

Alistirmalar 3.1

(1) $c = \{c_n\} \in l^\infty$ olsun.

$$T_c : l^2 \rightarrow l^2, \quad T_c(\{x_n\}) = \{c_n x_n\} \Rightarrow T_c^* = ?$$

(2) $T : l^2 \rightarrow l^2$

$$T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) = (0, 4x_1, x_2, 4x_3, x_4, \dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow T^* = ?$$

(3) H bir Hilbert uzayı ve $y, z \in H$ olsun.

Eğer $T(x) = (x, y)z$ simetri linear operator ise

$T^*(w) = (w, z)y$ oldugunu gösteriniz.

Gözümek

(1) $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\} \in l^2$ ve $\{z_n\} = T_c^* \{y_n\}$ olsun.

$$(\{c_n x_n\}, \{y_n\}) = (T_c \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}) = (\{x_n\}, \{z_n\})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n x_n \bar{y}_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n \bar{z}_n$$

Eğer tüm $n \in \mathbb{N}$ için $\bar{z}_n = c_n \bar{y}_n$ (yada $z_n = \bar{c}_n y_n$) ise bu eşitlikten $\{x_n\} \in l^2$ için saglanır.

$\bar{c} = \{\bar{c}_n\}$ alırsan $(T_c)^* = T_{\bar{c}}$ bulunur.

← adjoint tele oldugundan

(2) $x = \{x_n\}, y = \{y_n\} \in \ell^2$ we $z = \{z_n\} = T^*(\{y_n\})$ also.

$$(T_{x,y}) = (x, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow ((0, 4x_1, x_2, 4x_3, x_4, \dots), (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, \dots)) \\ = ((x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots), (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, \dots))$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x_1\bar{y}_2 + x_2\bar{y}_3 + 4x_3\bar{y}_4 + \dots = x_1\bar{z}_1 + x_2\bar{z}_2 + x_3\bar{z}_3 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow z_1 = 4y_2, z_2 = y_3, z_3 = 4y_4, \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow T^*(y) = (4y_2, y_3, 4y_4, \dots)$$

(3) $T_{(x,w)} = ((x,y)z, w) = (x,y)(z,w) = (x,y)\overline{(w,z)}$

 $= \overline{(w,z)}(x,y) \\ = (x, (w,z)y)$

 Find A^* in terms of A .

$$T^*(w) = (w,z)y$$

Alistirmalar 3.2

- ① $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ matrisi normal midir?
- ② Alistirma 3.1 de ① ve ② deki operatorler normal midir? (T_c normal, T normal depl.)
- ③ T_c operatori verilsin.
 - (a) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ iin $c_n \in \mathbb{R}$ ise T_c kendine-esdir
 - (b) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ iin $|c_n|=1$ ise T_c mitendir.
- ④ $S, T \in \mathcal{B}(H)$ ve S kendine-es ise T^*ST de kendine-es
- ⑤ $A \in \mathcal{B}(H)$ ferrinir ve kendine-es ise A^{-1} de kendine-es
 (A^* da ferrinirdir ve $(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*$ dir $\rightarrow A = A^* \Rightarrow$)
- ⑥ $S, T \in \mathcal{B}(H)$ kendine-es op.ler olsun.
 ST kendine-es $\Leftrightarrow ST = TS$ gösteriniz

Gözümler 3.2

①

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AA^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad AA^* \neq A^*A$$

$$A^*A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{olup } A \text{ normal de\c{g}ildir.}$$

②

(a) $T_C : \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2, \quad T_C(\{x_n\}) = \{c_n x_n\} \Rightarrow T_C^* = T_{\bar{C}}^* \text{ (bulundu)}$

(*) $T_C^* T_C(\{x_n\}) = T_{\bar{C}} T_C(\{x_n\}) = T_{\bar{C}}(\{c_n x_n\})$

$$= \{\bar{c}_n c_n x_n\} = \{|c_n|^2 x_n\} = T_{|C|^2}(\{x_n\}) \text{ olur.}$$

(**) $T_C T_C^*(\{x_n\}) = T_C T_{\bar{C}}(\{x_n\}) = T_C(\{\bar{c}_n x_n\})$

$$= \{c_n \bar{c}_n x_n\} = \{|c_n|^2 x_n\} = T_{|C|^2}(\{x_n\}) \text{ olur.}$$

(*) ve (**) dan $T_C T_C^* = T_C^* T$ yani T_C normal bul

(b) $T^* T(\{x_n\}) = T^*(0, 4x_1, x_2, 4x_3, x_4, \dots) = (4x_1, x_2, 4x_3, x_4, \dots)$

$$T T^*(\{x_n\}) = T(4x_2, x_3, 4x_4, x_5, \dots) = (0, 4x_2, x_3, 4x_4, \dots)$$

$\Rightarrow T^* T \neq T T^*$ ve T normal de\c{g}ildir.

③ (a) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ iain $c_n \in \mathbb{R}$ ise T_c kendine-eqtir:

$c = \bar{c}$ olup $T_c^* = T_{\bar{c}} = T_c$ yani T_c kendine-eqtir.

(b) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ iain $|c_n|=1$ ise T_c unitendir.

$$T_c T_c^* = T_{|c|^2} = I \text{ ve } T_c^* T = T_{|c|^2} = I$$

$\Rightarrow T_c$ unitendir.

④ $S, T \in B(H)$ ve S kendine-es ise S kendine-es

$$(T^*(ST))^* = (ST)^* T^{**} = T^* S^* T^{**} = T^* \underbrace{S^* T^{**}}_{\text{eglenip eslenip kacisi}} T$$

(Lemma 3.8)

olup $T^* ST$ kendine-eqtir.

⑤ $A \in B(H)$ forsinir ve kendine-es olsun.

Bu durumda, A tersinin oldugunday A^* da forsinirdir ve $(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*$ dir (Lemma 2.14)

$A = A^*$ (kendine-eqtir) $\Rightarrow A^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*$ olur. Yani A^{-1} kendine-eqtir.

⑥ $S, T \in B(H)$ kendine-es operatörler olsun.

$$(ST)^* = T^* S^* = TS \quad \text{esitliginden}$$

$$ST = (ST)^* \Leftrightarrow ST = TS \quad (\text{Yani } S \text{ ve } T \text{ depremeli olsalar})$$