

## Homework Sheet 7 for 3. 12. 2018

**7.1.** Let  $A$  be a bounded self-adjoint operator on a Hilbert space  $H$ . Let  $u \in H$  and let  $\mu_u$  be the spectral measure associated with  $A$ . Prove that

$$\mu_u(\sigma(A)) = \|u\|^2.$$

**7.2.** Let  $A : D(A) \rightarrow H$  be a (densely defined) unbounded operator on a Hilbert space  $H$ . Prove that the following statements are equivalent:

- (i)  $A$  is symmetric, i.e.  $\langle u, Av \rangle = \langle Au, v \rangle$  for all  $u, v \in D(A)$ .
- (ii)  $\langle u, Au \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$  for all  $u \in D(A)$ .
- (iii)  $A^*$  is an extension of  $A$ .

**7.3.** Let  $(\Omega, \mu)$  be a measure space. Let  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a measurable function. Prove that the subspace

$$D(M_f) = \{u \in L^2(\Omega, \mu) : fu \in L^2(\Omega, \mu)\}$$

is dense in  $L^2(\Omega, \mu)$ .

**7.4.** Let  $A : D(A) \rightarrow H$  be a self-adjoint operator. Let  $1_{(a,b)}$  be the characteristic of the interval  $(a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}$ , and define the spectral projection  $1_{(a,b)}(A)$  by the spectral theorem. Prove that

$$\sigma(A) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{R} : 1_{(\lambda-\varepsilon, \lambda+\varepsilon)}(A) \neq 0 \text{ for all } \varepsilon > 0\}.$$

**7.5.** Let  $A : D(A) \rightarrow H$  be a self-adjoint operator. Use the Spectral Theorem (multiplication operator version) to prove the Dominated Convergence in functional calculus: if  $\{f_n\} \subset B(\sigma(A))$ ,  $f_n(t) \rightarrow f(t)$  pointwise and  $\sup_n \|f_n\|_{L^\infty} < \infty$ , then

$$\|f_n(A)u - f(A)u\| \rightarrow 0, \forall u \in H.$$

**7.6.** For bounded operators on a Hilbert space  $H$ , recall the following convergence notions:

- Norm-convergence:  $B_n \xrightarrow{n} B$  iff  $\|B_n - B\| \rightarrow 0$ .
- Strong convergence:  $B_n \xrightarrow{s} B$  iff  $\|B_n u - B u\| \rightarrow 0$  for all  $u \in H$ .
- Weak convergence:  $B_n \xrightarrow{w} B$  iff  $\langle u, (B_n - B)v \rangle \rightarrow 0$  for all  $u, v \in H$ .

Find examples for the following cases:

- (i)  $B_n \xrightarrow{s} B$  strongly, but  $B_n$  does not converge to  $B$  in operator norm.
- (ii)  $B_n \xrightarrow{w} B$  weakly, but  $B_n$  does not converge to  $B$  strongly.