

# Operator Theory

## Problem Sheet 2

Functions of bounded variation; spectral resolution.

Hand in: 19th of August 2010

1. Let  $\alpha \in \text{BV}[a, b]$ ,  $f \in I[a, b]$  and define  $K : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$  by  $K(x) := \int_a^x f(t) d\alpha(t)$  for  $x \in (a, b]$  and  $K(a) := 0$ . Show:

- (a)  $K \in \text{BV}[a, b]$ .
- (b) If  $\alpha$  is right continuous, then so is  $K$ .
- (c)  $\int_a^b g(t) dK(t) = \int_a^b (fg)(t) d\alpha(t)$  for all  $g \in I[a, b]$ .

2. Let  $H$  be a Hilbert space and  $T \in L(H)$  a compact selfadjoint operator with pairwise distinct eigenvalues  $\mu_j$  and let  $P_j$  be the orthogonal projections on the corresponding eigenspaces. Show that  $(E_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}}$  is a spectral resolution where

$$E_\lambda x := \begin{cases} \sum_{\lambda_j \leq \lambda} P_j x, & \lambda < 0, \\ x - \sum_{\lambda_j > \lambda} P_j x, & \lambda \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, x \in H.$$

3. Let  $H$  be a Hilbert space,  $(E_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}}$  a spectral resolution on  $H$  and  $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (a, b)$  a continuous monotonically increasing bijection. Moreover assume that  $E_a = 0$  and  $E_{b-0} = E_b = I$ . Show that  $(F(\lambda))_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}}$  is a spectral resolution on  $H$  where

$$F_\lambda := E_{\varphi(\lambda)}, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

4. Let  $H$  be a Hilbert space,  $(E_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}}$  a spectral resolution on  $H$  and  $f, g \in I[a, b]$ . Show:

- (a)  $\left\langle \left( \int_a^b f(\lambda) dE_\lambda \right) x, y \right\rangle = \int_a^b f(\lambda) \langle E_\lambda x, y \rangle, \quad x, y \in H;$
- (b)  $\int_a^b f(\lambda) dE_\lambda = 0$  for  $f \equiv 0$ ,  $\int_a^b f(\lambda) dE_\lambda = \int_a^b dE_\lambda = E_b - E_a$  for  $f \equiv 1$ ;
- (c)  $E_\mu \int_a^b f(\lambda) dE_\lambda = \int_a^\mu f(\lambda) dE_\lambda, \quad a \leq \mu \leq b;$
- (d)  $\left( \int_a^b f(\lambda) dE_\lambda \right) \left( \int_a^b g(\lambda) dE_\lambda \right) = \int_a^b f(\lambda)g(\lambda) dE_\lambda;$
- (e)  $\left( \int_a^b f(\lambda) dE_\lambda \right)^* = \int_a^b \overline{f(\lambda)} dE_\lambda;$
- (f)  $\left\| \int_a^b f(\lambda) dE_\lambda x \right\|^2 = \int_a^b |f(\lambda)|^2 d\|E_\lambda x\|^2, \quad x \in H.$