

a) pozorování: $1 \leq p < \infty$, $X = \ell_p$, (a_n) posloupnost. Pak

$$\varphi(x) = \sum x_n a_n, \quad x \in X, \quad \varphi \in X^* \Leftrightarrow (a_n) \in \ell_q.$$

DĚ.: ' \Leftarrow ' věta o reprezentaci

$$' \Rightarrow ' \quad \varphi \in X^* \Rightarrow \exists (b_n) \in \ell_q, \text{ že } \varphi(x) = \sum x_n b_n.$$

Pak $\sum x_n a_n = \sum x_n b_n$, dovedeme sčítací větu a máme

$$a_n = b_n, \text{ tedy } (a_n) \in \ell_q \quad \square$$

Tedy pro $p \in (1, \infty)$ je $\varphi_k \in (\ell_p)^* \Leftrightarrow (1/n^k) \in \ell_q \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p > 1 \\ p = 1 \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum \frac{1}{n^{kq}} < \infty \Leftrightarrow kq > 1 \Leftrightarrow k > \frac{1}{q} \Leftrightarrow k \geq 1 \\ (1/n^k) \in \ell_\infty \Leftrightarrow k \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Norma pak je $\|\varphi_k\| = \begin{cases} p > 1 & \|(1/n^k)\|_{\ell_q} = \left(\sum \frac{1}{n^{kq}}\right)^{1/q} \\ p = 1 & \|(1/n^k)\|_{\ell_\infty} = 1 \end{cases}$ dle reprezentace.

" $p = \infty$: $k > 1 \Rightarrow \sum x_n \frac{1}{n^k}$ dobře definována, neboť

$$|\sum x_n \frac{1}{n^k}| \leq \|x\|_\infty \sum \frac{1}{n^k}, \text{ díky lineárnímu pravidlu}$$

$$\text{Nově máme } \|\varphi_k\| \leq \sum \frac{1}{n^k}$$

$k \leq 1 \Rightarrow$ pro $x \equiv 1$ platí $\varphi_k(x) = \sum \frac{1}{n^k} = \infty$, tj.

φ_k není dobře definováno.

b) Zjeleni $\|Tf\|_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x-1)| = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)| = \|f\|_1$, T linearni \Rightarrow
 T izometrije do. $T^{-1}g(x) = g(x+1)$, $g \in L_1(\mathbb{R})$, je zjeleni
 (jako vje) inverz $\in T$, je to tie izometrije.

Tedy $\sigma(T) \subset \mathbb{T}$

$\sigma_p(T) : \lambda \in \mathbb{T}, \lambda f - Tf = 0$

$$\lambda f(x) - f(x-1) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} f(x-1) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} f(x-2) = \frac{1}{\lambda^3} f(x-3) = \dots = \frac{1}{\lambda^n} f(x-n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(x-1) = \frac{1}{\lambda} f(x-2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x+n) = \frac{1}{\lambda^n} f(x), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(x-2) = \frac{1}{\lambda} f(x-3)$$

$$\infty > \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f| \geq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} |f(x)| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 |f(y+n)| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{\lambda^n} f(y) \right| =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 |f(y)| \quad \Rightarrow \quad f \equiv 0 \text{ s.v. na } (0,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+n) = \frac{1}{\lambda^n} f(x) \text{ ddu } f = 0 \text{ s.v. na } (0, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda^n} f(x-n) \text{ ddu } f = 0 \text{ s.v. na } (-\infty, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_p(T) = \emptyset$$

$\sigma(T) = \mathbb{T} : \alpha \in \mathbb{T}, \lambda \in \mathbb{T}, g = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda^n \delta_{(0,n)}$, \exists $f \in L_1(\mathbb{R})$, $\exists (Tf) = g$.

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ f ϵ -pod, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lambda f(x) - f(x-1) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in (0,1) \\ 0 & x \notin (0,1) \end{cases}$

$$x \in (0,1) : f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 + f(x-1))$$

$$x \in (1,2) : f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} f(x-1) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} (1 + f(x-2))$$

$$x \in (2,3) : f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} f(x-1) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} f(x-2) = \frac{1}{\lambda^3} (1 + f(x-3))$$

$$\infty > \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f| \geq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} |f(x)| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \left| \frac{1}{\lambda^{n+1}} |1 + f(x-n-1)| \right| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 |1 + f(y-1)|$$

$$\Rightarrow f(y-1) = -1 \text{ s.v. } y \in (0,1) \Rightarrow f = -1 \text{ na } (-1, 0) \text{ s.v.}$$

$$x \in (-1, 0) \Rightarrow f(x-1) = -f(x) \Rightarrow f = -1 \text{ na } (-2, -1) \text{ s.v.}$$

$$x \in (-2, -1) \Rightarrow f(x-1) = f(x) \Rightarrow f = -x^2 \text{ na } (-3, -2)$$

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$$x \in (-(n+1), -n) \Rightarrow f = -x^{n+1} \text{ na } (-(n+2), -(n+1))$$

$$\Rightarrow |f| \in L_1(\mathbb{R}), |f| = 1 \text{ na } (-\infty, 0) \text{ s.v.} \Rightarrow \text{spor}$$

Tidy $\delta(T) = \pi$. Tidy T min: ϵ p.m.

