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Sei $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in M^{2 \times 2}$, sd $cx + dy = 0 \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$
 und $ax + bx = 0$

(\Leftrightarrow)

$$y = x \tan \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow A = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/\tan \theta \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{mit } a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = a^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/\tan \theta \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = A \Rightarrow a = \{1, -1\}.$$

Wähle $a=1$

Dann erhalten wir $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/\tan \theta \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

und $T_\theta \in B(\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H})$ mit $T_\theta(x, y) = (x - y/\tan \theta, 0)$

$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{H}$

$$\|T_\theta\| = \sup_{\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 \leq 1} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} |x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} (\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$\Rightarrow \|T_\theta\| > 1 \Rightarrow$ kein orthogonaler Projektor.

i) (\Leftarrow) Wenn $P(H) \perp Q(H) \Rightarrow Q(H) \subseteq (P(H))^\perp = \text{ker}(P)$.
 Wenn $P(H) \subseteq (Q(H))^\perp = \text{ker}(Q)$.

$$\Rightarrow PQ = QP = 0 \Rightarrow (P+Q)^2 = P+Q \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Werd } (P+Q)^* = P^* + Q^* = P+Q$$

\Rightarrow für $(P+Q)$ selbstadj. und Idempotet $\Rightarrow P+Q$ or H
 Prop
 \hookrightarrow
 $\|P\|_2 = 1$

(\Rightarrow) Seo $P+Q$ ortho \Leftrightarrow $\begin{array}{c} P_x + Q_x = y \\ \cap \\ P(H) \perp Q(H) \end{array}$

$$\Rightarrow (P+Q)^2 = P^2 + PQ + QP + Q^2 = P+Q \\ = P + PQ + QP + Q = P+Q \\ \Rightarrow PQ = QP.$$

Seo $x \in Q(H)$ dann gilt $x = y + z$
 \cap
 $P(H) \perp (P(H))^\perp = \text{ker}(P)$.

$$1) \text{ Wende } P \text{ an } \Rightarrow P_x = Py + Pz = \cancel{Py} = y.$$

$$2) \text{ Wende } PQ \text{ an } \Rightarrow PQP_x = PQPy + PQPz - PQPy \\ -QP = PQ \\ \Leftrightarrow P_x = -Q\cancel{P^2}y + Q\cancel{P^2}z = -Q\cancel{P^2}y$$

$$P_x = -QPy - QPz = -Qy \\ = -Q\cancel{P^2}y = -Qy.$$

$$\Rightarrow y + Qy = 0.$$

$$\text{a) } N + QY = 0 \quad \stackrel{\text{Anwenden von } Q}{\Rightarrow} \quad QY + Q^2Y = 0 \\ QY + QY = 0.$$

$$\text{d.h. } QY = 0 \Leftrightarrow Y = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow x = z \in P(H)^+ \text{ und } \stackrel{\text{wenn}}{Q(H)} \subseteq P(H)^\perp \\ \Rightarrow P(H) \perp Q(H).$$

~~Bsp~~ c) Ist P & Q ortho Projektive, dann gilt.

$$\text{a) } (P+Q)H = P(H) + Q(H), \\ \Rightarrow \text{Ker}(P+Q) = \text{Kern}(P) \cap \text{Kern}(Q).$$

$$\text{a) Es gilt } (P+Q)(H) \subseteq P(H) + Q(H). \quad (*)$$

$$\text{Seo } x \in P(H) + Q(H).$$

$$x = y + z$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} (P+Q)(x) = (P+Q)(y) + (P+Q)(z) \\ = y + z = x.$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (P+Q)(H).$$

2. Sei $x \in \ker(P) \cap \ker(Q)$.

$$\Rightarrow x \in \ker(P+Q)$$

Sei $x \in \ker(P+Q) \Leftrightarrow (P+Q)x = 0$.

Aber $Px \perp Qx \Rightarrow Px = Qx = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow x \in \ker(P) \cap \ker(Q).$$

Bsp

$$\text{b)} \quad \nabla PQ = QP \Rightarrow (PQ)^2 = P(QP)Q \\ = P(PQ)Q \\ = P^2 Q^2 = PQ$$

Weiter $(PQ)^* = QP = PQ \Rightarrow PQ \text{ ist ortho}$

$$i) PQ(H) = P(H) \cap Q(H)$$

PQ ortho Proj. sei $x \in PQ(H)$.

$$\Rightarrow Px \in P(H) \text{ und } PQ(H) = (\ker(PQ))^{\perp}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \ker(PQ)^{\perp} \text{ aber } \ker(Q) \subseteq \ker(PQ).$$

$$\xrightarrow{A \subseteq B} \ker(PQ)^{\perp} \subseteq \ker(Q)^{\perp}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (\ker Q)^{\perp} = Q(H) \Rightarrow x \in P(H) \cap Q(H)$$

$$\text{und } (PQ)(H) \subseteq P(H) \cap Q(H).$$

$$\text{und } \ker(PQ) = P \cap Q = \{0\}, \quad PQ(x) = x \Rightarrow x \in PQ(H)$$

$$\text{U: } \ker(1_{\mathcal{H}}) = \ker(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3)$$

Sei A und B abgeschlossene TR. von \mathcal{H}

$$\Rightarrow (A \cap B)^\perp = (A^\perp + B^\perp)^\perp$$

Beweis

$\rightarrow x \in A \cap B \Rightarrow x \perp A^\perp, x \perp B^\perp \Rightarrow x \perp (A^\perp + B^\perp)$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (A^\perp + B^\perp)^\perp$$

\rightarrow Wenn $x \in (A^\perp + B^\perp)^\perp$, weil $0 \in A^\perp$
 $0 \in B^\perp$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (A^\perp)^\perp \text{ und } x \in (B^\perp)^\perp \Rightarrow x \in A \cap B.$$

•) Weil $A \cap B = (A^\perp + B^\perp)^\perp \Rightarrow (A \cap B)^\perp = \overline{(A^\perp + B^\perp)}$

Se

$$\rightarrow \text{Sei } A = P(\mathcal{H})$$

$$B = Q(\mathcal{H})$$

$$\Rightarrow (P(\mathcal{H}) \cap Q(\mathcal{H}))^\perp = \overline{(P(\mathcal{H})^\perp + Q(\mathcal{H})^\perp)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (PQ(\mathcal{H}))^\perp = \overline{\ker P + \ker Q}$$

$$= \ker(PQ) = \underline{\underline{\quad}}$$

xy

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$$(\Leftarrow) \quad \checkmark \quad PQ = Q \Rightarrow PQ^* = Q^*$$

$$\Rightarrow QP = Q \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad \checkmark \quad PQ = Q \Rightarrow Q(H) \subseteq P(H)$$

(\Leftarrow)

$$Q(H) \subseteq P(H) \Rightarrow PQ^* = Q(x) \quad \forall x \in H$$

Weil $Q(x) \in P(H)$

✓

$$\stackrel{(a)}{\cancel{(\Rightarrow)}} \quad \stackrel{(c)}{(d)} (P-Q) \text{ ortho Proj} \Rightarrow (P-Q)^2 = \cancel{PQ}$$

$$\Rightarrow PQ = PQ + QP.$$

$$i) \Rightarrow 2PQ = P^2Q + PQP \Rightarrow PQ = PQP.$$

$$ii) \Rightarrow 2QP = PQP + QPP = PQP + QP \Rightarrow QP = PQP$$

$$\Rightarrow PQ = QP = Q. \quad \checkmark$$

~~weil $Q = PQ \Rightarrow Q = (P-Q)^* = P - Q$~~

~~und es gilt $(P-Q)^* = P - Q$~~

~~$\Rightarrow P - Q$ ist ortho Projektor~~

(a) \subseteq (b) \ (c)

Wenn $Q = PQ$
 $Q = QP$ $\Rightarrow 2Q = PQ + QP$

$\Rightarrow (P - Q)^2 = P - Q$ und nach $(P - Q)^4 = P - Q$

$\Rightarrow P - Q$ ist ortho. Projektion

