

- 度量空间

▷ 1.1. Banach 不动点

[证明] $T: (X, d) \rightarrow (X, d)$ 压缩

$$x_{n+1} = Tx_n, \forall n$$

$$d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq \alpha d(x_n, x_{n-1})$$

$$\leq \dots \leq \alpha^n d(x_1, x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow d(x_{n+p}, x_n) \leq \sum_{i=1}^p d(x_{n+i}, x_{n+i-1})$$

$$\leq \frac{\alpha^n}{1-\alpha} d(x_1, x_0) \rightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow \{x_n\}$ 为 Cauchy 列, 由 X 完备 \Rightarrow 不动点!

Note. (X, d) 为完备度量空间, 且 T 满足

$$\forall x \neq y, \text{ 有 } d(Tx, Ty) < d(x, y),$$

则 T 有唯一不动点.

[证明] 定义 $f(x) = d(x, Tx)$

$$\text{则 } d(x, Tx) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, Ty) + d(Ty, Tx)$$

$$\Rightarrow |d(x, Tx) - d(y, Ty)| \leq d(x, y) + d(Ty, Tx) < 2d(x, y) \Rightarrow f \text{ continuous}$$

See X is compact $\Rightarrow f$ 有最值

$$\text{设 } \alpha = \inf_{x \in X} f(x) = f(x_0). \text{ 若 } \alpha > 0,$$

$$\text{则 } d(A(x_0), Ax_0) < d(Ax_0, x_0) = \alpha, \text{ 矛盾! } \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 \text{ 为不动点. } \square$$

= 赋范空间

▷ 2.1. 完备 \Leftrightarrow 连续

[证明] (\Rightarrow) 平凡

(\Leftarrow) $T: X \rightarrow Y$ 连续, 则在 0 处连续.

$$\text{即 } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in X, \|x\|_X < \delta \Rightarrow \|Tx\|_Y < \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x, \|x\|_X = \delta \Rightarrow \|Tx\|_Y \leq \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in X \setminus \{0\}, \left\| \frac{\delta \|x\|_X^{-1} x}{\|x\|_X} \right\|_X = \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\| T\left(\frac{\delta \|x\|_X^{-1} x}{\|x\|_X}\right) \right\|_Y \leq \epsilon$$

$$\text{故 } \|T\|_Y \leq \epsilon \cdot \|x\|_X^{-1} \cdot \delta \quad \square$$

▷ 2.2. 有限维空间范数等价

[证明] 取基 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$, $x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2}, \text{ 任取范数 } \|\cdot\|$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 由 } \|x\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \|e_i\|$$

$$\leq \|x\|_2 \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \|e_i\|^2} = c \|x\|_2$$

$$\textcircled{2} S = \{x \in X : \|x\|_2 = 1\} \text{ 紧集 w.r.t } \|\cdot\|_2$$

故 $f(x) = \|x\|$, 由 $\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow$ 连续.

$$\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \text{ 使 } \|x_0\| \leq \|x\|. \text{ 令 } \delta = \|x_0\|.$$

$$\text{则 } \forall x \neq 0, \left\| \frac{\delta \|x\|_2^{-1} x}{\|x\|_2} \right\| \in S \Rightarrow \left\| \frac{\delta \|x\|_2^{-1} x}{\|x\|_2} \right\| \geq \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\| \geq \delta \|x\|_2. \quad \square$$

▷ 2.3. 赋范空间 $(X, \|\cdot\|)$, $\dim X < \infty \Leftrightarrow B$ 紧 $\Leftrightarrow S$ 紧

[证明] (i) \Rightarrow (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) 平凡.

(iii) \Rightarrow (i) 若 $\dim X = \infty$, 取 $x_1, \dots, x_k \in S$

$$\text{使 } \|x_i - x_j\| \geq \frac{1}{2}, \forall i \neq j. S = \text{Span}(x_1, \dots, x_k)$$

$\Rightarrow \dim X = \infty \Rightarrow S \not\subseteq X$, 不可取

$$x_{k+1} \in S \Rightarrow \|x_i - x_j\| \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$

Riesz 引理

D2.4. Riesz 定理. (X, ||·||) 赋范, Y ⊂ X 闭.

固定 $s \in (0, 1)$, $\forall \exists x \in X$ 使

$$\|x\| = 1, \inf_{y \in Y} \|x - y\| \geq 1 - s.$$

[证明] $x_0 \in X \setminus Y$, 设 $d = \inf_{y \in Y} \|x_0 - y\| > 0$.

$$\forall y_0 \in Y \Rightarrow \|x_0 - y_0\| \leq \frac{d}{1-s}$$

$$\forall x = \frac{x_0 - y_0}{\|x_0 - y_0\|}, \forall \|x\| = 1, \forall$$

$$\|x - y_0\| = \frac{\|x_0 - y_0 - \|x_0 - y_0\| y_0\|}{\|x_0 - y_0\|} \geq \frac{d}{\|x_0 - y_0\|} \geq 1 - s. \quad \square$$

D2.5. 商空间.

引理 2.5.1. $Y \subset X$ 闭, 且 $\{x_i\}$ 为 X/Y 中 Cauchy 列.

$\forall \exists y_k, \exists x_k \Rightarrow \{x_k + y_k\} \subset X$ (Cauchy)

[证明] 取 i, k 使 $\inf_{y \in Y} \|x_i - x_k + y\| < \frac{1}{2^k}$.

$$\Rightarrow \exists \{y_k\} \subset Y \Rightarrow \|x_k - x_{i+1} + y_k\| < \frac{1}{2^k}.$$

$$\forall y_i = 0, y_k = -y_1 - \dots - y_{k-1} \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$

$\Rightarrow X/Y$ Banach $\Rightarrow X/Y$ Banach

[ii] 取 X/Y 中 Cauchy 列 $\{[x_i]\} = \eta$

$\exists y_k, x_i \Rightarrow \{x_i + y_k\}$ Cauchy

$$\Rightarrow \exists \|x - (x_i + y_k)\| < \epsilon.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|x - (x_i + y_k)\| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{y \in Y} \|x - (x_i + y)\| = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$

D2.6. 对偶空间.

$$2.6.1. (\ell^p)^* = \ell^q, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1.$$

[证明]. $e_k = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots)$

$$(\ell^p)^* \rightarrow \ell^q$$

$$f \mapsto \eta = \{f(e_k)\}$$

① 证 $\eta \in \ell^q$. $x_k^{(n)} = \begin{cases} |\eta_k|^{q-1} e^{-i\theta_k}, & k \leq n \\ 0, & k > n \end{cases}$

$$x^{(n)} = \{x_k^{(n)}\}, \quad \theta_k = \arg(\eta_k), \quad x^{(n)} \in \ell^p$$

$$f(x^{(n)}) = \sum_{k=1}^n |\eta_k|^q.$$

$$\|f(x^{(n)})\| = \|f\| \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |\eta_k|^{(q-1)p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \|f\| \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |\eta_k|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n |\eta_k|^q \leq \|f\| \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |\eta_k|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |\eta_k|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \|f\|.$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f\|_q \leq \|f\| \Rightarrow f \in \ell^q.$$

② 反之, $\forall \eta \in \ell^q$, 证 $f \in (\ell^p)^*$.

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \eta_k x_k$$

$$\text{Holder} \Rightarrow \langle \eta, x \rangle \leq \|\eta\|_q \|x\|_p$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f\| \leq \|\eta\|_q. \quad \square$$

2.6.2. $(\ell^1)^* = \ell^\infty$.

[证明] $(\ell^1)^* \rightarrow \ell^\infty$

$$f \mapsto \eta = \{f(e_k)\}$$

① $|\eta_k| \leq \|f\| \|e_k\|_1 = \|f\| \Rightarrow \|\eta\|_\infty \leq \|f\|, \eta \in \ell^\infty.$

② $\forall \eta \in \ell^\infty$, 证 $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \eta_k x_k$.

$$|f(x)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\eta_k| |x_k|$$

$$\leq \sup_k |\eta_k| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k| = \|\eta\|_\infty \|x\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow f \in (\ell^1)^*, \|f\| \leq \|\eta\|_\infty \quad \square$$

2.6.3. $(C_0)^* = \ell^1$

[证明] $\tilde{A}: \ell^1 \rightarrow (C_0)^*$
 $y \mapsto \Delta y$

$$\textcircled{1} |\Delta y(x)| \leq \sum_k |x_k y_k| \leq \|x\|_\infty \|y\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\Delta y\| \leq \|y\|_1$$

反之, $\forall y = (y_i) \in \ell^1$, 定义

$$e_i = e^{-i\theta_i}, \theta_i = \arg y_i, \text{ 且}$$

$$y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i \cdot e_i \in (C_0, \text{ 且}$$

$$\Delta y(y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|, \|\tilde{y}_n\|_\infty = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\Delta y\| \geq \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i| \Rightarrow \|\Delta y\| \geq \|y\|_1$$

② 证 \tilde{A} 满:

$\forall \Lambda \in (C_0)^*$, 设 $y_i = \Lambda(e_i)$.

$\forall y \in \ell^1, \theta_i = \arg y_i$,

$$y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n e^{i\theta_i} e_i, \|\tilde{y}_n\| = 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i| = \Lambda(\tilde{y}_n) \leq \|\Lambda\| \cdot 1$$

三. 内积空间 & Hilbert 空间 基础

3.1. 范数诱导内积

$(X, \|\cdot\|)$ 有内积, 且双线性

$$\|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2 = 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2)$$

[证明].

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} (\|x+y\|^2 - \|x-y\|^2), & \text{in } \mathbb{R} \\ \frac{1}{4} (\|x+y\|^2 - \|x-y\|^2 \\ + i(\|x+iy\|^2 - \|x-iy\|^2)), & \text{in } \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$$

□

3.2. Bessel 不等式 & Parseval 恒等式

Bessel \Rightarrow Parseval 恒等, y

$$\sum_k |\langle x, e_k \rangle|^2 \leq \|x\|^2$$

证: 设 $\|x - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i\|^2$

$$= \|x\|^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n |\langle x, e_i \rangle|^2$$

$\Rightarrow |\langle x, e_i \rangle|^2 \geq 0$ 又有无穷个,

故 $\sum_k |\langle x, e_k \rangle|^2$ 为收敛级数.

Parseval \Rightarrow $\{e_k\}$ 完备 $\Leftrightarrow \sum_k |\langle x, e_k \rangle|^2 = \|x\|^2$

$$e \Rightarrow x = \sum_k \langle x, e_k \rangle e_k$$

3.3. Riesz 表示定理

H 为 Hilbert 空间, y

$$H \rightarrow H^*$$

$y \mapsto \langle \cdot, y \rangle$ 为反线性映射

3.3.1. 伴随算子

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{A^*} & X \\ \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow \psi \\ Y^* & \xrightarrow{A} & X^* \end{array}$$

3.3.2. Lax-Milgram 定理

$a(x, y)$ 为 H (Hilbert) 上双线性双线性

若有 $\textcircled{1} \exists M > 0, |a(x, y)| \leq M \|x\| \|y\|$

$\textcircled{2} \exists \delta > 0, |a(x, x)| \geq \delta \|x\|^2$

则 $\exists!$ 可逆 $A \in L(H)$. 有

$$\begin{cases} a(x, y) = \langle x, Ay \rangle \\ \|A^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{\delta} \end{cases}$$

[证明]. 由 Riesz 表示 $\Rightarrow a(x, y) = \langle x, z \rangle$

定义 $A: y \mapsto z \Rightarrow a(x, y) = \langle x, Ay \rangle$

A 单. $\langle Ay_1 - Ay_2, x \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow a(x, y_1 - y_2) = 0$

$\forall x = y_1 - y_2 \Rightarrow \|y_1 - y_2\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{\delta} a(x, x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$

b. A 满: 由 $\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \{A^{-1}x\}$

再记 $Z(A)^\perp = \{0\}$

□

3.4. Hilbert 空间中算子的模

$$A: H \rightarrow H.$$

$$3.4.1. \|A\| = \sup_{\substack{x \neq 0 \\ y \neq 0}} \frac{|\langle x, Ay \rangle|}{\|x\| \|y\|}.$$

[证明] - 方向 A

$$\frac{|\langle x, Ay \rangle|}{\|x\| \|y\|} \leq \frac{\|x\| \|Ay\|}{\|x\| \|y\|} = \frac{\|Ay\|}{\|y\|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{\substack{x \neq 0 \\ y \neq 0}} \frac{|\langle x, Ay \rangle|}{\|x\| \|y\|} \leq \|A\|$$

另 - 方向:

$$\frac{\|Ax\|^2}{\|x\|^2} = \frac{\langle Ax, Ax \rangle}{\|x\| \|x\|}$$

$$= \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} \frac{\langle Ax, Ax \rangle}{\|Ax\| \|x\|}$$

$$\leq \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} \sup_{\substack{x \neq 0 \\ y \neq 0}} \frac{|\langle x, Ay \rangle|}{\|x\| \|y\|}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A\| \leq \sup_{\substack{x \neq 0 \\ y \neq 0}} \frac{|\langle x, Ay \rangle|}{\|x\| \|y\|} \quad \square$$

$$3.4.2. \|A\| = \sup_{\|x\|=\|y\|=1} |\operatorname{Re} \langle x, Ay \rangle|.$$

[证明] 由 3.4.1

$$\|A\| = \sup_{\|x\|=\|y\|=1} |\langle x, Ay \rangle|.$$

$$\text{令 } \tilde{y} = \frac{\langle x, Ay \rangle}{|\langle x, Ay \rangle|} y$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle x, Ay \rangle| = \langle x, A\tilde{y} \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \square$$

3.5: 投影算子

$$M \subseteq H, \text{ 则 } P_M^2 = P_M$$

$$|\langle x, P_M y \rangle| = \langle P_M x, y \rangle.$$

$$3.5.1. P_L P_M = P_{L \cap M} \Leftrightarrow P_L P_M = P_M P_L.$$

[证明] (\Rightarrow) $\langle P_L P_M x, y \rangle$

$$= \langle P_M x, P_L y \rangle = \langle x, P_M P_L y \rangle$$

$$\langle P_{L \cap M} x, y \rangle = \langle x, P_{L \cap M} y \rangle$$

$$= \langle x, P_L P_M y \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow P_M P_L = P_L P_M.$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \text{ 设 } P := P_M P_L = P_L P_M.$$

$$\forall x \in L \cap M \Rightarrow Px = x$$

$$\forall x \notin P_M \Rightarrow Px = P_L P_M x \in L$$

$$= P_M P_L x \in M$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in L \cap M.$$

$$\text{由 } x \in L \cap M \Leftrightarrow Px = x.$$

$$\text{由 } P^2 = P \text{ 且 } P \text{ 是投影}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{投影算子} \Rightarrow P = P_{L \cap M}. \quad \square$$

3.6 最佳逼近

引理. 若 X 赋范, C 为 X 内闭凸集, 则

$\exists x_0$ 使 $\|x\|$ 最小

[证明]. 取 $m \in x_n \leq m + \frac{1}{n}$. 其中 $m = \inf_{x \in C} \|x\|$.

取 $x_n \in C$. 由 X 赋范 $\Rightarrow C$ 弱闭, 则

$$x_n \xrightarrow{w} x_0. \text{ 由 Hahn-Banach 投影}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists f \in X^*, \|f\|=1, f(x_0) = \|x_0\|$$

$$\text{且 } f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x_0), \text{ 则 } \|x_0\| \geq m. \text{ 另外}$$

$$\|x_0\| = f(x_0) = \liminf_n f(x_n) \leq \liminf_n \|f\| \|x_n\|$$

$$\leq m \quad \square$$

注: 在 Hilbert 内 $\|y\|^2 = \dots$; 若有 $x_0, \tilde{x}_0 \in C$

使 $\|x_0\| = \|\tilde{x}_0\| = m, m$

$$\|x_0 - \tilde{x}_0\|^2 = 2(\|x_0\|^2 + \|\tilde{x}_0\|^2) - 4\left\|\frac{x_0 + \tilde{x}_0}{2}\right\|^2 \leq 4d^2 - 4d^2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

注: C 为 Hilbert 空间的闭凸子集, 则

$$\forall y \in X, \exists! x_0 \in C \text{ 使 } \|y - x_0\| = \inf_{x \in C} \|x - y\|$$

[注]: $C - \{y\} = \{x - y : x \in C\}$, 用上述. \square

四. 泛函大定理. (线性)

D 4.1. 一致有界: X Banach, Y_i normed

$A_i: X \rightarrow Y_i$ bounded.

若 $\sup_{i \in I} \|A_i(x)\|_{Y_i} < \infty, \forall x \in X$.

则 $\sup_{i \in I} \|A_i\| < \infty$.

[Banach-Steinhaus] $X, Y \Rightarrow$ Banach

$A_i: X \rightarrow Y$ bounded. 则下列等价:

(i) $\{A_i x\}$ 收敛, $\forall x \in X$.

(ii) $\sup \|A_i\| < \infty$, 且 \exists 稠密 $D \subseteq X$,

$\{A_i x\}$ 收敛, $\forall x \in D$.

D 4.2. 开映射 \Leftrightarrow 闭图像 \Leftrightarrow 逆算子

① \Rightarrow ③ $A: X \rightarrow Y$ is open

$\Rightarrow A^{-1}$ 连续 $\Rightarrow A^{-1}$ 有界. \square

③ \Rightarrow ① $X \xrightarrow{q} X/\ker A \xrightarrow{\tilde{A}} Y$

$q: X \rightarrow X/\ker A$ 开, \tilde{A} 有界 $\Rightarrow \tilde{A}$ 开

$\Rightarrow A = \tilde{A} \circ q$ 也开. \square

② \Rightarrow ③ $T = \{(x, Ax) : x \in X\}$,

$$\|(x, y)\|_T = \|x\|_X + \|y\|_Y, \pi: (x, y) \mapsto x$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \pi^{-1}$ 有界 $\Rightarrow \exists \epsilon > 0, \forall \|x\|_X + \|Ax\|_Y \leq C \|x\|_X$

$\Rightarrow A$ 有界 $\checkmark \quad \square$

② \Rightarrow ③ $A: X \rightarrow Y$ 为有界双射,

则 $A^{-1}: Y \rightarrow X$, 求证 A^{-1} 连续.

$$\begin{cases} y_n \rightarrow y \\ A^{-1}y_n \rightarrow x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_n \rightarrow y \\ Ay_n \rightarrow Ax \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Ax = y \\ x = A^{-1}y \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow A^{-1}$ 连续 $\checkmark \quad \square$

D 4.3. Hahn-Banach 定理

4.3.1. Cor. X normed space. $A, B \subseteq X$ 凸.

A 闭, B 开, 则 $\exists \Delta \in X^*$ 使

$$\inf_{x \in A} \Delta(x) > \sup_{y \in B} \Delta(y).$$

[证明] $\delta = \inf_{x \in A, y \in B} \|x - y\|$.

① 若 $\delta > 0$: 取 $\|x_n - y_n\| \rightarrow \delta$.

B 开 $\Rightarrow y_n \rightarrow y \in B$.

若 $\delta = 0 \Rightarrow x_n = y_n + x_n - y_n \rightarrow y$, 矛盾!

② $U = \bigcup_{x \in A} B_\delta(x)$ 为开凸集, $U \cap B = \emptyset$.

由 Hahn-Banach $\Rightarrow \exists \Delta \in X^*, \Delta(x) > c = \sup_{y \in B} \Delta(y) \quad \forall x \in U$.

取 $\xi \in X$ 使 $\|\xi\| < \delta, \epsilon := \Delta(\xi) > 0$

则 $\forall x \in A, x - \xi \in U$.

$$\Rightarrow \Delta(x) - \epsilon = \Delta(x - \xi) > c \quad \square$$

4.3.2. X 赋范, $Y \subseteq X$ 子空间, $x_0 \in X \setminus Y$.

令 $\delta = d(x_0, Y)$. 则 $\delta > 0$, 且

$\exists x^* \in Y^\perp$ 使 $\|x^*\| = 1, x^*(x_0) = \delta$.

[证明] $\delta > 0$ 取 $Z = Y \oplus \mathbb{R}x_0$

定 $\psi: Z \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为 $y + tx_0 \mapsto \delta t$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(y) = 0, \psi(x_0) = \delta.$$

$$\frac{|\psi(y + tx_0)|}{\|y + tx_0\|} = \frac{t|\delta|}{\|y + tx_0\|} = \frac{\delta}{\|t^{-1}y + x_0\|} \leq \delta.$$

1. Hahn-Banach $\Rightarrow \exists x^* \in Y^*$, $\|x^*\| \leq 1$.

$$x^*(x) = \psi(x), \forall x \in B.$$

$$\|x^*\| \geq \sup_{\|x\|=1} |\psi(x)| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \frac{\psi(x)}{\|x\|} = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x^*\| = 1 \quad \square$$

Cor. $Y = \{0\} \Rightarrow x_0 \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \|x^*\| = 1$ & $x^*(x_0) = \|x_0\| \quad \square$

Cor. $\bar{Y} = \perp(Y^\perp)$.

Cor. ① $X^*/Y^\perp \rightarrow Y^*$

$$[x^*] \mapsto x^*|_Y \quad \text{等距}$$

② $\pi_1 X \rightarrow X/Y, \eta$

$$(XY)^* \rightarrow Y^* \quad \text{等距}$$

互. 自反空间基础

1. X 自反 $\Leftrightarrow X^*$ 自反.

[证明] (\Rightarrow) X 自反, 取 $\Delta: X^{**} \rightarrow X, \Delta: x \rightarrow x^{**}$ 同构

$$\exists \Delta \circ \Delta \in X^{**} \quad \forall x^{**} \in X^{**}, x = \Delta^{-1}(x^{**})$$

$$\eta. \Delta(x^{**}) = \Delta \circ \Delta(x) = x^*(x) = x^{**}(x^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \langle \cdot, x^* \rangle \Rightarrow \checkmark \quad \square$$

(\Leftarrow) X^* 自反, 由于 $L(X) \subseteq X^{**}$ 闭, 下证 $(x^*)^\perp = \{0\}$.

取 $\Delta \in X^{***}$, 使 $\Delta \circ \Delta = 0$. 由 X^* 自反, η

$$\Delta = \langle \cdot, x^* \rangle. \text{ 故}$$

$$\forall x \in X, \langle x^*, x \rangle = \langle x^{**}, x^* \rangle = \Delta \circ \Delta(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^* = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$

5.2 (Pettis) 若 X 自反, $Y \subseteq X$ 闭子空间,

则 Y 自反, X/Y 自反.

5.3 ① 若 X^* 可分, 则 X 可分.

② 设 X 可分, 且 X 可分 $\Rightarrow X^{**}$ 可分.

[证明] ① 取可数稠密集 $\{x_n^*\} \subseteq X^*$.

$$\forall x_i \in X \text{ 使 } \|x_i\|=1, \langle x_i^*, x_i \rangle \geq \frac{1}{2} \|x_i^*\|.$$

及 $Y = \text{span}\{x_i\}$, 则 $\bar{Y} = X$.

$$\text{因 } \bar{Y} = X \in Y^\perp, \eta \Rightarrow \exists i_k \Rightarrow \bigoplus_k \|x^* - x_{i_k}^*\| = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x_{i_k}^*\| \leq 2|\langle x_{i_k}^*, x_{i_k} \rangle| = 2|x_{i_k}^*(x_{i_k})| = 2|\langle x_{i_k}^* - x^*, x_{i_k} \rangle|$$

$$\leq 2\|x_{i_k}^* - x^*\| \|x_{i_k}\| = 2\|x_{i_k}^* - x^*\|.$$

$$\Rightarrow x^* = \bigoplus_k x_{i_k}^* = 0. \Rightarrow Y^\perp = \{0\} \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$

② X 可分 & X 可分 $\Rightarrow X^{**}$ 可分. 由 ① $\Rightarrow X^*$ 可分 \square

入. W & W^* 拓扑

6.1. 下为 X^m -族泛函, 取 X 的

拓扑 \mathcal{U}_σ . η .

① $\Delta \in X^*$ 连续 $\Leftrightarrow |\langle \Delta, \Delta \rangle| \in \mathcal{U}_\sigma \Rightarrow \Delta \in \mathcal{F}$.

② $E \subseteq X$ 稠密, 则 $\bar{E} = \bigcap_{E \subseteq \text{ker } \Delta} \text{ker } \Delta$.

[引理] $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n \in X^*$ 线性无关, η

(a) $\exists x_i \in X, \Delta_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}$.

(b) $\bigcap_{i=1}^n \text{ker } \Delta_i \subseteq \text{ker } \Delta, \eta \Delta \in \text{span}\{\Delta_i\}$.

[证明] (a), 反设 \bar{E} .

(a) \Rightarrow (b). $\bigcap_{i=1}^n \text{ker } \Delta_i \subseteq \text{ker } \Delta, \exists x_i \in X$

$$\Delta_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}. \text{ 取 } x, \eta:$$

$$x - \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_i(x) x_i \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n \text{ker } \Delta_i \subseteq \text{ker } \Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_i(x) \Delta_i(x_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_i(x_i) \Delta_i \quad \checkmark$$

(b) \Rightarrow (a). $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n \in X^*$,

$$\exists z_i = \bigcap_{j \neq i} \text{ker } \Delta_j \Rightarrow \Delta_i \notin \text{span}\{\Delta_j, j \neq i\}$$

$$\forall i, \exists x_i \in z_i, \Delta_i(x_i) = 1. \quad \square$$

[6.1证明] ① (ii) \Rightarrow (i) \Rightarrow (i) \checkmark , $T, \Delta(\cdot) \Rightarrow \beta(i)$.

ker Δ , $X \setminus \text{ker } \Delta, x \in X \setminus \text{ker } \Delta$

$$V = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \{y \in X: |\Delta_i(y) - \Delta_i(x)| < \epsilon\} \subseteq X \setminus \text{ker } \Delta$$

取 $y \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n \ker \Lambda_i$

$$\Rightarrow x + ty \in V \Rightarrow x + ty \notin \ker \Lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda(x) + t\Lambda(y) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda(y) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \bigcap_{i=1}^n \ker \Lambda_i \subseteq \ker \Lambda$$

$$\exists \Lambda \Rightarrow \Lambda \in \text{Span}(\{\Lambda_i\}) \subseteq \mathcal{F} \quad \square$$

② $\forall \Lambda \text{ s.t. } E \subseteq \ker \Lambda \Rightarrow \bar{E} \subseteq \ker \Lambda$

反之, 取 $x \in X \setminus \bar{E}$, \exists 开集 $U \ni x$, $U \cap E = \emptyset$

$$\exists \Lambda \text{ (s.t. } \Lambda(x) > \sup_{y \in E} \Lambda(y))$$

$$\Rightarrow E \subseteq \ker \Lambda \Rightarrow \sqrt{\Lambda(x)} > 0 \quad \square$$

▷ 6.2 Weak 拓扑. ($X \Rightarrow$ 赋范空间)

6.2.1. 闭凸集 \Rightarrow 弱闭.

[证明] $K \subseteq X$ 为闭凸集, 取 $x_0 \in X \setminus K$.

$\exists \delta > 0$, $B_\delta(x_0) \cap K = \emptyset$. 由凸集分离定理

知 $\exists x^* \in X^*$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$ 使 $\langle x^*, x \rangle \leq c \quad \forall x \in B_\delta(x_0)$
 $\langle x^*, x \rangle < c, \quad \forall x \in K$.

$$\Rightarrow U = \{x \in X : \langle x^*, x \rangle < c\} \text{ 为开集}$$

$$\Rightarrow K \text{ 弱闭.} \quad \square$$

Cor. $E \subseteq X$ 子空间, 则 ${}^\perp(E^\perp) = \bar{E}$ 为闭包 & 弱闭.

Cor. (Mazur). $\text{conv}(S) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i; n \in \mathbb{N}, x_i \in S, \lambda_i \geq 0, \sum \lambda_i = 1 \right\}$

若 $x_i \xrightarrow{w} x$, 则 $x \in \overline{\text{conv}(x_i)}$.

6.2.2. X 为赋范空间, 则 $\bar{S}^w = \bar{S}$.

[证明] $\bar{S}^w \subseteq \bar{S}$ 显然, 下证 $\bar{S} \subseteq \bar{S}^w$.

$\forall x_0 \in \bar{S}$, U 为开集使 $x_0 \in U$.

$\exists x_1, \dots, x_n \in S, \varepsilon > 0$ 使得

$$V = \{x \in X : |\langle x^*, x - x_0 \rangle| < \varepsilon, i=1, \dots, n\} \subseteq U$$

$x_1, \dots, x_n \in S \Rightarrow \langle x^*, x_i \rangle = 0, \forall i$

$$\exists t, \|x_0 + t\beta\| = 1 \Rightarrow x_0 + t\beta \in V \cap S \Rightarrow U \cap S \neq \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 \in \bar{S}^w \quad \square$$

▷ 6.3. weak* 拓扑 ($X^* \Rightarrow$ dual of X)

$$\text{Cor. } ({}^\perp E)^\perp = E \text{ 弱*闭.}$$

Cor. B^* 为 S^* 的弱*闭包

$$[\text{证明}] F_x = \{x^* \in X^* : \langle x^*, x \rangle \leq 1\}, x \in S$$

$$\Rightarrow F_x \text{ 弱*闭} \Rightarrow B^* = \bigcap_{x \in S} F_x \text{ 弱*闭}$$

又 K 为 S^* 的弱*闭包 $\Rightarrow K \subseteq B^*$,

而由于 K 为 S^* 的闭包 $\Rightarrow B^*$ 为 S^* 的闭包

$$\Rightarrow B^* \subseteq K. \quad \square$$

Cor. $\langle \cdot, x \rangle : X \rightarrow X^*$, 则 $\langle \cdot, x \rangle$ 在 X^* 中弱*闭包

$$[\text{证明}] \text{由 } {}^\perp(\langle \cdot, x \rangle) = \{0\}. \quad \square$$

▷ 6.4 重要定理 ($X \Rightarrow$ normed space)

6.4.1. (Banach-Alaoglu)

① 若 X 赋范, 则 X^* 中任意有界闭集弱*闭.

② $B^* \subseteq X^*$ 是弱*紧的.

[证明] X 赋范: X 有界 $\Rightarrow D = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq X$

为有限子集. \forall 有界列 $\{x_n^*\}$

用阿列尔 Argument $\Rightarrow \exists$ 子列使 $\langle x_n^*, x_i \rangle$ 收敛 $\forall x_i \in D$.

Banach-Steinhaus $\Rightarrow \exists x^* \in X^*$ 使

$$\langle x^*, x \rangle = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle x_n^*, x \rangle.$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n^* \xrightarrow{w^*} x^*. \quad \square$$

6.4.2. (Eberlein-Smuljan). X Banach

则 (i) X 弱*紧 \Leftrightarrow (ii) B 弱*紧

[证明] (i) \Rightarrow (ii). 若 X 弱*紧 $\Rightarrow X^*$ 弱*紧

$\Rightarrow X^*$ 弱*紧 \Leftrightarrow 弱*拓扑. 由 Alaoglu

$\Rightarrow B^* \subseteq X^*$ 弱*紧 $\Rightarrow B \subseteq X \quad \forall. \quad \square$

七. 双线性及闭值域定理

7.1. 双线性

1. $A: X \rightarrow Y, A^*: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$.
 $\Rightarrow \text{Im} A^\perp = \ker A^*, \perp(\text{Im} A^*) = \ker A$.

7.2. 闭值域定理

$X, Y \Rightarrow$ Banach 空间, $A: X \rightarrow Y$ 及 $A^*: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$.

1) $\text{Im} A \subseteq Y$ 闭 $\Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0$, 使 $\forall x \in X$ 有
 $\inf_{y \in \ker A} \|x+y\|_X \leq c \|A x\|_Y$.

2) $\text{Im} A^* \subseteq X^*$ 弱* 闭 $\Leftrightarrow \text{Im} A^* \subseteq X^*$ 强 闭.

[证明]. 1) (\Rightarrow) 设 $X_0 = X/\ker A, Y_0 = \text{Im} A$
 $\Rightarrow A: X \rightarrow Y \Rightarrow A_0: X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ 为双射
 且有 \Rightarrow 逆映射 $\Rightarrow \exists A_0^{-1}: Y_0 \rightarrow X_0$ 有
 $\Rightarrow \|A_0^{-1} y\|_{X_0} \leq c \|y\|_{Y_0} \Rightarrow \checkmark$

(\Leftarrow) X_0 as before, $A_0: X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$.

有 $\| [x] \| \leq c \| A(x) \|$.
 设 $y_0 \in \text{Im} A, y_0 \Rightarrow y \in Y, [x_n] \rightarrow [x]$.

A_0 逆映射 $\Rightarrow A x = y = y_0 \in \text{Im} A$. \square

2) (\Rightarrow) 平凡. (\Leftarrow) 又记 $\text{Im} A^* = (\ker A)^\perp$.

即记 $\text{Im} A^* \subseteq (\ker A)^\perp$. 取 $x^* \in (\ker A)^\perp$,

取 $r^* \in \mathcal{L}(\text{Im} A, \mathbb{R})$ 使若 $y = Ax$, 有
 $r^*(y) = x^*(x)$

1) $r^*(y) = x^*(x) = x^*(x-z), \forall z \in \ker A$

$\Rightarrow |r^*(y)| \leq \|x^*\| \inf_{z \in \ker A} \|x-z\|$, use 1) (lemma of)

$\Rightarrow r^*$ bounded.

Use Hahn-Banach $\Rightarrow y^* \in \mathcal{L}(Y, \mathbb{R}) = Y^*$

$\langle y^*, Ax \rangle = \langle y^*, x \rangle$

$\langle y^*, x \rangle \Rightarrow x^* = A^* y^* \in \text{Im} A^* \square$

(定理, 见 'n lemma).

八. 算子基础

8.1. X, Y Banach.

1) $K: X \rightarrow Y$ 算子, K 全连续;

2) X 自反, K 全连续 $\Rightarrow K$ 为算子.

[证明]. 1) 设 $x_n \rightharpoonup x$. ~~$\|Kx_n - Kx\| \rightarrow 0$~~

$\Rightarrow \exists \{x_{n_i}\} \Rightarrow \|Kx_{n_i} - Kx\| \rightarrow 0$.

2) 由 $x_n \rightharpoonup x \Rightarrow$ 共轭定理 $\Rightarrow \{x_{n_i}\}$ 有界.

$\Rightarrow K$ 有界 \Rightarrow ~~K 算子~~ 有界 (见定理 x_{n_i}).

$\Rightarrow \{Kx_{n_i}\}$ 为 Cauchy 列, 收敛于 $y \in Y$

$\forall y^* \in Y^*$, 有

$\langle y^*, y \rangle = \lim_K \langle y^*, Kx_{n_i} \rangle = \lim_K \langle y^*, x_{n_i} \rangle$

$= \langle K^* y^*, x \rangle = \langle y^*, Kx \rangle \Rightarrow y = Kx$. \square

2) ~~K 全连续~~ $\forall K$ 全连续. \forall 有界列 $\{x_n\}$

由 X 自反 $\Rightarrow \{x_n\}$ 有弱收敛子列 $\{x_{n_i}\}$.

$\{Kx_{n_i}\}$ Cauchy 列 $\Rightarrow K$ 有界. \square

8.2. X, Y, Z 为 Banach, 1)

1) $A: X \rightarrow Y, B: Y \rightarrow Z$ 有界, 其中有一个为算子

$\Rightarrow BA: X \rightarrow Z$ 算子.

2) $K_1: X \rightarrow Y$ 算子, $\|K_1 - K\| \rightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow K: X \rightarrow Y$ 算子.

3) $K: X \rightarrow Y$ 算子 $\Leftrightarrow K^*: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ 算子.

(算子在 $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ 中闭).

九. Fredholm 算子

Lemma. X, Y Banach, $A: X \rightarrow Y$ 有界,

$\dim \ker A < \infty$ 则 $\text{Im} A$ 闭.

[证] $m := \dim \ker A$, 取 $y_1, \dots, y_m \in Y$
使 $[y_i]_1^m$ 为 $Y/\text{Im} A$ 一组基.

设 $\tilde{x} := X \times \mathbb{R}^m$, 赋以乘积范数.

$\tilde{A}: \tilde{x} \rightarrow Y, (x, \lambda) \mapsto Ax + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i y_i$.

$\Rightarrow \tilde{A}$ 为闭映射, $\ker \tilde{A} = \ker A \times \{0\}$.

$\Rightarrow \exists c > 0$ 使

$$\inf_{x \in \ker A} \|x + \theta\|_X + \|\lambda\|_{\mathbb{R}^m} \leq c \|Ax + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i y_i\|_Y.$$

$$\text{令 } \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \inf_{x \in \ker A} \|x + \theta\|_X \leq c \|Ax\|_Y. \quad \square$$

▷ P.1. 基本性质: X, Y Banach, $A \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$

① 若 A 及 A^* 闭值域, 则

$$\dim \ker A^* = \dim \text{coker} A, \dim \text{coker} A^* = \dim \ker A.$$

② A^* Fredholm $\Leftrightarrow A$ Fredholm.

③ 若 A Fredholm $\Rightarrow \text{Index}(A^*) = -\text{Index}(A)$.

[证明] 关键在 ① 即可.

$$\text{闭值域} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Im} A^* = \ker A^\perp \\ \ker A^* = \text{Im} A^\perp \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\ker A)^* = X^* / \ker A^\perp = X^* / \text{Im} A^* = \text{coker} A^*.$$

$$\ker A^* = (X / \text{Im} A)^* = \text{Im} A^\perp = (\ker A^*)^* \quad \square$$

▷ P.2. Fredholm 理论. X, Y Banach,

$A: X \rightarrow Y$ 有界. 则下列等价.

① A 为 Fredholm;

② \exists 有界 $F: X \rightarrow Y$ 使
 $\mathbb{I}_X - FA$ 及 $\mathbb{I}_Y - AF$ 为紧子.

▷ P.3. 指标性质.

① $A: X \rightarrow Y$ 及 $B: Y \rightarrow Z$ Fredholm.

$\Rightarrow BA$ Fredholm, 且

$$\text{Ind}(BA) = \text{Ind}(B) + \text{Ind}(A);$$

② $D: X \rightarrow Y$ Fredholm, $K: X \rightarrow Y$ 紧

$\Rightarrow D+K$ Fredholm, $\text{Ind}(D+K) = \text{Ind}(D)$

③ $\exists \epsilon > 0, P$ 有界, $\|P\| \leq \epsilon$, 若 $D+P$ Fredholm
& $\text{Ind}(D+P) = \text{Ind}(D)$ (open).

十. 谱理论.

▷ 10.1. 谱集基本性质 (X Banach) $A \in \mathcal{L}(X)$.

① $\sigma(A)$ 为 \mathbb{C} 上紧集;

② $\sigma(A^*) = \sigma(A)$.

[证明] ① $\sigma(A)$ 有界, 下证 $\sigma(A)$ 闭.

(此句又用 A 为闭算子)

3P. ①. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X), \|T\| < 1$, 则 $(I-T)^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(X)$.

3P. ②. 若 $\|(I-T)^{-1}\| \leq M \Leftrightarrow \forall y, \exists! x \in X$
使 $Sx = y + Tx$ 不矛盾
且 $\|x\| \leq M\|y\|$.

② $\|Sx - Sx'\| \leq \|T\| \|x - x'\| \Rightarrow S$ 为紧映射
 $\Rightarrow \exists! x = Sx = y + Tx$ 且 $\|x\| \leq \frac{\|y\|}{1-\|T\|}$.

下证 $\rho(A) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \sigma(A)$ 开. $\lambda_0 \in \rho(A)$

$$\lambda I - A = (\lambda - \lambda_0)I + (\lambda_0 I - A)$$

$$= (\lambda_0 I - A)(I + (\lambda - \lambda_0)(\lambda_0 I - A)^{-1})$$

$\exists \lambda - \lambda_0 < \|(\lambda_0 I - A)^{-1}\|^{-1}$.

$$B = (I + (\lambda - \lambda_0)(\lambda_0 I - A)^{-1})^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(X)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)^{-1} = B \cdot R_{\lambda_0}(A) \in \mathcal{L}(X) \quad \square$$

② 由 $(\lambda \mathbb{I}_X - A)^* = \lambda \mathbb{I}_{X^*} - A^* \quad \square$

▷ 10.2. 基本理论.

10.2.1. resolvent formula: $\lambda, \mu \in \rho(A), m$

$$R_\lambda(A) - R_\mu(A) = (\mu - \lambda) R_\lambda(A) R_\mu(A)$$

10.2.2. $\lambda \mapsto R_\lambda(A)$ 为算子值全纯的.

[证明]. $\lambda_0 \in \rho(A)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|R_\lambda(A)\| &\leq \|R_{\lambda_0}(A)\| \| (I + (\lambda - \lambda_0) R_{\lambda_0}(A))^{-1} \| \\ &\leq 2 \|R_{\lambda_0}(A)\| \left(|\lambda - \lambda_0| < \frac{1}{2 \|R_{\lambda_0}(A)\|} \right). \end{aligned}$$

① resolvent formula

$$\begin{aligned} \|R_\lambda(A) - R_{\lambda_0}(A)\| &\leq |\lambda - \lambda_0| \|R_\lambda(A)\| \|R_{\lambda_0}(A)\| \\ &\leq 2 \|R_{\lambda_0}(A)\|^2 |\lambda - \lambda_0| \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda \mapsto R_\lambda(A)$ 连续, 存在性再用解析性证

10.2.3. A 正规, $\sigma(A) \neq \emptyset$

[证明]. 若 $\rho(A) = \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow R_\lambda(A)$ 为常函数

$$|\lambda| > \|A\|, R_\lambda(A) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda^{n+1}} A^n$$

$$\|R_\lambda(A)\| \leq \frac{1}{|\lambda| - \|A\|} \Rightarrow \text{正规}$$

由 Liouville 定理, $\forall f \in \mathcal{L}(X)^*$,

$$f(R_\lambda(A)) = C_f, \text{ 与 } \lambda \text{ 无关}$$

由 Hahn-Banach $\Rightarrow R_\lambda(A)$ 与 λ 无关,

这与 resolvent formula 矛盾!

10.2.4. $\rho(A)$ (谱半径): $A \in \mathcal{L}(X), X$ Banach

$$r_A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A^n\|^{1/n} = \sup_{\lambda \in \sigma(A)} |\lambda|.$$

▷ 10.3. Hilbert 空间内的正规算子与自伴算子

Lemma. $H \Rightarrow H; \|Ax\|, A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$, 则

① A 正规 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in H, \|A^*x\| = \|Ax\|$

② A 自伴 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in H, \|A^*x\| = \|Ax\| = \|x\|$.

③ A 正规 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in H, \langle x, Ax \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$.

[证明] ① $(\Rightarrow) \|Ax\|^2 = \langle Ax, Ax \rangle = \langle x, A^*Ax \rangle = \langle x, AA^*x \rangle = \langle A^*x, A^*x \rangle = \|A^*x\|^2$

$(\Leftarrow) \operatorname{Re} \langle Ax, Ay \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (\|Ax + Ay\|^2 - \|Ax - Ay\|^2) = \frac{1}{4} (\|A^*x + A^*y\|^2 - \|A^*x - A^*y\|^2) = \operatorname{Re} \langle A^*x, A^*y \rangle.$

② $\operatorname{Im} \langle Ax, Ay \rangle = \operatorname{Re} \langle A^*x, Ay \rangle = \operatorname{Re} \langle A^*x, A^*y \rangle = \operatorname{Im} \langle A^*x, A^*y \rangle \Rightarrow \langle A^*Ax, y \rangle = \langle Ax, Ay \rangle = \langle A^*x, A^*y \rangle = \langle AA^*x, y \rangle. \square$

③ $(\Rightarrow) \|Ax\|^2 = \langle x, A^*Ax \rangle = \|x\|^2$

$(\Leftarrow) \operatorname{Re} \langle Ax, Ay \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (\|Ax + Ay\|^2 - \|Ax - Ay\|^2) = \operatorname{Re} \langle x, y \rangle$

$\operatorname{Im} \langle Ax, Ay \rangle = \operatorname{Re} \langle A^*x, Ay \rangle = \operatorname{Im} \langle x, y \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \langle A^*x, y \rangle = \langle Ax, Ay \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle. \square$

④ $(\Rightarrow) \overline{\langle x, Ax \rangle} = \langle Ax, x \rangle = \langle x, Ax \rangle \Rightarrow \forall x \in H$

$(\Leftarrow) \langle x, Ax \rangle \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in H$

$\operatorname{Im} \langle x, Ay \rangle - \operatorname{Im} \langle Ax, y \rangle = \operatorname{Im} (\langle x + Ay, x + Ay \rangle - \langle x - y, x - y \rangle) = 0$

$\operatorname{Re} \langle x, Ay \rangle - \operatorname{Re} \langle Ax, y \rangle = \operatorname{Im} (\dots) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \langle A^*x, y \rangle = \langle x, Ay \rangle = \langle Ax, y \rangle. \square$

10.3.1. 欧几里得范数.

$H \Rightarrow H$ 范数, $A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ 正规, η

① $\|A^n\| = \|A\|^n$, 且 $\|A\| = \sqrt{\sum_{\lambda \in \sigma(A)} |\lambda|^2}$.

② $\ker(A^*) = \text{Ran}(A) = \phi$, $\text{Ran}(A^*) = \{\sqrt{\lambda} : \lambda \in \text{Ran}(A)\}$

③ A 酉 $\Rightarrow \sigma(A) \subseteq S^1$.

证: ① 取 $x \Rightarrow$ 单位向量, 范数性质.

$$\|Ax\|^2 = \langle Ax, A^*Ax \rangle \leq \|A^*Ax\| = \|A^2x\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A^2\| \leq \|A\|^2 = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|A^2x\| \leq \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|A^*Ax\| = \|A\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A^2\| = \|A\|^2 \Rightarrow \|A^{2^m}\| = \|A\|^{2^m}$$

$\forall n \geq 1, \exists m, n < 2^m$, η

$$\|A\|^{2^m-n} \|A\|^n = \|A^{2^m}\| \leq \|A^n\| \|A\|^{2^m-n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A\|^n = \|A^n\| \quad \checkmark \quad \square$$

② 由正规 $\Rightarrow \ker(\lambda I - A^*) = \ker(\lambda I - A)$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\text{Im}(\lambda I - A)} = \ker(\lambda I - A^*)^\perp = \ker(\lambda I - A)^\perp$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda I - A$ 单射 \Leftrightarrow 像子稠密

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ran}(A) = \phi, \quad \square$$

③ $\lambda \in \sigma(A), |\lambda| \leq 1, \lambda \neq 0$ 且 A 正规

则 $\lambda^{-1}I - A^{-1} = (\lambda I - A)^{-1}(A - \lambda I)$ 正规.

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^{-1} \in \sigma(A^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda|^{-1} \leq \|A^{-1}\| = \|A^*\| = \|A\| \quad \square$$

10.3.2. 酉算子范数.

$T: X \rightarrow Y$ 酉算子, $T: X \rightarrow Y$ 酉.

$$\|T\|^2 = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\|^2 = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \langle Tx, T^*Tx \rangle$$

$$\leq \|T^*T\| = \|T\|^2 \quad \square$$

$H \Rightarrow H$ 范数, A 正规, η .

① $\sigma(A) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$;

② $\sup \sigma(A) = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \langle x, Ax \rangle$

$$\inf \sigma(A) = \inf_{\|x\|=1} \langle x, Ax \rangle$$

$$\|A\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} |\langle x, Ax \rangle|$$

证: ① 设 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$. $\forall x \in H$, 有

$$\|\lambda x - Ax\|^2 = |\lambda|^2 \|x\|^2 - \lambda \langle Ax, x \rangle$$

$$= |\text{Im} \lambda|^2 \|x\|^2 + |\text{Re} \lambda|^2 \|x\|^2 - 2 \text{Re} \lambda \langle Ax, x \rangle + \|Ax\|^2$$

$$= |\text{Im} \lambda|^2 \|x\|^2 + \|(\text{Re} \lambda)x - Ax\|^2 \geq |\text{Im} \lambda|^2 \|x\|^2$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda I - A$ 下范数, $\ker(\lambda I - A) = \phi$

$$\cdot \overline{\text{Ran} A} = \ker A^\perp = H, \text{ 且 } \overline{\text{Ran} A} = H$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda I - A \text{ 可逆} \quad \square$$

② 证: 取 $\langle x, Ax \rangle > 0, \forall x \in H. (A \rightarrow A + \alpha I, \alpha > 0)$

先证 $\sigma(A) \subseteq [0, +\infty)$.

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \|x\|=1, \langle x, \epsilon x \rangle \leq \langle x, \epsilon x + Ax \rangle \leq \|x\| \|(\epsilon I + A)x\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon \|x\| \leq \|(\epsilon I + A)x\| \Rightarrow \text{injective \& closed}$$

$$\text{image} \Rightarrow \overline{\text{Im}(\epsilon I + A)} = (\ker(\epsilon I + A))^\perp = H$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon I + A \text{ 双射} \Rightarrow -\epsilon \notin \sigma(A) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bar{a} \leq \|A\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \langle x, Ax \rangle.$$

$$\alpha = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \langle x, Ax \rangle, \quad x \in H, \|x\|=1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x, Ax \rangle \leq \|x\| \|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \|x\|^2 = \|A\|.$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \leq \|A\|. \quad \text{反之, } \forall x, y \in H, \text{ 有}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \langle x, Ay \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \langle x+y, A(x+y) \rangle \\ - \frac{1}{4} \langle x-y, A(x-y) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} \langle x-y, A(x-y) \rangle \leq \operatorname{Re} \langle x, Ay \rangle \\ \leq \frac{1}{4} \langle x+y, A(x+y) \rangle$$

$$\text{取 } \|x\| = \|y\| = 1, \text{ 有}$$

$$-\alpha \leq -\frac{\alpha}{4} \|x-y\|^2 \leq \operatorname{Re} \langle x, Ay \rangle$$

$$\leq \frac{\alpha}{4} \|x+y\|^2 \leq \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow |\operatorname{Re} \langle x, Ay \rangle| \leq \alpha, \quad \|x\| = \|y\| = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} |\operatorname{Re} \langle x, Ax \rangle| \leq \alpha. \quad \square$$

$$(A - \alpha I)(1 - \alpha I)$$

$$\|A - \alpha I\|$$

$$A - \alpha I + \alpha I - \alpha I$$

$$\|A - \alpha I\| \leq \|A - \alpha I\| + \|\alpha I - \alpha I\|$$

$$\|A - \alpha I\| \leq \|A - \alpha I\| + 0$$

$$\|A - \alpha I\| \leq \|A - \alpha I\|$$

$$\|A - \alpha I\| \leq \|A - \alpha I\|$$

$$(A - \alpha I)(1 - \alpha I) = (A - \alpha I) - \alpha I + \alpha I - \alpha I$$

$$(A - \alpha I) - \alpha I = A - 2\alpha I$$

$$\|A - 2\alpha I\| \leq \|A - \alpha I\| + \|\alpha I - \alpha I\|$$

一些结论 & 题

1. $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ 为 Hilbert H 的正规基,
 及 $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ 亦为正规基, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|e_n - f_n\|^2 < \infty$,
 则 $\{f_i\}$ 为正规基.

[证明] 验证 $\{f_i\}$ 正规基, 即

$$\forall i, j, |\langle e_j, f_i \rangle| = |\langle e_i - f_i, f_j \rangle|$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Parseval} \sum_j \|e_j - f_j\|^2 = \sum_j |\langle e_j - f_j, e_i \rangle|^2$$

$$= \sum_j |\langle e_j - f_i, f_j \rangle|^2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Bessel}}{\leq} \sum_j \|e_j - f_i\|^2$$

$$\text{由 } |\langle e_i - f_i, f_j \rangle|^2 \leq \|e_i - f_i\|^2$$

$$\text{且 } \sum_j |\langle e_i - f_i, f_j \rangle|^2 = \sum_j \|e_i - f_i\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_j |\langle e_i - f_i, f_j \rangle|^2 = \|e_i - f_i\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{LHS} = \sum_j \langle e_i - f_i, f_j \rangle \langle f_j, e_i - f_i \rangle$$

$$= \langle e_i, \sum_j \langle f_j, e_i - f_i \rangle f_j \rangle - \langle f_i, e_i - f_i \rangle$$

$$\text{RHS} = \langle e_i, e_i - f_i \rangle - \langle f_i, e_i - f_i \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_j \langle f_j, e_i - f_i \rangle f_j = e_i - f_i$$

$$\Rightarrow e_i = f_i + \sum_j \langle f_j, e_i - f_i \rangle f_j \quad \square$$

2. X Banach, $f \in L(X, \mathbb{R})$, $\forall x_0 \in X, \forall \delta > 0$

$$\text{M} \textcircled{1} \sup_{x \in B(x_0, \delta)} f(x) = f(x_0) + \delta \|f\|$$

$$\text{M} \textcircled{2} \inf_{x \in B(x_0, \delta)} f(x) = f(x_0) - \delta \|f\|$$

$$\text{[证明]} \sup_{x \in B(x_0, \delta)} f(x) - f(x_0) = \sup_{x \in B(x_0, \delta)} f(x - x_0)$$

$$= \sup_{z \in B(0, \delta)} f(z) = \delta \|f\|$$

$$\text{M} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \inf_{y \in B(x_0, \delta)} f(y) = f(x_0) - \delta \|f\| \quad \square$$

3. X Banach, $f \in X^*$, $d = \inf(\|x\| : f(x) = 1)$
 则 $\|f\| = \frac{1}{d}$.

$$\text{[证明]} |f(x)| \leq \|f\| \|x\| \Rightarrow \|x\| \geq \frac{1}{\|f\|}$$

$$\Rightarrow d \geq \frac{1}{\|f\|} \Rightarrow \|f\| \geq \frac{1}{d}$$

$$\text{反之, } \|f\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{|f(x)|}{\|x\|}, \forall \epsilon > 0,$$

$$\exists x_0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{|f(x_0)|}{\|x_0\|} \geq \|f\| - \epsilon$$

$$\text{即 } \left| \frac{f(x_0)}{\|x_0\|} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\|f\| - \epsilon}$$

$$\text{且 } f\left(\frac{x_0}{\|x_0\|}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow d \leq \frac{1}{\|f\| - \epsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow d \leq \frac{1}{\|f\|} \Rightarrow \|f\| \leq \frac{1}{d} \quad \square$$

4. X Banach, $f \in X^*$, ~~...~~

证: $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists x_0 \in X, f(x_0) = \|f\|, \|x_0\| < 1 + \epsilon$.

[证明] 取 $\eta > 0$ 且 $\eta < \|f\|$

$$\text{且 } \frac{|f(x_0)|}{\|x_0\|} > \|f\| - \eta > \frac{\|f\|}{1 + \epsilon}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\| \frac{x_0}{f(x_0)} \right\| \|f\| < 1 + \epsilon$$

$$\text{令 } x_0 = \frac{x_0}{f(x_0)} \|f\| \quad \text{即可} \quad \square$$

5. $X, Y \Rightarrow$ Banach 空间, $T \in L(X, Y)$,

若 T 闭空间 $M \subset Y$ 使 $\text{Im} T \cap M = \{0\}$

且 $\text{Im} T \oplus M$ 在 Y 中闭, 则 $\text{Im} T$ 在 Y 中闭.

[证明] 考虑 $T_1: X \times M \rightarrow Y$ 若 T_1

$$(x, m) \mapsto Tx + m$$

$\text{Im} T_1$ 在 Y 中闭, 即

$$\inf_{\xi \in \ker T_1} \|(x, m) + \xi\| \leq c \|T_1(x, m)\| = c \|Tx + m\|$$

$\text{Im} T_1 = \text{Im} T \oplus \{0\}$, 即

$$\forall \inf_{\xi \in \ker T_1} \|x + \xi\| = \inf_{\xi \in \ker T_1} \|(x, 0) + \xi\| \leq c \|Tx\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im} T \text{ 闭} \quad \square$$

6. $H \Rightarrow$ Hilbert 空间, $A \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ 自伴.

若 $\text{Im} A \subseteq H$ 稠密, 则 A 单射.

[证明] 由 $\text{Im} A \subseteq H$ 稠密 $\Rightarrow (\text{Im} A)^\perp = \{0\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } Ax=0 &\Rightarrow \forall z, \langle Ax, z \rangle = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \forall z, \langle x, Az \rangle = 0. \text{ 由 } (\text{Im} A)^\perp = \{0\} \\ &\Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow \text{单射. } \square \end{aligned}$$

7. X, Y Banach, $T: X \rightarrow Y$ 不
 一定有界, 若 $\forall g \in Y^*$, $g \circ T$ 有界 $\Rightarrow T$ 有界.

[证明] $\begin{cases} x_n \rightarrow x \\ Tx_n \rightarrow y \end{cases}$ 由 $g \circ T$ 有界 \Rightarrow ~~收敛~~
 $\Rightarrow g \circ T(x_n) \rightarrow g \circ T(x)$
 $\Rightarrow g(Tx_n) \rightarrow g(y)$
 $\Rightarrow g(Tx) = g(y), \forall g \in Y^*$
 $\Rightarrow u(Tx)(g) = u(y)(g), \forall g \in Y^*$
 $\Rightarrow u(Tx) = u(y), \text{ Hahn-Banach}$
 $\Rightarrow Tx = y, \text{ 稠密性} \Rightarrow \square$

8. X 自反, M 非空闭凸集, 则

$$\exists x_0 \in M, \|x_0\| = \inf_{y \in M} \|y\|.$$

[证明] 设 $d = \inf_{y \in M} \|y\|$. 取 $\{x_n\} \in M$

$$\text{使 } d \leq \|x_n\| \leq d + \frac{1}{n}.$$

知 $x_{n_k} \xrightarrow{w} x_0$, 且 H-B 引理:

$$\exists f \in X^*, \|f\|=1, f(x_0) = \|x_0\| \geq d$$

$$\|x_0\| = f(x_0) = \lim_k f(x_{n_k}) \leq \lim_k \|f\| \|x_{n_k}\| = d$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x_0\| = d. \quad \square$$

$$p. \ell^2 \text{ 上右推} = \begin{cases} C \sigma(A) = S^1 \\ R \sigma(A) = i\mathbb{R} \\ P \sigma(A) = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$\text{左推} = \begin{cases} C \sigma(A) = S^1 \\ R \sigma(A) = \emptyset \\ P \sigma(A) = \text{int}(B_1). \end{cases}$$

10. $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 开集, $K(x,y) \in C^2(\Omega \times \Omega)$.

$$\text{记 } A: u \mapsto \int_{\Omega} K(x,y) u(y) dy$$

为 $L^2(\Omega)$ 上算子.

[证明] 由 $L^2(\Omega)$ 做, 只需证 A 全连续.

$$\text{令 } u_n \xrightarrow{w} 0, \text{ 则 } Au_n \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\text{证 } \|Au_n\| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{由 } u_n \xrightarrow{w} 0 \Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} K(x,y) u_n(y) dy \rightarrow 0 \text{ a.e.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|Au_n\|^2 = \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} K(x,y)^2 dx \rightarrow 0 \quad \square$$

11. $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 有界闭, $K \in C(\Omega \times \Omega)$.

$$T: u \mapsto \int_{\Omega} K(x,y) u(y) dy,$$

记 $T: C(\Omega) \rightarrow C(\Omega)$ 上算子.

[证明] 证 T 紧. 令 $M = \max_{x,y \in \Omega} |K(x,y)|$.

$$\text{① } \|T\| \leq M \|\cdot\|_{\infty} \text{mes}(\Omega)$$

$$\text{由 } K\text{-一致连续} \Rightarrow |K(x,y) - K(x',y)| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{② } |T u(x) - T u(x')|$$

$$\leq \int_{\Omega} |K(x,y) - K(x',y)| |u(y)| dy$$

$$\leq \epsilon \|u\|_{\infty} \text{mes}(\Omega)$$

$$\text{任 } A-A \Rightarrow \square \quad \square$$