

## Test 2, Linear Structures II, 201300057

Date : December 23, 2016  
Place : Therm  
Time : 13.45 – 15.15  
Module-coordinator : B. Manthey  
Instructor : H. Zwart

**All answers must be motivated.**

**The use of (Scientific) calculator, formula sheet, or notes is not allowed.**

- Given the complex inner product space  $V$ . Let  $T$  be an operator from  $V$  to  $V$ .
  - Prove that if  $T$  is self-adjoint, then  $\langle Tx, x \rangle$  is real for all  $x \in V$ .
  - Prove that if  $\langle Tx, x \rangle$  is real for all  $x \in V$ , then  $T$  is self-adjoint.
- Given the complex linear space  $V$  spanned by the functions:  $\{e^{-x}, e^{-2x}\}$ . On this space we have the inner product

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^{\infty} f(x)\overline{g(x)}dx. \quad (1)$$

- Construct an orthonormal basis of  $V$ .
- On the space  $V$  we consider the linear operator (the first derivative)

$$Tf = \frac{df}{dx}.$$

Is  $T$  normal?

- Label the following statements as true or false. If true, provide a proof, and when false provide a counter example. In all the items  $V$  is a complex inner product space.
  - If  $U_1$  and  $U_2$  are unitary operators on  $V$ , then  $U_2U_1$  is also unitary.
  - The eigenvalues of a normal operator have modulus one.
  - If the self-adjoint operator  $T$  satisfies  $T^3 = 0$ , then  $T = 0$ .

Points <sup>1</sup>

Ex.1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3
a 4	a 6	a 4
b 6	b 6	b 4
		c 6

<sup>1</sup>Total is 40. You will get 4 points for free