n - f_m|^2 = \int \lim_{n,m} |f_n - f_m|^2$
 $\therefore \{T_n\}$ is Cauchy seq

Lemma 15.2 Lemma 15.1 $\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \vee \textcircled{2}$ $\{x_n\}$
 \Rightarrow it dense

$\because D \ni \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \ni \text{at } t \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$.
 $A_n = \{t \in \mathbb{R} \mid |f(t)| \leq n\}$ measurable.
 i) $E(A_n)x \geq \bar{x} \geq \bar{x} \cdot \bar{x}$ i) $E(A_n)x \rightarrow x$
 $E(A_n)x = x_n$ ii) $E(A_n)x \in D$
 ii) $\int |f(t)|^2 d(x_n, E(x))$
 $(E(A_n)x, E(S)E(A_n)x) = (x, E(S \cap A_n)x)$
 $= \int \mathbb{1}_{A_n \cap S} d(x, E(x))$
 $\therefore \int \sum a_j \mathbb{1}_{A_j} d(x_n, E(x)) = \int (\sum a_j \mathbb{1}_{A_j}) \mathbb{1}_{A_n} d(x, E(x))$
 $\therefore \int |f(t)|^2 \mathbb{1}_{A_n} d(x, E(x)) < \infty$

i) 証明.

$$\|E(S_n)x - x\|^2 = \int |1_{S_n} - 1|^2 d(x, E_x) \rightarrow 0$$

(因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x, E_x) \ll \mu \rightarrow 0$)
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|E(S_n)x - x\|^2 = 0$

$x \in D$ とすると $\{T_n x\}$ Cauchy で
 $\therefore \lim_n T_n x = T x$ で $D(T) = D$.

Lemma 15.3 T が closed かつ $\|T_x\|^2 = \int |f|^2 dE$

$$\because T'_n = \lim_n T_n^* x \quad (\text{exists}) \quad \forall x \in D \quad R'(T') = 0 \text{ です}$$

$$\therefore \|T_n^* x - T_m^* x\|^2 = \int |\bar{f}_n - \bar{f}_m|^2 dE \rightarrow 0$$

T, T' densely defined

$$(Tx, y) = \lim_n (T_n x, y) = \lim_n (x, T_n^* y)$$

$$\therefore T' \subset T^* \quad \text{すなはち} \quad = (x, T'^* y)$$

$$T' > T^* \quad \text{すなはち} \quad \subset D(T^*) \subset D, \text{ です}.$$

$$y \in D(T^*) \quad \text{です}$$

$$(Tx, y) = (x, z) \quad \forall x \in D.$$

$$\therefore (T_n x, y) = (TE(A_n)x, y) = (E(A_n)x, z)$$

$\overline{\text{すなはち}} (x, E(A_n)z) \quad \therefore T_n^* y = E(A_n)z$

$$\therefore \int |f_n(z)|^2 d(y, E_t y) = \|T_n^* y\|^2 = \|E(A_n)z\|^2 \leq \|z\|^2$$

monotone です

$$|f|^2 \in L' \quad \therefore y \in D$$

$$\therefore T' = T^*$$

$$(T'x, y) = \lim_n (T_n^* x, y) = \lim_n (x, T_n y) = (x, T_n y) \quad \forall y \in D(T)$$

s.t. $(T')^* \supset T$

$$(T')^* \subset T \quad \text{if } \exists z \in D((T')^*) \subset D$$

$\forall y \in D((T')^*) \quad \text{such}$

$$(T'x, y) = (x, z) \quad \forall x \in D$$

$$(T_n^* x, y) = ((T^* E(A_n))^* x, y) = (\cancel{T^*}, \cancel{E(A_n)}, \cancel{x}, \cancel{y})$$

$$T \in (A_n) x = E(A_n, T x) \quad \forall x \in D$$

$$= ((E(A_n) T)^* x, y) = (T^* E(A_n) x, y)$$

$$= (E(A_n) x, z) = (x, E(A_n) z)$$

$$\therefore T_n y = E(A_n) z$$

~~WKT $E(A_n)$ is closed~~

$$\int |f_n(t)|^2 d(\gamma \cdot E_t y) = \|T_n y\|^2 \leq \|z\|^2$$

$$\therefore y \in D \quad \therefore$$

$$\therefore (T')^* = T$$

$$\therefore T' = T^* \quad \therefore T = (T')^* = T^{**} \quad \therefore \text{closed}$$

$$\exists F: \int |f(t)|^2 d(x \cdot E_t) = \|T^* x\|^2 \quad \text{by 4.13}$$

closed op $T \in \int f(t) dE_t$ ~~closed~~

$T = \int f(x) dE_x$ closed op

- $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ $\left| \{x \mid |f(x)| = \infty\} \right| = 0$
- $D(T) = \{x \mid \int |f(t)|^2 d(E_x) < \infty\}$

(±) $f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ a.e. $\int f(x) dE_x$ is Section 11
or $\int f dE \in -\mathbb{Z}^+$.

Lemma 15.4 f Borel meas. ~~continuous~~

- ① $(\int f dE)^* = \int \bar{f} dE$
- ② $f: \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \int f dE$ if s.a.
- ③ $\int f dE + \int g dE \leq \int f+g dE$
- ④ $\int f dE \leq \int g dE \subset \int fg dE$

(∴) ① $T_f^* = T'_f = T_{\bar{f}}$ ~~continuous~~ Lemma 15.3 ⊛

② ①'n' \Rightarrow

③ $h = f+g \quad x \in D(T_f) \cap D(T_g)$ ↳ 3

$$(1) \quad x \in D(h) \quad \therefore \int |f+g|^2 d||Ex||^2 \\ \leq 2 \int |f|^2 + |g|^2 d||Ex||^2 < \infty$$

(2) $x \in D(T_f) \cap D(T_g)$ a.e.

$$T_f x + T_g x = Th x$$

∴ f_n, g_n, h_n is bdd op

$$\|(T_{f_n} + T_{g_n} - T_{h_n})x\|^2 = \int |f_n + g_n - h_n|^2 d||Ex||^2$$

$$T_{f_n} x \rightarrow T_f x$$

↓ Lebesgue.

$$T_{g_n} x \rightarrow T_g x$$

$$T_{h_n} x \rightarrow T_h x \quad \therefore T_f + T_g = T_h \text{ on } D(T_f) \cap D(T_g)$$

④ $x \in D(T_f T_g)$ i.e. $x \in D(T_g) \Rightarrow T_g x \in D(T_f)$

(1) $x \in D(T_{fg})$

$$\therefore \int |fg|^2 d\|Ex\|^2 = \int |f|^2 d\|ET_g x\|^2 < \infty$$

$\hat{*}$

$$\hat{*} |g|^2 d\|Ex\|^2 = d\|ET_g x\|^2$$

i.e. $d\|Ex\|^2 \gg d\|ET_g x\|^2 \quad \text{if } \exists$

$$\begin{aligned} \|E(S)T_g x\|^2 &= \lim \|E(S)T_{g_n} x\|^2 = \lim \|T_{\mathbb{A}_S} T_{g_n} x\|^2 \\ &= \lim \|T_{\mathbb{A}_S g_n} x\|^2 = \lim \int |\mathbb{A}_S g_n|^2 d\|Ex\|^2 \\ &= \int \mathbb{A}_S |g|^2 d\|Ex\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\|E(S)T_g x\| = \sqrt{\int \mathbb{A}_S |g|^2 d\|Ex\|^2}$$

$$(2) \quad \|(T_{fg} - T_f T_g)x\| \leq \|(T_{fg} - T_{f_n g})x\|$$

$$+ \|(T_{f_n g} - T_{f_n g_m})x\| + \|(T_{f_n} T_{g_m} - T_{f_n} T_g)x\|$$

~~$$\begin{aligned} &\|T_{fg} - T_f T_g\| \leq \|T_{fg} - T_{f_n g}\| + \|T_{f_n g} - T_{f_n g_m}\| + \|T_{f_n} T_{g_m} - T_{f_n} T_g\| \\ &+ \|T_{f_n} T_g - T_f T_g\| \end{aligned}$$~~

$$+ \|T_{f_n} T_g - T_f T_g\| = \textcircled{A} + \textcircled{B} + \textcircled{C} + \textcircled{D}$$

$\textcircled{D} \rightarrow 0$ if k .

$\textcircled{C} \rightarrow 0$ ($m \rightarrow \infty$) ok

$$\textcircled{B} = \int |f_n|^2 |g - g_m|^2 d\|Ex\|^2 \leq n^2 \int |g - g_m|^2 d\|Ex\|^2$$

$$\textcircled{A} = \int |f - f_n|^2 |g|^2 d\|Ex\|^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \rightarrow 0 \quad (m \rightarrow \infty)$$

最終回 2017/7/27

- Spectral measure E , $f \in L^\infty$

$$\rightsquigarrow T_f := \int f dE \text{ is bdd op.}$$

$$T_f + T_g = T_{f+g}, \quad T_f T_g = T_{fg}, \quad T_f^* = T_{\bar{f}}$$

- Spectral measure E , f measurable

$$\rightsquigarrow T_f := \int f dE \text{ is closed}$$

$$D(T_f) = \{x \mid \int |f|^2 d\|E x\|^2 < \infty\}$$

$$T_f + T_g \subset T_{f+g} \quad T_f \cdot T_g \subset T_{fg} \quad T_f^* = T_{\bar{f}}$$

- A bdd s.a. $\Rightarrow \exists E$ st $A = \int t dE_t$
- A s.a. $\Rightarrow \exists E$ sc $A = \int t dE_t$
 \hookrightarrow 既不確

von Neumann's idea

T : s.a. \rightsquigarrow unitary op $\mathcal{E} > \subset \mathbb{C}^{11}$.

$$U = \int e^{i\theta} dE_\theta$$

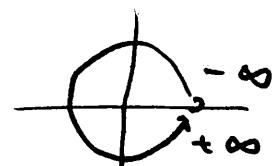
$(0, 2\pi]$

$$\mathbb{H} \ni t \mapsto \frac{t-i}{t+i} \in S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}$$

$$\frac{t-i}{t+i} = e^{i\theta(t)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \theta : 0 \rightarrow 2\pi \\ t : -\infty \rightarrow +\infty \end{array}$$

$\theta : \uparrow$ cont.



$$\text{2.2} \quad \frac{t-i}{t+i} = \frac{t-1}{t^2+1} - \frac{2t}{t^2+1} i = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \times (-1)$$

$$t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

Thm 15.6 (von Neumann)

T. s. a. $= \bigcup_{\mathbb{R}} E$ spectral measure

$$\text{s.t. } T = \int t dF_t$$

$$\because (T-i)(T+i)^{-1} = U \quad (\text{Cayley transform})$$

$$U = \int_{(0, 2\pi)} e^{it} dF_t = \int_{(0, 2\pi)} e^{it} dF_t \quad (\text{Ker}(1-u) = \{0\})$$

$$\frac{t-i}{t+i} = e^{i\theta(t)} \quad (-\infty, \infty) \ni t \mapsto \theta(t) \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$(-\infty, \infty) \xleftarrow{\psi = \theta^{-1}} (0, 2\pi)$$

$$\therefore U = \int_{(0, 2\pi)} e^{i\theta(\psi(t))} dF_t = \int_{(-\infty, \infty)} e^{i\theta(s)} dF_{\theta(s)}$$

$$dF_{\theta(s)} := E_s \quad \geq \text{def 12}$$

$$\widehat{T} = \int_{(-\infty, \infty)} t dF_t \quad \widehat{U} = \int \frac{t-i}{t+i} dE_t$$

$$\begin{cases} T((1-u)\eta) = i(1+u)\eta \\ \widehat{T}(1-\widehat{u})\eta = i(1+\widehat{u})\eta \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ex 3.3m } \widehat{U} = \int e^{i\theta(t)} dF_t = \int e^{i\theta(t)} dF_{\theta(t)} = U.$$

$$\therefore \underset{V(T)}{\text{Ran}}(1-u) = \underset{T = \widehat{T}}{\text{Ran}}(1-\widehat{U}) = D(\widehat{T})$$

$$- \text{Ex 3.3m } T = \int t dG_t \quad \text{def 12}$$

$$U = \int \frac{t-i}{t+i} dG_t = \int e^{i\theta(t)} dG_t = \int_{(0, 2\pi)} e^{it} dG_{\theta(t)},$$

$$\therefore dG_{\theta^{-1}(t)} = dF_t$$

$$\therefore dG_t = dF_{\theta(t)} = dE_t. \quad //$$

$$= \int_{(0, 2\pi)} e^{it} dF_t$$

$$(U_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad U_0 = 1 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad U_s U_t = U_{s+t}$$

$\textcircled{3} \quad t \mapsto U_t \text{ strongly cont. } \quad$ 1 律等价 unitary group.

$T < a.$ \exists spectral meas E st

$$\int t dE_t = T$$

$$U_t := \int e^{it\lambda} dE_\lambda = e^{itT} \quad \text{由 \textcircled{3}.}$$

~ Lemma 5.7 $U_t (-\infty < t < \infty)$ (2) 1 律等价 unitary group

$\textcircled{1} \quad U_t U_s = U_{t+s}, \quad U_0 = 1 \quad$ 12 ok.

weak cont 't' \Rightarrow

$$((U_t - 1)x, x) = \int \left(e^{\frac{it\lambda}{t}} - 1 \right) d \|E_t x\|^2 \rightarrow 0. \quad //$$

= th 12 strong cont $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left\| \frac{1}{t} ((U_t - 1)x - iTx) \right\|^2$$

$$= \int \left| \frac{e^{\frac{it\lambda}{t}} - 1}{t} - i\lambda \right|^2 d \|E_\lambda x\|^2 \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\left| \frac{e^{\frac{it\lambda}{t}} - 1}{t} \right| \leq \|\lambda\| T^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\|e^{it\lambda}\| \leq 1 \text{ for } t \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{由 12 } \frac{d}{dt} e^{itx} = itx \quad //$$

Theorem 5.8 (Stone theorem)

$\{U_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ 1 律等价 unitary group

$$\Rightarrow \exists E \text{ spectral meas st } U_t = \int e^{it\lambda} dE_\lambda.$$