

### Ağstırmalar 3.3

①  $T \in B(\ell^2)$ ,  $T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) = (x_1, -x_2, x_3, -x_4, \dots)$

(a)  $\lambda = -1$   $T$  nin özdeğerleri ve konsolidk gelen özvektörler  
 $(1, 0, 0, \dots)$  ve  $(0, 1, 0, \dots)$  olduğunu gösteriniz

(b)  $T^2$  yi ne böyledice  $\sigma(T) = \{-1, 1\}$  old. yont.

②  $S \in B(\ell^2)$  tek-taraplı oteline op. olsun.

$S^*S = I$  olduğunu arcale  $\lambda = 0$ ,  $SS^*$  in bir özdeğer olduğunu gösteriniz

### Cözümler

① (a)  $(1, 0, 0, \dots), (0, 1, 0, \dots) \in \ell^2$  dir.

•  $T(1, 0, 0, \dots) = (1, 0, 0, \dots) = 1 \cdot (1, 0, 0, \dots)$  dyp

$1, (1, 0, 0, \dots)$  eyletöri ile  $T$  nin bir özdir.

•  $T(0, 1, 0, \dots) = (0, -1, 0, \dots) = -1 \cdot (0, 1, 0, \dots)$  dyp

$-1, (0, 1, 0, \dots)$  eyletöri ile  $T$  nin bir özdir.

(b)

$$T^2(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) = T(x_1, -x_2, x_3, \dots) \\ = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow T^2 = I$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(T^2) = \{1\}$$

$$\sigma(T^2) = (\sigma(T))^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(T) \subseteq \{-1, 1\}$$

$$\{-1, 1\} \subseteq \sigma(T) \text{ ((a) dan)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(T) = \{-1, 1\}$$

②  $S^*S(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) = S^*(0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)$

$$\Rightarrow S^*S = I.$$

$$SS^*(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) = S(x_2, x_3, \dots) = (0, x_2, x_3, \dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow SS^*(1, 0, 0, \dots) = (0, 0, 0, \dots) = 0 \cdot (1, 0, 0, \dots)$$

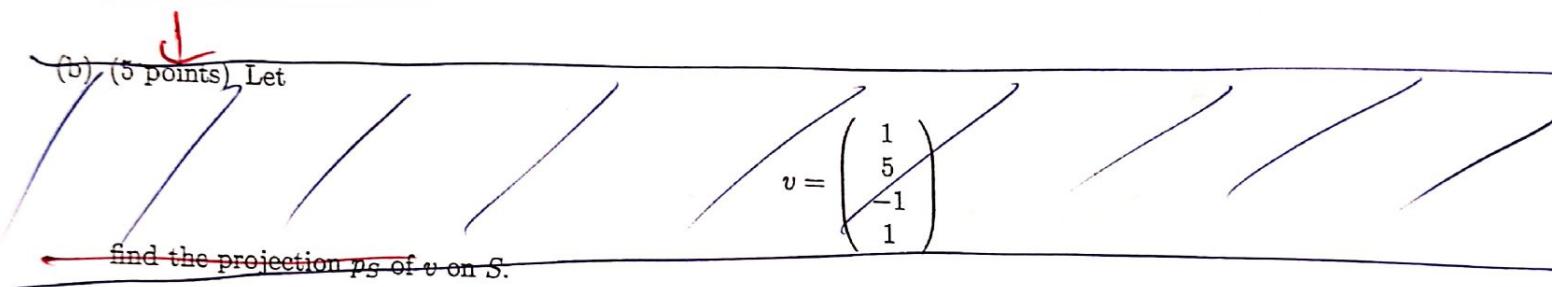
$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$  bir özdeğer ve konsolidk gelen özvektör  
 $x_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots)$  dir.

3)  $c = \{c_n\} \in \ell^\infty$  ve  $T_c \in B(\ell^2)$ ,  $T_c(\{x_n\}) = \{c_n x_n\}$

(a)  $c_m \in \{c_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  ve  $\{\mathbf{e}_n\}, \ell^2$  de birim baz vektörler.  
 $\lambda = c_m$ ,  $T_c$  nin em eylematoru ile bir otodependir.

(b)  $\overline{\{c_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}} \subseteq \sigma(T_c)$  old. gösteriniz

### Gözlemler



(a)  $T_c(e_m) = (0, 0, \dots, 0, c_m, 0, \dots) = c_m (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots)$   
=  $c_m e_m$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = c_m$ ,  $e_m$  eylematoru ile  $T_c$  nin bir otodepen

(c) (5 points) Show that  $p_S$  and  $v - p_S$  are orthogonal.

(b) (a)  $\Rightarrow \overline{\{c_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}} \subseteq \sigma(T_c)$

$$\sigma(T_c) \text{ kapalıdır} \Rightarrow \overline{\{c_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}} \subseteq \sigma(T_c)$$

4. Given the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) (20 points) Find a diagonalizing matrix  $X$  and a diagonal matrix  $D$  such that  $A = XDX^{-1}$ . (Clearly multiply  $XDX^{-1}$  to show this equality)

(4)  $T \in B(\ell^2)$ ,  $T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) = (0, 4x_1, x_2, 4x_3, x_4, \dots)$  olsun.

(a)  $(T^*)^2 = ?$ ,  $|\mu| < 4$  olmak üzere  $(T^*)^2 x = \mu x$ ,  $x \neq 0$  old. pnt.

(b)  $\sigma(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| \leq 2\}$

### Fazlalar

(a)  $T^*(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) = (4x_2, x_3, 4x_4, \dots)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (T^*)^2(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) &= T^*(T^*(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots)) \\ &= T^*(4x_2, x_3, 4x_4, \dots) \\ &= (4x_3, 4x_4, 4x_5, 4x_6, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$\{x_n\} \in \ell^2$  bulmalyız :  $(4x_3, 4x_4, 4x_5, \dots) = (\mu x_1, \mu x_2, \mu x_3, \dots)$

$$\Rightarrow 4x_{n+2} = \mu x_n$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = 1 \quad \text{ve} \quad x_{2n-1} = x_{2n} = \left(\frac{\mu}{4}\right)^{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2) \quad \text{olsun.}$$

(Bir kriter)  $\sum |x_n|^2 < \infty$  ise  $\{x_n\} \in \ell^2$

Bu durumda  $|x_n|$  sıfırdan farklıdır ve  $|\mu| < 4$  old. dan

$$\sum |x_n|^2 = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{|\mu|}{4}\right)^{2(n-1)} < \infty$$

bulunur. Bu da  $\{x_n\} \in \ell^2$  olmasının demektir.

Böylece  $\mu$ ,  $\{x_n\}$  əsasətonu ilə  $(T^*)^2$ 'nin bir əzdeşənidir.

$$(b) \quad \{\lambda \in \emptyset : |\lambda| < 4\} \subseteq \sigma((T^*)^2) \quad (\text{Q}) \text{ dan ve Lemma 3.34}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\bar{\lambda} \in \emptyset : |\lambda| < 4\} \subseteq \sigma(T^2) \quad (\text{Lemma 3.37})$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\bar{\lambda} \in \emptyset : |\lambda| < 4\} = \{\lambda \in \emptyset : |\lambda| < 4\} \quad (\text{Biliniyor})$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\lambda \in \emptyset : |\lambda| < 4\} \subseteq \sigma(T^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\lambda \in \emptyset : |\lambda| < 4\} \subseteq \sigma(T^2) \leftarrow (\text{İçerdiği old. dan})$$

$$\Rightarrow \{\lambda \in \emptyset : |\lambda| \leq 4\} \subseteq \sigma(T^2) \leftarrow (\text{İçerdiği old. dan})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Eğer } |\lambda| \leq 2 \Rightarrow \lambda \in \sigma(T) \text{ olur} \quad (\text{Aksi takdirde } \lambda^2 \notin \sigma(T^2))$$

$$\text{Diğer yandan } \lambda \in \sigma(T) \text{ ise } \lambda^2 \in \sigma(T^2) \quad (\text{Teo. 3.39})$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda|^2 \leq \sigma(T^2) \subseteq \|T^2\| = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(T) = \{\lambda \in \emptyset : |\lambda| \leq 2\}$$

(Teo. 3.36 we alıst.)

be a subspace

⑤ (a)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  ve (b)  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = B$  matrislerinin normlarını bulunuz.

(a)  $A$  kendine-eş olup  $\|A\| = \max \{|a_{11}|, |a_{21}|\}$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A\| = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ dir.}$$

(b)  $\|B\|^2 = \|B^* B\| = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \|A\|$

$$\Rightarrow \|B\| = \sqrt{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}}$$

⑥  $S \in \mathcal{B}(H)$  kendine-eş ise  $S^n$  de kendine-eşdir ve  
 $\|S^n\| = \|S\|^n$  sağlanır.

$$(S^n)^* = (S^*)^n = S^n \quad (S \text{ kendine-eş})$$

$\Rightarrow S^n$  kendine-eşdir.

$$\|S^n\| = \sup \{ |\mu| : \mu \in \sigma(S^n) \}$$

$$= \sup \{ |\lambda^n| : \lambda \in \sigma(S) \}$$

$$= \left( \sup \{ |\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma(S) \} \right)^n$$

$$= \|S\|^n$$

⑦  $S \in B(H)$  kordin-eş olsun.

Eğer  $\sigma(S) = \{\lambda\}$  ise  $S = \lambda I$  olmalıdır.

$S - \lambda I$  kordin-eş  $\Rightarrow \sigma(S - \lambda I) = \{0\}$  (Teo. 3.39)

$\Rightarrow \|S - \lambda I\| = f_S(S - \lambda I) = 0$  (Teo. 3.43)

$\Rightarrow S - \lambda I = 0$  ve

$\Rightarrow S = \lambda I$ .

⑧  $T \in B(l^2)$ ,  $T \neq 0$  ancak  $\sigma(T) = \{0\}$  olacak  
felçilde  $T$  operatörünü bulunuz.

$T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) = (0, x_1, 0, x_3, 0, \dots)$  olsun.

(5 points) Find  $T^2$  in terms of  $x_1, x_2$ , and  $x_3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \|T(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)\|^2 &= \|(0, x_1, 0, x_3, 0, \dots)\|^2 \\ &\leq \|(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow T$  sınırlıdır.

$$\begin{aligned} T \neq 0 \text{ ancak } T^2(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) &= T(0, x_1, 0, x_3, \dots) \\ &= (0, 0, 0, 0, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T^2 = 0 : \lambda \in \sigma(T) \Rightarrow \lambda^2 \in \sigma(T^2) = \{0\}.$$

Ayrıca  $T(0, 1, 0, \dots) = (0, 0, 0, \dots)$  olup  $0$   $T$  bir 2. nöf  $\sigma(T)$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(T) = \{0\}$$