

**Exercise 0.1.** Consider the operator  $Tf(x) = \frac{1}{x}f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ .

- a Show that it is a bounded operator of  $L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$  into itself.
- b Find the spectrum of  $T$ . In particular, check if there are eigenvalues and if there are eigenvalues of finite multiplicity.
- c Establish if  $T$  is a compact operator.

**Exercise 0.2.** Consider a Banach space  $X$  and its dual space  $X'$ .

- a Prove that the  $\sigma(X', X)$  topology is the weakest topology in  $X'$  which makes the maps  $X' \ni x' \rightarrow \langle x, x' \rangle_{X \times X'}$  continuous for all  $x \in X$ .
- b Show that for  $\dim X = +\infty$  also  $\dim X' = +\infty$
- c Show that for  $\dim X = +\infty$  the closure of  $S := \{x' \in X' : \|x'\|_{X'} = 1\}$  for the  $\sigma(X', X)$  topology coincides with  $\{x' \in X' : \|x'\|_{X'} \leq 1\}$ .
- d Find a sequence  $(f_n)$  in  $L^\infty([0, 1])$  with  $\|f_n\|_{L^\infty([0,1])} = 1$  converging weakly to 0 for the  $\sigma(L^\infty([0, 1]), L^1([0, 1]))$  topology.
- f Show that if  $X$  is a Hilbert space and  $(x_n)$  is an orthonormal sequence in  $X$ , then  $x_n \rightharpoonup 0$  in  $X$ .
- e Find a sequence  $(f_n)$  in  $L^\infty([0, 1])$  with  $\|f_n\|_{L^\infty([0,1])} = 1$  and  $\text{dist}(f_n, V_{n-1}) = 1$  for  $V_n$  the space spanned by  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  such that it is not true that  $f_n$  converges weakly to 0 for the  $\sigma(L^\infty([0, 1]), L^1([0, 1]))$  topology.

$$Tf(x) = \frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad L^2(\mathbb{R}_+) \xrightarrow{T}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+} |Tf(x)|^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} \frac{1}{x^2} \left| f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right|^2 dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \quad dy = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} |f(y)|^2 dy$$

$T$  est une isométrie

$$T^2 = 1$$

$$T^2 f(x) = \left( Tf \right) \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) \frac{1}{x} =$$

$$= f\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= f(x) \cancel{\frac{1}{x}} \cancel{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\|T\| = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma(T) \subseteq \overline{D_{\mathbb{C}}(0, 1)}$$

$$|\lambda| < 1 \quad (\lambda - T) =$$

$$T^2 (\lambda - T) = T (\lambda T - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (T - (\lambda T - 1))^{-1} = (\lambda T - 1)^{-1} T =$$

$$= - \left( (1 - \lambda T)^{-1} \right) T \quad \|\lambda T\| = |\lambda| < 1$$

$$= - T \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \lambda^j T^j$$

$$|\lambda| = 1$$

$$1 - T^2 = 0$$

$$(1 - T)(1 + T) = 0$$

$$R(1 + T) \subseteq \ker(1 - T)$$

$$Tf(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x} = f(x) \quad \forall x$$

$$L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$$

Prevo un quolioni  $f \in L^2([a, +\infty))$

des now estender in  $(0, 1]$  normale

$$\boxed{\tilde{f}(x) = \frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

$$\forall x \in (0, 1]$$

$$\int_0^1 |\tilde{f}(x)|^2 dx$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \geq 1 \\ f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x} & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left| \tilde{f}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x} \right|^2 dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$dy = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} |f(y)|^2 dy$$

mostra che l'estensione in  $(0, 1]$  è in  $L^2(0, 1]$

Per ogni  $f \in L^2([1, +\infty))$  ho ottenuto

un elemento  $\tilde{f} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}_+)$  con

$$T \tilde{f} = \tilde{f} \Rightarrow \dim \ker(1 - T) = +\infty$$

In modo analogo, definendo per ogni

$$f \in L^2([1, +\infty))$$

$$\hat{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{per } x \geq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{per } 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ottengo } T \hat{f} = -\hat{f}$$

$\pm 1$  sono entrambi autovalori con corrispondenti autospazi di dimensione infinita

$$\text{Su su } |\lambda| = 1 \quad \text{ma } \text{Im } \lambda \neq 0$$

$\lambda = u + iv$   $v \neq 0$ . C'è sono due modi per procedere.  
 L'uno, molto generale ci dice che unione

$T$  è autoaggiunto allora  $\sigma(T) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  (anche se questo non l'ho fatto in tempo a discuterlo nel corso).

Il fatto che  $T$  è autoaggiunto segue da

$$\begin{aligned} (Tf, g) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{1}{x} g(x) dx & y &= \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} f(y) \frac{1}{y} g\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \frac{1}{y^2} dy & dx &= -\frac{1}{y^2} dy \\ &= (f, Tg) \end{aligned}$$

un altro modo per procedere è di scrivere

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda = u + iv \quad |\lambda| = 1 \quad |v| > 0 \quad u^2 + v^2 = 1 \\ (T - \lambda)(T - \bar{\lambda}) &= T^2 + |\lambda|^2 - 2Tu = 2(1 - uT) \\ \text{Ma ora } |u| < 1 &\Rightarrow \exists (2(1 - uT))^{-1} \text{ Per tanto} \end{aligned}$$

$$(T - \lambda)(T - \bar{\lambda}) \frac{1}{2} (1 - uT)^{-1} = \mathbb{1} \quad \Rightarrow \lambda \notin \sigma(T)$$

Infine, visto che  $0 \notin \sigma(T)$ ,  $T$  non è compatto

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$\dim X = +\infty$   $X$  Banach  $\Rightarrow \dim X' = +\infty$

Inoltre, se  $\dim X' < +\infty \Rightarrow \dim X'' < +\infty$

ma  $J: X \rightarrow X''$  è una immersione,  
e si ottiene un ovrado

Poi in  $S = \{x' \in X' : \|x'\| = 1\}$

suono ogni operatore di  $X'$  per  $\sigma(X', X'')$

contiene una retta, lo stesso è vero per ogni operatore di  $\sigma(X', X)$

$\Rightarrow$  se  $\|x'_0\|_{X'} < 1$ , un qualsiasi ~~deve~~ operatore in  $\sigma(X', X)$

contiene  $x'_0$ , contiene un elemento di  $S \Rightarrow x'_0 \in \overline{S} \Big|_{\sigma(X', X)}$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{S} \upharpoonright_{\sigma(x', x)} \supseteq \overline{D(0, 1)} \supseteq S$$

ma, ~~non~~ ~~è~~ ~~una~~ ~~serie~~

e' completo, e' anche chiuso

quindi ~~non~~  $D_x(0, 1) \supseteq \overline{S} \upharpoonright_{\sigma(x', x)}$

quindi vale l'uguaglianza

$$1_{[0, \frac{1}{n}]} \xrightarrow{x} 0 \text{ per } \sigma(L^\infty([0, 1]), L^1([0, 1]))$$

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

$$\int 1_{[0, \frac{1}{n}]} f \longrightarrow 0 \text{ per conv. dominata}$$

sia  $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  ortonormale e sia  $V = \overline{\text{span}\{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$

e sia  $P_V$  la proiezione ortogonale su  $V$ . Allora

$$\|P_V x\|^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(x_n, x)|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (x_n, x) = 0 \quad \forall x$$

Inoltre, se  $f_n = 1_{[0, 1-\frac{1}{n}]}$   $|f_n| \equiv 1$   $L^\infty([0, 1])$

$$\|f_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} d_j f_j\|_{L^\infty([0, 1])} \geq \|f_n - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} d_j 1_{[0, 1-\frac{1}{j}]}\|_{L^\infty([1-\frac{1}{n-1}, 1])}$$

$$= \|\chi_{[0, 1-\frac{1}{n}]} \|_{L^\infty([1-\frac{1}{n}, 1])} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dist}(f_n, V_{n-1}) \geq 1$$

e ancora  $\text{dist}(f_n, V_{n-1}) \leq \|f_n\|_{L^\infty} = 1$

segue  $\text{dist}(f_n, V_{n-1}) = 1$

Infine  ~~$f_n \rightarrow f$~~

$$\int_0^1 \chi_{[0, 1-\frac{1}{n}]} f(x) dx \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f(x) dx \neq$$

$f \in L^1([0, 1])$  e per cui  $f_n \xrightarrow{x} 1$