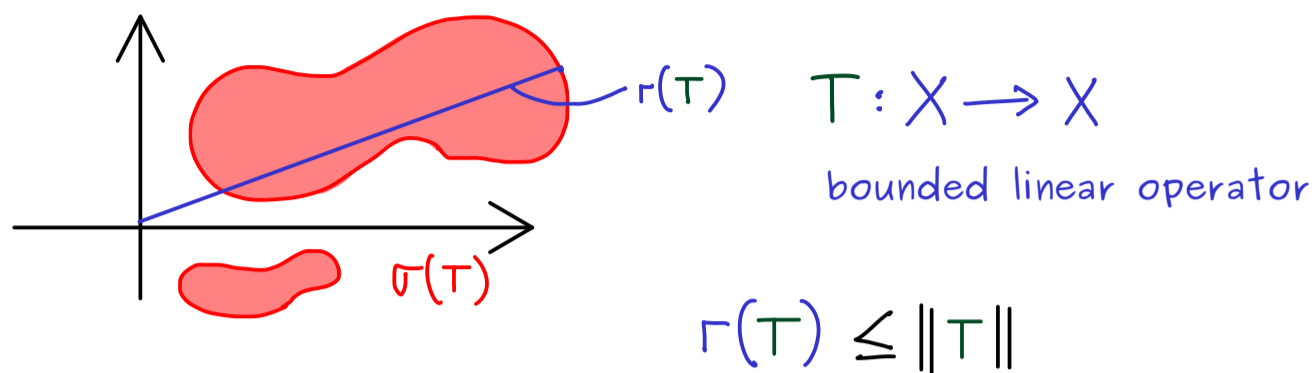


Functional analysis - part 32



For normal operators: $r(T) = \|T\|$

↖ X is a complex Hilbert space

Definition: Let X be a Hilbert space and $T: X \rightarrow X$ a bounded linear operator.
The bounded linear operator $T^*: X \rightarrow X$ defined by

$$\langle y, Tx \rangle = \langle T^*y, x \rangle \quad \text{for all } x, y \in X$$

is called the adjoint operator of T .

Definition: Let X be a Hilbert space and $T: X \rightarrow X$ a bounded linear operator.

- T is called
- (1) self-adjoint if $T^* = T$
 - (2) skew-adjoint if $T^* = -T$
 - (3) normal if $T^*T = TT^*$

Proposition: T normal $\Rightarrow r(T) = \|T\|$