

2024秋. 泛函分析 I

1.1 正縮映射

定義 $A_1 \supseteq A_2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq A_n$ 且 $\dim A_1 > 0$. $\forall j \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \neq \emptyset$
 $\text{B}(0, R)$ 必要 (FZB) $X = C([0, 1])$ $\rho = \| \cdot \|_{\infty}$

IPf. $\forall x_n \in A_n, n \geq 1$. $\rho(x_n, x_m) \leq \text{diam}(A_n) \rightarrow 0$. 故 $\{x_n\}$ Cauchy

定義 $\Rightarrow x_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$. $\forall j x_0 \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$

(反證法)

Baranach 不動點定理. (X, ρ) 定義 $T: X \rightarrow X$ 为正縮映射. $\forall j T$ 有唯一不動點.

IPf. 存在: $\forall x_0 \in X$ $x_1 = Tx_0, x_2 = Tx_1, \dots$ (T 的用法)

$$\rho(T^{n+m}x_1, T^n x_1) \leq C^n \rho(T^m x_1, x_1) \Rightarrow \rho(x_{n+m}, x_n) \leq C^n \rho(x_m, x_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \rho(x_{n+m}, x_n) &\leq \underbrace{\rho(x_{n+m}, x_{n+m-1}) + \dots + \rho(x_{n+1}, x_1)}_{\leq C^{n+m-1} \rho(Tx_1, x_1)} \leq \frac{C^{n-1}}{1-C} \rho(Tx_1, x_1) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } x_n \rightarrow x_0 \quad Tx_0 = T(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Tx_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = x_0$$

$$\text{②唯一: 若 } Tx_0 = x_0, Tx_0' = x_0' \quad \forall j \rho(Tx_0, Tx_0') \leq C\rho(x_0, x_0') \Rightarrow x_0 = x_0'$$

應用 (Cauchy 問題) $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(t, x) \\ x(0) = \xi \end{cases}$ 其中 $f: [t_0, t_1] \times [\xi - \varepsilon, \xi + \varepsilon] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\exists L > 0$ s.t. $|f(s, x) - f(s, y)| \leq L|x-y| \quad \forall x, y \in [\xi - \varepsilon, \xi + \varepsilon]$

$\forall j \exists \alpha h, ch$ s.t. x 在 $[-h, h]$ 上有唯一解

IPf. $T: \overset{\text{with } \| \cdot \|_{\infty}}{X} \rightarrow X$. $Ty(t) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \int_0^t f(s, y(s)) ds + \xi$

$\{y \in C[0, h], y(0) = \xi\}$
 $|y(s) - \xi| \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall s \in [-h, h]$

if $\sup |f| = M$. $\forall j h < \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$.

$\forall j |Ty(t) - \xi| \leq hM < \varepsilon$. 故 T 为 $X \rightarrow X$

$$\begin{aligned} |Ty_1(t) - Ty_2(t)| &\leq \int_0^t |f(s, y_1(s)) - f(s, y_2(s))| ds \leq L \int_0^t |y_1(s) - y_2(s)| ds \\ &\leq Lh, \|y_1 - y_2\|_{\infty} \end{aligned}$$

再取 $h < \frac{1}{L}$. 下由上面不動點定理得

12 完备化

完备化 $\phi: (X, \rho_X) \rightarrow (Y, \rho_Y)$ 称为 (X, ρ_X) 的一个完备化。若

① 等距 ② $\phi(x)$ 在 Y 中稠密

例 1 (1) $X = C[0,1]$ ρ_X 定义为 $\|f-g\|_\infty$

(X, ρ_X) 完备。 $\{f_n\}$ Cauchy $\Rightarrow \{f_n(t)\}$ Cauchy 令 $f_n(t) \rightarrow f(t)$

\mathbb{R} 为一致收敛 ($\|f_n - f\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$) 故 $f \in C[0,1]$

(2) $X = C[0,1]$ $\rho_1(f, g) = \int_0^1 |f(t) - g(t)| dt$

(X, ρ_1) 不完备。 $f_n(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2n} \\ \frac{1}{2} - n(t - \frac{1}{2}) & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2n} < t \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n} \\ 0 & t > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n} \end{cases}$

$\|f_n - f_m\|_1 \leq \max\{\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{m}\} \rightarrow 0$ $\{f_n\}$ Cauchy

$f_n \rightarrow f$ 但 $f \notin X$! X 的完备化为 $(L^1[0,1], \rho_1)$

Thm. 完备化存在且唯一

[Pf. 唯一] 设 $(X, \rho_X) \xrightarrow{\psi_1} (Y, \rho_Y)$ 定义 $\Phi(\psi_1(x)) = \psi_2(x)$ ($x \in X$)
 $\xrightarrow{\psi_2} (Y_2, \rho_{Y_2})$

不难验证 $\Phi_1 \circ \psi_1: \psi_1(X) \rightarrow \psi_2(X)$ 为 \mathbb{R}

$\forall y \in Y$. 取 $\psi_1(x_n) \in \psi_1(X)$ $\psi_1(x_n) \rightarrow y$.

$\rho_2(\psi_2(x_n), \psi_2(x_m)) = \rho_1(\psi_1(x_n), \psi_1(x_m)) \rightarrow 0$. 故 $\psi_2(x_n) \rightarrow y_2$ 且 $\psi_2(y_1) = y_2$

(良知) 若 $\psi_1(x_n) \rightarrow y_1$ 则 $\{z_n\} = \{x_1, x_1', x_2, x_2', \dots\}$

\mathbb{R} 上 $\psi_1(z_n) \rightarrow y_1$. \mathbb{R} 上 $\{z_n\}$ Cauchy $\Rightarrow \{\psi_2(z_n)\}$ Cauchy

故 $(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi_2(z_n))$ 存在 $\Rightarrow (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi_2(z_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi_2(x_n))$

故定义 $\psi: Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ 显正等距 \Rightarrow 全射

满射 $\forall w \in Y_2 \exists x_n \text{ s.t. } \psi_2(x_n) \rightarrow w \Rightarrow \{x_n\}$ Cauchy $\Rightarrow \{\psi_1(x_n)\}$ Cauchy

$\exists u = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi_1(x_n)$

\mathbb{R} 上 $\psi(u) = \psi(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi_1(x_n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi_2(x_n) = w$

存在 $\mathcal{F} = \{ \{x_n\} \text{ 为 } X \text{ 中 Cauchy 集} \}$

$\{(x_n) \sim (y_n)\} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_X(x_n, y_n) = 0$

则定义 $Y = \mathcal{F}/\sim$

$\phi: X \rightarrow Y$
 $x \mapsto \{x, x, x, \dots\}$

Y 上之度量 $P_Y(\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_X(x_n, y_n)$ (良定)

完备 $\{\tilde{y}^{(k)}\}$ 为 Y 中 Cauchy. $\exists \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n_k$ s.t. 对 $\tilde{z}_k \in \phi(y_{n_k}^{(k)})$

有 $P_Y(\tilde{z}_k, \tilde{y}^{(k)}) < \frac{1}{2^k}$

又 $P_Y(\tilde{y}^{(k)}, \tilde{y}^{(l)}) \rightarrow 0$ 且 $P_Y(\tilde{z}_k, \tilde{z}_l) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \{y_{n_k}^{(k)}\}$ Cauchy

$\forall \tilde{y} = [\{y_{n_k}^{(k)}\}] \in Y$. $\exists \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n_k$ s.t. $P_Y(\tilde{y}^{(k)}, \tilde{y}) \leq P_Y(\tilde{y}^{(k)}, \tilde{z}_k) + P_Y(\tilde{z}_k, \tilde{y})$
 $< \frac{1}{2^k} + \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} P_X(y_{n_k}^{(k)}, y_{n_l}^{(l)})$
 $\rightarrow 0$. 故 $\tilde{y}^{(k)} \rightarrow \tilde{y}$. #]

13 列紧

AC(X, P) (自)列紧: $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}$ 有收敛子列 $\{x_{n_k}\} \rightarrow x \in A \cap X$

有界闭 \Rightarrow 列紧 (即使 X 元素也不行!) $X = C[0, 1] \quad P = || \cdot ||_\infty$

$A = \{f \in C[0, 1] \mid \|f\|_\infty \leq 1\} \quad f_n : \boxed{\quad}$

Arzela-Ascoli: $\mathcal{F} \subseteq C[0, 1]$ 列紧 \Leftrightarrow 一致有界 + 等度连续

记: $A_L^{(1)} = \{f \in C[0, 1] \mid \|f\|_\infty \leq 1 \quad \|f'\|_\infty \leq L\}$ 列紧

完全有界: $A \subseteq (X, \rho)$ 完全有界是指 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists x_1, x_L \in A$

$$\text{st } A \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^L B(x_i, \varepsilon)$$

Prop. $A \subseteq (X, \rho)$ 完全有界 \Rightarrow $\forall i \in A$ 中任意点列必有 Cauchy 列.

[pf] $\{x_n\}$ 为 A 中点列 完全有界 $\Rightarrow \exists y_1 \in A$ 和 $\{x_n\}$ 中 $\{x_n^{(1)}\} \subset B(y_1, 1)$
 $\Rightarrow \exists y_2 \in A$ 和 $\{x_n^{(1)}\}$ 中 $\{x_n^{(2)}\} \subset B(y_2, \frac{1}{2}) \dots$
反证法 $\{x_k^{(k)}\}$ $\forall j \rho(x_{n+j}^{(n+j)}, x_n^{(n)}) \leq \rho(x_{n+j}^{(n+j)}, y_j) + \rho(x_n^{(n)}, y_j)$
 $\leq \frac{1}{j} \rightarrow 0$ 故 $\{x_k^{(k)}\}$ Cauchy]

Thm (Hausdorff) (自)列紧 \Rightarrow (闭)完全有界

[pf] A 列紧 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \forall x \in A \exists A_\varepsilon = A \setminus B(x, \varepsilon)$ 若 $A_\varepsilon = \emptyset$ 停止.

否 $\exists x_1, x_2 \in A$, $A_1 = A \setminus B(x_1, \varepsilon) \dots$

有限步又须停止 否则 $\{x_n\}$ 无界 \Rightarrow 故 A 完全有界]

Def 紧致 可分

Prop^① M 度量空间 $\Rightarrow (C(M), \| \cdot \|_\infty)$ 具有可分

② $C_b(\mathbb{R})$ 不可分! ($\forall s \in (0, 1)^{\mathbb{N}}$ 定义 $f_s \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$, $f_s(i) = s(i)$
若 s_1, s_2 同限性连续 则 f_{s_1}, f_{s_2} 不一致
但 $\forall s_1, s_2 \quad \|f_{s_1} - f_{s_2}\| = 1$)

③ 事实上 $\mathcal{F}(X, \rho)$ 具备 $\Rightarrow (C_b(X), \| \cdot \|_\infty)$ 可分

以下证明 Thm

X 完全有界

$$1 - \frac{\rho(x, x_i)}{\varepsilon}, x \in B(x_i, \varepsilon)$$

④ 若 X 不完全有界 取 $\{x_i\}$ st $\rho(x_i, x_j) \geq \varepsilon$ 定义 $f_{x_i}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x = x_i \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 其他

$$\forall s \in (0, 1)^{\mathbb{N}} \quad \text{定义 } f_s(x) = \sum_i s(i) f_{x_i}(x)$$

$\forall s_1, s_2 \quad \|f_{s_1} - f_{s_2}\| = 1 \Rightarrow (C_b(X), \| \cdot \|_\infty)$ 不可分]

Thm (X, ρ) 度量空间 $A \subseteq X$ 则 $A^{\text{界}} \Leftrightarrow \text{自补集}$

Def $\Rightarrow \forall x_0 \in X \setminus A$ 由 $A^{\text{界}}$, $\exists \{x_k\}_{k=1}^n \subseteq A$ s.t. $A \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^n B(x_k, \frac{1}{2}\rho(x_k, x_0))$

若 $x_0 \in A$ 无邻域 $\exists \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subseteq A$

$\forall n, \exists x \in S_n = \{x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots\}$ 使 (因为无邻域)

则 $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (X \setminus S_n) = X \supset A$ 为 A 的开覆盖

又 $A^{\text{界}} \exists N$ s.t. $\bigcup_{n=1}^N (X \setminus S_n) \supset A \Rightarrow X \setminus \{x_n\}_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \supset A$ 有!

\Leftarrow 若 $\bigcup_{i \in I} U_i$ 无子有限覆盖. 由 Hausdorff Thm. $\exists N_n = \{x_1^{(n)}, \dots, x_{k(n)}^{(n)}\}$
s.t. $\bigcup_{y \in N_n} B(y, \frac{1}{n}) \supset A$ 且 $\exists y_n \in N_n$ s.t. $B(y_n, \frac{1}{n})$ 不包含任何有限覆盖

又 A 的子集 $\exists \{y_{n_k}\} \rightarrow y_0 \in U_{i_0}$. 则 $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $B(y_0, \delta) \subseteq U_{i_0}$.

取 k 充分大 s.t. $n_k > \frac{1}{\delta}$ 且 $\rho(y_{n_k}, y_0) < \frac{1}{2}$ 则

$\forall x \in B(y_{n_k}, \frac{1}{n_k}) \quad \rho(x, y_0) \leq \frac{1}{n_k} + \frac{1}{2} < \delta \Rightarrow B(y_{n_k}, \frac{1}{n_k}) \subseteq U_{i_0}$ 有!

Arzela-Ascoli: M 度量. $F \subseteq C(M)$ 则 \Leftrightarrow -致有界 + 等度连续

$\|f\|_{C(M)}$ 者 取对界 \Leftrightarrow 完全有界

\Rightarrow 完全有界则立即一致有界

$\forall \epsilon > 0$. 取 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in N$ 为 $\frac{\epsilon}{3}$ -网 并由题意 $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall i, j$ 有 $\rho(x_i, x_j) < \delta$
 $\|f\|_{C(M)} \forall \varphi \in F$ 及 $d(\varphi, \varphi_i) < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ $|f(\varphi(x)) - f(\varphi_i(x))| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ ($\forall i$) $|f(\varphi_i(x)) - f(\varphi_i(x'))| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ ($\forall i$) $|f(\varphi_i(x')) - f(\varphi_j(x'))| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ ($\forall i, j$) $|f(\varphi_j(x')) - f(\varphi(x))| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$

\Leftarrow 设界为 L . $\frac{\epsilon}{3}$ 对应 δ (等度连续) 及 M 上 δ -网 $N = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$

$T: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$\varphi_i \mapsto (\varphi_i(x_1), \dots, \varphi_i(x_m))$

$T(F) \text{ 有界} \Rightarrow \exists M$ 有 $\frac{\epsilon}{3}$ -网 $\{T\varphi_1, \dots, T\varphi_m\}$

$\forall \varphi \in F$ 及 φ_i ($i = 1, \dots, m$) s.t. $\rho(T\varphi, T\varphi_i) < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ 则 $\forall r$ s.t. $\rho(x_r, x_i) < \delta$

$\therefore |f(\varphi(x_r)) - f(\varphi_i(x_r))| \leq \frac{1}{3}\epsilon + |\varphi(x_r) - \varphi_i(x_r)| < \epsilon$

1.4 R或范线性空间

范数：正定 齐次 三用不等式

↓诱导
度量：不反

度量：正定 对称 三用不等式

范数诱导的度量

①平移不变性

②数乘连续性：
 $x_i \xrightarrow{\rho} \lambda$
 $x_i \xrightarrow{\rho} \lambda x$
 \downarrow
 $(a) x_i \xrightarrow{\rho} \lambda, \forall i \Rightarrow x_i \xrightarrow{\rho} \lambda x$
 $(b) x_i \xrightarrow{\rho} \lambda, x_i \rightarrow x \Rightarrow x \rightarrow \lambda x$

称范数完备 若其诱导度量完备

Banach 空间：完备赋范线性空间

例1: $C([0,1], \| \cdot \|_\infty)$ Banach

$C([0,1], \| \cdot \|_1)$ 不完备

$\| \cdot \|_2$ 比 $\| \cdot \|_1$ 强: $\| x_n \|_2 \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \| x_n \|_1 \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \| \cdot \|_1 \leq C \| \cdot \|_2$

范数等价

定理: 有限维空间 ($K = \mathbb{R}$ 或 \mathbb{C}) 上的范数是等价的

Pf. $T: X \rightarrow K^d$ $\{x_i\}$ 为一组基

$$x = \sum x_i \lambda_i \mapsto (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d)$$

$$\text{定义 } \|x\|_T = \|Tx\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_d^2}$$

只须证 $\exists C_1, C_2$ s.t. $C_2 \|x\|_T \leq \|x\| \leq C_1 \|x\|_T$

$$\text{定义 } C_1 = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|x\|}{\|x\|_T} \quad C_2 = \inf_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|x\|}{\|x\|_T} \quad \text{且 } 0 < C_2 \leq C_1 < \infty$$

$$\frac{\|x\|}{\|x\|_T} = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^d \gamma_i x_i \right\| \quad \gamma_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{\sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_d^2}} \quad \gamma_1^2 + \dots + \gamma_d^2 = 1$$

$$t \geq C_1 = \sup_{\|\gamma\|_2=1} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^d \gamma_i x_i \right\| \quad C_2 = \inf_{\|\gamma\|_2=1} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^d \gamma_i x_i \right\|$$

故只要证 $\varphi(\gamma) = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^d \gamma_i x_i \right\|$ 连续

$$|\varphi(\gamma) - \varphi(\gamma')| \leq \sum_{i=1}^d |\gamma_i - \gamma'_i| \|x_i\| \leq \|\gamma - \gamma'\|_2 \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^d x_i^2} \quad \text{故 } \varphi \text{ 连续}$$

Rmk. 由圆像定理可以说明 X 线性空间 若 $\|\cdot\|_1, \|\cdot\|_2$ 均为 X 上完备范数

$\exists J \|\cdot\|_2 \in \|\cdot\|_1, \exists \Rightarrow \|\cdot\|_2 \neq \|\cdot\|_1$ 等价

在范数. ① $\|x\| \geq 0$. 且 $\|x\|=0 \Leftrightarrow x=0$ 正定

② $\|x\| = \|-\bar{x}\|$ 对称.

③ $\|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$ 三角不等式

可诱导度量 故可定义在范数的完备性

$(X, \|\cdot\|)$ 完备 \Rightarrow Fréchet 完备]

例 ① $X = \{所有序列 \{x_i\} | x_1, \dots, x_n, \dots\}$ 定义 $\|x\| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^i} \frac{|x_i|}{1+|x_i|}$

可以验证为 Fréchet 完备

② $X = \mathbb{R}^N \quad l_\infty = \{(x_i) | \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} |x_i| < \infty\}$

$(l_\infty, \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ 中的单位球 $(-1, 1)^N$ 自列紧. 但关于 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ 不自列紧！
(关于范数)

"Hilbert 空间"

Prop 任何度量空间 同胚于 $(I, \|\cdot\|)$ 的子空间

Cpf. X 是 \Rightarrow 完全有序 \Rightarrow $\varphi(x)$. 取子集 $D = \{y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots\}$

定义 $P'_X = \frac{\rho_X}{\varphi(p_X)}$

$\varphi: X \rightarrow I$

$x \mapsto (P'_X(x, y_i))_{i=1}^{\infty}$ 连续单射

由 X 是 (的) 完全有序 $\Rightarrow \varphi(x)$ 自列紧 故为 I 的子空间]

Prop. $(C([-1,1]^N), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ 可分
[pf. 截断]

Cor. $(C(X), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ 可分 (X 紧)

[pf. 由 $X \xrightarrow{\varphi} \varphi(X) \subseteq [-1,1]^N$ 故只要证 $(C(\varphi(X)), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ 可分]

取 $(C([-1,1]^N), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ 的稠密子集 $\{f_n\}$ $g_n = f_n |_{\varphi(X)}$

$\forall g \in C(\varphi(X))$ 由延拓定理 $\exists \tilde{g} \in C([-1,1]^N)$ s.t. $\tilde{g}|_{\varphi(X)} = g$
又 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $C([-1,1]^N)$ 稠密 $\exists n$ s.t. $\|\tilde{g} - f_n\|_\infty < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \|g - g_n\| < \varepsilon$

C_3 : Cantor 三分集 为 $[0,1]$ 紧子集

Prop. 任何紧度量空间 (X, ρ_X) . 存在 $\varphi: C_3 \rightarrow X$ 连续满射
即 X 为 C_3 的连续像

(参考证明)

非线性泛函(非线性期望)

例1: $\{\mu_i\}_{i \in I}$ 为 X 上一族概率测度

定义 $T: C(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f \mapsto \sup_{i \in I} \int f d\mu_i$$

(①齐次) (②可加)

-T的性质: ①正齐次 ②可加 $T(f+g) \leq T(f) + T(g)$

$$\text{③ } f \geq 0 \Rightarrow T(f) \geq 0 \quad T(c) = c.$$

Riesz 表示: T 满足②③ 则 $\exists (X, \mathcal{B}_X)$ 上的概率测度 s.t. $T = \int \cdot d\mu$

(思路: $\{A \in \mathcal{B}_X \mid \forall_A \text{ 由 } f_n \text{ 从下向上逼近}\} = \mathcal{B}_X$)

问题: ①+②+③ $\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow}$ -族 $\{\mu_i\}$ s.t. $T = \sup \int \cdot d\mu$

X Banach, $P: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 若 $\begin{cases} \text{①齐次} \\ \text{②可加} \end{cases}$ 则 P 为线性泛函

半模: $\text{if } T(f) = \sup_{i \in I} |\int f d\mu_i|$

- ①齐次
- ②可加
- ③非负 (但 $T(f) = 0 \nRightarrow f = 0'$)

则 T 为 $C(X)$ -半模

一个集合是否为某个范数的单位球?

$\|\cdot\|: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 范数. $B = \{ \|x\| \leq 1 \} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B \text{ 有界闭} & \textcircled{1} \\ 0 \in B & \textcircled{2} \rightarrow B(0, r) \subseteq u \subseteq B(0, R) \\ B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$

反之, 若 u 符合①②③, 未必存在对应的范数

希望再找 $P_u: R^d \rightarrow R$ s.t. $U = \{x \in R^d \mid P_u(x) = 1\}$

RJ 应当 ① P_u 为半模

$$\textcircled{2} \exists C_1, C_2 \text{ s.t. } C_1 \|x\|_2 \leq P_u(x) \leq C_2 \|x\|_2.$$

-般 (X, ||·||) Banach $\dim X < \infty$ P 为 X-半模且 $C_1 \|x\| \leq P(x) \leq C_2 \|x\|$

(写在上一行 $\dim X < \infty$)

$(P_u(x) = \inf\{\lambda > 0 : \frac{x}{\lambda} \in U\})$ Minkowski 定理 (这等价于改性)

Thm (X, ||·||) B^* . RJ 以下等价:

(1) $\dim X < \infty$ (2) $S(X) = \{x \in X \mid \|x\| = 1\}$ 自列紧

(3) $\forall u \in X$ 有界集 (列紧) (4) $\forall u \in X$ 有界点列仅有收敛子列

[PF 里先 (3)(=)(4) \Rightarrow (2). 只须证 (1) \Rightarrow (3). (2) \Rightarrow (1)]

(1) \Rightarrow (3): $d = \dim X$ RJ 有在 $T: X \rightarrow R^d$ 成立同构

$$\text{定义 } \|x\|_T = \|Tx\|_2 \quad \text{check: } \|x\|_T \leq \|x\| \quad (\text{关于 } \|·\|_T)$$

故 U 在 X 有界 ($\Leftrightarrow T(U)$ 在 R^d 有界 $\Leftrightarrow T(U)$ 列紧) $\Leftrightarrow U$ 在 X 中列紧

(关于 $\|·\|_2$) (关于 $\|x\|_T \leq \|x\|$)

(2) \Rightarrow (1) 若 $\dim X = \infty$ 任取 $x_i \in S(X)$ $E_i = \text{span}(x_i) \subseteq X$

$$\text{取 } y_2 \notin X \setminus E_i, d_2 \triangleq \|y_2 - z_i\| = \inf_{x \in E_i} \|y_2 - x\|$$

由 E_i 为 $\dim E_i < \infty$. $\exists z_2 \in E_i$ s.t. $d_2 = \|y_2 - z_2\|$ 其中 $z_2 \in E_i$ (*)

$$\text{令 } x_2 = \frac{y_2 - z_2}{\|y_2 - z_2\|} \notin E_i, x_2 \in S(X). \text{ 且 } \|x_2 - x_i\| = \frac{1}{d_2} \|y_2 - (z_2 + d_2 x_i)\| \geq 1$$

-直进行 RJ $\exists \{x_i\} \subseteq S(X)$ s.t. $\|x_i - x_j\| \geq 1 \Rightarrow S(X)$ 不自列紧
矛盾!]

次补充上面的(*)。

Prop (最佳逼近元) $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ 中 $X_0 \subseteq X$ 有唯一子空间

$$\text{RJ } \forall y \in X \quad \exists x \in X_0 \quad \text{st} \quad \|y - x\| = \inf_{z \in X_0} \|y - z\| \leq \|y - x_0\|$$

此外 若 X 平滑凸 即 $\forall x \neq y \quad t \in [0,1] \quad \|tx + (1-t)y\| < \|x\| = \|y\|$ RJ 为一性成立。

Rank ① $(R^d, \|\cdot\|_p) \cdot (L^p[0,1], \|\cdot\|_p) \cdot (C[0,1], \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq p < \infty \text{ 平滑凸} \\ p = \infty \text{ 不平滑凸} \end{array} \right.$

② 即 $\text{RJ } x_0$ 为闭子空间 若 $\dim x_0 = \infty$ 则无最佳逼近元 (定理 1.4.14)

[Pf] 唯一性: 若 x_0, x_0' 为最佳逼近元 $d \triangleq \|y - x_0\| = \|y - x_0'\|$

$$\begin{aligned} \# d=0 \Rightarrow x_0 = x_0' = y \quad \text{且 RJ } \left\| \frac{y-x_0}{d} \right\| = \left\| \frac{y-x_0'}{d} \right\| = 1 \quad \# x_0 \neq x_0' \\ \text{由平滑凸} \quad \left\| t \frac{y-x_0}{d} + (1-t) \frac{y-x_0'}{d} \right\| = \left\| \frac{y - (tx_0 + (1-t)x_0')}{d} \right\| < 1 \Rightarrow \|y - z\| < d \end{aligned}$$

存在性: $\forall y \in X$ 有 $\varphi(x) = \|y - x\| \quad (x \in x_0)$ 遍历

$$\text{又 } \lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x) = +\infty \quad \text{RJ } \exists R \quad \text{st}$$

$$\inf_{x \in x_0} \varphi(x) = \inf_{\substack{x \in \overline{B(0,R)} \\ \#}} \varphi(x) \triangleq \varphi(x_0) \quad \text{故存在}$$

特殊情况: x_0 若维数不有限 RJ 未必有最佳逼近元 但有

$(\forall x \in X)$

Riesz 定理 x_0 为直和子空间 RJ $\forall 0 < \varepsilon < 1 \quad \exists y \in X \quad \text{st} \quad \|y\|=1 \quad \text{且} \quad \|y - x\| \geq 1 - \varepsilon$

[Pf] $\forall y_0 \in X \setminus x_0 \quad \text{RJ } d = \inf_{x \in x_0} \|y_0 - x\| > 0$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists x_0 \in x_0 \quad \text{st} \quad d \leq \|y_0 - x_0\| < d + \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{y_0 - x_0}{\|y_0 - x_0\|}, \quad \text{RJ } \|y\|=1 \quad \text{且}$$

$$\forall x \in x_0 \quad \|y - x\| = \frac{\|y_0 - (x_0 + x\|y_0 - x_0\|)\|}{\|y_0 - x_0\|} > \frac{d}{d+\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{反 } 1 = \frac{d\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon} \text{ RPQ}$$

]

1.5 凸集与不动点

(Cauchy 方程) 问题: $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(t, x) \\ x|_{t=0} = \xi \end{cases}$ (*) 存在唯一?

Peano: 上述问题, 假设 $f: [-h, h] \times [\xi - \epsilon, \xi + \epsilon] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 连续且一致 Lipschitz

$\exists \delta < h, \delta$ 和 $x: [-h, h] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 满足 (*) (没有唯一性)

Schauder 定理: $(X, \| \cdot \|)$ Banach 空间, $C \subseteq X$ 为凸子集, $T: C \rightarrow C$ 有

且 $T(C)$ 有界, 则 T 有不动点.

↑(*)

Brouwer 定理: $T: D^n \rightarrow D^n$ 连续, 则有不动点.

(*) R^n 中的闭合圆盘 C , $\forall j \in C \subseteq D^m (\exists 0 \leq m \leq n)$

利用 Minkowski 定理

Epf. of Schauder: 引理 \Rightarrow 集全有界

$\forall \varepsilon = \frac{1}{n}, \exists C_n = \{x_1^n, \dots, x_{k_n}^n\} \subseteq T(C)$ s.t. $T(C) \subseteq \bigcup_{x \in C_n} B(x, \frac{\varepsilon}{n})$

$E_n = \text{span}(C_n)$, $C_n = \text{co}(C_n)$, $\forall j \in C_n$ 为 C_n 中的凸子集

$C_n \xrightarrow{T} T(C_n) \subseteq T(C)$

$\downarrow I_n = I_n \circ T$

I_n 连续, $\|I_n(y) - y\| < \frac{1}{n} (\forall y \in T(C))$

$C_n \rightarrow \|I_n(x) - T(x)\| < \frac{1}{n} (x \in C_n)$

T_n 有不动点 x_n , $\{T(x_n)\}$ 有收敛子列 $\{T(x_{n_k})\}$, $T x_{n_k} \rightarrow x$

又 $\|x_{n_k} - x\| = \|T(x_{n_k}) - x\| \leq \frac{1}{n_k} + \|T(x_{n_k}) - x\| \rightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow x_{n_k} \rightarrow x \Rightarrow T(x) = x$

反证法定义 I.

$$\forall x \in T(C) \quad I_n x = \sum_{i=1}^{k^n} \lambda_i(x) x_i \quad \text{其中 } \sum_i \lambda_i = 1$$

$$f_i(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - n \|x_i^n - x\| & x \in B(x_i^n, \frac{1}{n}) \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad P(\sum_i \lambda_i(x)) = \frac{f_i}{\sum f_i}$$

由相容性及非零 \Rightarrow 良好 故定义 I_n

$$\forall \|I_n x - x\| \leq \sum \lambda_i(x) \|x_i^n - x\| \leq \sum \lambda_i(x) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{得证}]$$

应用: (Carathéodory's Thm.)

$$Tf(Tx)(t) = \xi + \int_0^t f(s, x(s)) ds$$

$$X = C[-h, h] \quad C = \{x \in X \mid |rx(t) - \xi| \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall t \in [-h, h]\}$$

$$TC \subseteq C. \quad |(Tx)(t) - \xi| \leq \int_0^t |f(s, x(s))| ds \leq Mh < \varepsilon \quad \Rightarrow h < \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$$

$$T\text{连续} \quad \|Tu - Tv\| \leq h, \max_{|t| \leq h} |f(t, u(t)) - f(t, v(t))|$$

(f -一致连续) $\Rightarrow Tu \rightarrow Tv \quad \checkmark$

$T(C)$ 保 \Leftrightarrow 一致有界 \checkmark

等价连续

$$|Tu(t) - Tv(t)| \leq \int_t^T |f(s, u(s))| ds \leq M|t - T| \quad \checkmark$$

故由 Schauder \checkmark

"若 C 为 \mathbb{R}^m 的子集 且 $0 \in C$ ($0 \notin \text{Int}(C)$)"

$$\bar{E} = \text{span}(C) \quad \dim E = m \geq 1 \quad z_1, \dots, z_m \in C \text{ 无关}$$

$$\frac{1}{m+1} (0 + z_1 + \dots + z_m) \in \text{Int}_{\mathbb{R}^m}(C)$$

$\exists C' = C - e_0$ 且 $0 \in \text{Int}(C')$ 即 \exists 使得 $C \subseteq E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$ 且 $0 \in C'$

若 P 为凸的、闭的、非空集 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \exists c_1, c_2 \text{ s.t. } C_1 \|x\| \leq P(x) \leq C_2 \|x\| \quad (x \in E)$

$$B^m(0, 1) \subset E \text{ 为单连通 } \mathbb{R} \setminus \psi(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z = 0 \\ \frac{\|z\| - 1}{P(z)}, & z \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B^m(0, 1) \rightarrow (\text{单连通})$$

找一个 \mathbb{R}^n 的子线性泛函

Minkowski泛函: $C \subseteq X \rightrightarrows 0 \in C$.

$$p_C(x) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \inf\{\lambda > 0 \mid \frac{x}{\lambda} \in C\} \in [0, \infty]$$

性质: ① 若 $\frac{x}{\lambda} \in C$. $\forall t \in (0, 1) \frac{x}{\lambda} + t(0) \in C \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\frac{1}{1-t}} \in C$.

$$\forall t \in (0, 1) \frac{x}{\lambda} + t(0) \in C \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\lambda} \in C$$

② 若 C 非空. $\exists r > 0$ 使得 $0 < p_C(x) < r$. $\forall x \in \frac{x}{p_C(x)} \in C$

③ 若 $0 \in C$. $\forall x \in C$.

$$\exists r > 0 \text{ s.t. } B(0, r) \subseteq C$$

$$\forall x \in C \Rightarrow \|x\| \leq \frac{2\|x\|}{r} < \infty$$

④ 次可加性. 若 $p(x) = \infty$ 且 $p(y) = \infty$.

$$p(x+y) \geq \lambda_1 p(x) + \lambda_2 p(y) \quad \lambda_1 = p(x) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = p(y) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{\lambda_1} \in C, \quad \frac{y}{\lambda_2} \in C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \frac{x}{\lambda_1} + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \frac{y}{\lambda_2} = \frac{x+y}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \in C \Rightarrow p(x+y) \leq \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

⑤ 正齐次性

故若 $0 \in C$. $p_C(x)$ 为次可加性泛函.

正齐次性 $\#C$ 有界. $\forall x \in C \subseteq B(0, R)$

$$\forall x \neq 0 \quad \frac{x}{\|x\|} \notin C \Rightarrow p_C(x) > \frac{\|x\|}{2R} > 0$$

命題 C 有下界 $\{x \in X \mid P_C(x) \leq 1\}$

Pf. $\forall x \in C \quad \frac{x}{1} \in C \Rightarrow P_C(x) \leq 1$

$\forall x \in X \text{ 且 } P_C(x) \leq 1 \quad \text{若 } P_C(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{P_C(x)} \in C \text{ 且 } P_C(x) \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{P_C(x)} \in C$

$\text{若 } P_C(x) = 0 \quad \text{R} \exists \lambda < 1 \text{ s.t. } \frac{x}{\lambda} \in C \Rightarrow x \in C \checkmark$

命題 0 $\in C$. (即) $\exists R \mid P_C(x) : X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ 且 $\forall x \in X \mid P_C(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in C$

Pf. 等價于 $\{x \in X \mid P_C(x) \leq 0\} = C$ (由上)

$\{x \in X \mid P_C(x) \leq 0\} = C$ ✓
" "
 $a \in C$

注: (i) $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ 有向量子集.

$\text{ext}(C) = \{C \text{ 中點}\}$

$x \in \text{ext}(C) \Leftrightarrow x \in C \text{ 且 } x = tx_1 + (1-t)x_2 \quad (x_1, x_2 \in C) \quad (\text{若 } x = x_1 = x_2)$

① $\text{ext}(C) \neq \emptyset$ ② 每個子集 C 的 $\text{ext}(C)$ 在 C 中點

1.6 Hilbert 空間

共轭双线性函数: ① $a(x, \alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2) = \bar{\alpha}_1 a(x, y_1) + \bar{\alpha}_2 a(x, y_2)$

② $(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2, y_1) = \bar{\alpha}_1 a(x_1, y_1) + \bar{\alpha}_2 a(x_2, y_1)$

内积: ① 共轭双线性函数 ② 对称性 ③ 正定性

$(X, (\cdot, \cdot))$ 内积空间 $\|x\| = \sqrt{x, x}$ $(X, \| \cdot \|)$ 范数或度量空间

若 $(X, \| \cdot \|)$ 完备, $(X, (\cdot, \cdot))$ 为 Hilbert 空间

限界 \rightarrow 内积?

① 判別法則

② 平移凸 $\Rightarrow (C(0,1))$ 为内积空间

① Fact: $B^*(X, \| \cdot \|)$ 为内积空间 X 为内积空间 \leftrightarrow 平移可积法则

$$(\Leftarrow) (x, y) \triangleq \begin{cases} \frac{\|x+y\|^2 - \|x-y\|^2}{4}, & k=R \\ \frac{\|x+iy\|^2 - \|x-iy\|^2}{4} + i \frac{\|x+iy\|^2 - \|x-iy\|^2}{4}, & k=C \end{cases}$$

② 内积滿足平移凸: $\forall x, y \in X \quad 0 < t < 1 \quad \|tx\| = \|y\| = 1$

$$\|t(x+(1-t)y)\| \leq t\|x\| + (1-t)\|y\| = 1$$

反證 $\leftarrow x = ky$!

$$\|x\| = 1 \quad (x \in A)$$

交叉正交集 正交范数 完备正交集

$$S^\perp = \{0\}$$

命題: 非完备内积空间必有完备正交集

定理 (Bessel) $(X, (\cdot, \cdot))$ 内积空间 $S = \{e_\alpha | \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ 改规范集.

$$[P]\sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} |(x, e_\alpha)|^2 \leq \|x\|^2$$

[pf. ①] 本和至多可数: $\forall n$ 的有 P 子集, 集合为 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$

$$0 \leq \|x - \sum_{k=1}^m (x, e_k) e_k\|^2 = \|x\|^2 - \sum_{k=1}^m |(x, e_k)|^2$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{k=1}^m |(x, e_k)|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 \quad (*)$$

由(*) $\forall n$ 满足 $|(\alpha, e_\alpha)| > 0$ 的 $\alpha \in \Lambda$ 至多有限

[R] $(x, e_\alpha) \neq 0$ 的 α 至多可数

② [P] 由于为可数和. 利用(*) 立即结果

#]

Cor. X Hilbert. $S = \{e_\alpha | \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ 改规范集. [P] $\forall x \in X$.

$$\sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} |(x, e_\alpha)| e_\alpha \in X \quad \text{且} \quad \|x - \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (x, e_\alpha) e_\alpha\|^2 = \|x\|^2 - \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} |(x, e_\alpha)|^2$$

[pf] 由上设 $\sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (x, e_\alpha) e_\alpha = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x, e_n) e_n$. 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(x, e_n)|^2$ 收敛

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} |(x, e_n)|^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{设 } \{x_m = \sum_{n=1}^m (x, e_n) e_n\} \text{ Cauchy} \Rightarrow \text{收敛}$$

到 x

#]

定义: X, S ... 若 $\forall x \in X$ $x = \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (x, e_\alpha) e_\alpha$ 则称 S 为规范改基

定理 X Hilbert. $S = \{e_\alpha | \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ 正交规范集 TFAE.

(1) S 规范改基

(2) S 正交

(3) Parseval: $\|x\|^2 = \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} |(x, e_\alpha)|^2$

[pf. (1) \Rightarrow (2)] 若 S 不正交 $\exists x \in X \setminus \{0\}$ st $(x, e_\alpha) = 0 \ (\forall \alpha)$ $\Rightarrow x = \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (x, e_\alpha) e_\alpha = 0$ 矛盾!

(2) \Rightarrow (3) 若 x 不满足(3) [R]

$$\left\| x - \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (x, e_\alpha) e_\alpha \right\|^2 = \|x\|^2 - \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} |(x, e_\alpha)|^2 > 0 \quad \text{即 } S^\perp \neq \{0\}$$

(3) \Rightarrow (1) $\left\| x - \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (x, e_\alpha) e_\alpha \right\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sum_{\alpha \in \Lambda} (x, e_\alpha) e_\alpha$

#]

$$13) (1) L^2[0, 2\pi] \quad S = \{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{int} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \} \text{ 规范正交基}$$

$$(2) \ell^2 \quad S = \{ (0, \dots, i, 0, \dots) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_* \} \text{ 规范正交基}$$

$$(3) H^2(D) = \{ u \in H(D) \mid \iint_D |u(x)|^2 dx dy < \infty \}$$

$$S = \{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n e_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_* \} \text{ 规范正交基}$$

正交 Hilbert 空间定理

定义 内积空间的同构

定理· 正交 Hilbert 空间 同构于 ℓ^2 或 K^n

[pf.] ① \Leftarrow 存在至多可数规范正交基

\Rightarrow 设 $M = \{x_n \mid n \in N\}$ 在 X 中稠密. 取 M 的一组极大无关子集 $M' = \{y_n \mid n = 1, \dots, N\}$ 对 M' 用 Schmidt 正交化得 S 规范正交基 $\{e_n\}$ ($N \leq +\infty$)

$$\therefore \overline{\text{Span } S} = \overline{\text{Span } M} = X$$

$$\text{故 } \forall x \in X \quad \exists x_m = \sum_{k=1}^N a_{mk} e_k \quad \text{s.t. } x_m \rightarrow x$$

$$\text{因 } \exists k \quad \text{有 } \{a_{mk}\} \text{ 为 } k \text{ 中基本列} \quad \sum c_k = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} a_{mk} \Rightarrow x = \sum_{k=1}^N c_k e_k$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{ 设 } S \text{ 规范正交基. 则 } \forall x \in X \quad x = \sum_{k=1}^N c_k e_k \quad c_k = (x, e_k) \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{c_n \mid n \in N\} \quad N \leq +\infty$$

$$\text{取 } M = \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^N a_n e_n \mid \operatorname{Im} a_n \neq 0 \right\} \text{ 则 } M \text{ 可数} \quad \bar{M} = X$$

$$② T: X \rightarrow (\ell^2 \text{ 或 } K^n)$$

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^N (x, e_k) e_k \mapsto ((x, e_1), \dots, (x, e_k), \dots)$$

#]

定理1: X Hilbert $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in X \exists! y \in X$ st. $\|xy\| = \inf_{y \in X} \|xy\|$

[Pf. 百证性] $\nexists z \in X$ s.t. $d = \inf_{y \in X} \|xy\| > 0$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $d \leq \|x-z_n\| < d + \frac{1}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned} \{z_n\} \text{ Cauchy: } \|z_n - z_m\|^2 &= 2(\|z_m\|^2 + \|z_n\|^2) - 4\left\|\frac{z_m + z_n}{2}\right\|^2 \\ &\leq 2[(d + \frac{1}{n})^2 + (d + \frac{1}{m})^2] - 4d^2 \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow z_n \rightarrow z_0$ 且 $\|x - z_0\| = d$

证毕: y_1, y_2 为最佳逼近

$$\begin{aligned} \Re \|y_1 - y_2\|^2 &= 2(\|y_1 - x\|^2 + \|y_2 - x\|^2) - 4\left\|\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} - x\right\|^2 \\ &\leq 4d^2 - 4d^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

定理2: X Hilbert $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in X \exists z \in X$ 为最佳逼近 $\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Re}(x-y, y-z) \geq 0$ ($\forall z \in X$)

$\operatorname{Re}(x-y, y-z) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x-y, z-y \text{ 共用 } \frac{z}{2}$

[Pf. $\forall z \in X$ $z_t = (1-t)y + t\bar{z}$

$$\Re \|x - z_t\|^2 = \|x - y\|^2 + z_t \operatorname{Re}(x-y, y-z) + t^2 \|y - z\|^2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{令}}{\Phi_z(t)} \Rightarrow \Phi_z(t) - \Phi_z(0) = z_t \operatorname{Re}(x-y, y-z) + t^2 \|y - z\|^2$$

$\Rightarrow y$ 为最佳逼近 $\Leftrightarrow \Phi_z'(0) = 2 \operatorname{Re}(x-y, y-z) \geq 0 \quad \#$

练习: X Hilbert $X_0 \subset X$ s.t. $x \in X$

$\exists y \in X_0$ 使 $x-y \perp X_0$ ($\Leftrightarrow x-y \perp x_0 - y = x_0$)

[Pf. $\Leftarrow \operatorname{Re}(x-y, y-z) \geq 0 (\forall z \in X_0)$

$$\forall w = y - z \in X_0 \rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(x-y, w) \geq 0 \quad \bar{A} \bar{I} \bar{F} - w \quad \operatorname{Re}(x-y, -w) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(x-y, w) = 0 \quad (\forall w = y - z \in X_0)$$

再用山代替 $\Rightarrow \operatorname{Im}(x-y, w) = 0 \quad (\forall w = y - z \in X_0) \Rightarrow x-y \perp X_0 - y \quad \#$

定理· X Hilbert $X_0 \subset X$ 定义 $\forall x \in X \exists! y \in X_0 z \in X_0^\perp$ s.t. $x = y + z$
 $\text{即 } X = X_0 \oplus X_0^\perp$

[Pf. 由命題取 y 为 $y \in X_0$ 且 y 为 x 在 X_0 上的正交近似 $\Rightarrow y - x \perp X_0$

$\forall z = x - y \in X_0^\perp$ 则 z 为 x 在 X_0^\perp 上的正交近似

唯一性: $x = y_1 + z_1, y_1 \in X_0, z_1 \in X_0^\perp (i=1, 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall y_1 - y_2 &= z_1 - z_2 \\ \in X_0 &\in X_0^\perp \end{aligned} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2, z_1 = z_2 \quad \#]$$

2.1 线性算子

$T: X \rightarrow Y$ (线性算子) \dots

定义域 D 值域 $R(T) = \{Tx | x \in D\}$

(若 $D = X, Y = K$, T 行为线性泛函)

T 连续 有界 定义

定理: X, Y Banach, $T: X \rightarrow Y$ 线性算子 $\Rightarrow T$ 为有界

(1) T 连续

(2) T 在 0 处连续

(3) T 有界

[Pf. (1) \Leftrightarrow (2) 显然

(2) \Rightarrow (3) 若不有界 $\exists x_n \in X$ s.t. $\|Tx_n\| > n \|x_n\|$

$\therefore y_n = \frac{x_n}{n \|x_n\|}, \forall \|Ty_n\| > 1$. 但 $y_n \rightarrow 0$ 为无界!

(3) \Rightarrow (1) $x_n \rightarrow x \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \|x_n - x\|_X < \epsilon$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \|Tx_n - Tx\|_Y \leq M \|x_n - x\|_X < \epsilon$ 故 T 连续 $\#$

$(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ ($Y, \|\cdot\|_Y$) 算子范数空间

$\mathcal{L}(X, Y) = \{ T: X \rightarrow Y \text{ 有界线性算子} \}$

$$\|T\| \triangleq \sup_{x \in X \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\|Tx\|_Y}{\|x\|_X}$$

性质 (1) $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ 为线性空间 $\|\cdot\|$ 为范数

(2) 若 Y 为 Banach 空间, $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ 为 Banach

$$T_f \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y) \quad \|T\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow Tx = 0 \quad (\forall x \in X) \Leftrightarrow T = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_1 + T_2\| &= \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|T_1 x + T_2 x\| \leq \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|T_1 x\| + \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|T_2 x\| \\ &= \|T_1\| + \|T_2\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\|d(T)\| = \|d\| \|T\|$$

(2) $\{T_n\}$ Cauchy $\exists M > 0 \quad \exists N \quad \text{s.t. } \|T_{n+p}x - T_n x\| \leq \frac{1}{M} \quad (\forall n \geq N, x \in X)$

$$\forall x \quad T_n x \rightarrow y \in Y \quad \text{i.e. } y = Tx$$

① T 为线性 \checkmark

② T 有界: $\|Tx\| = \|y\| \leq \|T_n x\| + 1 \quad (\exists n)$

$$\leq (\|T_n\| + 1) \|x\| \quad (\forall x \in X, \|x\| = 1)$$

故 $\|T\| \leq \|T_n\| + 1$ 有界

#]

$$X \rightarrow X^* = \mathcal{L}(X, K) \rightarrow X^{**} = \mathcal{L}(X^*, K)$$

$$\text{3.1: } p, q \geq 1 \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \quad P=q=2 \quad L^2[0,1] = L^1[0,1]$$

$$p \neq 2 \quad R: L^p[0,1] \neq L^q[0,1]$$

$$\text{缘 } g \in L^q[0,1] \quad Tg(f) = \int_0^1 fg dt \quad (\forall f \in L^p[0,1])$$

$$\|Tg\| = \sup_{f \neq 0} \frac{\|fg\|_L}{\|f\|_L} \stackrel{\text{H\"older}}{\leq} \|g\|_q \quad \Rightarrow \quad Tg \in (L^p[0,1])^*$$

(H\"older 不等式: $f = g/f$)

故当 $1 \leq p < \infty$ 时 $L^p(0,1) \xrightarrow{*} L^q(0,1) \xrightarrow{*} L^p(0,1)$

但 $(L'(0,1))^* = L^\infty(0,1)$
 $(L^\infty(0,1))^* \neq L'(0,1)$ $\Rightarrow (L'(0,1))^* \neq L'(0,1)$
 (因为 $L^\infty(0,1)$ 不是 $L'(0,1)$ 的)
 Banach Thm: $X^* \neq X \Rightarrow X$ 不是

$L^p(0,1)$ ($1 < p < \infty$) 自反 $L'(0,1)$ 不自反

$X \rightsquigarrow X^{**}$

$T \in X^{**} = L(X^*, K)$ (每 $z \in X \mapsto T_z(f) = f(z)$)

$f \mapsto T(f)$
 $\frac{X}{X^*}$

$RJ T_z : X^* \rightarrow K$ 有生

$$\|T_z\| = \sup_{\|f\|=1} |f(z)| \stackrel{\text{Hahn-Banach}}{\leq} \|z\|$$

$L^2(0,1) \vdash H^2(\mathbb{R})$

$L^2(0,1) \xrightarrow{*} (L^2(0,1))^*$

$g \xrightarrow{\text{乘以 }} T_g : f \mapsto \int_0^1 fg$

(有数无限
乘以可积) \Rightarrow (有数无限
内积)

$$\langle T_g, T_g \rangle = ?$$

例題: X Hilbert $M \subseteq X$ の子空間 $x = x_M + x_{M^\perp}$ (直交分解)

$P_M: X \rightarrow X$ $x \mapsto x_M$ $\text{性質: } \begin{cases} M = \{0\} & \|P_Mx\| = 0 \\ M \neq \{0\} & \|P_Mx\| = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \|P_Mx\| = 1$

$$\textcircled{2} P_M^2 = P_M$$

$$\textcircled{3} (P_M x, y) = (P_M x, P_M y) \\ = (x, P_M y)$$

命題: X Hilbert $P \in L(X)$. \exists P 投影算子 $\Leftrightarrow \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3}$

(pf.) \Rightarrow $\exists M = P(X)$

① $\forall x \in X \exists y_n \in X$ s.t. $x_n = P(y_n)$

$$x = P(P(y_n)) = P(x_n) \xrightarrow{P \text{ 投影}} P(x) = x \Rightarrow x \in M.$$

② $P = P_M \Leftrightarrow \forall x \quad P_x = P_M(x) = x_M \Leftrightarrow P x_{M^\perp} = 0$
 $P x_M + P x_{M^\perp}$
 $x_M + P x_{M^\perp}$

$$\forall y \in X \quad (P x_{M^\perp}, y) = (x_{M^\perp}, P y) = 0 \quad \#]$$

$$\|P\| \leq 1$$

命題: X Hilbert $P \in L(X)$. \exists P 投影算子 $\Leftrightarrow \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2}$

2.2 Riesz 表示定理

$\phi: X \rightarrow X^*$

$$y \mapsto \{f_y: x \mapsto (x, y)\}$$

中立律の性質: $\phi_{\lambda y_1 + \lambda_2 y_2} = \bar{\lambda}_1 \phi_{y_1} + \bar{\lambda}_2 \phi_{y_2}$

$$\|f_y\| = \|y\| \Rightarrow \phi \text{ 等距}$$

再び X 上の内積は平行四辺形法則

(ϕ 等距?)

$\Rightarrow X^*$ - - - - - 双方内积空间

$$f \in X^* \quad x_f = \phi^{-1}(f)$$

$$g \in X^* \quad x_g = \phi^{-1}(g)$$

$$(f, g) = ? \quad (\overline{x_f, x_g}) = \overline{(\phi^{-1}(f), \phi^{-1}(g))}$$

$$R \models (X, (\cdot, \cdot)) \xrightarrow{\Phi_X} (X^*, (\cdot, \cdot)) \xrightarrow{\Phi_{X^*}} (X^{**}, (\cdot, \cdot))$$

\$\xrightarrow{\text{而以原定理之反像}}\$

$$(x, y) = (\Phi_{X^*} \circ \phi_X(x), \Phi_{X^*} \circ \phi_X(y))$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\rightarrow X^{**} \\ x \mapsto T_x : f \mapsto f(x) \quad \} \quad \Phi_{X^*} \circ \phi_X(x) = T_x ? \end{aligned}$$

Riesz 表示定理. X Hilbert. $\forall f \in X^*$. $\exists! x_f \in X$ s.t. $f(x) = (x, x_f)$
Cpt. 唯一性. 顯然!

唯一性: $N(f) = \{x \in X | f(x) = 0\}$ 是子空間

① $N(f) = X$ 反 $x_f = 0$ 由 P

② $N(f) \neq X$ $\forall x_0 \in N(f)$

$$\begin{aligned} X = N(f) \oplus \{x_0\} : \forall x \in X \quad x &= \underbrace{(x - \frac{f(x)}{f(x_0)} x_0)}_{\in N(f)} + \frac{f(x)}{f(x_0)} x_0 \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &= f\left(\frac{f(x)}{f(x_0)} x_0\right) \\ &= \left(x, \frac{x_0}{\|x_0\|^2} f(x_0)\right) = \left(x, \frac{f(x_0) x_0}{\|x_0\|^2}\right) \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

X Hilbert $T \in L(X)$

$X \xrightarrow{T} X$

$$\begin{matrix} \Phi \\ \downarrow \\ X^* & X^* & X^* \end{matrix}$$

$$T^* = \Phi \circ T \circ \Phi^{-1}$$

由 Riesz 定理 T^* 視為 $L(X)$ 元素. 使得 $(Tx, y) = (x, T^*y)$

$$T = T^*: \text{自伴}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{例 1: } \text{① } X = \mathbb{R}^d & T = A : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \quad \text{自伴} (\Leftrightarrow A \text{ 对称}) \\ \text{② } X = \mathbb{C}^d & T = A : \mathbb{C}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d \quad \text{自伴} (\Leftrightarrow A \text{ 正}) \end{array}$$

定理: $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ Hilbert 空间 $\alpha : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ 具有对称性 且 $\exists M > 0$

$$s.t. |\alpha(x, y)| \leq M \|x\| \|y\| \quad \forall \exists A \in L(X) \quad s.t. \alpha(x, y) = \langle x, Ay \rangle$$

(\Rightarrow T^* 为 α 的对偶 $\alpha(x, y) = \langle Tx, y \rangle$ 为 T 的对偶算子)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{1: } L(X) \rightarrow L(X) & \text{① } \|T\| = \|T^*\| \\ T \mapsto T^* & \text{② } T^* \text{ 为 } T \text{ 的对偶} \end{array}$$

pf. 由 Riesz Thm. $\exists! A(y) \in X$ s.t. $\alpha(x, y) = \langle x, A(y) \rangle$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x \mapsto x^* \rightarrow x & \Rightarrow A \in L(X) \\ y \mapsto \alpha(\cdot, y) \rightarrow A^*(y) & \|A\| = \sup_{y \neq 0} \frac{\|A(y)\|}{\|y\|} \\ \text{共轭} & = \sup_{y \neq 0} \frac{\|\alpha(x, y)\|}{\|y\|} < \infty \end{array}$$

(注: $\|(Tx, y)\| \geq \delta \|x\|$ 时 $T \rightarrow T^*$)

2.3 网与开映射定理

B 第一纲集 是指存在可数个疏集 A_i , s.t. $B \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$
否则为第二纲集

例: \mathbb{Q} 在 \mathbb{R} 中第一纲 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ 第二纲

Residual 集 $C \supseteq \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i$: U_i 为稠密子集

Baire Thm: (X, ρ) 完备 可数个相交密集的交为稠密第2纲集

EPf $\bigcap G = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i$

(1) 若 G 不-纲集 $R \setminus G \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{A}_i$ 又 $X \setminus G = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} (X \setminus U_i) = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} \bar{B}_i$ 无内点

C_1 无内点 $\forall x \in B(x, r) \cap C_1 = \emptyset$ $D_1 = \overline{B(x, \frac{r}{2})}$ $D_1 \cap C_1 = \emptyset$

C_2 无内点 $\forall x_2 \in B(x_2, r_2) \subset B(x, \frac{r}{2})$ $B(x_2, r_2) \cap C_2 = \emptyset$

$D_2 = \overline{B(x_2, \frac{r_2}{2})}$ $D_2 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$ $r_2 \leq \frac{r}{2}$

$\cdots R \setminus G$ 有 Cauchy 点 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 \in \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} D_i$

但 $x_i \in X \subset \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} C_i$ 矛盾!

(2) G 相交密. 否则 存在 $B(x_1, r_1) \cap G = \emptyset$

又 U_i 相交密 $\exists B(x_2, r_2) \subset B(x_1, r_1) \cap U_i$

同理定义 $x_1 \in D_1 \supseteq D_2 \supseteq \cdots$ 和 $x_0 \in \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} D_i \subseteq \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i = G$
 $\forall x_0 \in X \setminus G$ 矛盾 #]

Thm. $\mathcal{F} = \{f \in C([0, 1]) \mid \text{处处不连续}\}$ 为 Residual 集

EPf. $\forall g \in C([0, 1]) \setminus \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow \exists s \in [0, 1] \quad g$ 在 s 处不连续

$\forall h \in \mathbb{N}$ 对 $|h| \leq n$ 且 $0 \leq sth \leq 1$. s.t. $\left| \frac{g(sth) - g(s)}{h} \right| \leq n$

故 $\bigcap A_n = \{s \in [0, 1] \mid \forall h \in \mathbb{N} \quad \left| \frac{g(sth) - g(s)}{h} \right| \leq n\}$

(1) A_n 闭: $g_m \in A_n \quad g_m \rightarrow g$ 及 $s \mapsto s_m \rightarrow s$

$(s_m \in [0, 1]) \quad |g_m(s_m + h) - g_m(s_m)| \leq n|h|$

$|g(s_m + h) - g(s_m)| \leq n|h| + 2\|g_m - g\|$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall m \geq n \quad g_m \in A_n$

(2) A_n 无内点 $\forall g \in A_n \quad \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists f \in C([0, 1]) \quad \|f - g\| < \epsilon$

$f \notin A_n$

$$f = g + p_L \quad \|p_L\| < \varepsilon.$$

$$p_L \cdot \underset{0}{\underbrace{\dots}_{W_{n+1}}} \quad \text{if } L$$

$$\|p_L\| \leq \varepsilon_0 < \varepsilon$$

但 g 和 f_L 无公共点。

$$\text{反证法} \quad s.t. \|g - q\| < \varepsilon - \varepsilon_0$$

$$f = q + p_L \quad R.J \quad \|f - g\| < \varepsilon. \quad \text{且 } \exists m = \max_{t \in [0,1]} |q(t)| < \infty$$

$$L > m + n \quad |f(s_1, h) - f(s_2, h)| \geq (L - m)|h| > n|h|.$$

$$(vs. h \neq 0) \Rightarrow f \notin A_n \quad \#]$$

等效

$$A. (1) f = \inf f_n \quad f_n \in C([0,1]) \quad \|f_n\| \leq L < \infty$$

$$x_n \rightarrow x \in M. \quad f(x_n) \leq f_n(x_n) \rightarrow f_n(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \limsup f(x_n) \leq f(x) \Rightarrow f \text{ u.s.c}$$

$$g = \sup f_n \quad \Rightarrow g \text{ l.s.c}$$

$$R.J \times f \circ g \text{ 为 } M_S = \{f \circ g \text{ 为 } M_g \text{ 为 } M_f\} \text{ 的子集}$$

$$(2) T \in L(X, Y) \quad (a) R \subseteq X \text{ Residual} \Rightarrow T(R) \subseteq Y \text{ Residual}$$

$$T(R) \Rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow (b) W \subseteq Y \text{ Residual} \Rightarrow T^{-1}(W) \subseteq X \text{ Residual}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{设 } X = C[0,1] \quad Y = C(F) \quad T: \text{从 } X \text{ 到 } Y \quad \text{若 } T(R) \subseteq Y \text{ Residual} \\ R = \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i \quad \text{则 } T(R) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n T(U_i) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(a)(b) \text{ i.e. } (a) R \supseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i; \quad T(X \setminus R) \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n T(X \setminus U_i)$$

$$Y = T(R) \cup T(X \setminus R) \Rightarrow T(R) \supseteq Y \setminus T(X \setminus R)$$

$$\supseteq Y \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n T(X \setminus U_i) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n Y \setminus T(X \setminus U_i)$$

$$\# Y \setminus T(X \setminus U_i) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow R \exists a \in G \cap (Y \setminus T(X \setminus U_i)) = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow T^{-1}(G) \cap T^{-1}(Y \setminus T(X \cup \{x\})) = T^{-1}(G) \cap U_i = \emptyset \text{ 矛盾!}$$

$$(b) W \supseteq \bigcap_{i=1}^n V_i \quad T^{-1}(W) \supseteq \bigcap_{i=1}^n T^{-1}(V_i)$$

但 $T^{-1}(V_i)$ 相容 $\exists i \in \mathbb{N}, \exists u \in U \cap T^{-1}(V_i) = \emptyset$

但 $T(u) \cap V_i \neq \emptyset$ (V_i 不相容) 矛盾!

回到开映射定理 B 证明

Thm: $T \in L(X, Y)$ 若 T 为 R 的开映射

则有: $\forall u \subseteq X$ 为 $T(u)$ 为 $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in T(u), \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } B(y, \delta) \subseteq T(u)$
 $\forall x \in x + B(0, \delta) \subseteq u (\exists f > 0)$

$$T(x + B(0, \varepsilon)) \subseteq T(x) + T(B(0, \delta)) \quad \downarrow \\ T(x) + T(B(0, \delta)) \subseteq T(u)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B(0, \varepsilon) \subseteq T(B(0, \delta)) \quad \Rightarrow T(B(0, 1)) \supseteq B(0, \frac{\delta}{f})$$

$$\varepsilon \in B(0, 1) \quad \delta \in T(B(0, 1)) \quad \text{由上知} \delta > 0 \quad \text{s.t. } T(B(0, 1)) \supseteq B(0, \delta)$$

应用:

Banach Thm $T \in L(X, Y)$ 双射 $\Rightarrow T^{-1} \in L(Y, X)$

pf. $\|T\| \leq \|T^{-1}\| < \infty \quad (\Leftrightarrow T^{-1}(B_Y(0, 1)) \subset B_X(0, 1) \quad (\exists \eta > 0))$

$$\Leftrightarrow TB_{X(0, 1)} \supseteq B_Y(0, \frac{1}{\eta}) \quad (\exists \eta > 0)$$

由开映射定理 #]

$$\|Tx\|_2 \leq M\|x\|_1$$

范数等价 Thm. $(X, \|\cdot\|_1), (X, \|\cdot\|_2)$ Banach $\|\cdot\|_1$ 强于 $\|\cdot\|_2$. 则二者等价

pf. $Id: (X, \|\cdot\|_1) \rightarrow (X, \|\cdot\|_2) \quad \|Tx\|_2 \leq M\|x\|_1 \Rightarrow \|T\| \leq M$. T 有界

又 T 双射 故由上面定理 T^{-1} 有界 $\Rightarrow \|T^{-1}\|_2 \leq \frac{1}{M} \|\cdot\|_1$. #]

用因縫定理

用算子 X, Y 之間 $T: X \rightarrow Y$ (線性). $\text{R}(T)$ 指若 $x_n \rightarrow x$. 有 $x \in D(T), Tx_n \rightarrow Tx$

例: $X = Y = C[0,1]$ T 为 $\frac{d}{dx}$ $D(T) = C^1[0,1] \cap \text{R}(T)$. 但 $\|T\| = +\infty$

Thm. X, Y $B^*(\mathbb{C})$. $T: X \rightarrow Y$ 算子

(a) 若 $D(T)$ 为 X 的子集且非空. $\text{R}(T|_{D(T)}) \in L(D(T), Y)$

(b) 若 $\|T\| < +\infty$ $\text{R}(T) \cap \text{R}(\overline{T})$ 为 $\overline{\text{R}(T)}$
 \uparrow
 $\text{R}(T) \subseteq \text{Graph}(T) \subseteq \text{Graph}(T|_{\text{R}(T)}) \subseteq \text{Graph}(T|_{\text{R}(T)} \cap \text{R}(T))$

pf. (a) 令 $X = D(T)$ $\text{Graph}(T) = \{(x, Tx) | x \in X\} \subseteq X \times Y$

$T(x) \in \text{Graph}(T)$

设 X 上存在 $\|\cdot\|_T = \|x\|_X + \|Tx\|_Y$ 使得 $\| \cdot \|_X$

$\|x\|_T$ 定义: $x_n \rightarrow \| \cdot \|_T$ Cauchy $\Leftrightarrow \lim \|x_n\|_X$ Cauchy $\{Tx_n\} \rightarrow \| \cdot \|_Y$ Cauchy
 $\xrightarrow{x, y}$ $x_n \rightarrow x$ $Tx_n \rightarrow y \Leftrightarrow Tx. \Rightarrow (x_n, Tx_n) \xrightarrow{x_n \rightarrow x} (x, Tx) \Rightarrow x_n \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|_T} x$

则由 L 教学的 Thm. $\|x\|_T \leq L\|x\|_X \Rightarrow \|Tx\|_Y \leq L\|x\|_X \Rightarrow T$ 有界

(b) $\forall x \in \text{R}(T)$ $x_n \rightarrow x$ $\{x_n\}$ Cauchy $\Rightarrow \|Tx_n - Tx\| \leq \|T\| \|x_n - x\|$

$\{Tx_n\}$ Cauchy Tx_n 有界 PB. 令 $y = Tx$

(再): $x_n \rightarrow x$ $\{y_n\} = \{x_1, x_1', x_2, x_2', \dots\}$

同样 $(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T y_n)$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T x_n'$

且 $\|Tx\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|Tx_n\| \leq \|T\| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n\| = \|T\|_{D(T)} \|x\|$ ($x \in \text{R}(T)$)

$\text{R}(T)$ 为闭集. 且 $\|T\|_{\text{R}(T)} = \|T\|_{D(T)}$ #

例: $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Borel($\mathbb{R}; \mathbb{R}$)

已知 $\forall g \in L^2[0,1]$ $f \cdot g \in L^1[0,1]$

$\forall g \in L^p[0,1]$ $f \cdot g \in L^q[0,1]$

$\exists f \in L^2[0,1]$

Pf. $T: L^2[0,1] \rightarrow L^1[0,1]$ (线性且 DIT) $= L^2[0,1]$
 $g \mapsto fg$

$T+L^2 \parallel T \parallel < +\infty \Leftrightarrow T \text{ 有界}$.

$$\begin{array}{c} g_n \xrightarrow{\parallel \parallel \parallel} g \\ Tg_n \xrightarrow{\parallel \parallel \parallel} h \end{array}$$

$\exists \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \quad g_n \approx g \quad \wedge \quad Tg_n \xrightarrow{\text{a.e.}} h \quad R(fg) \stackrel{\text{a.e.}}{=} h \quad \checkmark$

$$\|f\|_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f \chi_{|f| \leq n}\|_2 \quad . \quad g_n = \overline{f} \chi_{|f| \leq n} \in L^2[0,1]$$

$$\|f \cdot g_n\| = \|T(g_n)\| \leq \|T\| \|g_n\|_2 \Rightarrow \|f \chi_{|f| \leq n}\|_2 \leq \|T\| < +\infty$$

$$\|f \chi_{|f| \leq n}\|_2 \leq \|T\| < +\infty \quad \#$$

(回) T 为紧集 Thm 的证明. BP.

$T \in L(X,Y)$ 为 $\exists \eta > 0$ s.t. $TB_{X(0,1)} \supseteq B_Y(0,\eta)$

Qf. Step (1) $\exists \eta > 0$ s.t. $\overline{TB_{X(0,1)}} \supseteq B_Y(0,3\eta)$

$$R(T) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} TB_{X(0,n)} = T(X) \text{ 为 } \overline{\text{闭集}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n \text{ s.t. } \overline{TB_{X(0,n)}} \text{ 有内点} \quad \overline{TB_{X(0,n)}} \supseteq y_0 + B(0,\varepsilon) \\ \supseteq -y_0 + B(0,\varepsilon) \quad (\text{对称性})$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{2}(B(y_0, \varepsilon) + B(-y_0, \varepsilon)) = B(0, \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \overline{TB_{X(0,1)}} \supseteq B(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{n})$$

Step (2) $TB_{X(0,1)} \supseteq B_Y(0,1)$ $(\overline{TB_{X(0,1)}} \supseteq B_Y(0,1))$ $\eta = \frac{\varepsilon}{3n} \checkmark$

$\forall y \in B_Y(0,1)$. 由(1). $\exists x_0 \in B_X(0, \frac{1}{3})$. s.t. $\|Tx_0 - y\| < \frac{1}{3}$

$$y_1 = y - Tx_0 \quad R(y) \|y_1\| < \frac{1}{3} \quad \|y_1\| < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_2 = y_1 - Tx_1 \quad \|y_2\| < \frac{1}{9} \quad \|x_1\| < \frac{1}{9} \quad T \text{ 有界} \Rightarrow Tx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Tz_n = y$$

$$y_n \quad x_n$$

$$y_n = y - T(x_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i) \quad \text{且} \quad \|y_n\| < \frac{1}{3^n}$$

$$\|z_n - z_m\| \leq \frac{1}{3^m} \Rightarrow z_n \rightarrow z_0 \triangleq x \quad \|x\| \leq \frac{2}{3} < 1 \quad \#]$$

注: X, Y Banach 空间. $T: X \rightarrow Y$ (闭). 若 $R(T)$ 不是闭集. $R' \setminus \exists \eta > 0$
 s.t. $T(B_Y(0, 1)) \cap D(T) \supseteq B_Y(0, 1)$ $\Rightarrow T$ 为 $R(T) = Y$

Toepitz-Hellinger Thm. X, Y Banach $T: X \rightarrow Y$ (闭) $D(T) = X$

$S: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ (线性) $(D(S) = Y^*)$

如果 $\forall x \in X, f \in Y^*$ 有 $f(Tx) = (Sf)(x)$.

$\{R' \cap T \in L(X, Y) \mid S \in L(Y^*, X^*)\}$

IPf. 由 $\exists \eta > 0$ $\forall x \in X, \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 使 } \|Tx - Tx_n\| < \eta$

$\forall f \in Y^*, f(y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(Tx_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (Sf)(x_n) = (Sf)(x) = f(Tx)$

由 Hahn-Banach Y^* 中元素区分了 Y 中的元素. 有 $y = Tx$ S 为单射.

推论: X Hilbert. $A: X \rightarrow X$ 映射 $D(A) = X$

若 $\forall x, y \in X, (Ax, y) = (x, Ay)$. 则 $A \in L(X)$

例: $L^2[0, 1] \subseteq L^1[0, 1]$ 不闭
 $C^1[0, 1] \subseteq C[0, 1]$ 不闭

共轭定理 (变种) $W \subseteq L(X, Y)$ $R = \{x \in X \mid \sup_{T \in W} \|Tx\|_Y < \infty\} \neq \emptyset$

若 R 为闭集 $R \cap \sup_{T \in W} \|Tx\|_Y < \infty$.

IPf. $p(x) = \sup_{T \in W} \|Tx\| \in [0, +\infty]$

固定 $M > 0$ $E_M = \{x \in X \mid p(x) \leq M\} = \bigcap_{T \in W} \underbrace{\{x \in X \mid \|Tx\| \leq M\}}_{\text{闭}}$

$R \subseteq \bigcup_{M=1}^{\infty} E_M$ $R^c = \{k\}$ R 有 E_M 有内点. $\Rightarrow E$ 有内点. (因为 $M \in E \subseteq E_M$)

E 对称且上集

$(x \in E, |x| = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda x \in E)$

$B(x_0, \varepsilon) \subseteq E$

"
 $x_0 + B(0, \varepsilon)$

$-x_0 + B(0, \varepsilon) \subseteq E$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}((x_0 + B(0, \varepsilon)) + (-x_0 + B(0, \varepsilon)))$

"

$B(0, \varepsilon) \subseteq E$

$$\sup_{T \in W} \sup_{x \in B(0, \varepsilon)} \|Tx\| = \sup_{x \in B(0, \varepsilon)} \sup_{T \in W} \|Tx\| \leq 1$$

$$= \sup_{T \in W} \|T\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{T \in W} \|T\| \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

#]

回数の定義

$$g_n = n \chi_{(0, \frac{1}{n})} \quad \|g_n\|_2 = 1$$

$$\int_X T_n(f) = \int_0^1 f g_n dt \quad (\forall f \in L^1[0, 1])$$

$$\|T_n\| = \|g_n\|_\infty =$$

$$(\sup_n \|g_n\| = +\infty)$$

$$T_n \in L^1[0, 1]^* = \left(L^1[0, 1], K \right)$$

$$|\mathcal{R}| R = \{ f \in L^1[0, 1] \mid \sup_{n \geq 1} \|T_n f\| < +\infty \} \subseteq R$$

$\forall f \in L^1[0, 1]$

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} \|T_n(f)\| = \sup_{n \geq 1} \left| \int_0^1 f g_n dt \right|$$

$$\text{Holder} \sup_{n \geq 1} \|f\|_{L^\infty} < +\infty \Rightarrow L^2[0, 1] \subseteq R.$$

第一部分

第二部分 $p > q \geq 1$. $R \subseteq L^p[0, 1]$ 在 $L^q[0, 1]$ 中 (A)

Banach-Steinhaus Thm: X, Y Banach

$T_n \in L(X, Y)$ s.t. $\sup_{n \geq 1} \|T_n\| < +\infty$

存在稠密 $D \subseteq X$ s.t. $\forall x \in D$ $\{T_n x\}$ Cauchy

$\forall x \in X$ $\{T_n x\}$ Cauchy

$\forall x \in X$ $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T_n x\| \leq \|x\|$

cpf. $x_n \rightarrow x$ $\exists x \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} T X_n$

\mathcal{B}

$$(\|T x_n - T x_m\| \leq \sup_{n \geq 1} \|T_n\| \|x_n - x_m\|. \text{ 由 } \#)$$

但不 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T - T_n\| = 0$

13): $X = C[0,1] \quad Y = \mathbb{R}$

$M_{[0,1]} : [0,1] \text{ 上 Borel} \Leftrightarrow$ 次度全体

$\mu = \beta_{C[0,1]} : [0,1] \text{ 上 Borel} \Leftrightarrow$

它与 X^* 元素有一一对应

$$J_\mu(f) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \int_0^1 f d\mu$$

$$J_r(f) \geq 0 \quad (f \geq 0)$$

$$J_n(1) = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad J \in X^*$$

$$\|J_n\| = 1$$

$$J \in X^*$$

$$J(1) = 1$$

$$J(f) \geq 0 \quad (f \geq 0)$$

$$\|J\| = 1$$

$$\Sigma \{x\} = \{J \in X^* \mid \|J\| = 1\} \text{ 为 } S$$

$C[0,1]$ 的 反相全集 $\{f_m\}_{m \geq 1} \triangleq D$

$\exists \mu_n \in M_{[0,1]}$ $J_{\mu_n} \in X^*$, 且 $\sup \|J_{\mu_n}\| = 1$

$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n(f_m) \xrightarrow{\text{Banach-Steinhaus}} T(f) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_m d\mu_n$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_m d\mu_n$ $\in C[0,1]$ 上的 X^*
 $T \in X^*$ $T(f) \geq 0 \quad (f \geq 0)$

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Kreisgr. T}} \exists \mu \quad \|T\| = 1 \quad \text{s.t. } T(f) = \int f d\mu$$

$J_{\mu_n} \rightarrow J_\mu$ (在 $\forall f \in C[0,1]$). $J_{\mu_n}(f) \rightarrow J_\mu(f)$ (意义下)

弱* 收敛的意义收敛

结论: $M_{[0,1]}$ 在弱* 收敛下紧致

[Pf] $\mu_n \rightarrow \mu \Leftrightarrow \forall f_m \quad (\lim_m \int f_m d\mu_n = \lim_m \int f_m d\mu)$
 $\Leftrightarrow \rho(\mu_n, \mu) \rightarrow 0 \quad \rho(\mu, \nu) = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{| \int f_m d\mu - \int f_m d\nu |}{2^m (1 + \|f_m\|_\infty)}$

由 $(M[0,1], \rho)$ 为量空间

3.1.2 性质 约定 (μ_n) $m=1: |\int f_m d\mu_n| \leq \|f_m\|_\infty$

$$\exists n_1' < n_2' < n_3' < \dots \text{ s.t. } J(f_i) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int f_i d\mu_{n_i'}$$

$$\text{由} \Rightarrow \text{由} \text{ 为 } J(f) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int f_i d\mu_{n_i'}$$

$$\text{又} J(f) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int f_i d\mu_{n_i}; \text{ R.J. 为 } \# \Rightarrow M$$

由 $J(f) = \#$

2.4 Hahn-Banach Thm

目标: ① X^* 中元素的表示:

$$\forall x+y \in X \quad \exists x_0 = x-y \quad \text{R.J. } \exists f \in X^* \quad \text{s.t. } f(x_0) = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow f(x) = f(y))$$

$$\text{由} \quad X_0 = \{\lambda x_0 \mid \lambda \in K\}$$

$$\text{又} \quad f_0 \in X_0^* \quad f_0(\lambda x_0) = \lambda$$

$$\text{H-B Thm: } \exists f \in X^* \quad \text{s.t. } \|f\| = \|f_0\| < \infty \quad \text{且} \quad f|_{X_0} = f_0 \quad \text{R.J. } f(x_0) = 1$$

$$\text{② } M \subseteq X \text{ 的子量空间, B} \subseteq \text{中 } x_0 \notin M$$

$$\text{述言: } \text{① } f(x) = 0 \quad (x \in M)$$

$$\text{② } f(x_0) = d(x_0, M) \leq d_0 \quad \text{③ } \|f\| = 1$$

$$(\text{①+③} \Rightarrow |f(x_0)| \leq d_0)$$

$$\text{由} \quad X_0 = \{\lambda x_0 + x \mid \lambda \in K, x \in M\}$$

$$f_0(\lambda x_0 + x) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \lambda d_0 \quad \text{R.J. } f_0 \in X_0^* \quad (\frac{f_0(x_0)}{\|f_0\|} = \frac{d_0}{\|f_0\|} = \sup_{\substack{\lambda \in K \\ x \in M}} \frac{|\lambda d_0|}{\|\lambda x_0 + x\|})$$

$$\text{H-B Thm: } \exists f \in X^* \quad \text{s.t. } f|_{X_0} = f_0$$

$$z = \frac{x}{\|x\|} \sup_{z \in M} \frac{d_0}{\|x_0 + z\|} = 1$$

$$\text{R.J. } f(x) = 0 \quad (x \in M)$$

$$\|f\| = \|f_0\| = 1$$

$$f(x_0) = d_0$$

✓

H-B Thm: $X_0 \subseteq X$ 且 $f_0 \in X_0^*$ R.J. $\exists f \in X^*$ s.t. $f|_{X_0} = f_0$ $\|f\| = \|f_0\|$

实际情况: X 实数生空间 $X_0 \subseteq X$ 线性子空间 $f_0: X_0 \rightarrow R$ 线性泛函

$P: X \rightarrow R$ 线性泛函 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R \text{ 加} \\ \text{正齐次} \end{array} \right.$ 若 $f_0(x) \leq P(x)$ ($\forall x \in X_0$)

则存在 $f: X \rightarrow R$ 线性泛函 s.t. ① $f|_{X_0} = f_0$

② $f(x) \leq P(x)$ ($\forall x \in X$)

[$\frac{1}{n}$ A] 由 H-B Thm' 有 $f_0 \in X_0^*$ 且 $P(x) = \|f_0\| \|x\|: X \rightarrow R$ 线性泛函

R.J. $\exists f: X \rightarrow R$ s.t. $f|_{X_0} = f_0$ 且 $f(x) \leq P(x)$

$\|f\| \geq \|f_0\|$ $|f(x)| \leq \|f_0\| \|x\| \Rightarrow \|f\| \leq \|f_0\|$

$\Rightarrow \|f\| = \|f_0\|$

#.]

特殊情况: "线性泛函" 换成 "半序" 由 PQ

线性泛函 (*) 例(内)+Zorn.

$\forall x_1 \in X \setminus X_0$ $X_1 = \{\lambda x_1 + x_0 \mid \lambda \in R, x_0 \in X_0\}$

由内P之设 $\exists f_1: X_1 \rightarrow R$ 线性泛函 s.t. ① $f_1|_{X_0} = f_0$
② $f_1(z) \leq P(z) \quad \forall z \in X_1$

① $\Rightarrow f_1(\lambda x_1 + x_0) = \lambda f_1(x_1) + f_0(x_0)$

② $\Leftrightarrow \lambda f_1(x_1) + f_0(x_0) \leq P(\lambda x_1 + x_0)$

($\lambda=0$ 时成立) $\lambda > 0$. $f_1(x_1) + f_0\left(\frac{x_0}{\lambda}\right) \leq P(x_1 + \frac{x_0}{\lambda})$

$\Rightarrow f_1(x_1) + f_0(z) \leq P(x_1 + z)$

即 $f_1(x_1) \leq \inf_{z_0^+ \in X_0} (P(x_1 + z_0^+) - f_0(z_0^+))$

$\lambda < 0$. $f_1(x_1) \geq \sup_{z_0^- \in X_0} (f_0(z_0^-) - P(-x_1 + z_0^-))$

要找 x_1 ② $\sup_{z_0 \in X_0} (f_0(z_0^-) - P(-x_1 + z_0^-)) \leq \inf_{z_0^+ \in X_0} (P(x_1 + z_0^+) - f_0(z_0^+))$

$\Rightarrow f_0(z_0^- + z_0^+) \leq P(z_0^- + z_0^+) \leq P(x_1 + z_0^+) + P(-x_1 + z_0^-)$

$\Rightarrow f_0(z_0^-) - P(-x_1 + z_0^-) \leq P(x_1 + z_0^+) - f_0(z_0^+) \checkmark$

故存在 $\exists t^{\text{确证}} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 使 } f_t(x) = f(x)$ ✓

(单性证明)

$J = \{(Y, f_Y) : X_0 \subseteq Y \subseteq X \quad f_Y(x) \leq p(x) \ (\forall x \in Y) \text{ 且 } f_Y|_{X_0} = f_0\}$
 $f_Y : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 单性泛函

$(Y_1, f_{Y_1}) \leq (Y_2, f_{Y_2}) \Leftrightarrow Y_1 \subseteq Y_2 \text{ 且 } (f_{Y_2})|_{Y_1} = f_{Y_1}$ $\Rightarrow J$ 有序集

及 $\{(Y_i, f_{Y_i}) | i \in I\}$ 为无序子集 $\sum Y = \bigcup_{i \in I} Y_i \quad f(y) = f_{Y_i}(y)$
 $\forall y \in Y \quad (Y, f_Y) \text{ 为共上界} \quad f(y) \leq p(y)$

故由 Zorn 引理 J 有极大元 (W, f_W)

又由上面 t 确认 (注目内成立) 只配 $W = X$ $\forall x \in X \quad f(x) = f_W(x)$ #

X Hilbert 空间 $X = \overline{X}_0 \oplus X_0^\perp \quad f_0 \in X_0^* \Rightarrow f_0 \in \overline{X}_0^*$

$\forall x \in X \quad f(x) = f_0(x_{X_0})$ 符合

极值吗? $f_0 \in \overline{X}_0^*$ $\Leftrightarrow X = \overline{X}_0 \oplus Z_1 \quad f(x) = f_0(P_{\overline{X}_0} x)$

找 $P_{\overline{X}_0} : X \rightarrow X \quad \text{s.t. } \text{OR}(P_{\overline{X}_0}) = \overline{X}_0$

② $P_{\overline{X}_0}(x) = x \quad (x \in \overline{X}_0)$

$f = f_0 \circ P_{\overline{X}_0} \quad \|f\| = \|f_0\| \Leftrightarrow \|P_{\overline{X}_0}\| \leq 1$

是的 何对有在这样场投影算子?

复: $f_0 : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (线性泛函 被半模 P 控制)

$\text{Re } f_0 : X_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (线性也被 P 控制) $\Leftrightarrow \exists g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 线性

$g|_{X_0} = \text{Re } f_0 \quad g \in P(\mathbb{R} \times X)$

定义 $f(z) = g(z) - ig(i z)$ 为复线性泛函

$$① f|_{X_0(z)} = \operatorname{Re} f(z) - i \operatorname{Im} f(z) = f_0(z)$$

$$② |f(z)|^2 = f(e^{2\pi i \theta} z) = \operatorname{Re} f(e^{2\pi i \theta} z) \leq p(e^{2\pi i \theta} z) = p(z) \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$$

#

向量 $\times X^*$
M の固子空間
or 子集

$$\begin{matrix} M^\perp = \{f \in X^* \mid f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in M\} \\ \text{M 的零(子)子集} \end{matrix}$$

结论 $M^* \rightarrow X^*/M^{\perp}$ 是同构

$\zeta(m^*) = [x^*]$ 其中 x^* 在 X 上的像在 M^{\perp} 且 $\|x^*\| = \|m^*\|$

(反證: 若 x^* 在 M^{\perp} 上的像 $\neq 0$, 则 $x^* - x^* \in M^{\perp} \Rightarrow [x^*] = [x^*]$)

显然 G 为双射. 故 X^*/M^{\perp} 为 G 的像.

$$\text{即 } \|[x^*]\| = \|x^*\|_M$$

H-B 分解定理: 一子集分离

用 L 及 M (子集, 的线性子空间 $X + M$)

$(f \in X^*)$

令 $f \in L$ (即 f 在 L 上为零) $R \setminus L$ 为 $X + M$ (即 f 在 $X + M$ 上不为零)

$$\text{s.t. } L = H_f^r = \{x \in X \mid f(x) = r\}$$

$$\text{if } f \in M = H_f^0 \quad \text{则 } f(x_0) = r \quad R \setminus L = M + x_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists y_0 \in X \setminus M \quad \text{s.t. } x = \{y_0\} \oplus M \quad f(\lambda y_0 + m) = r$$

$$R \setminus L = H_f^r \quad \text{其 } R = f(x_0)$$

$$\text{若 } M \text{ 为 } R \setminus L \quad \|f\| = \sup \frac{|f|}{\|\lambda y_0 + m\|} = \sup \frac{1}{\|\lambda y_0 + m\|} = \frac{1}{\rho(y_0, M)} < +\infty \Rightarrow f \in X^* \quad \#$$

$$L = H_f$$

上方 $f'(y) > r$
 下方 $f'(y) < r$

問題：是否對 B 之圓中徑 (r) 決定 A, B ，可以用 ρ 與半徑分離？

Rmk ① $X = \ell^2$ $A = \{x \mid \text{有 } 1^2 \text{ 個 } x; \exists x \in A, x \neq 0\}$ 一子集 (代性子空間)

$$\underline{A} = \emptyset!$$

$$\text{又因 } A = \ell^2$$

$$B = \{0\}$$

不可以用 $f \in X^*(\{0\})$ 分離：
 (即用 ρ 及 r)
 $\exists x \in f^{-1}(B)$ 且 $f(x) \in B$
 $\Rightarrow f(0) \in B$

但可用 f 來達成分離

引理： A 为 \mathbb{R}^n 向 X 中子集 $A \neq \emptyset$, $\exists y_0 \notin A$ $\forall \exists f \in X^*(\{0\})$

s.t. $L = H_f$ 分離 A 和 y_0 。
 若已有 $\rho(y_0, A) > 0$ 則不需 A 有內部且半徑分離

CPf $\forall x \in A$ $x \in L \Rightarrow P_A(x) \leq 1$ $P_A(x) > 0 \Rightarrow P_A(x) > 1$

\downarrow 故 $P_A(y_0) > 1$ 且在 $P_A(y_0) > 0$ 時 \bar{f} 異

(R)P(A) > R

且 \bar{f} 異

$$y_0 = \{\lambda y_0 \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \exists x \in f(\lambda y_0) = \lambda \frac{P_A(y_0) + 1}{2} \leq P_A(\lambda y_0)$$

由 H-B Thm $\exists f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $f|_{X_0} = f_0 \in C$ 且 $f(x) \leq P_A(x)$

$$\text{及 } B(0, r) \subseteq L \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq \frac{2}{r} \|x\| \Rightarrow f \in X^*$$

$$L = H_f^C \quad \text{R.I. } f(y_0) = C \geq 1 \quad (\rho(y_0, A) > 0 \Rightarrow)$$

$$f(x) \in P_A(x) \leq 1 \leq C \quad (x \in A) \quad \text{故 17.2 \#]$$

定理(凸集分离). A, B 为 B' 中 X 中不交子集

(1) A 中 $y \neq 0$. 则存在 $f \in X^*$ 分离 A, B

(2) $P(A, B) > 0$ \Rightarrow - - - - -

CPF $\sum E = A - B$

(1) $R|E \neq \emptyset$ $y_0 = 0 \notin E$. $\exists f \in X^*$ 分离 E 和 Y

$0 = f(y_0) \leq r \leq \inf_{\substack{x \in A \\ x \in B}} (f(x_1) - f(x_2)) \Rightarrow$ 分离 A, B

(2) $\#$

]

应用:

(1) 微分中值定理

B' 定义

$f: X \rightarrow Y$ 于 $x_0 \in X$. 是指存在 L

$$\text{s.t. } \frac{\|f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) - L(\Delta x)\|}{\|\Delta x\|} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{且 } f'(x_0) = L$$

$$f: (0, 1) \rightarrow X \text{ 连续可微} \quad 0 < b < a < 1. \quad \exists L \quad \| \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b} \| \leq \| f'(0a + (1-\theta)b) \|$$

$$\text{Ipf} \quad Z = f(a) - f(b) \quad \text{H-B Thm. } \exists g \in X^* \quad \text{s.t. } g(\underbrace{f(a) - f(b)}_{Z}) = \|g\|$$

$$(0, 1) \xrightarrow{f} X \xrightarrow{g} R \text{ 连续可微}$$

$$\|g\| = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g \circ f(a) - g \circ f(b)}{a - b} - (g \circ f)'(0a + (1-\theta)b) &= g(f'(0a + (1-\theta)b)) \\ &\leq \|g\| f'(0a + (1-\theta)b) \end{aligned}$$

]

命題: $C \subseteq X$ 为集 $f: C \rightarrow R$ \Leftrightarrow 上方圖 $\{(x, \delta) | \delta \geq f(x)\}$ 为

凸集: $f: R \xrightarrow{d} R$ 为集 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in C$

定理. $f: X \rightarrow R$. 若 f 在 $x_0 \in X$ 处可微，则 $\frac{df(x_0)}{dx} \neq 0$

$$\text{次梯度} = \left\{ g \in X^* \mid g_{x_0} - g(x_0) \leq \frac{f(x_0 + \alpha x) - f(x_0) - df(x_0)}{\| \alpha x \|} \text{ for all } \alpha \in R \right\}$$

(若 f 在 x_0 不可微, $\text{fix}_f \subset X^*$ s.t. $\frac{|f(x_0 + \alpha x) - f(x_0) - df(x_0)|}{\| \alpha x \|} \rightarrow 0$)

$$\text{即 } f(x_0 + \alpha x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(\alpha x) + O(\alpha x)$$

$$\text{则若 } g \in \partial f(x_0) \Rightarrow g(\alpha x) \leq f'(x_0)(\alpha x) + O(\alpha x)$$

$$\Rightarrow g = f'(x_0) \text{ 为时次梯度分界点} \quad df(x_0) = \{f'(x_0)\}$$

但即使 $df(x_0)$ 为纯点集, f' 也不存在)

cpf. 首先若 Y, Z 为 R 公同 $\exists Y \times Z \in R$. $(Y \times Z)^* = Y^* \times Z^*$

$\forall f \in (Y \times Z)^* \exists g \in Y^*, h \in Z^* \text{ s.t. } f(y, z) = g(y) + h(z)$
 $f''(y, z) = g''(y) + h''(z)$

\uparrow
 \uparrow

$\exists f: X \rightarrow R$ 上方界 $e(f, f) \subset X \times R$

f 在 x_0 可微. 则 $x_0 = (x_0, f(x_0)) \notin (e(f, f))^0$ $\forall (x, f) \in A$

$\exists H \in (X \times R)^*$ 非空 s.t. $H(x_0, f(x_0)) \leq H(x, f)$

$$H(x, s) = h(x) + \xi s \quad h \in X^*, s \in R$$

$$\forall x = x_0 \quad \text{有 } h(x_0) + \xi f(x_0) \leq h(x_0) + \xi (f(x_0) + t) \quad t > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi \geq 0$$

若 $\xi = 0$ 则 $h(x_0) \leq h(x) \quad (\forall x \in X) \Rightarrow h = 0$ #

$$t > 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{h(x)}{\xi} - \frac{h(x_0)}{\xi} \leq f(x) - f(x_0) + t$$

$$t \rightarrow 0 \quad \sum g(x) = -\frac{h(x)}{\xi} \in X^* \quad \exists g \in \partial f(x_0) \quad \#$$

25. 算子范数与弱收敛

定义中 $X \rightarrow X^*$

$$x \rightarrow \phi(x) \quad \text{其中 } \phi(x)(f) = f(x) \quad (\forall f \in X^*)$$

ϕ 线性 $D(\phi) = X$

$$\|\phi(x)\| = \sup_{f \in X^*(0)} \frac{|f(x)|}{\|f\|} = \sup_{\|f\|=1} |f(x)| \xrightarrow{\exists |x|} \text{H-B Thm} \quad \text{等价}$$

若中满 则称 X 自反

$$\text{例 } X = L^p(0,1) \quad 0 < p < \infty \quad X^* = L^q(0,1)$$

$$\forall g \in L^q(0,1) \quad T_g(f) = \int_0^1 g f dt \quad f \in L^p(0,1)$$

$$L^q(0,1) \rightarrow (L^p(0,1))^* \quad \text{何时满？}$$

$$g \mapsto T_g$$

$$p=\infty \text{ 时} \quad \underbrace{(L^\infty(0,1))^*}_{\text{对偶}} \neq \underbrace{L^1(0,1)}_{\text{单元}}$$

Banach Thm: $X^* \xrightarrow{\text{完满}} X$

$$1 < p < \infty \text{ 时} \quad \forall T \in (L^p(0,1))^* \quad \exists \nu(E) = T(1_E) \text{ 对 } E \in \mathcal{B}(0,1) \text{ 完满}$$

可验证 ν 为 \mathbb{R} 度 且 $\nu < \infty$

$$\text{由 Radon-Nikodym } \quad \exists g \in L^1(0,1) \quad \text{s.t. } \nu(E) = \int_0^1 1_E g dt$$

$$\frac{\nu}{T(1_E)}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \int f g dt$$

$$-一般 f \quad f_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} f \quad \mathbb{R} \int f_n g dt \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \int f g dt$$

$$\text{等价 } \sum_n \int f_n g dt \Rightarrow T(f_n) \rightarrow T(f) \quad \text{故 } T(f) = \int f g dt$$

再设 $g \in L^q$: 若 $1 < p < \infty$ $B_N = \{x : |g(x)| \leq N\}$

$$f_N = g \chi_{B_N} / g^{q/p-1} \quad \text{P.J. } \|f_N\|^p = \chi_{B_N} |g|^{(q-1)p/q} \leq N^q \Rightarrow f_N \in L^p([0,1])$$

且 $T(f_N) = \int_{B_N} |g|^q dt$
 $\leq \|T\| \|f_N\|_{L^p} = \|T\| \left(\int_{B_N} |g|^q dt \right)^{1/p}$
 $\Rightarrow \left(\int_{B_N} |g|^q dt \right)^{1/q} \leq \|T\| \quad N \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \|g\|_q \leq \|T\| \checkmark$
 $\left(\int_0^1 |g \chi_{B_N}|^q dt \right)^{1/q}$
 $P=\infty \neq 1, 2, \infty$
 故 $L^p([0,1])$ {
 $\begin{cases} \text{自} \Omega, 1 < p < \infty \\ \text{若 } p=1 \end{cases}$

13). $X = C([0,1])$

$$(C([0,1]))^* = V_b([0,1]) = \{g : [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid g(0)=0 \text{ 且 } \forall t \in [0,1], \exists M \text{ 使 } |g(t)| \leq M\}$$

$$f \in C([0,1]) \rightarrow T_g f = \int_0^1 f dg \quad \hookrightarrow [0,1] \text{ 上有界可积度}$$

• 例: $[0,1] \rightarrow M^1$ 及 $\rightarrow M^{\infty}$ Hausdorff

Riesz 定理: M^{∞} Hausdorff $C(M)^* = \{ \mu : M \text{ 上有界可积度} \}$

$$T(f) = \int f d\mu \quad \|T\| = |\mu|.$$

共轭算子

$X \dashv \ddagger$

$\Phi: X^* \rightarrow X$ 共轭映射

$f \in X^* \quad \exists y_f \in X \text{ st. } f(x) = (x, y_f)$

$T: X \rightarrow Y \quad T \in L(X) \quad T^* \in L(Y)$

$(Tx, y) = (x, T^*y) \quad (\forall x, y \in X)$

$X = K^d \quad T = A \beta \gamma \quad T^* = A^* \beta \gamma \dashv \ddagger$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X^* & \xrightarrow{\exists f} & y_f \in X \\ \downarrow T^* & \curvearrowright & \downarrow T^* \\ X^* & \xrightarrow{\exists f} & T^*f \in Y \\ & \xleftarrow{\beta^{-1}} & T^*y_f \in Y \end{array}$$

-般 $T: X \rightarrow Y \quad T \in L(X, Y) \Rightarrow T^*: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$

$g \in Y^* \quad \exists x \quad (T^*g)(x) = g(Tx)$

$\|T^*g\| \leq \|T\| \|g\| \Rightarrow \|T^*\| \leq \|T\|$

故 $x \in X \quad \exists g \in Y^* \quad \|g\| = 1 \quad \underline{\text{且}} \quad g(Tx) = \|Tx\| \quad (\text{H-B Thm})$

$\|T^*g(x)\| = \|g(Tx)\| = \|Tx\| \Rightarrow \|Tx\| \leq \|T^*\| \|x\|$

$\|T^*\| \|g\| \|x\| = \|T^*\| \|x\| \Rightarrow \|T\| \leq \|T^*\|$

故 $*: L(X, Y) \rightarrow L(Y^*, X^*)$ 是线性映射

X, Y 自反时

$$u \left(\begin{array}{c} X \xrightarrow{T} Y \\ X^* \xleftarrow{T^*} Y^* \\ X^{**} \xrightarrow{T^{**}} Y^{***} \end{array} \right) v$$

$\forall x \in X \quad g \in Y^* \quad (u \circ T(x))(g) = g(Tx)$

$(T^{**} \circ u(x))(g) = (u(x))(T^*g) = (T^*g)(x) = g(Tx)$

故 u 为交換

$L(X, Y) \xrightarrow{*} L(Y^*, X^*) \cong L(X^{**}, Y^{***})$

1.2 + 3.4 $\frac{20}{RJ 1.4}$

$$(1) \text{ (1) } A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad A^*: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad A^T = A \quad \overline{A}^* = \overline{A}^T$$

$$(2) X = L^2([0,1]) \quad T: X \rightarrow X \text{ 线性有界}$$

$$X \text{ 的一组基 } \{e_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \quad T(e_n) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C_{n,m} e_m$$

$$C_{n,m}^* = (\overline{T^*}(e_n), e_m) = \overline{(T(e_m), e_n)} = \overline{C_{m,n}}$$

$$\text{具体. } k(x,y) \in L^2([0,1] \times [0,1]) \quad \forall f \in L^2([0,1])$$

$$\Rightarrow T_k f \in L^2([0,1]) \quad (T_k f)(x) = \int_0^1 k(x,y) f(y) dy$$

$$\|T_k f\|_{L^2} \leq \|k\|_{L^2} \|f\|_{L^2}$$

$$(T_k f, g) = (f, T_k^* g)$$

$$\int_0^1 T_k f(x) g_1(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 k(x,y) f(y) g_1(x) dy dx = \int_0^1 f(y) \int_0^1 k(x,y) g_1(x) dy dx$$

$$\int_0^1 T_k^* g_1(y) = \int_0^1 k(x,y) g_1(x) dx$$

$$(3) F: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$$

$$t \mapsto \begin{cases} 2t, & t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 2-2t, & \frac{1}{2} < t \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T: L^2([0,1]) \rightarrow L^2([0,1])$$

$$f \mapsto Tf = f \circ F$$

$$T^*?$$

33425533+4255

希望无界性条件下的某种收敛

$$X = L^2([0,1]) \quad e_n = e^{2\pi i n t} \in X \quad \text{无界/收敛}$$

$$\text{但 } \forall g \in L^2([0,1]) \quad \|g\|_{L^2}^2 = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |(e_n, g)|^2 < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e_n, g) = 0$$

-Hausdorff 定理： x_n 为数列且 x ，若 $x_n \rightarrow x$ 是指 $\forall f \in X^*$ 。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(x)$$

$X = L^2(0, 1)$ 中的单函数球 $S(X) = \{f \mid \|f\|_1 \leq 1\}$ 为 (自) 闭集。

[Pf.] $X^* = L^2(0, 1)^*$ 中
 $\{g_m\}_{m=1}^\infty$ 为 $S(X)$ 的子集

取子集 $\{g_{m_k}\}_{k=1}^\infty$

取子集 $\{g_{n_k}\}_{k=1}^\infty$ s.t. $J(g_{n_k}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} g_{n_k}(x_{n_k})$ 存在

$n'_k \neq n_j$ ($g_{n'_k}(x_{n'_k})$) s.t. $J(g_{n'_k}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} g_{n'_k}(x_{n'_k})$ 不存在

$\exists n_k = n_{k'}$ $RJ(J(g_m)) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} g_m(x_{n_k})$. ($\forall m$)

$S(X)$ 上 $\tilde{\rho}$ $\rho(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{|g_m(x) - g_m(y)|}{2^m (||g_m|| + 1)}$ $RJ(x_{n_k})$ Cauchy

$(S(X), \rho)$ 上 $\tilde{\rho}$

$\forall g \in X^*, J(g) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} J(g_m)$ 其中 $g_m \rightarrow g$ in X^*

$$|J(g_{m_j}) - J(g_{m_{j'}})| = \left| \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} |g_{m_{j_i}}(x_i) - g_{m_{j'_i}}(x_i)| \right|$$

$$\leq ||g_{m_{j_i}} - g_{m_{j'_i}}|| \Rightarrow J(g_{m_j}) \text{ Cauchy}$$

定理 $J: X^* \rightarrow K$ $RJ \in X^{**}$ $\Rightarrow \exists x \in X$ s.t. $J(g) = g(x) (\forall g \in X^*)$

$RJ(x_n) \rightarrow x$. $\Rightarrow S(X)$ 为闭集 #

E-S Thm: 自从 B 空间 X 单位圆球为紧致集

[Pf.] (a) Pettis Thm. 自从圆的闭包是圆

(b) Banach Thm. $Y \in B(\mathbb{R})$, $RJ: X \rightarrow Y$ 为 Y 的

任取 $\{x_n\} \subseteq S(X)$

$X_0 = \overline{\text{span}\{x_n\}} \subseteq X$ 由(a) X_0 为 且 X_0^{**} 为 X^{**} 的

则 $\exists x_{n_k} \rightarrow x_0$ in X_0^*

$\forall f \in X^*$. $g = f|_{X_0} \in X_0^*$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} g(x_{n_k}) = g(x_0) = f(x_0) \Rightarrow x_{n_k} \rightarrow x_0 \text{ in } X^*$$

+ 由 R' 之 (a) (b)

(b): $Y^* \xrightarrow{\text{def}} R' \cap \partial S(Y^*) = \{g \in Y^* \mid \|g\| = 1\}$ 由 (a): $\{f_n\}$ 为 Y^* 离散子集

$$\text{故 } \exists y_m \in Y, \text{ s.t. } g_m(y_m) > \frac{1}{2}, \quad \|y_m\| = 1 \quad R' g_m = \frac{f_m}{\|f_m\|} \in \partial S(Y^*)$$

该推论

$$Y_0 = \overline{\text{span}\{y_m\}} \quad R' \cap \partial S(Y) \supseteq Y_0$$

$\exists y_0 \in Y_0$ 由 H-B Thm. $\exists g \in \partial S(Y^*)$, s.t. $g(y_0) = d(y_0, Y_0) > 0$

又取 $\|g_m - g\| < \frac{1}{4}$.

但 $\|g_m - g\| \geq |g_m(y_m) - g(y_m)| > \frac{1}{2}$. 矛盾!

(a). $T: X^* \rightarrow X_0^*$ $\|T\| \leq 1 \Rightarrow T^*: X_0^{**} \rightarrow X^{**}$

$$f \mapsto Tf = f|_{X_0} \quad (T^* F_0)(f) = F_0(Tf)$$

$\forall F_0 \in X_0^{**}$ 由 X 自反. $\exists x_0 \in X$ s.t. $(T^* F_0)(f) = f(x_0)$ ($\forall f \in X^*$)

$\exists x_0 \in X_0$ 由 \exists

$\forall g \in X_0^*$ 由 H-B Thm. $g = T\tilde{g}$. $\tilde{g} \in X^*$

$$(T^* F_0)(\tilde{g}) = \begin{cases} \tilde{g}|_{X_0} & \text{if } x_0 \in X_0 \\ g(x_0) & \text{if } x_0 \notin X_0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{由 } F_0(\tilde{g}) = F_0(g) \\ \text{及 } X_0 \text{ 自反!} \end{array}$$

$\forall x_0 \in X_0$. 由 R' $\exists \tilde{f} \in X^*, \|\tilde{f}\|=1$ 且 $\tilde{f}(x_0) = d(x_0, X_0) = d > 0$

$$\tilde{f}(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow T\tilde{f} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (T^* F_0)(\tilde{f}) = \tilde{f}(x_0) \neq 0$$

$\exists x_0 \in X_0$

$$F_0(T\tilde{f}) = 0$$

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44 $f_n \in X^*$ $\xrightarrow{*}$ $\exists f \in X^*$ s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = f$. 亂搞

$$\forall x \in X. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$$

X^* 中的收敛 \Rightarrow \exists 收敛

自反

13. $X = C([0,1])$ $J_n \in X^* \xrightarrow{*} J \in X^*$ ($\|J_m\| \|J\| \leq L$)

(f_m 的 L^1 范数 $\leq L$) $\Leftrightarrow \forall f \in C([0,1]) \quad J_n(f) \rightarrow J(f)$

Banach-Steinhaus

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_n(f_m) = J(f_m) \quad (\forall m)$$

$$P(J, J) \triangleq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|J(f_m) - J(f_m)|}{(\|f_m\| + 1)}$$

$\forall J_n, J \in S(X^*)$

$$J_n \xrightarrow{*} J \Leftrightarrow J_n \xrightarrow{P} J$$

由对称性原理 $(S(X^*), P)$ 完

故: 可分 Banach X $S(X^*)$ 有自补集

13. 设 $S: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1]$ 且 S 为单射
 μ $\|S\| = 1$

S 为 $X = C(\mu)$ 上线性算子 $T: X \rightarrow X$ $\|T\| \leq 1$
 $f \mapsto f \circ S$

结论: $\partial_+ S(X^*) = \{J \in X^* \mid \|J\| = 1, J \geq 0, J(1) = 1\}$
 $\stackrel{K_{\text{res}}}{=} M(\mu) \cdot I_{\mu} + \text{Boel 拓扑} \cdot V_P / \text{度}$

$J = J_m \in \partial_+ S(X^*) \quad \text{R.J. } (T^* J)(f) = J(Tf) = J(f \circ S) \stackrel{P}{=} T^* J \in \partial_+ X^*$

$T^*: \partial_+ S(X^*) \rightarrow \partial_+ S(X^*)$

$\partial_+ S(X^*)$ 为 $S(X^*)$ 与 P 的同胚子集 \Rightarrow $S(X^*)$ 下界

Claim: $\exists J_M \in \partial_+ S(X^*)$. s.t. $T^* J_M = J_M$ (比較 Schauder)

(Pf. 任取 $J_0 \in \partial_+ S(X^*)$ $J_{n+1} = T^* J_n$

$$\tilde{J}_N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N J_n$$

由 $(\partial_+ S(X^*), \rho)$ 保. $\exists \tilde{J}_{N_i} \xrightarrow{\rho} \bar{J} \in \partial_+ S(X^*)$

$$(T^* \bar{J})(f) = \bar{J}(f \circ S) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{J}_{N_i}(f \circ S)$$

$$J(f) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{J}_{N_i}(f)$$

$$\tilde{J}_{N_i}(f) = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{n=1}^{N_i} (T^*)^n J_0(f) = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{n=1}^{N_i} J_0(f \circ S^n)$$

$$\tilde{J}_{N_i}(f \circ S) = \frac{1}{N_i} \sum_{n=1}^{N_i} J_0(f \circ S^{n+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{J}_{N_i}(f) - \tilde{J}_{N_i}(f \circ S) = \frac{1}{N_i} (J_0(f \circ S^{n+1}) - J_0(f)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{故 } (T^* \bar{J})(f) = \bar{J}f \Rightarrow T^* \bar{J} = \bar{J} \quad \#]$$

X 不可分呢? 例) $X = C(M)$ 为 Hausdorff ($M = [0, 1]^B$)

$S: M \rightarrow M$ 的连续映射

$\bar{T}: X \rightarrow X$

$T \in L(X)$

$f \mapsto f \circ S$

是否 \exists $\bar{J} \in \partial_+ S(X^*) \rightarrow \partial_+ S(X^*)$ 有 $\bar{J} \circ S = J$ (*)

定义 X^* 中的 $\partial_+ S(X^*)$ 为

基 $B(g, x_1, \dots, x_m, \varepsilon) = \{f \in X^*: \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} |f(x_i) - g(x_i)| < \varepsilon\}$

且 $A \subseteq X^*$ 为 $\partial_+ S(X^*)$ 时. 是指 $\forall f \in A$ 有 $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ 有 $\forall x \in X$

$M = [0, 1]^B$. $g \in M$. $g(t) = 0$ ($\forall t \in B$)

令 g 的特点开集 $U = \bigcap_{t \in B} U_t$. $U_t \neq \emptyset$ ($\forall t$)

$J = \{U: U = \bigcap_{t \in B} U_t\}$ $g \in U \Leftrightarrow 0 \in U_t$ ($\forall t$)

不致

* 为 \bar{J} 的子网 有 $\bar{J} \circ S = J$

Pf of (*): $\{J_N\}_{N \in \mathbb{N}}$ 为 $\partial_+ S(X^*)$ 的网

\Rightarrow 有 \bar{J} 的子网 $\{J_{\phi(j)}\}$

$J_{\phi(j)} = J$. $T^* J = J$

算子的性质： $X, Y \in B^*$, $T_n \in L(X, Y)$, $T \in L(X, Y)$

(1) 若 $\|T_n - T\| \rightarrow 0$ 则 $T_n \rightharpoonup T$ (弱收敛)

(2) $\|(T_n - T)x\| \rightarrow 0$ ($\forall x$) 则 $T_n \rightarrow T$ (强收敛)

(3) $\forall x \in X$, $f \in Y^*$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(T_n x) = f(Tx)$ $\Rightarrow T_n \rightharpoonup T$ (弱收敛)
- 弱收敛 \rightarrow 强收敛 \rightarrow 弱收敛

(3). (1) $X = \ell^2$, $T: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$, $T_n \triangleq T^n$
 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (x_2, x_3, \dots)$

若 $\|T_n e_{n+1}\| = \|e_1\| = 1 \Rightarrow \|T_n\| \geq 1$ 但 T_n 不强

但 $\forall x$, $\|T_n x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_{i+1}|^2} \rightarrow 0$ 但 $T_n \rightarrow 0$

(2) $X = \ell^2$, $S: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$, $S_n \triangleq S^n$
 $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (0, x_1, \dots)$

$$\|S_n x\| = \|x\| \Rightarrow S_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\forall f = (y_1, \dots, y_n, \dots) \in (\ell^2)^* = \ell^2$$

$$|\langle f, S_n x \rangle| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_{i+n} x_i \right| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_{i+n}^2} \|x\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$S_n \rightarrow 0$$

(3) $T: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$

$$x \mapsto (x_1, \frac{x_2}{2}, \frac{x_3}{3}, \dots)$$

$$\|Tx\| = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_k^2}{k^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|x\| \Rightarrow \|T\| \leq 1$$

$$\forall x \in \ell^2, y \in (\ell^2)^*$$

$$(T^*y)(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (T^*y)_k x_k \Rightarrow (T^*y)_k = \frac{y_k}{k}$$

$$y(Tx) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} y_k \frac{x_k}{k} \Rightarrow T^*T = T$$

(3) $\{x_n\} \subseteq ((c, d) \times C([0, b]))$ $x_n \rightarrow x$. 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n(t) = x(t)$ $\forall t$

[pf.] $\forall t \in [0, b]$ 存 $f_t: C([0, b]) \rightarrow K$

$$x(t) \mapsto f_t(x_n(t)) = x(t)$$

R. $|f_{t_0}|$ 有界 且 $|f_{t_0}| \leq 1$

$x_n \rightarrow x$. R. $f_{t_0}(x_n) \rightarrow f_{t_0}(x)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x_n & \xrightarrow{\parallel} & x \\ x_n(t_0) & \xrightarrow{\parallel} & x(t_0) \end{array}$$

]

(3) $x_n \rightarrow x_0$. R. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n\| \geq \|x_0\|$

[pf] (3) $x \rightarrow x^*$ 且 $\overset{\downarrow}{\exists} \lambda$ $\tilde{x}_n = (1/x_n) \quad \tilde{x}_0 = (1/x_0)$

$\forall f \in X^*, \quad (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{x}_n(f)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f(x_n) & \xrightarrow{\parallel} & \tilde{x}_n(f) \\ f(x_0) & = & \tilde{x}_0(f) \end{array}$$

由 Banach 理 $\{\|\tilde{x}_n\|\}$ 有界

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |f(x_0)| & = & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f\| \|x_n\| \\ \parallel & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \|\tilde{x}_0(f)\| & \Rightarrow & \|x_0\| = \|\tilde{x}_0\| \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n\| \end{array}$$

]

(3) X H'空间 $\{e_n\}$ 正交基 R. $x_n \rightarrow x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \|x_n\| \text{ 有界} \\ \forall k \quad (x_n, e_k) \rightarrow (x, e_k) \end{cases}$

[pf.] $\Rightarrow \checkmark$

\Leftarrow . $x = x^*$. 且 spans e_n 由 Banach - Steinhaus.

]

(3) X H'空间 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 \quad y_n \rightarrow y_0 \quad$ R. $(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$

[pf] $(x_n, y_n) - (x_0, y_0) = (x_n, y_n - y_0) + (y_0, x_n - x_0)$

由 $x_n \rightarrow x_0 \quad \exists M \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \|x_n\| \leq M$

由 4.2.2

]

例 1. X Hilbert. $\{e_n\}$ 正交规范基. $\|e_n\| \neq 0$ 但 $e_n \not\rightarrow 0$

Cpf. 里 $e_n \not\rightarrow 0 \quad \forall x \in X = X^*$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |(x, e_k)|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |(x, e_k)|^2 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x, e_k) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow e_k \rightarrow 0$$

]

例 2. x 1^维向量 $x_n \rightarrow x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \|x_n\| \rightarrow \|x\| \\ x_n \rightarrow x \end{cases}$

Cpf. \Rightarrow 证明

$$\Leftarrow \|x_n - x\|^2 = \|x_n\|^2 + \|x\|^2 - 2(x_n, x) + (x, x)$$

$$2(x_n, x) \rightarrow (x, x) = \|x\|^2 \quad \|x_n\|^2 \rightarrow \|x\|^2. \quad \text{得证}$$

]

例 3. $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}) \setminus \{0\}$ ($1 < p < \infty$). $f_n(x) \stackrel{a.e.}{=} f(x+n)$. 问 $f_n \rightarrow 0$ $f \not\rightarrow 0$

Cpf. $\|f_n\|_p = \|f\|_p \quad \Leftrightarrow f_n \not\rightarrow 0$

$\because C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ 在 $L^q(\mathbb{R})$ 中是闭子集 $\|f_n\|_p$ 有界

① 若 $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

$$\int_R f_n(x) g(x) dx \rightarrow \int_R f(x) g(x) dx$$

0 若 $f \notin C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. 问 $f(x) g(x-n) \xrightarrow{a.e.} 0$

$$\text{由定理 4.2 有 } \int_R f_n(x) g(x) dx = \int_R f(x) g(x-n) dx \rightarrow 0$$

② $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists f_\varepsilon \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, s.t. $\|f - f_\varepsilon\|_p < \varepsilon$

$$|\int_R f_n(x) g(x) dx| \leq |\int_R (f - f_\varepsilon) g(x-n) dx| + |\int_R f_\varepsilon g(x-n) dx|$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\|f - f_\varepsilon\|_p \|g\|_q}_{\leq 0} + \underbrace{|\int_R f_\varepsilon g(x-n) dx|}_{\leq 0} \quad \#]$$

26 线性算子的谱

$T: X \rightarrow X$ 线性算子 ($T \in L(X)$)

为区别值 $\textcircled{1} \lambda I - T$ 单射 $R(\lambda I - T) = X$ $\rho(T)$
 $\textcircled{2} (\lambda I - T)^{-1}: X \rightarrow D(T)$ 且 $(\lambda I - T)^{-1} \in L(X)$

谱集

$\textcircled{1} \lambda I - T$ 是单射 $\Leftrightarrow \exists x_0 \neq 0 \quad (\lambda I - T)x_0 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda \notin \text{特征值}, x_0 \in \text{特征向量}$
 点谱 $\sigma_p(T) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid \lambda \text{为特征值}\}$

$\textcircled{2} \lambda I - T$ 单射 则 $R(\lambda I - T) \neq X$

(i) $\overline{R(\lambda I - T)} = X$ · 零谱 $\sigma_c(T)$

(ii) $\overline{R(\lambda I - T)} \neq X$ · 约尔谱 $\sigma_r(T)$

$$\sigma(T) = \rho(T) \cup \sigma_p(T) \cup \sigma_c(T) \cup \sigma_r(T)$$

12m k. $\dim X < +\infty$ 时 $\sigma = \rho(T) \cup \sigma_p(T)$

例 1 (i) $X = \mathbb{C}^2$ $\forall A \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ 非空闭区间 A 有稠密零点 但 $\sigma_p(T) = \emptyset$
 定义 $T(x) = (\lambda_i x_i)_{i=1}^n \quad \|T\| \leq \sup |\lambda_i| < +\infty \Rightarrow T \in \ell^1(\mathbb{C}^n)$

$$\textcircled{1} \lambda \notin A \quad d \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d(\lambda, A) \quad (\lambda - \lambda_i)x_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

故 $\lambda I - T$ 单 且 $\forall y = (y_i) \in \mathbb{C}^n \quad (\lambda I - T)x = y \Leftrightarrow x = \left(\frac{y_i}{\lambda - \lambda_i} \right) \in \mathbb{C}^n$

故 $\lambda I - T$ 双 且 $\|(\lambda I - T)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{d} < +\infty \Rightarrow \lambda \in \rho(T)$

$$\textcircled{2} \lambda = \lambda_i \quad (\lambda_i I - T)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = e_i \Rightarrow \lambda \in \sigma_p(T)$$

若 $\lambda_i \in \underline{\sigma(T)}$ 则 $\forall j \quad \sigma_j(T) = A$.

$$(2) Tf(t) = tf(t) \quad (\forall f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C})$$

$$(i) X = C[0, 1]$$

$$(ii) X = L^2[0, 1] \quad (T \notin \rho(T) \cup \sigma(T))$$

$$(\lambda I - T)f = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda - t)f(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = 0$$

$\lambda I - T$ 为单射 $\Rightarrow G_p(T) = \emptyset$

$$(\lambda I - T)f = g \Leftrightarrow f(t) = \frac{g(t)}{\lambda - t}$$

$$\text{若 } \lambda \notin [0, 1] \quad R_j R(\lambda I - T) = X \quad \forall j \in \rho(T)$$

$$\text{若 } \lambda \in [0, 1] \quad , \quad X = [0, 1] \quad \text{若 } g(\lambda) = 0 \rightarrow \overline{R(\lambda I - T)} \subseteq \{g \in [0, 1] \mid g(\lambda) = 0\} \\ \nexists X \rightarrow \lambda \in G_p(T) = [0, 1]$$

$$X = L^2[0, 1] \quad 1 \notin \rho(T)$$

$$\forall g \in L^2[0, 1] \quad f_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\lambda - 1} \cdot |\lambda - t|^{2-\frac{1}{n}} & |\lambda - t| \geq \frac{1}{n} \\ 0 & |\lambda - t| \leq \frac{1}{n} \end{cases} \in L^2[0, 1]$$

$$(\lambda I - T)f_n = g_n = \begin{cases} g \cdot |\lambda - t|^{2-\frac{1}{n}} & |\lambda - t| \geq \frac{1}{n} \\ 0 & |\lambda - t| \leq \frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$$

$$g_n \in R(\lambda I - T) \quad g_n \xrightarrow{L^2} g \quad \Rightarrow \overline{R(\lambda I - T)} = X \\ \Rightarrow \lambda \in G_p(T) = [0, 1]$$

断言: $T \in L(X)$ $R_j G(T)$ 为 CAS 非空闭集

若 T 为闭算子, R_j 结合未知 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{若 } \lambda \in \partial \rho(T) \Leftrightarrow R_j(T) \neq \\ G(T) \neq \emptyset? \end{array} \right.$

$$\text{例: } X = L^2[0, 1]$$

$$f \in L^2[0, 1] \quad f = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_n e^{2\pi i n t}$$

$$Tf \triangleq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} -(2\pi n)^2 c_n e^{2\pi i n t}$$

$$D(T) = \{f \in L^2[0, 1] : Tf \in L^2[0, 1]\}$$

$$= \left\{ \sum_n c_n e^{2\pi i n t} : \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |c_n|^2 < \infty \text{ 且 } \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (2\pi n)^4 |c_n|^2 < \infty \right\}$$

验证 T 为闭算子

$$\lambda = (2\pi n)^2 : \quad T \sin(2\pi n t) = -(2\pi n)^2 \sin(2\pi n t) \Rightarrow \lambda \in G_p(T)$$

$$\lambda \notin A = \{(2\pi n)^2 \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \quad d = d(\lambda, A)$$

$$(\lambda I - T)f = 0 \Rightarrow f = 0$$

$$RJ(AI-T)f = g = \sum d_n e^{2\pi i n t}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{d_n}{\lambda(2\pi n)^2} e^{2\pi i n t}$$

$$f \in D(T) \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{d_n^2}{(\lambda(2\pi n)^2)^2} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \sum |d_n|^2 < \infty \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{(2\pi n)^4 |d_n|^2}{|\lambda(2\pi n)^2|^2} \leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |d_n|^2 < \infty \quad \checkmark$$

$$t, \lambda \in \rho(T)$$

证明: $T \in L(X)$ (1) $G(T)$ 为非空有界闭集 \subset

(2) 谱半径公式 (Gelfand)

$$r_G(T) = \sup \{ |\lambda| : \lambda \in \sigma(T) \} = \inf_{n \geq 1} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} = (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n\|)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \infty$$

下证:

$$\text{设 } \{a_n\} \text{ 为实数列 } \begin{cases} \text{若 } a_n \in (-\infty, +\infty) \\ \text{或 } a_n \in (-\infty, +\infty] \end{cases} \quad a_{n+m} \leq a_m + a_n \quad (n, m \in \mathbb{N})$$

命 $\bar{a}_n = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 则 $\bar{a}_n = \inf_{n \geq 1} \frac{a_n}{n}$

[Pf.] $\liminf \frac{a_n}{n} \geq \inf \frac{a_n}{n}$

给定 ϵ . $n = mk_n + r_n$

$$\frac{a_n}{n} \leq \frac{k_n a_m + a_{r_n}}{k_n m + r_n} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_m}{m} \Rightarrow \limsup \frac{a_n}{n} \leq \frac{a_m}{m} (\text{定理}).$$

例: $A \in GL(Q, R)$ $a_n = \log \|A^n\|$ $R\{a_n\}$ 为定理

$\exists A(x): [0, 1] \rightarrow GL(Q, R)$ 且 $a_n(x) = \log \|A^n x\|$ 为定理

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n(x)}{n} = \underbrace{\inf_{n \geq 1} \frac{\log \|A^n x\|}{n}}_{\text{下确界}}$$

回到 X 中

$L(X)$ - 分子 Banach 代数

$$T \in L(X), \quad \alpha_n = \log \|T^n\| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$0 < \alpha < \infty$

$$\text{若 } |\lambda| > \|\alpha\|, \quad (\lambda I - T)x = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda x = Tx \Rightarrow \|T\| \leq \|\lambda\| \|x\| \Rightarrow \|x\| = 0.$$

$$\lambda I - T = \lambda(I - \frac{T}{\lambda}) \stackrel{\alpha}{=} \lambda(I - S) \quad \|S\| < 1$$

$$(I - S)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S^n \quad ; \quad S_n = \sum_{n=0}^N S^n \in L(X)$$

$$\|S_{n+p} - S_n\| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \|S^k\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \{S_n\} \text{ Cauchy}$$

$$\text{定义 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \stackrel{\text{唯一性}}{=} (I - S)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow I - S \in \rho(T)$$

$\Rightarrow \rho(T)$ 非空

② $\rho(T)$ 为开集 $T \in L(X)$

$$\forall b \in \rho(T) \quad R_b(T) = (\lambda_0 I - T)^{-1} : X \rightarrow X$$

$$\forall |\lambda - \lambda_0| < 1 \quad \lambda I - T = \lambda_0 I - T + (\lambda - \lambda_0) I \\ = (\lambda_0 I - T) (I + R_{\lambda_0}(T)(\lambda - \lambda_0))$$

$$R(\lambda - \lambda_0) \in \rho(T) \quad S = (\lambda - \lambda_0) R_{\lambda_0}(T) \quad \|S\| < 1$$

故开集

$$R(T) \cdot \rho(T) \rightarrow L(X)$$

是解空间

$$\lambda \mapsto R_\lambda(T) = (\lambda I - T)^{-1} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} P: U \rightarrow Y(B(X)) \text{ 在 } \lambda_0 \text{ 处连续} \\ \text{在 } \lambda_0 \text{ 处有逆} \end{array} \right) \quad \text{在 } \lambda_0 \text{ 处有解}$$

$$\text{令 } \lambda_0 \in \rho(T) \quad |\lambda - \lambda_0| < \delta$$

$$R_\lambda(T) = \left(I + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\lambda - \lambda_0)^n R_{\lambda_0}(T) \right) R_{\lambda_0}(T)$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{R_\lambda(T) - R_{\lambda+1}(T)}{\lambda - \lambda_0} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (\lambda - \lambda_0)^{n-1} R_{\lambda+1}^{(n)}(T) \text{ 存在 收敛于}$$

$|\lambda| > \|T\|$

$$R_\lambda(T) = \lambda^{-1} (I - \frac{T}{\lambda})^{-1} = \lambda^{-1} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{T^n}{\lambda^n} + I \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{T^n}{\lambda^{n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|R_\lambda(T)\| \leq \frac{1}{|\lambda|} \frac{\|T\|}{1 - \frac{\|T\|}{|\lambda|}} = \frac{1}{|\lambda - \|T\||} \rightarrow 0 \quad (|\lambda| \rightarrow +\infty)$$

由 $\{R_\lambda(T) : \lambda \in \rho(T)\}$ 在 $L(X)$ 中有界
 $|\lambda| > \|T\|$

③ $\exists T \neq \emptyset \in \mathbb{R}^*$ $\rho(T) = \emptyset$ $R(T) \subset L(X)$ 有界

Liouville $\Rightarrow R(T)$ 为常值

$$\text{由 } R_\lambda(T) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{T^n}{\lambda^{n+1}} \quad (|\lambda| > \|T\|) \text{ 常值!}$$

B'z 定理

(Liouville: $\varphi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow Y$ 有界解析 \Rightarrow 常值)

$\forall f \in Y^*$ $f \circ \varphi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 有界 \Rightarrow 常值 且利用 P'olya's Pr.

④ Gelfand 定式 (推广): $r_C: L(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ 下半连续)

(i) $|\lambda| > \|T\|$ 时 $\lambda \in \rho(T) \Rightarrow r_G(T) \leq \|T\| \Rightarrow r_G(T') \leq \|T'\|$

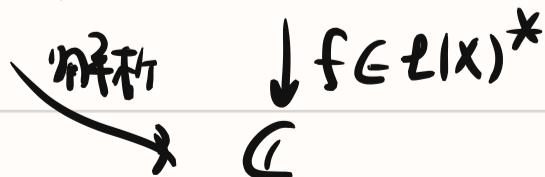
若 $\lambda^n \in \rho(T')$ 则 $\lambda^n I - T'$ 可逆

$$(\lambda^n I - T')(\cdots) = \square \circ (\lambda I - T) \Rightarrow \lambda I - T \text{ 可逆} \quad \lambda \in \rho(T)$$

$$\Rightarrow (r_G(T))^n \leq r_G(T')$$

$$\Rightarrow r_G(T) \leq (\|T'\|)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

(ii) $R(T): \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid |\lambda| > r_G(T)\} \rightarrow L(X)$



$$f \circ R(T) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n)_\lambda^n$$

$$f \circ R(T) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda^{n+1}} (n > \|T\|) \quad \text{Laurent 级数}$$

$$\text{由 } f \in \mathcal{L}(T) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(T^n)}{n!} \quad (\forall \lambda > r_6(T))$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{f(T^n)}{(r_6(T)+\varepsilon)^{n+1}} \right\}_{n \geq 1} \text{ 有界} \quad (\forall f \in \mathcal{L}(X)^*, \varepsilon > 0)$$

因此 $\varepsilon > 0$

$$T_n: \mathcal{L}(X)^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \mapsto \frac{f(T^n)}{(r_6(T)+\varepsilon)^{n+1}}$$

$$T^n \in \mathcal{L}(X)^* \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{L}(X)$$

$$\|T_n\| = \left\| \frac{T}{r_6+\varepsilon} \right\|^{n+1}$$

故 $\forall f \in \mathcal{L}(X)^*$ $T_n(f)$ 有界. 由大数定律

$$\sup_{n \geq 0} \|T_n\| = M < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq r_6(T) + \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad \checkmark$$

#

例: X H'空间 $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$ 且自伴 $\# r_6(T) \in \sigma_p \cup \sigma_c \cup \sigma_r$

结论: $\sigma(T) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ $\sigma_R(T) = \emptyset$

(如 $X = \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$ $\lambda: \lambda \neq 0$ 时 λ 为单特征值 C 有界元)

$$(x_i) \mapsto (\lambda_i x_i) \Rightarrow \lambda_i \in \sigma_p(T) \rightarrow \sigma(T) = C$$

$$C \setminus \{\lambda_i\} \subseteq \sigma_c(T)$$

$$\forall \lambda = a + ib$$

$$((\lambda I - T)x, (\lambda I - T)x) = ((aI - T)x + ibx, (aI - T)x + ibx) \\ = \| (aI - T)x \|^2 + |b|^2 \| x \|^2$$

$$+ \underbrace{((aI - T)x, ibx) + (ibx, (aI - T)x)}_0$$

$$\text{若 } b \neq 0 \quad \|(\lambda I - T)x\|^2 \geq |b|^2 \|x\|^2 \Rightarrow \text{单特征值 } \lambda I - T$$

而 $\lambda I - T$ 为: ① $R(\lambda I - T)$ 为

$$y_n = (\lambda I - T)x_n \quad y_n \rightarrow y_- \Rightarrow \|(\lambda I - T)(x_n - x_m)\| \geq |b| \|x_m - x_n\|$$

$\|y_n - y_m\| \quad \rightarrow \{x_n\}$ Cauchy

$x_n \rightarrow x$ if $(\lambda I - T)x = y \Rightarrow y \in R(\lambda I - T)$.

② $R(\lambda I - T)^\perp = \{0\} : ((\lambda I - T)x, y) = 0 \quad \forall x \in X$

$$\Rightarrow (x, (\bar{\lambda}I - T^*)y) = 0 \Rightarrow (\bar{\lambda}I - T)y = 0$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{因为}} y = 0$
 $\bar{\lambda}I - T$ 僅

故 $G(T) \subseteq R$

(反过来: $S : X \rightarrow X$ 单的, 闭映射 $S^{-1}R(S) \rightarrow X$ 且 $R(S)$ 闭)

若 $\lambda \in \sigma(T) \setminus \sigma_p(T) \Rightarrow \lambda \in R(\lambda I - T)$ 且

$$\begin{aligned} R(\lambda I - T)^\perp &= \{y : ((\lambda I - T)x, y) = 0 \quad \forall x \in X\} \\ &= N(\bar{\lambda}I - T^*) = N(\lambda I - T) = \{0\} \Rightarrow \overline{R(\lambda I - T)} = X \\ &\lambda \in \sigma_c(T) \end{aligned}$$

例: $T : l^2 \rightarrow l^2$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (0, x_1, x_2, \dots) \quad G(T) = \sigma(T^*) \quad \begin{matrix} \sigma_R(T) & \xrightarrow{\text{ }} & \sigma_R(T^*) \\ \sigma_c(T) & \times & \sigma_c(T^*) \end{matrix}$$

解法: $r_G(T) = 1 \quad \sigma(T) = \sigma_p(T) \cup \sigma_c(T) \cup \sigma_r(T)$
 $\Downarrow \quad \{|\lambda|=1\} \quad \{|\lambda|<1\}$

$$T^n(x_1, x_2, \dots) = (0, \dots, 0, x_1, \dots) \quad \|T\| = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{Gelfand}} r_G(T) = 1$$

$$(\lambda I - T)x = (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2 - x_1, \lambda x_3 - x_2, \dots) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \text{故 } \sigma_p(T) = \emptyset$$

右侧: $\sigma_p(T) = \emptyset$
 $\sigma_c(T) = \{|\lambda|=1\} \quad \sigma_r(T) = \{|\lambda|<1\}$

$\lambda \in C$ 若 $|\lambda| < 1$

$$\sum \omega = (1, \bar{\lambda}, \bar{\lambda}^2, \dots) \in \ell^2$$

$$\Rightarrow ((\lambda I - T)x, \omega) = 0 \Rightarrow \overline{R(\lambda I - T)} + \ell^2 \Rightarrow \lambda \in C_R(T)$$

若 $|\lambda|=1$

$$y = (\lambda I - T)x \in \ell^2$$

$$y_1 = \lambda x_1 \quad y_2 = \lambda x_2 - x_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 + \lambda y_2 + \dots + \lambda^n y_{n+1} = \lambda^{n+1} x_{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\lambda}^n y_1 + \bar{\lambda}^{n-1} y_2 + \dots + \bar{\lambda} y_N = x_N$$

$$\text{故而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\bar{\lambda}^n y_1 + \dots + \bar{\lambda} y_N|^2 < +\infty \quad \text{且 } (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) \notin R(\lambda I - T)$$

故 $R(\lambda I - T) \subseteq \ell^2$

$$\overline{R(\lambda I - T)} = \ell^2: \quad y \in R(\lambda I - T) \Leftrightarrow y \in \ell^2 \text{ 且 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\bar{\lambda}^n y_1 + \dots + y_n|^2 < +\infty$$

$$\text{RJ } \forall y \in \ell^2 \quad \Sigma > 0 \quad \text{设 } \tilde{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_N, y_{N+1}, \dots, y_{N+p}, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\text{希望 } \|y - \tilde{y}\|_{\ell^2}^2 < \varepsilon^2 \quad \text{且 } \tilde{y} \in R(\lambda I - T)$$

$$\sum_{n=N+1}^{N+p} |y'_n|^2 + \sum_{n=N+1}^N |y_n|^2$$

$$\text{先取 } N \text{ 使 } \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} |y_n|^2 < \frac{\varepsilon^2}{3}$$

$$(\lambda I - T)\tilde{x} = \tilde{y} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{\lambda}^m y'_1 + \dots + \bar{\lambda}^m y'_m = x'_m & (m \geq 1) \\ \bar{\lambda}^m y_1 + \dots + \bar{\lambda}^m y_m = x_m & (1 \leq m \leq N) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{若 } x'_m = 0 \quad \text{RJ } x'_{m+1} = \bar{\lambda}^{m+1} y'_1 + \dots + \bar{\lambda}^m y'_m + \bar{\lambda}^m y'_{m+1} \\ (\text{这里 } m=N+p) \quad = \bar{\lambda} x'_m = 0 \quad x'_{m+2} = 0 \dots$$

$$\text{此时 } \tilde{x} = (x'_1, \dots, x'_{N+1}, 0, \dots, 0) \in \ell^2 \quad \text{且 } (\lambda I - T)\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}'$$

$$\text{P.I.R } x'_{N+p} = \bar{\lambda} \underbrace{y'_1 + \dots + \bar{\lambda}^{N+p} y'_N}_{\tilde{x}_N} + \bar{\lambda}^N y'_{N+1} + \dots + \bar{\lambda}^N y'_{N+p} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{且 } c = \frac{1}{\bar{\lambda}^N} x'^N \quad y'_{N+i} = c \bar{\lambda}^{N+i} \quad \text{RJ } (*) \text{ 成立}$$

$$\text{且 } \sum_{n=N+1}^{N+p} |y'_n|^2 = \sum_{n=N+1}^{N+p} \left| \frac{x'_N}{\bar{\lambda}^N} \right|^2 = \frac{|x'_N|^2}{\bar{\lambda}^{2N}} < \frac{\varepsilon^2}{3} \quad (\text{由 P.I})$$

故 P.I.R $\lambda \in G_C(T)$

谱映射. $\sigma(T)$ 素集 $\subseteq \mathbb{C}$ $T \in L(X)$

1. $P(T) = \sum_{n=0}^N a_n T^n \in L(X)$

退步: $\sigma(P(T)) = P(\sigma(T)) = \{P(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \sigma(T)\}$

例如 $P(T) = T^2$ $\lambda^2 I - T^2 = (\lambda I - T)(\lambda I + T) = (\lambda I + T)(\lambda I - T)$

若 $\lambda \in \sigma(T)$ $\exists R \mid \lambda I - T \text{ 不单或不满} \Rightarrow \lambda^2 I - T^2 \text{ 不单或不满}$

反之

2. $f: \sigma(T) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 且 $\lambda \in \sigma(T) \Leftrightarrow \lambda \in \sigma_c(T)$

$f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n t^n$ 且 $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} |a_n| R^n < +\infty \quad (\exists R > r_c(T))$

形式定义 $f(T) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n T^n = \lim_{R' \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^N a_n T^n$

$(\exists M = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |a_n| R^2 < +\infty \quad \forall R \mid |a_n| \leq \frac{M}{R^n}$
 $\|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq R < R' \Rightarrow \|T^n\| \leq (R')^n$
 $\rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \|a_n T^n\| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{M}{R^n} (R')^n < +\infty$. 故此成立)

结论: $\sigma(f(T)) = f(\sigma(T))$

($\forall \lambda \in \sigma(T), \lambda = f(u_0) \in f(\sigma(T)), u_0 \in \sigma(T)$)

$f(t) - f(u_0) = (t - u_0) g(t)$ 且 $t \neq u_0$

$\rightarrow f(T) - \lambda I = (T - u_0 I) g(T) = g(T)(T - u_0 I)$

若 $T - u_0 I$ 不单 $\rightarrow f(T) - \lambda I$ 不单

$T - u_0 I$ 不满 $\rightarrow f(T) - \lambda I$ 不满 $\Rightarrow \lambda \in \sigma(f(T))$

反之 $\lambda \notin f(\sigma(T)) \Rightarrow \lambda - f(z) = 0$ 在 $\sigma(T)$ 无解

$\lambda f(T)$ 在 $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 上有极点 t_1, t_2 , $t_1, t_2 \notin \sigma(T)$

$$\lambda I - f(T) = \underbrace{(t_1 I - T) \cdots (t_m I - T)}_{\text{因式}} g(T) \quad (\text{取根}) \quad g \text{无零点.}$$

$$t_1 I - f(T) \text{ 有零点} \Leftrightarrow g(T) \text{ 有零点} \quad \exists g(T) \frac{1}{g}(T) = I \quad \checkmark$$

故 $\lambda \notin \sigma(f(T))$

更进一步: $f: \sigma(T) \rightarrow C$ 连续 能否双射 $f(T)$ 且 $f(\sigma(T)) = \sigma(f(T))$?

用 $f_n: \{\lambda \in C \mid |\lambda| \leq R\} \rightarrow C$ 多项式逼近

$$(\|f_n(t) - f_m(t)\| \leq \|f_n - f_m\| \|t\| ?)$$

$$\rightarrow \exists x f(T) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(T) \text{ 合理?}$$

第三章 紧算子与 Fredholm 算子

定义 $T \in L(X, Y)$ 为 Fredholm 算子 是指

$$\textcircled{1} \dim N(T) < \infty \quad \textcircled{2} R(T) \text{ 为 } Y \text{ 中闭子空间} \quad \textcircled{3} \text{codim } R(T) < \infty$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ 且 } \text{ind } T = \dim N(T) - \text{codim } R(T) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{例 } T: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (0, x_1, x_2, \dots)$$

$$N(T) = \{0\} \quad R(T) = \{(0, x_1, x_2, \dots) \mid x_i \in \mathbb{C}\}$$

$$\dim \ell^2 / R(T) = 1 \Rightarrow T \text{ 为 Fredholm}$$

$$\text{ind } T = -1 \quad \text{ind } T^* = -1$$

T^* 为 Fredholm, $\text{ind}(T^*) = -\text{ind } T$

$$\text{且 } T^*(y_1, y_2, \dots) = (y_2, y_3, \dots)$$

$$\dim N(T^*) = 1 \quad \text{codim } R(T^*) = 0$$

$$\text{ind}(T^*) = 1$$

$T: X \rightarrow Y$ 有界线性 $D(T) = X$ 若 $\dim R(T) < \infty$ 则 T 为有限秩.

$F(X, Y) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \{ \text{全体有限秩算子} \}$

$\forall y_0 \in Y, f_0 \in X^*$ $(y_0 \otimes f_0) : X \rightarrow Y$ 为1秩算子
($f_0 \neq 0$) $x \mapsto f_0(x)y_0$

反若 $\dim R(T) = 1$ $R(T) = \{\lambda y_0\}$

$R(T)x = c(x)y_0$ $c \in \mathbb{K}$ 为常数

H-B Thm $\Rightarrow \exists f_0 \in X^* \quad f_0(y_0) = 1 \quad R(c(x)) = f_0(T(x)) \in X^*$

$T = y_0 \otimes f_0$

类1 $\times T^n$ $\dim R(T) = n \Leftrightarrow T = \sum_{t=1}^n y_t \otimes f_t$

当 $\dim Y = \infty$ 时 $\overline{F(X, Y)} \subsetneq F(X, Y)$

($T = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^t} y_t \otimes f_t \quad f_t \in X^*, y_t \in Y, \|f_t\| = \|y_t\| = 1$)

$T \in \overline{F(X, Y)}$ 例: $T(B_X(0, 1)) \subseteq Y$ 为闭集

(\Leftarrow) $T(B_X(0, 1))$ 为有界 $\Leftarrow T(c)$ 为有界 $\Rightarrow T$ 为有界)

定义: $T: X \rightarrow Y$ 线性. 把有界映射归为单集. 称 T 为紧算子. !算子全体记 $C(X, Y)$

证明 (1) $\overline{F(X, Y)} \subseteq C(X, Y)$ (2) $C(X, Y)$ 为 $F(X, Y)$ 的子空间

PF. (1) $T_n \in F(X, Y) \quad T_n \rightarrow T \in F(X, Y)$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 取 $\|T - T_n\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ $\forall x \in B_X(0, 1) \quad \|Tx - T_n x\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

取 $T_n(B_X(0, 1))$ 有 $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ 邻域 $\Rightarrow T(B_X(0, 1))$ 有 ε 邻域 (2) 同上]

(3) $T \in L(X, Y) \subseteq L(X, Z)$, 若有一个 $\exists R \in SOTEC(X, Z)$

(4) $T \in C(X, Y) \quad X_0 \subseteq X$ 为子集 $\exists R \in T_{|X_0} \in C(X_0, Y)$

(5) $T \in C(X, Y) \quad \exists R \in R(T) \text{ 为分}$

$$\frac{\cup T(B_{X(0,n)})}{\exists j \in \mathbb{N}}$$

13.11 (a) $Id_X \in C(X, X) \Leftrightarrow \dim X < +\infty$

(b) $A \in C(X) \quad \exists R \in C(X) \Leftrightarrow \dim X < +\infty$

13.12 $K(x, y) \in C([0, 1]^2)$

$T_K : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C([0, 1])$

$$(T_K f)(x) = \int_0^1 K(x, y) f(y) dy$$

T_K 紧算子 $\Leftrightarrow T_K(B_{X([0, 1]))}$ - 一致有界 + 等度连续

一致有界: $\|T_K f\| \leq \max_{x, y} |K(x, y)|$

等度连续: $|f_{T_K}(x) - (T_K f)(x_0)| \leq \max_y |K(x, y) - K(x_0, y)|$

练习式

or 设 $P_n(x, y) \rightarrow K(x, y)$

$$\begin{aligned} \|R\| \|T_K - T_{P_n}\| &= \sup_{\|f\|=1} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} \left| \int_0^1 |K(x, y) - P_n(x, y)| dy \right| \\ &\leq \|K - P_n\| \end{aligned}$$

同时计算可知 $R(T_{P_n}) \subseteq \text{Span}\{1, x, x^2, -x^3\}$

故 $R(T_K)$ 为

13.13 $K \in L^2([0, 1]^2)$

T_K 为上. $\exists R$ 有 $T_K \in C(L^2[0, 1]^2)$

(因为用 T_{P_n} 邻近)

定义 $A \in L(X, Y)$ 全连续是指 $x_n \rightarrow x$, $RJ A x_n \rightarrow Ax$

结论: 对 $A \in L(X, Y)$ (1) A 全连续 $\Rightarrow A^*$ 全连续

(2) 若 X 自反 $RJ A^* \Leftrightarrow A$ 全连续

(回顾 $X = L^2[0,1]$) T_k

对 $f_n - f$ 有 $\sup_n \|f_n\| < +\infty$

且 $\forall g \in L^2[0,1] \quad \int_0^1 g(y) (f_n(y) - f(y)) dy \rightarrow 0$

$\delta(x,y) = K(x,y)$ $RJ A$ e. $\propto \int_0^1 K(x,y) (f_n(y) - f(y)) dy \rightarrow 0$

由推论 $\Rightarrow T_k f_n \rightarrow T_k f$)

例 f : (1) $A \in C(X, Y)$, $x_n \rightarrow x$ 若 $Ax_n \not\rightarrow Ax$

$$RJ Rg^*(\|Ax_n - Ax\|) \geq \varepsilon$$

$\forall g \in Y^* \quad (A^*g)(x_n) = g(Ax_n) \xrightarrow{x_n \rightarrow x} (A^*g)(x) = g(Ax) \quad (*)$

又 $\{x_n\}$ 有界 $\Rightarrow \{Ax_n\}$ 有界, 且 $Ax_n \rightarrow z$

$$RJ \|z - Ax\| \geq \varepsilon \Rightarrow z \neq Ax \quad z \neq Ax$$

(2). X 自反 $\Rightarrow X$ 的单位球为自反

$RJ \{Ax_n\} \subseteq \overline{R(B_{X(0,1)})}$ $\exists x_n - x \xrightarrow{\text{推论}} Ax_n \rightarrow Ax$ \Rightarrow A 全连续]

$$\overline{F(X,Y)} = C(X,Y)$$

$\exists T \in C(X,Y)$ s.t. $TB_{X(0,1)} \subseteq \sum_{i=1}^k B_Y(y_i, \frac{\epsilon}{3})$

$$\text{且 } M = \text{span}\{y_1, \dots, y_k\}$$

(P_m 为 投影)

$$\forall T_n = P_m \circ T \in F(X,Y)$$

$$\|T - T_n\| = \sup_{x \in B_X(0,1)} \|Tx - P_m(Tx)\| \\ < \frac{2}{3}\epsilon < \epsilon$$

$$\because \|Tx - y_i\| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$$

$$\therefore \|P_m(Tx) - y_i\| < \frac{\epsilon}{3} \quad (\|P_m\| \leq 1)$$

(\Rightarrow Hilbert)

$\forall T \in F(X,Y)$. 若 $\dim M < +\infty$. 存在 $P_m: Y \rightarrow Y$ s.t.

$$R(P_m) = M$$

$$P_m|_M = \text{Id}$$

$$\|P_m\| \leq c \quad (c \in \mathbb{N}, c \neq 1)$$

$$R(\overline{F(X,Y)}) = C(X,Y)$$

若 M : Y B^{*}空间. $\dim M < +\infty \Rightarrow M$ 闭子空间

\exists $P_m: Y \rightarrow Y$ s.t. 存在一个元子集 M , s.t. $Y = M \oplus M^\perp$. $y = y_M + y_{M^\perp}$.

设 $P_m: Y \rightarrow Y$ $R(P_m) = M$
 $y \mapsto y_M \quad P_m|_M = \text{Id}$

$$\|(y_M, y_{M^\perp})\|^*$$

$M \oplus M^\perp = M \times M^\perp$. 在 $M \times M^\perp$ 上有 $\|(y_M, y_{M^\perp})\|^* = \|\|y_M\|_Y + \|y_{M^\perp}\|_Y\|$

故 \exists $\|I^*\|$ 使得 $(M \oplus M^\perp, \|I^*\|)$ 为 $\|(y_M, y_{M^\perp})\|^*$ 且 $\|I^*\| \leq \|I\|$

由范数的性质 $\|I^*\| \leq C_M \|I\| \Rightarrow \|P_m y\| = \|y_M\| \leq C_M \|y\|$

$\sup_M C_M < +\infty$ 则 P_m 为 $L(Y, Y)$

(*) 设 $M = \text{span}\{y_1, \dots, y_k\}$. 则由 (*) 存在 $f_i \in Y^*$ 使 $f_i(y_j) = \delta_{ij}$
 $\sum f_i(y) = \sum f_i(y) y_i$. 由 $\Phi_M = \text{Id}$ 反 $M_1 = \ker(\Phi)$ 即得

(2) (待证)

- 例 3.5 若 $M \subseteq Y$ 且存 $\phi: Y \rightarrow Y$ 使 $\begin{cases} \phi \in L(Y) \\ \phi|_M = \text{Id} \\ R(\phi) = M \end{cases}$

则 $M_1 = \ker \phi$ $Y = M \oplus M_1$.

例 2 若有分解 $M \oplus M_1$. 则 $\phi: Y \rightarrow Y$ 为投射

结论: 若 $\dim M < \infty$ 且 $\dim M_1 < \infty$ 则有如上投射(待证)

[1] 上述已证

(2) $\pi_M: Y \rightarrow Y/M$ $\|\pi_M\| = 1$ $Y/M = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$
 $y \mapsto [y]$ $e_i = \pi_M(y_i)$ $y_i \in Y$

则 $\{y_i\}$ 也无关

$M_1 = \text{span}\{y_1, \dots, y_k\}$

$M = \ker(\pi_M)$ $R(\pi_M) = M \oplus M_1$:

$\forall y \in M \cap M_1$. $y = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i y_i$ ($y \in M_1$)

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \pi_M(y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i e_i \Rightarrow \lambda_i = 0, y = 0$$

$\forall y \in Y$ 使 $\pi_M(y) = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i e_i$ $y_M = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i y_i \in M$,

$$\pi_M(y - \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i y_i) = 0 \Rightarrow y - \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i y_i \in M_1 \Rightarrow y = y_M + y_{M_1}, \#]$$

定理 4.4 (有 Schauder 基) 是指 Y 为 Schauder 基，存在 $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^{+\infty} \subseteq \text{Y}$

$$\forall y \in \text{Y} \text{ 有唯一分解 } y = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} c_n e_n \quad (\text{即 } S_N(y) = \sum_{n=1}^N c_n e_n \text{ 为 Cauchy 序}) \\ S_N(y) \rightarrow y$$

结论： Y 为同上 Schauder 基 $\Rightarrow C(X, \text{Y}) = \overline{F(X, \text{Y})}$

[pf.] 存在 $\exists C > 0 \quad M' \subseteq M \subseteq \dots \quad \text{Y} \quad M' \text{ 有 PP 属性} \quad \text{Y} = \overline{\bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} M_n}$

$$\text{且有投影 } P_{M_n} : \text{Y} \rightarrow \text{Y} \quad \begin{cases} R(P_{M_n}) = M_n \\ P_{M_n}|_{M_n} = \text{Id} \\ \|P_{M_n}\| \leq C \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{(原因: } \forall T \in C(X, \text{Y}) \quad \exists \epsilon. \quad T B_{X(0,1)} \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^k B(y_i, \frac{\epsilon}{4(c+1)}) \\ \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^k B(y'_i, \frac{\epsilon}{2(c+1)}) \quad (y'_i \in M^T) \\ \in F(X, \text{Y})\)$$

$$\text{又 } T_n = P_{M_n} \circ T \quad \|T_n\| \leq C$$

$$\|Tx - y'_i\| / r \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2(c+1)}$$

$$\|T_n - T\| = \sup_{x \in B_{X(0,1)}} \|Tx - P_{M_n}(Tx)\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \epsilon \quad \|P_{M_n}(Tx) - y'_i\|_r \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2(c+1)}$$

回到 (*) . 由 Y 为 Schauder 基 $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$

$M = \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ claim: $C_n(y) : \text{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}, \quad c_n \in \mathbb{K}^*$

$$P_{M_n}(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} c_n e_n \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{M_n} \in C(\text{Y}) \\ P_{M_n}|_{M_n} = \text{Id} \\ R(P_{M_n}) = M_n \end{cases}$$

$$\forall y \in \text{Y} \quad y = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} P_{M_n}(y) \Rightarrow \sup_{n \geq 1} \|P_{M_n}(y)\| < +\infty$$

$$\text{从而 } \sup_{n \geq 1} \|P_{M_n}\| = C < +\infty.$$

pf of claim: Y 上新范数 $\|\cdot\| = \sup_{N \geq 1} \|S_N(\cdot)\| \geq \|\cdot\|$

$$\text{若该不等式} \quad \text{由反证法} \quad \|S_N(y)\| \leq C\|y\| \Rightarrow \|(C_n y)e_n\| \leq C\|y\| \\ \|S_{N-1}(y)\| \leq C\|y\| \Rightarrow \|(C_n y)e_n\| \leq \frac{2C}{\|e_n\|} \|y\| \quad \forall P \in M(C) \quad \|\cdot\|_P - \|\cdot\| \leq \epsilon$$

$$\text{设 } \{y_n\} \text{ 为 Cauchy 序} \Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall P \in M(C) \quad \|\cdot\|_P - \|\cdot\| \leq \epsilon \\ \sup_{N \geq 1} \|S_N(y_n^P - y_n^k)\|$$

$$\forall \varepsilon \sup_{N \geq 1} \|S_N(y^P) - S_N(y^k) - S_{N-1}(y^P) + S_{N-1}(y^k)\| \leq 2\varepsilon$$

$$\sup_{N \geq 1} \|C_N(y^P) - C_N(y^k)\| \|e_N\| \Rightarrow |C_N(y^P) - C_N(y^k)| \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{\|e_N\|}$$

$\forall N$. $C_N(y_i)$ Cauchy $\xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} C_\infty(y_i) \rightarrow C_P$

$$\text{故有 } S_N(y^k) = \sum_{n=1}^N c_n(y^k) e_n \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e_n$$

$$\text{故在 } \sup_{N \geq 1} \|S_N(y^k) - S_N(y^P)\| \leq \varepsilon \quad \#$$

$$\sup_{N \geq 1} \|S_N(y^P) - \sum_{n=1}^N c_n e_n\| \leq \varepsilon \quad (\#)$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N(y^P) = y^P \Rightarrow \{\sum_{n=1}^N c_n e_n\}_N \text{ 不是 Cauchy }\#$$

$$\text{故 } y = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N c_n e_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{N \geq 1} \|S_N(y^P) - S_N(y)\| \leq \varepsilon$$

$$\|\Delta y^P - \Delta y\|$$

$$\Rightarrow y^P \rightharpoonup y \quad \#]$$

3.2 Riesz - Fredholm 理论

R-F 理论: X Banach $A \in C(X)$ $\exists T = I - A$ 满足

$$(1) N(T) = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow R(T) = X \quad (2) G(T) = C(T^*)$$

$$(3) \dim N(T) = \dim N(T^*) < \infty \quad (4) R(T) = M(T^*)^\perp \quad R(T^*) = {}^\perp M(T)$$

$$(5) \text{codim } R(T) = \dim N(T)$$

$$(\text{即 codim } R(T^*) = \dim N(T^*))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{Z} \neq X, \quad {}^\perp M = \{f \in X^* \mid f(x) = 0 \forall x \in Z\} \\ & N \subseteq X^*, \quad N^\perp = \{x \in X \mid f(x) = 0 \forall f \in N\} \end{aligned}$$

Schauder 定理: $T \in L(X, Y)$. $\exists T \in C(X, Y) \Leftrightarrow T^* \in C(Y^*, X^*)$

Rank 1 R-F 理论的证明 分为两部分 $\Rightarrow T$ 是 Fredholm 算子. 即 $T = 0$

$\exists X$ Hilbert 使得 $R(T) = N(T^*)$

$$\text{一旦 } R(T) \text{ 为 } \underbrace{R(T)}_{\text{闭}} \quad \text{且 } \underbrace{({}^\perp R(T))^\perp}_{(N(T^*))^\perp} = \underbrace{R(T)^\perp}_{= \overline{R(T)}} = \underbrace{R(T)}_{\text{闭}} = R(T).$$

$$\text{[Pf. (4)]} \quad \exists \forall \exists \perp R(T) = N(T^*) \quad R(T^*)^\perp = N(T)$$

因为 $f \in F(T) \Leftrightarrow f(Tx) = 0 \ (\forall x \in X) \Leftrightarrow T^*f = 0 \Leftrightarrow f \in M(T^*)$

$$x \in R(T^*)^\perp \Leftrightarrow (T^*f)(x) = 0 \quad (\forall f \in X^*) \Leftrightarrow f(Tx) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow x \in N(T))$$

$$\text{3) } \Rightarrow \overline{R(T)} = N(T^*)^\perp \cdot 0 \quad \overline{R(T^*)} = {}^\perp N(T) \cdot 0 \text{ für } 1$$

① 因为 $\forall y \in R(T) \quad \forall f \in N(T^*) \quad T^*f = 0 \Rightarrow f(Tx) = 0 \Rightarrow y \in N(T^*)^\perp$

$$\Rightarrow R(T) \subseteq N(T^*)^\perp. \quad R \cdot \overline{R(T)} \subseteq N(T^*)^\perp$$

反之. 由引理 $N(T^*)^\perp = ({}^L R(T))^\perp$ 及其 $({}^L R(T))^\perp \subseteq \overline{R(T)}$

$$\forall r \in (\perp_{R(T)})^! \quad f(x) = 0 \quad (\forall f \in \perp_{R(T)})$$

若 $x_0 \notin \overline{R(T)}$, 由 H-B Thm. $\exists f(\overline{R(T)}) = 0$ $f(x_0) = d(x_0, \overline{R(T)})$ $\|f\| =$
 H-B 定理 $f \in \overline{R(T)}^{\perp}$ $f \neq 0$ $\exists x_0 \in \overline{R(T)}^{\perp}$

$$\textcircled{2}. \quad \forall f \in R(T^*) \quad \forall x \in N(T). \quad fx = (T^*g)x = g(Tx) = 0 \Rightarrow f \in {}^L N(T)$$

反之 可理须记 $(R(T^*))^\perp \subseteq \overline{R(T^*)}$. 类似. 后者

\rightarrow 利烏定 + Schauder Thm \Rightarrow (4)

今題: $T = I - A$ $A \in C(X)$ $\mathcal{R}(T)$ の

(Pf. Fact: $\text{SEL}(Y, Z) \cap S = Y$ 且 $\int_{S-1}^S R(s) \rightarrow Y$ 由 $R \in \mathcal{R}(S)$)

例題: $M = \|S^{-1}\| < \infty$ (R') $\forall z \in \overline{R(S)}$. $z_n = s_1 y_n \rightarrow z$ $\{z_n\}$ Cauchy

$\|y_n - y_m\| \leq M \|z_n - z_m\|$? $\{y_n\}$ Cauchy $\Rightarrow y_n \rightarrow y$. $sy = z$ ✓.

$$\begin{aligned} \eta : X/N(T) &\rightarrow X & R: D(\eta) = X/N(T) &\quad \text{if } \eta \neq 0 \\ [x] &\mapsto Tx & &\quad \| \eta \| < +\infty \end{aligned}$$

由Fact.R_n是T⁻¹的子集： $\exists p \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } p \in T$

$$s + \|T^{-1}x_n\| \geq n\|x_n\| \quad T^{-1}x_n = [y_h] \quad Ty_n = x_n \quad y_h = A_1 y_n \quad \leq \|A_1 y_n\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{不存在 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n\| = L \text{ 且 } \|y_n\| \leq L \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$\exists \eta \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } \|y_n - y_\eta\| < \epsilon$

Schauder 定理 $\Rightarrow A'' \subset C(A^{**})$. 即 $A^* B_{Y^*} \subset (0, 1) \subset A''$

$BPA \|g_n\| \leq 1$, $g_n \in Y^*$. 由 $\{A^* g_n\}$ 为紧致的

$A'' \Rightarrow C = \overline{AB_{X(0,1)}}$ 是.

$\varphi_n: C \rightarrow K$

$\{\varphi_n\} \subseteq C(C, K)$

$y \mapsto g_n(y)$

-致有界 $|\varphi_n(y)| \leq |g_n(y)| \leq \|g_n\| \|y\| \leq \|y\| \leq M < \infty \xrightarrow{(C'')} \{\varphi_n\} \text{ 有界}$

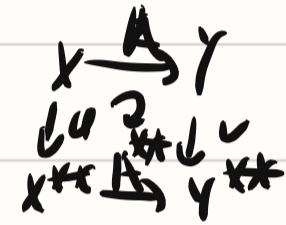
一致收敛. $|\varphi_n(y_1) - \varphi_n(y_2)| \leq \|g_n\| \psi(y_1, y_2) \leq \|y_1 - y_2\|$

$\|A^* g_{n_k} - A^* g_{n_k}\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|A^* g_{n_k}(x) - A^* g_{n_k}(x)\| \leq \sup_{x \in C} \|g_{n_k}(x) - g_{n_k}(x)\| \rightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow A^* g_{n_k}$ Cauchy $A^* g_{n_k} \rightarrow g \in Y^*$

$\Leftarrow A'' \Rightarrow A^{***}$. $A = A^{***}|_{U(X)}$

$A^{***}|_{U(X)} \Rightarrow A''$



(2): 事实上对 $s \in U(x)$. $\sigma(s) = \sigma(s^*) \Leftrightarrow \rho(s) = \rho(s^*)$

$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda I - s)^{-1} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda I - s^*)^{-1}$

$\Leftrightarrow R^* \bar{g}_s \Leftrightarrow R^* \bar{g}_{s^*}$

$\Rightarrow (R^{-1})^* \circ R^* = R^* \circ (R^{-1})^* = Id$ 且 $R^* \bar{g}_{s^*}$ 为 $(R^{-1})^*$

$\Leftarrow R^* \bar{g}_{s^*}$. $R^* \bar{g}_{s^*} = R^* \bar{g}_s$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{R} & X \\ \downarrow U & \cong & \downarrow U \\ X^{**} & \xrightarrow{R^{**}} & X^{**} \end{array} \quad (R^{**})^{-1}|_{U(X)}: (U(X)) \rightarrow U(X) \text{ 为 } \\ \Rightarrow R^{-1}: R(X) \rightarrow X \text{ 为 } \\ R \text{ 为 } f \quad R(X) \text{ 的 } \end{math>$$

若 $R(X) \neq X$. 取 $x_0 \notin R(X)$. H-B Thm $\Rightarrow \exists f \in X^* \quad f(R(X)) = 0$

$\|f\| = 1 \quad f(x_0) = d(x_0, R(X))$

$\Rightarrow R^* f = 0 \quad \Rightarrow f = 0 \text{ 矛盾!}$

(1) \Rightarrow . 由之前命題 $R(T)$ 闭. 若 $R(T) \neq X$

則設 $T = I - A : X_1 \rightarrow X_1$

$A|_{X_1} : X_1 \rightarrow X_1$ 滿 ($A(Tx) = T(Ax) \in X_1$)

$T|_{X_1} : X_1 \rightarrow R(T|_{X_1}) = X_2$ 又 T 闭 $T : X \rightarrow X$, 故 $X_2 \subseteq X_1$

X_0 是閉子集

故得列 $X \neq X_1 \neq \dots \neq X_{n+1} = T(X_n)$

由 Riesz 定理 $\exists y_k \in X_k \quad \|y_k\| = 1 \quad \text{且} \quad d(y_k, X_{k+1}) \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$\{y_k\}$ 有界 $\rightarrow \{Ay_k\}$ 有界. 及 $Ay_n \rightarrow z$

又 $\forall n, \quad \|Ay_{n+p} - Ay_n\| = \|\underbrace{y_{n+p}}_{X_{n+p}} - \underbrace{Ty_{n+p} + Ty_n}_{\underbrace{X_{n+p+1}}_{X_{n+1}}} - y_n\| \geq d(y_n, X_{n+1}) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 矛盾!

(3) $\forall x \in N(T) \quad Tx = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{Id}(x) = Ax \Rightarrow A|_{N(T)} = \text{Id}|_{N(T)}$

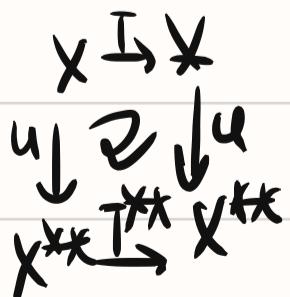
$\exists A|_{N(T)} \in C(N(T))$ 故 $\text{Ran } A|_{N(T)}$ 为 $N(T)$ 的子空间

$\text{Id}|_{N(T)}$

$\text{Ran } \text{Id}|_{N(T)} = N(T) < +\infty$

若 $\text{codim } R(T) = \dim X/R(T) = \dim (X/R(T))^* \stackrel{\text{Riesz}}{=} \dim^{\perp} R(T)$ (*)
 同理 $\text{codim } R(T^*) = \dim N(T^{**})$ (**) $\stackrel{\text{Riesz}}{=} \dim N(T^*)$

$\geq \dim N(T)$



$x \in N(T) \Leftrightarrow Tx = 0$

$$(T^{**}((\text{Id}(x))(f)) = (\text{Id}(x))(T^*f))$$

$$= (T^*f)(x) = f(Tx) = 0$$

$\text{Id}(x)$

$\Rightarrow x \in N(T^{**})$

$\Rightarrow \dim N(T^{**}) \geq \dim N(T)$

$\Leftrightarrow \text{⑤} \Leftrightarrow \text{③} \quad \text{且} \text{③} \Rightarrow \text{①}$

$$\text{又 } \dim(MT^*) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \text{codim } R(T) \stackrel{\text{引理2}}{\leq} \dim N(T) \stackrel{(**)}{\leq} \text{codim } R(T^*) \stackrel{\text{引理2}}{\leq} \dim N(T^*)$$

又上(本节有t, 有P?) 故③得证 则全部得证.

故R须如下由引理1.2.

引理1: $M \subseteq X$ 时 $R(\dim(X/M))^* = M^\perp$.

pf. $\bar{\pi}: M^\perp \rightarrow (X/M)^*$ 且 $f: X/M \rightarrow K$ 使
 $[x] \mapsto f(x)$

$$\text{且有界: } \|\bar{\pi}f\| = \sup_{\substack{[x] \in X/M \\ \|x\|=1}} |\bar{\pi}f([x])|$$

$$= \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \inf_{z \in [x]} |f(z)| \leq \|f\| \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \inf_{z \in [x]} |z| = \|f\|$$

故 $\bar{f} \in (X/M)^*$. $f = \bar{f} \circ \pi_M \in X^*$. $f(M) = 0 \Rightarrow f \in M^\perp$

$$\text{且 } (\bar{f})(x) = f(x) = \bar{f}(\pi_M(x)) = \bar{f}(\pi x)$$

故而得 $\|\bar{\pi}f\| \leq 1$

$$\text{又一证 } \|f\| = \|\bar{\pi}f\| \leq \|\bar{f}\| \leq \|f\| \|\pi_M\| \leq \|f\| \Rightarrow \|f\| = \|\bar{f}\|$$

故至此得证.

引理2: $\text{codim } R(T) \leq \dim N(T) < +\infty$

pf. 若 $\text{codim } R(T) > \dim N(T)$ R) claim $\exists M, \forall x \in M$, $\dim M = \dim N(T)$
 (pf of claim. $\exists e_1, \dots, e_k \in X \setminus R(T)$ 无关
 $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$ $\pi_{R(T)}(x_i) = e_i$, 故 x_i 无关
 s.t. $R(T) \oplus M, \forall x \in (R(T) \cap M) = \emptyset$)

$$M = \text{span}\{x_i\} \quad \forall x \in M, \quad x = \sum \lambda_i x_i$$

$$\forall x \in R(T), \quad R(T) \pi_{R(T)}(x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum \lambda_i e_i = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda_i = 0 \quad \forall i$$

R) 反V: $N(T) \rightarrow M$, (线性同构)

$$\text{且 } \dim M < +\infty, \quad \exists \varphi: X \rightarrow X \quad R(\varphi) = N(T) \quad \varphi|_{N(T)} = \text{Id}$$

$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \quad \exists T: X \rightarrow X$

$$x \mapsto Tx + \lambda \varphi(x)$$

$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \quad R(\lambda) \in R(T) \oplus M, \quad \forall x$

$$\forall x = (T - I)x + (I - T)x + \lambda \varphi(x) = -Ax + \underbrace{\lambda \varphi(x)}_{\text{有理表达}} \in C(X)$$

$$\text{故 } \forall \lambda = I - A \quad A \in C(X)$$

$$x \in N(\lambda) \Leftrightarrow Tx + \lambda \varphi(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow Tx = \lambda \varphi(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in N(T) \cap N(\varphi)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cap \\ R(T) \quad M_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \varphi|_{M_1} = Id \\ \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$tx \in N(\lambda) \Rightarrow Tx + \lambda \varphi(x) = 0 \quad \text{由 "if" } \quad R(\lambda) = X. \quad \text{矛盾!} \quad \text{故 } \lambda \neq 0. \quad \square$$

又: X, Y 为向量空间 $T \in L(X, Y)$ 是 Fredholm 算子的充要条件

$$\text{① } R(T) \neq \emptyset \quad \text{② } \text{codim } R(T) < \infty \quad \text{③ } \dim M(T) < \infty$$

$$\text{且 } \text{ind}(T) = \dim M(T) - \text{codim } R(T)$$

$$\text{故 } T = I - A. \quad A \in C(X) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} T \text{ Fredholm} \\ \text{ind } T = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ind } R(T) = 0$$

$$T \in L(X) \text{ 为 } \begin{cases} \text{Fredholm} \\ \text{ind } T = 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_S = T - S = \overline{T} \circ (I - T^{-1}S) \text{ 为 } \begin{cases} \text{Fredholm} \\ \text{ind } (T_S) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{② } S \in C(X)$$

$$T_S = T - S = \overline{T} \circ \underbrace{(I - T^{-1}S)}_{\begin{matrix} \text{Fredholm} \\ \text{ind} = 0 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\text{故 } T_S \text{ 为 Fredholm, } \text{ind } (T_S) = 0$$

3.3 單子的清

定理: X 为 V 空间 $T \in C(X)$, 则

(1) $\dim X = +\infty \Rightarrow \sigma \in \sigma(T)$

$$(2) \sigma(T) = \begin{cases} \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\} & m \leq \dim X < +\infty \\ \{0\} \\ \{0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\} \\ \{0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots\} & \lambda_i \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) $\sigma(T) \setminus \{0\} = \sigma_p(T) \setminus \{0\}$

例: $X = \ell^2$ $T: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$ T 有界 $\Rightarrow T \in C(X)$

① $(x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (\lambda_1 x_1, \lambda_2 x_2, \dots, \lambda_m x_m, 0, 0, \dots)$

$\forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m \in \sigma_p(T)$ $\forall \lambda \in \sigma(T) = \{0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\}$

② $(x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \dots)$

$T \in C(\ell^2) \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i \rightarrow 0$ (收敛于 0)

$\forall \lambda \in \sigma(T) = \{0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots\}$

③ $(x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (0, \lambda_1 x_1, \lambda_2 x_2, \dots)$ $\lambda_i \rightarrow 0$

为单子复合有界子 $\Rightarrow T \in C(X)$

$Tx = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow (\lambda x_1, \lambda x_2, \dots) = (0, \lambda_1 x_1, \lambda_2 x_2, \dots)$

若 $\lambda \neq 0$, $\forall x_i = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \dots$ $\forall x = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_p(T) = \emptyset$

若 $\lambda = 0$ $\forall x_i = x_i = \dots = 0$ $\forall x = 0$

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

且 $R(T) \subseteq \{(0, x_1, x_2, \dots)\} \neq \ell^2$ $\forall x \in R(T)$

定义: $\frac{Tf}{f}$ 不变子空间 (子集)
 \downarrow
 $Tm = M$

(13) ①: 无严格真不变子空间
 $\exists f: TM = M$. $\frac{Tf}{f} = M$
 $\{0, 0, 0, \dots\}$

$\sigma_p(T) = \emptyset \Rightarrow$ 无非平凡有限维不变子空间 (线性代表)

cpf (1) 經由 DEPICT. \Rightarrow - T 有逆

$$R \times \xrightarrow{\frac{-T}{\lambda}} \times \xrightarrow{\frac{(-T)^{-1}}{\lambda}} \times \text{"?". B" Id } \times \rightarrow \times \text{"?". 5d i.e. } x = \frac{-\lambda^2}{\lambda + T} b!$$

(3) $G_p(T) \setminus \{0\} \subseteq G(T) \setminus \{0\}$.

反面: $G(T) \setminus \{0\} \subseteq G_p(T) \setminus \{0\} \Leftrightarrow \lambda \notin G_p(T) \cup \{0\} \Rightarrow \lambda \in p(T)$

$$\text{反 } \lambda \notin G_p(T) \cup \{0\} \quad R \mid \lambda I - T = \lambda(I - \frac{T}{\lambda}) \text{ 有解} \xrightarrow{R-E} I - \frac{T}{\lambda} \text{ 有解} \\ \Rightarrow \lambda I - T \text{ 有解. } \checkmark$$

(2) 2: $G_p(T) \setminus \{0\} \times 0 \neq \emptyset \quad (\Rightarrow G_p(T) \neq \emptyset)$

$R \mid \exists \lambda_i \in G_p(T) \quad \lambda_i \rightarrow \lambda \neq 0 \quad \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j \quad \lambda_i \neq 0$

$$R \mid \exists T x_i = \lambda_i x_i \quad \|x_i\| = 1 \quad \text{反 } z_i = \frac{x_i}{\lambda_i} \quad R \mid \sup \|z_i\| < \infty$$

$$\text{由 } T \text{ 为 } R \text{ 中的 } T z_i \rightarrow z_i \quad R \mid \|T z_i - T z_{i+1}\| \rightarrow 0 \\ \begin{matrix} z_i \\ z_{i+1} \end{matrix}$$

$E_n = \text{span}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \quad R \mid T: E_n \rightarrow E_n \quad (\lambda_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_i \in E_n) \quad \dim E_n = n$

$\forall y_{n+1} \in E_{n+1} \text{ s.t. } \|y_{n+1}\| = 1 \quad d(y_{n+1}, E_n) \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{Riesz 31 定理})$

$$\frac{1}{2} z_n = \frac{y_{n+1}}{\|y_{n+1}\|} \quad R \mid \sup \|z_i\| < \infty$$

$$\text{由 } T \text{ 为 } R \text{ 中的 } T z_i \rightarrow z_i \quad R \mid \|T z_i - T z_{i+1}\| \rightarrow 0 \\ = \|T\left(\frac{C_{i+1}x_{i+1} - x_i}{\lambda_{i+1}}\right) - T z_i\| \\ = \|\underbrace{C_{i+1}x_{i+1}}_{E_i} + \cancel{*} - \cancel{*} + T\cancel{*} - T z_i\| \\ = \|\underbrace{y_{i+1} - (* - T*)}_{E_i}\| \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{b}$$

$$\forall x \in X \text{ 且生成的零子空间不等于 } \{0\} \quad L(x) = \{ |x_T| x \mid P(T) \text{ 为 } T \text{ 的零子空间}\}$$

$$x=0 \text{ 时 } L(x)=\{0\} \neq \{0\}$$

是否: $\forall x \neq 0 \quad L(x)=x?$ ($\Rightarrow x$ 为非平凡零子空间)

定理: X 为 Banach 空间, $\dim X \geq 2$, $T \in C(X, \mathbb{R})$

T 有真零子空间 ($\Leftrightarrow \exists x \in X \quad x \neq 0 \text{ s.t. } \{0\} \neq L(x) \neq X$)

Qf. 证明. $\forall x \in X \setminus \{0\} \quad L(x)=X$

$\mathbb{R} \setminus G_p(T) = \{0\} \text{ 且 } \forall \lambda \in G_p(T) \quad Tx_\lambda = \lambda x_\lambda \Rightarrow L(x_\lambda) = \{0\} \neq L(x) \neq X$

$\Rightarrow G(T) = \{0\}, \dim X = +\infty \Rightarrow r(T) = 0$

又证 反 $x_0 \in X, \|Tx_0\| > 1$

不妨设 $\|T\| = 1$ $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{x_0\} \text{ s.t. } \|Tx_0\| > 1 \Rightarrow \|x_0\| > 1$

$\therefore C = \overline{TB_{X}(x_0, 1)}$ 且 $0 \notin C$

$\forall y_0 \in C \quad \exists \delta_{y_0} \text{ 使得 } P_{y_0}(T) \text{ s.t. } \|P_{y_0}(T)(y_0) - x_0\| < 1$

由题 $\exists \delta_{y_0} \text{ s.t. } P_{y_0}(T)(B(y_0, \delta_{y_0})) \subseteq B_X(x_0, 1)$

反有理覆盖 $C \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^k B(y_i, \delta_i)$

$\exists b_y \in C \quad \exists i_1 \text{ s.t. } \|P_{y_{i_1}}(T)y - x_0\| < 1 \Rightarrow T(P_{y_{i_1}}(T)(y)) \in C$

$\Rightarrow \exists i_2 \text{ s.t. } \|P_{y_{i_2}}(T)(TP_{y_{i_1}}(T)y) - x_0\| < 1 \Rightarrow \|P_{y_{i_2}}P_{y_{i_1}}(T)(Ty) - x_0\| < 1$

一直下去 $\Rightarrow \left\| \prod_{j=1}^{k+1} P_{y_{i_j}}(T)(T^k y) - x_0 \right\| < 1$

$\therefore \mu = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|P_{y_i}(T)\| \Rightarrow \|x_0\| - 1 \leq \mu^{k+1} \|T^k y\|$

$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{\mu} \left(\frac{\|x_0\| - 1}{\mu \|y\|} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}}} \leq \left(\frac{\|T^k y\|}{\|y\|} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq \underbrace{\|T^k\|}_{\sum_0^k}^{\frac{1}{k}}$

矛盾! #)

$A \in C(X)$, $\dim X = +\infty$. $\exists j_0 \in G(A)$

$$\forall \lambda \in \sigma_p(A) \setminus \{0\} \quad N(\lambda I - A) = N(I - \frac{A}{\lambda})^{R^+} < +\infty$$

且 $A: N(\lambda I - A) \rightarrow N(\lambda I - A) \rightarrow$ 闭不连子空间

$$X = N(\lambda I - A) \oplus \text{Im}$$

$$N(\lambda I - A) \oplus \text{Im}$$

-极的 $T \in L(X)$

观察: ① 若 $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$, $N(T^n) = N(T^{n+1})$, 则 $N(T^{n+i}) = N(T^n)$ ($i \geq 1$)

用 T^n 表示 T 的这样 n . 看起来

② 若不存在, 记 $p(T) = +\infty$

例 1: $\exists T: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (\lambda_2 x_2, \lambda_3 x_3, \dots)$$

$$N(T^0) = \{0\} \neq N(T^1) = \{(x, 0, 0, \dots)\} \quad N(T^2) = \{(x_1, x_2, 0, \dots)\}$$

③: $T_\lambda = \lambda I - A$, $A \in C(X)$

$\exists p_A \in C(X)$

$$N(T_\lambda) = N((I - \frac{A}{\lambda})^*) = N(T^*) \quad T^* = I - B$$

Fact: $p(T) < +\infty$.

$$\text{Cpf: } T^n = I + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i (B^i)^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I - \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{B^i}_{\in C(X)}$$

由 R-F. $\dim N(T^*) = \text{codim } R(T^*)$ 且 $R(T^n)$ 闭

$$\forall j \in \mathbb{N}, \quad R_j R(T) \supseteq R(T^j) \quad \supseteq R(T^{j+1}) \supseteq R(T^{j+2})$$

($\exists j \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $R(T^n) = R(T^{n+1})$) $\forall j \in \mathbb{N}, \quad R_j R(T^n) = R(T^{n+1})$ ($j \geq 1$)

用 $q(T)$ 表示 T 的这样 n : 简单来说

④ 若 $q(T) = +\infty$, 则 $R(T)$ 可类似书上说的, $q(T) \geq q(T')$ $\Rightarrow q(T) < \infty$

若 $q(T) = +\infty$, 则 $R(T)$ 可类似书上说的, $q(T) \geq q(T')$ $\Rightarrow q(T) < \infty$

$$R(T^{q(T)}) = R(T^{q(T)+1})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{codim}(T^{q(T)}) = \text{codim}(T^{q(T)+1}) \stackrel{R-F}{\Leftrightarrow} \dim N(T^{q(T)}) = \dim N(T^{q(T)+1})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N(T^{q(T)}) = N(T^{q(T)+1}) \Rightarrow p(T) \leq q(T) < +\infty \quad]$$

EP(上) 上の定理 若き $T = I - A$, $A \in C(X)$, $\rho(T) = q(T) < +\infty$

$$\lambda \notin \sigma_p(A) \cup \{0\} \quad \text{if } N((\lambda I - A)^0) = N(\lambda I - A) = \{0\} \Rightarrow p(T) = 0$$

$$\lambda \in \sigma_p(A) \setminus \{0\}$$

~~今後~~ $T = I - B$, $B \in C(X)$, $\rho(T) = q(T) < +\infty$

$$\text{且し } x = R(T^{p(T)}) \oplus N(T^{p(T)})$$

$$R(T^{p(T)}) \quad N(T^{p(T)})$$

$$\text{且し } T|_{R(T^{p(T)})} : R(T^{p(T)}) \rightarrow R(T^{p(T)}) \text{ 双射 且し}$$

Qf. $x \in N(T^{p(T)}) \cap R(T^{p(T)})$ が成り立つ

$$\forall x \in N(T^{p(T)}) \cap R(T^{p(T)}) \quad x = T^{p(T)}y \Rightarrow T^{2p(T)}y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y \in N(T^{2p(T)}) = N(T^{p(T)})$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\forall x \in X \quad T^{p(T)}x \in R(T^{p(T)}) = R(T^{2p(T)})$$

$$\Rightarrow T^{p(T)}x = T^{2p(T)}u \quad \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{x - T^{p(T)}u}_{N(T^{p(T)})} + \underbrace{T^{p(T)}u}_{R(T^{p(T)})}$$

又由RF Thm $T|_{R(T^{p(T)})}$ は $N(T|_{R(T^{p(T)})}) = \{0\}$

$$\text{すなはち } \forall x \in R(T^{p(T)}), Tx = 0 \Leftrightarrow T^{p(T)+1}x = 0$$

$$T^{p(T)}y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in N(T^{p(T)+1}) = N(T^{p(T)})$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \#]$$

$$\text{回数} \lambda \in \sigma_p(A) \setminus \{0\} \quad P_\lambda = P(\lambda I - A) = q(\lambda I - A) < +\infty$$

$$X = N((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda}) \oplus R((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda})$$

$$A = \underbrace{N((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda})}_{\text{零解}} \rightarrow N((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda}) \rightarrow (\lambda \text{生代零})$$

$$\text{因为 } X = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \sigma_p(A)} N((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda}) \bigoplus \underbrace{\bigcap_{\lambda \in \sigma_p(A)} R((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda})}_{\substack{\lambda_0 \text{ 为子空间} \\ \text{且 } Ax_0 \subseteq x_0}}$$

$$\text{设 } A_0 = A|x_0, x_0 \rightarrow x_0$$

$$\text{因为 } \sigma_p(A_0) = \{0\}.$$

$$(1) \exists \lambda \neq 0 \quad 1 + A_0 x_\lambda = \lambda x_\lambda \quad \Rightarrow x_\lambda \in N((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda}) \quad \text{无解矛盾!}$$

分析 (A_0, x_0)

$$(a) \dim X_0 < +\infty$$

$$A_0 \text{ 有零解}$$

$$\sigma_p(A_0) = \{0\}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \in \sigma_p(A) \setminus \{0\} \\ x_\lambda \in N((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda}) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2 \\ (x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (0, 1, x_1, \lambda x_2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

$$(b) \dim X_0 = +\infty$$

$$(b_1) \sigma_p(A_0) = \emptyset \quad \Rightarrow \sigma(A) = \{0\} \Rightarrow \sigma(A) = \{0\}$$

$$(b_2) \sigma_p(A_0) = \{0\}$$

$$N((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda}) \text{ 为零解空间}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \in \sigma_p(A) \setminus \{0\} \\ x_\lambda \in N((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda}) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2 \\ (x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (x_2, \lambda x_3, \dots) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \in \sigma_p(A) \setminus \{0\} \\ x_\lambda \in N((\lambda I - A)^{P_\lambda}) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2 \\ (x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (\lambda x_2, \lambda^2 x_3, \dots) \end{cases}$$

3.4 对称算子

对称算子: X 上的 $T \in L(X)$ 满足 $(Tx, y) = (x, Ty) \quad \forall x, y$

$\Leftrightarrow (1) X = \mathbb{C}^d \text{ 或 } \mathbb{R}^d \quad T = A \quad \text{反称} \Leftrightarrow A = A^T \quad A = A^H \quad (2) X = L^2([0, 1]) \quad K \in L^2([0, 1]^2) \quad (Tkf)(x) = \int_0^1 f(y) k(x, y) dy$

T_k 对称 $\Leftrightarrow T_k = T_k^* = T_k^T \quad \text{其中 } \bar{k}(x, y) = \overline{k(y, x)}$

$$\Leftrightarrow k(x, y) = \overline{k(y, x)} \quad a.e. (x, y)$$

$$\sigma(T_k)$$

对称・單子結構 \times H'空间 $T \in L(X)$ が何を表すか? 定義と規範を redefine

$$\text{s.t. } T = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i e_i \otimes e_i ?$$

$$(e_i \otimes e_i)(x) = (x, e_i)e_i \quad \Rightarrow T(x) = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i (x, e_i)e_i.$$

① $\|T\| < \infty \Leftrightarrow \sup_{i \in I} |\lambda_i| < \infty$ (用 Parseval)

② $T^* \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \{i \in I \mid \lambda_i \neq 0\}$ は可数集合

λ_i は x 及び y の形で

③ T 可視 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ($x = e_i$: 则 $(Te_i, e_j) = \lambda_i (e_i, e_j)$
 $(e_i, Te_j) = \bar{\lambda}_j (e_i, e_j)$
反 $i = j \Rightarrow \lambda_i = \bar{\lambda}_i$)

Theorem (Hilbert-Schmidt) \times H'空間 T 有界 \Leftrightarrow 可視

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \text{正規規範} \text{redefine } \|\cdot\| \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{s.t. } \begin{cases} (a) \quad T = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i e_i \otimes e_i \\ (b) \forall n \quad \underbrace{\left| \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda_i|^2 \right|}_{\leq \frac{1}{n}} < \infty \end{cases}$$

印 $f \in \text{对称} \quad (Tx, y) = (\sum \lambda_i (x, e_i) e_i, \sum (y, e_j) e_j)$
 $= \sum \lambda_i (x, e_i) (y, e_i)$

$$(x, Ty) = \sum \bar{\lambda}_i (x, e_i) (y, e_i) = (Tx, y)$$

従 $T_n = \sum_{i \in I_n} \lambda_i e_i \otimes e_i$ 還近 T
有界・單純

$\Rightarrow T$ 对称 单子

性质1 $\sigma(T) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. $\sigma_{\mathbb{R}}(T) = \emptyset$

性质2 $x, y \in X$ 为 T 不变子空间. $\text{R} \cap \overline{T}_{|X, \text{对称}} \neq \emptyset$ (单子)

性质3

$$C = \sup_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq |I| \\ \|y\| \leq 1}} |(Tx, y)| \quad \text{R} \quad \|T\| = C \quad \frac{y = Tx}{\|Tx\|} = \sup_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq |I| \\ \|x\| \leq 1}} \|Tx\| = \|T\|$$

$$T\text{不是}\mathbb{C} \text{上半平面} \quad \|T\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} |(Tx, x)| \stackrel{\Theta}{=} c'$$

(由上式知 $c' \leq c = \|T\|$)

$$\forall \|x\| = \|y\| = 1, \quad \operatorname{Re}(Tx, y) = \frac{1}{2} [(T(x+y), x+y) - (T(x-y), x-y)] \\ \leq \frac{1}{2} (\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2) \leq c'$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{s.t. } \alpha(Tx, y) = |(Tx, y)| \cdot \operatorname{Re}|(Tx, y)| = (Tx, \bar{\alpha}y) \\ \Rightarrow c \leq c' \quad = \operatorname{Re}(Tx, \bar{\alpha}y) \leq c'$$

$$\text{14.4} \quad \|T\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} |(Tx, x)| = \sup_{\substack{\|x\| \leq 1 \\ x \in T\mathbb{C}^2}} |(Tx, x)| \\ (\text{由上式知 } \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in X \quad (Tx, x) \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\exists \lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists x_0 \in X \quad \|x_0\| = 1 \quad \text{s.t. } Tx_0 = \lambda_0 x_0 \quad \lambda_0 = \|T\| \in \sigma_p(T)$$

$$(\because \lambda_0 = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} |(Tx, x)| = \|T\|) \quad \forall x_n \in X \quad \|x_n\| \leq 1 \quad (Tx_n, x_n) \rightarrow \lambda_0$$

$$\text{由 } \lambda_0 \Rightarrow \text{存在 } x_n \rightarrow x_0 \xrightarrow{T} Tx_n \rightarrow Tx_0$$

$$|(x_0, y)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |(x_n, y)| \leq \|y\| \Rightarrow \|x_0\| \leq 1$$

$$(Tx_0, x_0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (Tx_n, x_n) \stackrel{(\text{若 } \|T\| \neq 0)}{=} \lambda_0 \Rightarrow \|x_0\| = 1 \quad (\text{由 } \lambda_0 \text{ 为 } \|T\| \text{ 的一个最大值})$$

$$(Tx_n, x_n) - (Tx_0, x_0) = (Tx_n - Tx_0, x_n) + (Tx_0, x_n - x_0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{且 } Tx_0 = \lambda_0 x_0 \quad = \frac{(T(x_0+ty), x_0+ty)}{(x_0+ty, x_0+ty)}$$

$$\forall y \in X \quad |t| < 1, \quad \varphi_y(t) = (Tx_0, z_t) \quad z_t = \frac{x_0+ty}{\|x_0+ty\|}$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R} \cdot \text{时 } \varphi_y(t) \in \varphi_y(0)$$

$$\varphi_y(t) = \frac{(Tx_0, x_0) + 2t \operatorname{Re}(Tx_0, y) + t^2(Ty, y)}{(x_0, x_0) + 2t \operatorname{Re}(x_0, y) + t^2(y, y)}$$

$$\varphi_y'(0) = \frac{2 \operatorname{Re}(Tx_0, y) - 2\lambda_0 \operatorname{Re}(x_0, y)}{(-)^2} \rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(Tx_0 - \lambda_0 x_0, y) = 0 \quad (\forall y) \\ \Rightarrow Tx_0 = \lambda_0 x_0$$

性质5: $\forall \lambda \neq 0 \in \text{Sp}(T) \quad N(\lambda I - T) \cap N(\lambda' I - T) = \{0\}$

回到原題. (a) $\forall \lambda \in \text{Sp}(T) \setminus \{0\} \quad N(\lambda I - T) = N(I - \frac{1}{\lambda}T)$ 有分維

$$|I_\lambda| = \dim N(\lambda I - T) < +\infty \quad \text{正交規範} \quad \{e_i^\lambda\}_{i \in I_\lambda}$$

(b) 若 $\lambda = 0 \in \text{Sp}(T)$ ($\exists \dim X = +\infty$ 時) 有 $0 \in \text{Sp}(T)$)

$$\Rightarrow \{e_i^0\}_{i \in I_0} \text{ 为规范基 of } M(T) \quad (\bar{\lambda} \in \bar{\text{Sp}})$$

$$\text{令 } \{e_i\}_{i \in I} = \bigsqcup_{\lambda \in \text{Sp}(T) \setminus \{0\}} \{e_i^\lambda\}_{i \in I_\lambda} \quad \bigsqcup \{e_i^0\}_{i \in I_0} \quad \text{正交规范}$$

$$M = \text{span}\{e_i\}_{i \in I}$$

$$\forall x \in M \quad x = \sum_{i \in I} (x, e_i) e_i \Rightarrow T x = \sum_{i \in I} (x, e_i) \lambda_i e_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in \bar{M} \quad T x = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i e_i \otimes e_i | x \rangle$$

$$T \bar{M} \subseteq \bar{M} \quad (\bar{M} \subseteq M \Rightarrow T \bar{M} \subseteq \bar{M})$$

$$\forall y \in \bar{M}^\perp \quad (x, y) = 0 \quad (\forall x \in \bar{M}) \Rightarrow (T x, y) = 0 \quad (\forall x \in \bar{M})$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, T y) = 0 \quad (\forall x \in \bar{M}) \Rightarrow T y \in \bar{M}^\perp \Rightarrow \bar{M}^\perp \subseteq \bar{M}^\perp$$

∴ $\bar{M} = \bar{T}|\bar{M}^\perp$ 且 $\bar{M}^\perp \neq \{0\}$ 若 $\bar{M}^\perp \neq \{0\}$

$$\text{由性质4} \quad \exists \tilde{x}_0 \in \bar{M}^\perp \quad \|\tilde{x}_0\| = 1 \quad \tilde{T}\tilde{x}_0 = \|\tilde{x}_0\| \tilde{x}_0$$

$$\tilde{T}\tilde{x}_0 = \|\tilde{x}_0\| \tilde{x}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_0 \in N(\|\tilde{T}\| I - T) \subseteq \bar{M}^\perp$$

Cor. T 对称 $\Leftrightarrow \text{Sp}(T) = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow r_c(T) = 0 \Leftrightarrow T = 0$

$$\|T\| = |\lambda_1| \geq |\lambda_2| \geq \dots$$

$e_1 \quad e_2 \quad \dots$

$$|\lambda_n| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \{ |(Tx, x)| \mid x \perp \text{span}(e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}) \}$$

$n=1$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n: x = \sum_{i \leq n} x_i e_i \quad Tx = \sum_{i \leq n} \lambda_i x_i e_i \quad (Tx, x) = \sum_{i \leq n} \lambda_i |x_i|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{\|x\|=1} (Tx, x) = \|T\|$$

$$\begin{matrix} \lambda_1^+ \geq \lambda_2^+ \geq \dots \geq \lambda_0 & \geq \lambda_1^- \geq \lambda_2^- \dots \\ e_1^+ \perp e_2^+ & e_1^- \perp e_2^- \end{matrix}$$

定理. $T \in L(X)$ のとき $\lambda_n^+(T) = \inf_{E_{n-1}} \sup_{\substack{x \in E_{n-1} \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{(Tx, x)}{(x, x)}$

$$\lambda_n^-(T) = \sup_{E_{n-1}} \inf_{\substack{x \in E_{n-1} \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{(Tx, x)}{(x, x)}$$

E_{n-1} 取り x の $n-1$ 次元空間.

[Pf] 由 $\lambda_n^+(T) = -\lambda_n^+(-T)$. 但し λ_n^+ は $-T$ の n 次の固有値である.

$$Te_n^+ = \lambda_n^+ e_n^+ \quad e_n^+ \perp E_{n-1} = \text{span}\{e_1^+, \dots, e_{n-1}^+\} \Rightarrow \lambda_n^+ \leq \sup_{x \perp E_{n-1}} \frac{(Tx, x)}{(x, x)}$$

$$\exists x \perp E_{n-1}. \quad x = \sum_{i \leq n} x_i e_i^+ + \sum_{j \leq n} x_j e_j^- + \sum_{i \in I_n} x_i e_i$$

$$Tx = \sum_{i \leq n} \lambda_i^+ x_i e_i^+ + \sum_{j \leq n} \lambda_j^- x_j e_j^-$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, Tx) = \sum_{i \leq n} \lambda_i^+ |x_i|^2 + \sum_{j \leq n} \lambda_j^- |x_j|^2$$

$$(x, x) = \sum_{i \leq n} |x_i|^2 + \sum_{j \leq n} |x_j|^2 + \sum_{i \in I_n} |x_i|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(Tx, x)}{(x, x)} \leq \lambda_n^+ \quad \Rightarrow \lambda_n^+ \leq \lambda_n^+$$

$\forall x \in E_{n-1} \subseteq \text{span}\{e_1^+, \dots, e_{n-1}^+\} \quad \exists x \in \text{span}\{e_1^+, \dots, e_{n-1}^+\} \quad \|x\|=1 \quad \text{且し } x \perp E_{n-1}$

$$(Tx, x) = \sum_{i \leq n} \lambda_i^+ |x_i|^2 \geq \lambda_n^+ (x, x) \Rightarrow \lambda_n^+ \leq \lambda_n^+ \quad \#]$$

A, B 对称

$$A \geq B \Leftrightarrow (Ax, x) \geq (Bx, x) \quad (\forall x \in X)$$

特别当 $B=0$, 若 A 为对称算子

若还有 A, B 是 RJ 有 $A \geq B \Rightarrow \lambda_n^+(A) \geq \lambda_n^+(B)$

若 A 是对称的 $A = \sum \lambda_i e_i \otimes e_i \quad \lambda_i \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{对称 } \overline{A} = \sum \overline{\lambda}_i e_i \otimes e_i$$

对一般矩阵 A: $A = \sum \lambda_i e_i \otimes e_i \quad \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$. 有 $\lambda_i \in [-\|A\|, \|A\|]$

$$\Rightarrow -\|A\| \leq A \leq \|A\|$$

RJ 对 $f: [-\|A\|, \|A\|] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 有 $\tilde{f}(A) = \sum f(\lambda_i)$

$$f(G(A)) = G(f(A))$$

3.5 Fredholm 算子

例 1 $X=Y$ $A \in C(X)$ $T = I - A$ $\text{ind}(T)=0$

\uparrow
 $F(X, Y)$ Fredholm 算子 定义

例 2 $T: \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots) \mapsto (x_2, x_3, \dots) \quad \dim N(T)=1 \quad \text{codim R}(T)=0 \Rightarrow \text{ind } T=1$$

$$T^*(y_1, y_2, \dots) = (0, y_1, y_2, \dots) \quad \text{ind}(T^*)=-1 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ind } T^n=n$$

注: ① $T \in F(X, Y) \Rightarrow T^* \in \bar{F}(Y^*, X^*)$ 且 $\text{ind}(T^*) = -\text{ind}(T)$

② $T \in \bar{F}(X) \Rightarrow T^n \in F(X) \quad \text{ind}(T^n) = n \text{ind}(T) \quad (n \geq 0)$

例 3. $X=C[0,1]$ $Y=C[0,1]$ $Tf=f' \quad \text{ind}(T)=1$

- 定理 (1) $T \in F(X, Y)$ $S \in C(X, Y) \Rightarrow T + S \in F(X, Y)$ $\text{ind}(T+S) = \text{ind}(T)$
- (2) $T_1 \in F(X, Y)$ $T_2 \in F(Y, Z) \Rightarrow T_2 \circ T_1 \in F(X, Z)$ $\text{ind}(T_2 \circ T_1) = \text{ind}(T_1) + \text{ind}(T_2)$
- (3) $F(X, Y) \subseteq L(X, Y)$ 且 $\text{ind}: F(X, Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ 同部算

Fredholm 方程的等价条件: TFAE 有解

$$(1) T \in F(X, Y) \quad (2) \exists \tilde{T} \in L(Y, X) \quad k_1 \in F(X) \quad k_2 \in F(Y)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \tilde{T} \circ T = I_X - k_1 \quad T \circ \tilde{T} = I_Y - k_2$$

$$(3) \dots, k_1 \in C(X), k_2 \in C(Y), \dots$$

$$(4) \exists \tilde{T}_1, \tilde{T}_2 \in L(Y, X) \quad k_1 \in C(X) \quad k_2 \in C(Y) \quad \text{s.t. } \tilde{T}_1 \circ T = I_X - k_1$$

$$T \circ \tilde{T}_2 = I_Y - k_2$$

[P] (2) \Rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow (4) \Rightarrow (1)

$$(4) \Rightarrow (1) \quad N(T) \subseteq N(\tilde{T} \circ T) = N(I_X - k_1) \text{ 和零(1)}$$

$$R(T) \supseteq R(T \circ \tilde{T}_2) = R(I_Y - k_2)$$

$$R(I_Y - k_2) \neq \emptyset$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R(T) \neq \emptyset \quad \text{codim } R(T) < +\infty$$

$$\text{codim } R(I_Y - k_2) < +\infty$$

$$Y = R(I_Y - k_2) \oplus \text{零(2)}$$

(1) \Rightarrow (2)

$$X = N(T) \oplus X_1 \xrightarrow{T} Y = R(T) \oplus Y_1$$

$$i: \overset{\perp}{N(T)} \rightarrow X_1 \quad P: Y \rightarrow Y_1$$

$$T_0 = P_1 \circ T \circ i: X_1 \rightarrow Y_1$$

$$T_0 \in L(X_1, Y_1) \text{ 且 } \overline{T_0} \in L(Y_1, X_1)$$

$$I_2 \circ \tilde{T} = i \circ T_0^{-1} \circ P: Y_1 \rightarrow Y_1$$

(chart)

$$T_0 \circ T \left(\underset{\overset{\perp}{N(T)}}{x_0} + \underset{X_1}{x_1} \right) = \tilde{T}(Tx_1) = \tilde{T}(T_0 x_1) = x_1$$

$$T_0 \circ T \left(\underset{\overset{\perp}{N(T)}}{y_0} + \underset{X_1}{y_1} \right) = T_0 \left(\underset{X_1}{T_0^{-1}(y_0)} \right) = y_0 = I_Y - k_2$$

$$k_2: Y \rightarrow Y, \text{ 零(2)}$$

$$\text{Pf} \text{ 定理(1): } \begin{aligned} T \circ \bar{T} &= I_X - k_1, \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{T} \circ (T+S) = I_X - \underbrace{k_1 + \bar{T} \circ S}_{\text{由定理(1)}} \\ T \circ \bar{T} &= I_Y - k_2 \quad (T+S) \circ \bar{T} = I_Y - \underbrace{k_2 + S \circ \bar{T}}_{\text{由定理(1)}} \Rightarrow T+S \in F(X,Y) \\ \downarrow & \\ \bar{T} &\in F(Y,X) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由(2) } \begin{aligned} \text{ind}(\bar{T} \circ (T+S)) &= \text{ind}(\bar{T}) + \text{ind}(T+S) \\ \text{ind}(I_X - \cancel{\bar{T}}) &= 0 = \text{ind}(\bar{T} \circ T) = \text{ind}(\bar{T}) + \text{ind}(T) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{ind}(\bar{T}) = \text{ind}(T+S)$$

$$\text{定理(3): } T \in F(X,Y) \Rightarrow \exists \bar{T} \in F(Y,X) \text{ s.t. } \begin{aligned} T \circ \bar{T} &= I_X - k_1 \\ T \circ \bar{T} &= I_Y - k_2 \\ \frac{1}{\|S\|} < \frac{1}{\|\bar{T}\|} &\text{且} \quad I_X + \bar{T} \circ S \underset{E_X}{\sim} I_Y + S \circ \bar{T} \underset{E_Y}{\sim} \\ S \in L(X,Y) & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \bar{T} \circ (T+S) &= E_X - k_1 = E_X \cup (I_X - \underbrace{E_X^{-1} \circ k_1}_{\text{由定理(1)}}) \\ (T+S) \circ \bar{T} &= (I_Y - k_2 \circ E_Y^{-1}) \circ E_Y \\ \Rightarrow (E_X^{-1} \circ \bar{T}) \circ (T+S) &= I_X - \cancel{k_1} \xrightarrow{\text{由定理(4)}} T+S \in F(X,Y) \\ (T+S) \circ (\bar{T} \circ E_Y^{-1}) &= I_Y - \cancel{k_2} \\ 0 &= \text{ind}((E_X^{-1} \circ \bar{T}) \circ (T+S)) \stackrel{(2)}{=} \text{ind}(E_X^{-1} \circ \bar{T}) + \text{ind}(T+S) \\ \text{ind}(T) + \text{ind}(\bar{T}) &= \underbrace{\text{ind}(E_X^{-1})}_{0} + \text{ind}(\bar{T}) + \text{ind}(T+S) \\ \Rightarrow \text{ind}(T) &= \text{ind}(T+S) \end{aligned}$$

定理(4): 若 $T \in L(X,Y)$, 则

$T \in F(X,Y)$ 且 $\text{ind} T = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists L \in L(X,Y) \text{ 且} \begin{cases} L \in L(X,Y) \\ L \in L(Y,X) \end{cases} \text{ 和 } k \in C(X,Y) \text{ s.t. } T = L - k$

[Pf] 由定理(1)立

$$\Rightarrow X = N(T) \oplus X_1 \xrightarrow{T} R(T) \oplus Y_1 = Y$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow k_1 & \uparrow i & & & \downarrow k_2 & & \\ N(T) & X_1 & \xrightarrow{T = P \circ T \circ i} & R(T) & Y_1 & & \end{matrix}$$

由双射且 $\text{ind} i = 0$
且 $N(T) \rightarrow Y_1$

$$X = N(T) \oplus X_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} N(T) \xrightarrow{\varphi} Y_1 \subseteq Y$$

$$\text{双L} = T + \varphi \circ f_1$$

看P.P. 9页第3行

$$\textcircled{1} L \text{中 } L(x) = 0 \Rightarrow T(x) = 0 \quad \varphi(f_1(x)) = 0 \Rightarrow f_1(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} L \text{满秩} \quad \forall y \in Y \quad y = \frac{y_0}{\overset{\uparrow}{R(T)}} + \frac{y_1}{\overset{\uparrow}{Y_1}} \quad \text{双 } x_0 = T_0^{-1}(y_0) \in X_1 \\ x_1 = \varphi^{-1}(y_1) \in N(T)$$

$$R(y) L(x_0 + x_1) = y \quad \text{双 } \#.$$

$$\text{若 } f \circ f^{-1} \text{ 是理(2)} \quad X = N(T) \oplus X_1 \xrightarrow{T_1} Y = R(T) \oplus Y_1 \\ \begin{matrix} \uparrow i_1 \\ X_1 \end{matrix} \quad \underbrace{T_0 = H \circ T_1 \circ i_1}_{R(T)} \quad \downarrow P_1 \\ R(T)$$

$$Y = M(T_2) \oplus Y_2 \xrightarrow{T_2} Z = R(T_2) \oplus$$

$$Y_2 \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \uparrow i_2 \\ T_0 = R \circ T_2 \circ i_2 \end{matrix}} R(T_2) \quad \downarrow P_2$$

$$W_1 = R(T_1) \cap Y_2 \\ W_2 = R(T_1) \cap N(T_2) \Rightarrow W_1 \oplus W_2 = R(T_1) \\ W_3 = Y_1 \cap M(T_2) \quad \oplus \quad \oplus \rightarrow Y \\ W_4 = Y_1 \cap Y_2$$

$$X_2 = T_0^{-1}(W_2) \Rightarrow \dim X_2 = \dim W_2 < +\infty \\ \subseteq X_1$$

$$T_2(W_2) = T_2(W_3) = 0$$

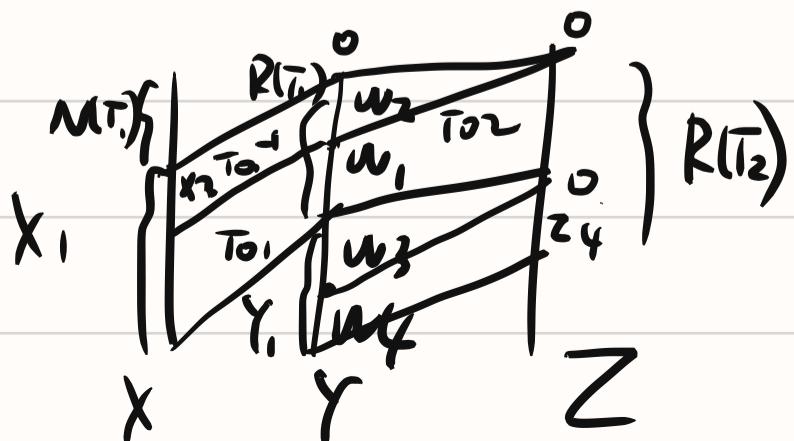
$$T_{0,2}(W_4) = Z_4 \quad \dim W_4 = \dim Z_4 < +\infty$$

$$R(T_2) = R(T_2 \circ T_1) \oplus Z_4$$

$$N(T_2 \circ T_1) = X_2 \oplus N(T_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim N(T_2 \circ T_1) = \dim N(T_1) + \dim W_2$$

$$\text{codim } R(T_2 \circ T_1) = \text{codim } R(T_2) + \dim W_4$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \text{ind}(\bar{T}_2 \circ \bar{T}_1) &= \dim N(\bar{T}_1) + \dim W_2 - \text{codim } R(\bar{T}_2) - \dim W_4 \\
&= (\text{ind}(\bar{T}_1) + \dim W_3 + \dim W_4) + \dim W_2 - (\dim W_2 + \dim W_3 \\
&\quad - \text{ind}(\bar{T}_2)) - \dim W_4 \\
&= \text{ind}(\bar{T}_1) + \text{ind}(\bar{T}_2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_2 \circ \bar{T}_1 \in F(X, Y) \text{ 时有: } \quad \bar{T}_1 \circ T_1 &= I_X - K_{1,1} & \bar{T}_2 \circ T_2 &= I_Y - K_{2,1} \\
\bar{T}_1 \circ \bar{T}_1 &= I_Y - K_{1,2} & \bar{T}_2 \circ \bar{T}_2 &= I_Z - K_{2,2} \\
(\bar{T}_1 \circ \bar{T}_2)(\bar{T}_2 \circ \bar{T}_1) &= \bar{T}_1 \circ (I_Y - K_{2,1}) \circ T_1 = I_X - \underbrace{(K_{1,1} + \bar{T}_1 \circ K_{2,1} \circ T_1)}_{\text{!}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(T_2 \circ \bar{T}_1)(\bar{T}_1 \circ \bar{T}_2) = T_2 \circ (I_Y - K_{1,2}) \circ \bar{T}_2 = I_Z - \underbrace{(K_{2,2} + T_2 \circ K_{1,2} \circ \bar{T}_2)}_{\text{!}} \quad \# \quad \text{且 } T_2 \circ \bar{T}_1 \in F(X, Y)$$

$T \in L(X) \times H^{\infty}(X)$ \bar{T} 对于 $f \in G(T) \rightarrow R$ 有 $f(T)^*$

$$\text{(1) 单子: } T \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{T}x \neq 0 \\ (\bar{T}x, x) \geq 0 \quad (\forall x \geq 0) \end{cases} \quad (\text{且 } \bar{T} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{T} = 0)$$

定理: $\bar{T}_0, \bar{T}_1, \dots$ 对于 $\bar{T}_0 \leq \bar{T}_1 \leq \dots \leq T$ T 对于有界

$$[\mathbb{R}] \exists \text{对称单子 } \bar{T}_\infty \text{ s.t. } \bar{T}_\infty(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{T}_n(x)$$

$$[\text{pf.}]: \text{准备: } \textcircled{1} \text{ 由 } \|A\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} |(Ax, x)| \quad A \geq B \Rightarrow \|A\| \geq \|B\|$$

$$\textcircled{2} A \geq 0 \wedge A \leq 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} -\|A\| \leq A \leq \|A\| \quad \text{若 } a \leq A \leq b \Rightarrow G(A) \subset [a, b]$$

$$\textcircled{4} [T \geq 0]. \forall x, y \quad |(Tx, y)| \leq \sqrt{(Tx, x)} \sqrt{(Ty, y)}$$

$$(V) \subset F \quad 0 \leq (T(x+iy), T(x+iy)) \quad \|f\|_F \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

回到原理 有 $T_0 = 0$ 有 $\sup \|T_n\| \leq \|T\|_C + \epsilon$ 且 $\|T_n - T\| \leq \|T\|_C$

$\forall x \in X$ $\{T_n x\}$ Cauchy: $(Rf) \sum T_n x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n x$ 有界且 $\|T_n\| \leq \|T\|$ 有界

$$(T_\alpha x, y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (T_n x, y) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x, T_n y) = (x, T_\alpha y)$$

首先 $\{(T_n x, x)\}$ 与 x 有界 \Rightarrow Cauchy

$$\|T_n x - T_m x\|^2 = ((T_n - T_m)(x), (T_n - T_m)(x))$$

$$\leq \overline{((T_n - T_m)x, x)} - \overline{((T_n - T_m)(\bar{T}_n - T_m)(x), x)}$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\int (T_\alpha x, x) - (T_\alpha x, x)}_{\downarrow 0} \|T\|^\frac{3}{2} \|x\| \quad \text{to prove } \#]$$

三

(2) $T \in L(x)$ 对于 $mI \leq T \leq MI$ 有 $a < m \leq M < b$

f 为多项式，则 $f(\tau)$ 有界对称。

$\gamma_q(t)$

设 $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为连续函数，若存在 $P_1 \geq P_2 \geq \dots$ 使得 $f(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(t)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上成立，则称 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛于 P 。

$$\stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} p_1(\tau) \geq p_2(\tau) \geq \dots = f(\tau) \geq g(\tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(T) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(T)$$

$\Rightarrow K[a,b] = \{f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid \text{存在 } \exists \text{ 可用多项式 } P_1(t) \geq \dots \geq P_n(t) \geq f(t)\}$

(F) 証明 $f(T) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n(T)$ 对する.

$$\bar{A} K[a,b] - K[c,b] = \{ f_1 - f_2 \mid f_1, f_2 \in K[a,b] \}$$

$$\varphi \in \overline{f_1 - f_2} \quad \text{iff} \quad \varphi(\tau) = f_1(\tau) - f_2(\tau)$$

性质：①线性封闭

◎ 书法封面

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \varphi_1 \geq \varphi_2 \Rightarrow \varphi_1(\tau) \geq \varphi_2(\tau) \left(\varphi_2(1^3) \mid t^{\frac{4}{3}} \right)$$

(*) $\vdash T \in L(x) \quad mI \leq T \leq MI \quad P(\text{该多段式满足 } p(t)) \geq 0 \quad (\forall t \in [m, M])$

$\Rightarrow P(T) \geq 0$

$$\text{pf of } (*10): \forall i, j, m < M \quad P(t) = C \prod_{i \leq m} \prod_{k=1}^t ((t - r_k)^2 + \delta_k^2) \prod_{j > m} (\beta_j I - t)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(T) = C \prod_{i \leq m} (T - \alpha_i I) \prod_{k=1}^T ((T - r_k I)^2 + \delta_k^2 I) \prod_{j > m} (\beta_j I - T)$$

同时 $T - \alpha_i I \geq 0 \quad \beta_j I - T \geq 0$

$$((T - r_k I)^2 + \delta_k^2 I) \chi, \chi = \delta_k^2 \chi, \chi + ((T - r_k I) \chi, (T - r_k I) \chi) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\rightarrow}{\downarrow} P(T) \geq 0$$

(Thm (Resz-Nagy)) $A \geq 0 \quad AB = BA \Rightarrow AB \geq 0$

(*10) 的性质 是由 Fact 和直觉结果

Fact: $mI \leq T \leq MI$. P_i, Q_j 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且可积

$$\# P_i(t) \rightarrow \varphi_i(t) \quad Q_j(t) \rightarrow \psi_j(t) \quad \varphi_i(t) \rightarrow \varphi_i(t) R^i \quad \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} P_i(T) \geq \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} Q_j(T)$$

pf of Fact: 固定 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\forall t_0 \in [m, M]$

$$\exists N(t_0, n) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad Q_N(t_0) \leq \varphi_i(t_0) + \frac{1}{n} \leq \varphi_i(t_0) + \frac{1}{n} \leq P_n(t_0) + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\exists I_{t_0} = (t_0 - \varepsilon_{t_0}, t_0 + \varepsilon_{t_0}) \quad \forall t \in I_{t_0} \quad Q_N(t) \leq P_n(t) + \frac{1}{n}$$

(I_{t_0}) 为 \overline{I}_{t_0} 的子集 $\overline{I}_{t_0} = \bigcup_{i=1}^n I_{t_i}$ $\therefore \overline{n} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} N(t_i, n)$

$$\text{if } N \geq \overline{n} \text{ 时 } \quad Q_N(t) \leq P_n(t) + \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow[\forall t \in [m, M]]{(*)} Q_n(T) \leq P_n(T) + \frac{1}{n} I$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} Q_i(T) \leq P_n(T) + \frac{1}{n} I \quad \#$$

$(\# n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$R^A \neq A \geq 0 \quad m=0 \quad M=\|A\| \quad f(t)=\sqrt{t} \cdot R^A \quad R^A \neq f(A) = \sqrt{A}$$

$$FP. \sqrt{t} / \sqrt{t}$$

$H^A \neq A$ (Q.E.D.)

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{A} \circ \sqrt{A}$$

$H-B$

$$\# \exists (t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \mathbb{R}^2$$

i.e.

1. X 上 \mathbb{C} 向量 $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ $A \in C(X)$ $f_A : (x_n, A_{x_n}) \rightarrow (x_0, A_{x_0})$
 $y_n \rightarrow y_0$
(由 A 全连续性)

2. X 上 \mathbb{C} 向量 (1) 若 $T \in C(X)$ $\inf_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\| = 0$ 则 $0 \in \overline{T(S_X(1))}$

(2) 若 $T \in C(X) \setminus \overline{F(X)}$ $0 \in \overline{T(S_X(1))}$

pf (1) $\exists x_n \in S_X(1)$, $\|Tx_n\| \leq \frac{1}{n}$

又 T 是 $\exists x_{n_k}$ s.t. $Tx_{n_k} \neq 0 \Rightarrow Tx_{n_k} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 0 \in \overline{T(S_X(1))}$

(2) 若 $T \in C(X) \setminus \overline{F(X)}$ 由 (1) $\inf_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\| = m > 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in X, \|Tx\| \geq m \|x\|$ (*)

$R(T)$ 中: $\{Tx_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ Cauchy $\xrightarrow{(*)} \{x_n\}$ Cauchy

$x_n \rightarrow x$ $\Rightarrow Tx_n \rightarrow Tx \Rightarrow R(T)$ 中

② $0 \in \overline{T(S_X(1))}$. $T: X \rightarrow R(T)$ 中, $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $B_{R(T)}(\delta) \subset TB_X(1)$

$\forall R(T)$ 中界点 $k \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $k \in B_{R(T)}(\rho \delta) \subset TB_X(\rho)$

$\Rightarrow k \in \mathbb{N}$. $R(\dim R(T)) < +\infty$ 不对!

(取 k 为 $R(T)$ 中界点)

凸集不动点: 证明 X 凸集,

第一章 对称空间 完备度量 $\Rightarrow B^*/B \cong H$

① 压缩映射定理
(柯西) 纵分线|素引

对称空间

(1)

② 变换群定理 Panselov (黎曼几何) (5)

第二章 群论 团体论 开闭子集 (半直积子 \hookrightarrow 闭子集)

L-B Thm
无限群

(2)

收斂性： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$

(-道) (3)

算子的着 < 集合 - $\text{actfand}/\text{次义}$ (-道) (4)

书上(3)

Chap3

穿靴子

RF-Thm

Fredholm 算子

↓
点清

$R^D \cap M^\perp$

(到及 + ind)

书上(3)

引合集 (6)

? / - 找之