

$$a) T f(x) = \epsilon f(x), \quad f \in L_1(0,1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\|T f\|_{L_1} = \int_0^1 |\epsilon f(x)| dx = \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = \|f\|_{L_1} \Rightarrow \|T\| = 1$$

$$f_n = n \chi_{(1-\frac{1}{n}, 1)} \Rightarrow \|f_n\| = 1 \text{ \& } \|T f_n\| = n \int_{1-\frac{1}{n}}^1 \epsilon dx \geq n \cdot (1-\frac{1}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|T\| = 1$$

$$f \in L_\infty(0,1) \Rightarrow \|T f\|_{L_\infty} = \text{ess sup } |\epsilon f(x)| = \text{ess sup } |f(x)| = \|f\|_{L_\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|T\| = 1, \quad f = 1, \text{ \& } \|T f\|_{L_\infty} = \|1\|_{L_\infty} = 1, \text{ \& } \|T\| = 1$$

T izomorfizmas L_1 de L_1 nusi, rebol:

$$f_n = n \chi_{(0, \frac{1}{n})}, \text{ \& } \|f_n\| = 1 \text{ \& } \|T f_n\| = n \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \epsilon dx$$

$$\leq n \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{1}{n} dx = \frac{1}{n}. \text{ \& } \text{Todaj nuxisodje } \epsilon > 0, \text{ \& } \|T f_n\| \geq \epsilon \|f_n\|$$

$$b) \epsilon^2 \in L_2 \Rightarrow \varphi_1(f) = \int_0^1 \epsilon^2 f(x) dx \in (L_2)^*$$

$$f \in L_2 \Rightarrow \varphi_2(f) = \int_0^1 1 \cdot f(x) dx$$

$$f_1 = x \in L_2 \Rightarrow T f = f_1 \varphi_1(f) + f_2 \varphi_2(f) \in F(L_2(0,1))$$

$$f_2 = x^2 \in L_2$$

$$\Rightarrow T \in K(L_2), \text{ \& } \text{speiialni } T \text{ ispejstj}$$

$$\text{Ker}(T) : \text{ \& } \text{stas ust } 0 f \in \text{Ker } \varphi_1 \text{ \& } \text{Ker } \varphi_2, \text{ \& } \text{pal } T f = 0, \text{ \& } 0 \in \text{Ker}(T)$$

$$\lambda \neq 0 : T f = \lambda f$$

$$f_1 \varphi_1(f) + f_2 \varphi_2(f) = \lambda f = \lambda (a_1 f_1 + a_2 f_2)$$

$$\varphi_1(f) = a_1 \varphi_1(f_1) + a_2 \varphi_1(f_2) = a_1 \frac{1}{3} + a_2 \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\varphi_2(f) = a_1 \varphi_2(f_1) + a_2 \varphi_2(f_2) = a_1 \frac{1}{2} + a_2 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f_1, f_2 \in N \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/5 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 - \lambda & 1/5 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \left(\frac{1}{4} - \lambda\right)\left(\frac{1}{3} - \lambda\right) - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{12} - \lambda\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{10} =$$

$$= \lambda^2 - \lambda \frac{7}{12} - \frac{1}{60} \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{7/12 \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{12}\right)^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{60}}}{2}$$

Pokud $\lambda \in \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2\}$, existuje $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ řešení (*), pak $a_1 f_1 + a_2 f_2$ je netriviální řešení rovnice $Tf = \lambda f$, tj. $\lambda \in \sigma_p(T)$

Jinak $\lambda \notin \sigma_p(T)$. Tedy $\sigma_p(T) = \{0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2\}$.

$\sigma(T) = \{0\} \cup \sigma_p(T) = \sigma_p(T)$, neboť T je triviální