

Lineare Operatoren in Hilberträumen

Exercise Sheet 8

- (24) Consider the homogeneous differential equation

$$x^2 u'' + xu' + (x^2 - \nu^2)u = 0 \quad \text{for } x \in (0, \infty), \text{ where } \nu = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Let u be a solution of the equation above. Show that *any* two consecutive zeros in $(0, \infty)$ of $u(x)$ are exactly at distance π apart.

Hint: Here one can use the transformation $u = \frac{v}{\sqrt{x}}$. **(3 Points)**

- (25) Show that the (modified) Wronskian

$$W(u_1, u_2) = \det \begin{pmatrix} u_1(x) & u_2(x) \\ p(x)u_1'(x) & p(x)u_2'(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

does not depend on x . Here, u_1 and u_2 are solutions of the homogeneous SL equation $(\tau - z)u = 0$, for some $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

Hint: Consider $u_1(\tau - z)u_2 - u_2(\tau - z)u_1$. **(3 Points)**

- (26) Pick four statements from the list of True or False questions in the attached list, and explain why these statements are True/False.

(4 Points)

(1) **True or false:** Let S be a closed, symmetric operator, S^* its adjoint. If i is an eigenvalue of S^* , then every $z \in \mathbb{C}_+$ is also an eigenvalue.

(2) **True or false:** Let E be the spectral projection corresponding to T . One then has

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} E(t - \delta) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} E(t + \delta)$$

for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

(3) **True or false:** Let T be self-adjoint, W be symmetric with T -bound < 1 . Then, $T + W$ is also self-adjoint and has the same spectral family $\{E(t)\}$ as T .

(4) **True or false:** A number $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ is an element of the spectrum of a self-adjoint operator (with spectral projection E) if and only if

$$\dim(E(\lambda + \varepsilon) - E(\lambda - \varepsilon)) = \infty,$$

for every $\varepsilon > 0$.

(5) **True or false:** A symmetric operator S is self-adjoint if and only if its deficiency indices satisfy $\gamma_+ = \gamma_- = 0$.

(6) **True or false:** If V is T -compact, then V must also be T -spectrally locally compact.

(7) **True or false:**

Let T be a self-adjoint operator with spectral projection E . One then has

$$\|E(t + \delta)x - E(t)x\|^2 = \|E(t + \delta)x\|^2 - \|E(t)x\|^2.$$

(8) **True or false:** The following statements are equivalent:

- V has T -bound 1
- There exists $a \geq 0$ such that

$$\|Vx\| \leq a\|x\| + \|Tx\|,$$

for all $x \in D(T)$.

(9) **True or false:** It follows from strong resolvent convergence $T_n \xrightarrow{sr} T$ that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(T_n) = \sigma(T).$$