



Exercise Course in Functional Analysis: Problem Sheet 14

65. Let $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$. For every $\lambda \in \ell^\infty$ we define the operator $D_\lambda \in \mathcal{L}(\ell^2)$ by $D_\lambda x = \lambda x = (\lambda_n x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ for each $x \in \ell^2$. (4)

Let H be an infinite dimensional separable Hilbert space and let $T \in \mathcal{L}(H)$. Prove that the following assertions are equivalent:

- (i) T is normal and compact.
- (ii) There exist a sequence $\lambda \in c_0$ and a unitary operator $U : \ell^2 \rightarrow H$ such that $T = UD_\lambda U^{-1}$.

66. Let H be a pre-Hilbert space and let $x, y \in H$. Show that the following assertions are equivalent: (3)

- (i) $x \perp y$.
- (ii) $\|x + \alpha y\| \geq \|x\|$ for each $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$.

67. Let $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$, let H be a Hilbert space and let $T \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ be a contractive operator (i.e. an operator which fulfils $\|T\| \leq 1$). (4)

Let $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$ be two distinct eigenvalues of T of modulus 1 and let $x, y \in H$ be corresponding eigenvectors, respectively. Show that $x \perp y$.

Hint: Apply the rescaled resolvent $(|\nu| - 1)R(\nu, T)$ to the vector $x + \alpha y$, where $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ is arbitrary and $\nu \in \rho(T)$ are certain appropriately chosen numbers.

68. Define a mapping $T : L^2([0, 1]) \rightarrow L^2([0, 1])$ by means of the formula

$$(Tf)(x) = \int_1^x \int_0^y f(z) \, dz \, dy \quad (x \in [0, 1])$$

for all $f \in L^2([0, 1])$.

- (a) Show that T is well-defined and a bounded linear operator on $L^2([0, 1])$. (2)
- (b) Show that T is self-adjoint. (4)
Hint: First proof that $\langle Tf, g \rangle = \langle f, Tg \rangle$ for all $f, g \in C([0, 1])$.
- (c) Show that T is compact. (3)