

第 = + 四讲

Thm (可分 B-A)

X 可分 $\Rightarrow X^*$ 中有界弱* 序列

Thm (Alaoglu)

X^* 中闭单位球弱* 紧

Thm (Eberlein - Smulian)

(1) 自反空间中 有界弱序列

(2) 自反空间中 闭单位球弱自列紧

Pf (1) 只需证: $\forall \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subset X$ with $\sup_n \|x_n\| < \infty$
有子列 $\{x_{n_k}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 弱收敛.

令 $Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\text{Span}(\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty})}$

$\Rightarrow Y \hookrightarrow X$ 且 Y 可分

Pettis

$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} Y \text{ 自反} \\ Y \text{ 可分} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Y^{**} \text{ 可分}$

Banach $\Rightarrow Y^*$ 可分

可分 B-A

$\Rightarrow Y^{**}$ 中有界弱* 序列

$\{x_n^{**}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 有子列 $\{x_{n_k}^{**}\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ $\xrightarrow{w^*} x_0^{**} \in Y^{**}$

for some $x_0 \in Y$

$\Rightarrow \forall f \in Y^*$

$f(x_n) = x_n^{**}(f) \rightarrow x_0^{**}(f) = f(x_0)$

$$\Rightarrow \forall F \in X^*$$

$$F(x_{n_k}) = (F|_Y)(x_{n_k}) \rightarrow (F|_Y)(x_0) = F(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{n_k} \xrightarrow{w} x_0$$

$$(2) \quad \sup_n \|x_n\| \leq 1$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \exists x_{n_k} \xrightarrow{w} x_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists f \in X^*, \|f\| = 1 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad f(x_0) = \|x_0\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x_0\| = |f(x_0)| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |f(x_{n_k})| \leq \sup_k \|f\| \|x_{n_k}\| \leq 1.$$

HW: Ex. 2.5.17. 2.5.18. 2.5.20

谱理论

Def X — 复 Banach 空间

对 $A, B \in \mathcal{L}(X)$,

$$(AB)x \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A(Bx), \quad x \in X$$

∴)

$$1^\circ \quad A(BC) = (AB)C$$

$$2^\circ \quad A(B+C) = AB + AC$$

$$(A+B)C = AC + BC$$

$$3^\circ \quad \lambda(AB) = (\lambda A)B = A(\lambda B)$$

$$4^\circ \quad AI = A = IA$$

$$5^\circ \quad \|AB\| \leq \|A\|\|B\|$$

⇒ $\mathcal{L}(X)$ 是 Banach 代数.

Def 称 $A \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ 可逆是指: $\exists B \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ s.t.

$$AB = I = BA$$

Def $\sigma(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \lambda I - A \text{ 不可逆} \}$

称为 A 的谱 (spectrum), $\sigma(A)$ 的元素称为谱点

$$\rho(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{C} \setminus \sigma(A) = \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \lambda I - A \text{ 可逆} \}$$

称为 A 的预解集 (resolvent set), $\rho(A)$ 的元素

称为 A 的正规值

Def 如果 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t. $\ker(\lambda I - A) \neq \{0\}$, i.e.

$\exists 0 \neq x \in X$ s.t. $Ax = \lambda x$, 则称 λ 为 A 的特征值

$\sigma_p(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ A \text{ 的特征值} \}$, 称为 A 的点谱.

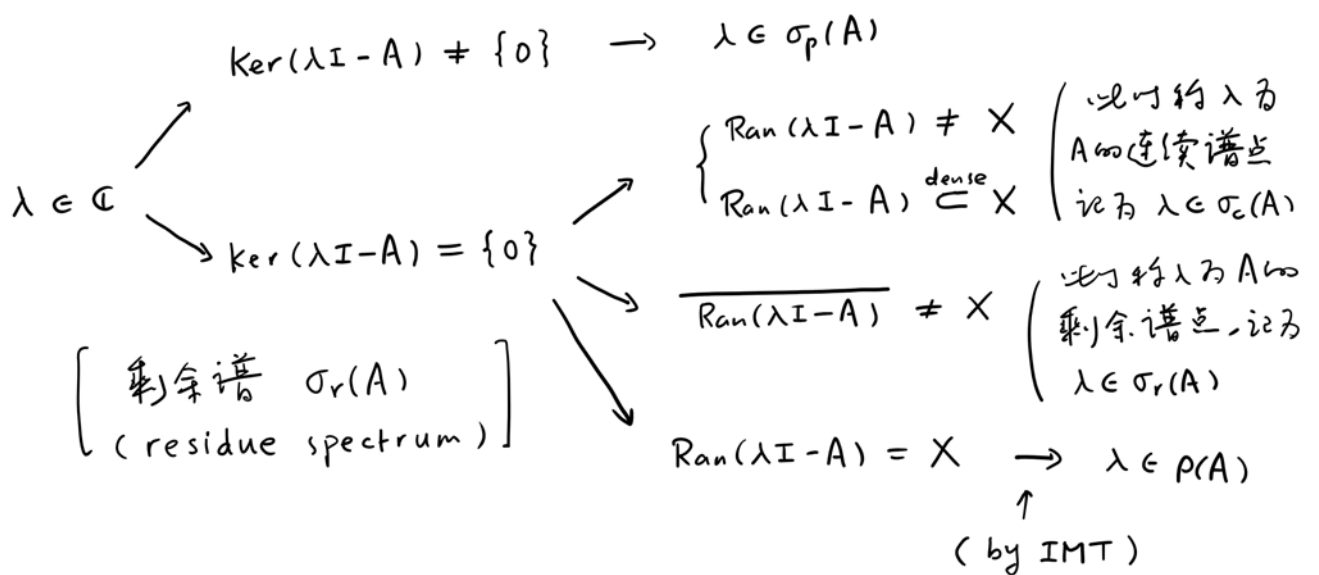
例: $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^n) \Rightarrow \sigma(A) = \sigma_p(A) \neq \emptyset, \quad \#\sigma(A) \leq n$

例: 乘法算子 $A: C[0,1] \rightarrow C[0,1]$
 $u(t) \mapsto tu(t)$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_p(A) \neq \emptyset$$

$$(\lambda I - A)u = 0 \iff (\lambda - t)u(t) = 0, \forall t \in [0,1]$$

$$\Rightarrow u \equiv 0$$



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

例: $A: C[0,1] \rightarrow C[0,1]$
 $u(t) \mapsto tu(t)$

$$\sigma(A) = \sigma_r(A) = [0,1]$$

Pf 1° $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0,1] \subset \rho(A)$

证 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0,1], \lambda \neq \frac{1}{2}$

$$T: C[0,1] \rightarrow C[0,1]$$

$$u(t) \mapsto \frac{1}{\lambda - t} u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)T = I = T(\lambda I - A)$$

$$\frac{\|Tu\|}{\|u\|} \leq \left(\max_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{1}{|\lambda - t|} \right) \|u\|$$

$$\Rightarrow T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(X)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \in \rho(A)$$

$$2^\circ [0, 1] \subset \sigma_r(A)$$

$$\forall \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

$$\forall v \in \text{Ran}(\lambda I - A), \exists u \in C[0, 1], \text{ s.t.}$$

$$(\lambda - t)u(t) = v(t), \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\text{if } t = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow v(\lambda) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \notin \overline{\text{Ran}(\lambda I - A)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\text{Ran}(\lambda I - A)} = X$$

$$3^\circ [0, 1] \subset \sigma_r(A) \subset \sigma(A) \subset [0, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(A) = \sigma_r(A) = [0, 1]$$

$$\text{Ex. } A : L^2[0, 1] \rightarrow L^2[0, 1]$$

$$u(t) \mapsto t u(t)$$

$$\sigma(A) = \sigma_c(A) = [0, 1]$$

$$\text{Pf } 1^\circ \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, 1] \subset \rho(A)$$

与 λ 无关

$$2^\circ \forall \lambda \in [0, 1], \text{Ran}(\lambda I - A) \neq X$$

$$\text{Claim } 1 \notin \text{Ran}(\lambda I - A)$$

$$\text{Supp } \exists u \in L^2, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$1 = (\lambda - t)u(t), \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda - t} = u(t) \in L^2[0, 1], \quad \frac{1}{\lambda - t} \notin L^2$$

3° $\forall \lambda \in [0, 1]$, $\text{Ran}(\lambda I - A) \stackrel{\text{dense}}{\subset} X$

$\forall v \in L^2$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$.

$$u_\varepsilon(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{\lambda - t} v(t) \chi_{[0, 1] \setminus (\lambda - \varepsilon, \lambda + \varepsilon)}(t)$$

$\Rightarrow u_\varepsilon \in L^2$ 且

$$\text{Ran}(\lambda I - A) \ni (\lambda I - A) u_\varepsilon = \chi_{[0, 1] \setminus (\lambda - \varepsilon, \lambda + \varepsilon)} \cdot v \xrightarrow{L^2} v \text{ as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$$

(由积分的绝对连续性)

$\Rightarrow v \in \overline{\text{Ran}(\lambda I - A)}$

4° $[0, 1] \subset \sigma_c(A) \subset \sigma(A) \subset [0, 1]$

Def 算子值函数 $R_\lambda(A): \rho(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(X)$
 $\lambda \mapsto (\lambda I - A)^{-1}$

称为 A 的预解式 (resolvent)

Lem 设 $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$, $\|T\| < 1$. (?)

(i) $(I - T)^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(X)$

(ii) $(I - T)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T^n$ (von Neumann 级数)

(iii) $\|(I - T)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{1 - \|T\|}$

Pf (i) / (ii)

$$S_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{k=0}^n T^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \|S_{n+p} - S_n\| = \left\| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} T^k \right\|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \|T\|^k < \frac{\|T\|^{n+1}}{1 - \|T\|}$$

$\mathcal{L}(X)$ 完备

$\Rightarrow \exists S \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ s.t.

$$\|S_n - S\| \rightarrow 0$$