

Teo: Dado $T \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, $\exists!$ $T^* \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ t.q

$$\langle T(v), w \rangle = \langle v, T^*(w) \rangle \quad \forall v, w \in V$$

El T^* se le dice operador adjunto.

$$T^*(v) = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle v, T(v_i) \rangle v_i$$

$S: \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ es una base ortonormal.

Ej sin usar esp: $T(x, y) = (-y, 2x)$

Sean $v = (\overline{v_x}, \overline{v_y})$, $w = (w_x, w_y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T(v), w \rangle &= \langle T(\overline{v_x}, \overline{v_y}), (w_x, w_y) \rangle = \langle (-\overline{v_y}, 2\overline{v_x}), (w_x, w_y) \rangle \\ &= \underbrace{-\overline{v_y} w_x}_{\text{negativo}} + \underbrace{2\overline{v_x} w_y}_{\text{positivo}} \\ &= \langle (\overline{v_x}, \overline{v_y}), T^*(w_x, w_y) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Queremos

$$T^*(w_x, w_y) = (2w_y, -w_x) \rightarrow \text{Adjunto.}$$

2.)

2) $T \in L(V)$ invertible

$$\text{Sabemos } \langle T(v), w \rangle = \langle v, T^*(w) \rangle \quad \forall v, w.$$

Supongamos T^* no inyectiva, entonces $\exists w \neq 0$
tq $T^*(w) = 0$. Luego $\langle T(v), w \rangle = \langle v, 0 \rangle = 0 \quad \forall v \in V$

Como T es invertible, es sobre $\Leftrightarrow \exists v \in V$ tq $T(v) = w$.

$$\textcircled{0} = \langle T(v), w \rangle = \langle w, w \rangle = \underline{\|w\|^2} \quad \downarrow$$

$w \neq 0$

Entonces T^* inyectiva + teo. dim = Invertible.

Otra forma:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \underline{v}, \underline{w} \rangle &= \langle T \circ T^{-1}(v), w \rangle \\ &= \langle T^{-1}(v), T^*(w) \rangle \\ &= \langle \underline{v}, \underbrace{(T^{-1})^* \circ T^*(w)}_{\text{Id}} \rangle \end{aligned} \quad \forall v, w \in V$$

Como $(T^{-1})^* \circ T^* = \text{Id}$ entonces T^* es invertible.

más aún $(T^{-1})^*$ es el inverso de T^*
 $\hookrightarrow (T^*)^{-1}$

$$(T^{-1})^* = (T^*)^{-1}$$

$$b) (\text{Im } T^*)^\perp = \text{Ker } T$$

$$(\supseteq) \text{ Sea } v \in \text{Ker } T, \rightarrow T(v) = 0$$

$$0 = \langle 0, w \rangle = \langle T(v), w \rangle = \langle v, T^*(w) \rangle$$

$\forall w \in V$ fijo

$$\langle v, T^*(w) \rangle = 0, \quad v \perp T^*(w)$$

Al recorrer todos los $w \in V$ obtenemos $\text{Im } T^*$,

$$\text{entonces } \langle v, T^*(w) \rangle = 0 \quad \forall w$$

$$v \in (\text{Im } T^*)^\perp$$

$$(\subseteq) \text{ Sea } v \in (\text{Im } T^*)^\perp, \quad \langle v, T^*(w) \rangle = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{\forall w \in V}}$$

$$0 = \langle v, T^*(w) \rangle = \langle T(v), w \rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow T(v) = 0 \\ \rightarrow T(v) \perp w \end{cases}$$

$$1) T(v) \perp w \quad \forall w \in V \Leftrightarrow T(v) = 0 \rightarrow v \in \text{Ker}(T)$$

2) Si $T(v) \neq 0$, entonces \exists subespacio que contiene a $T(v)$, entonces tomamos w ortogonal con $T(v)$

$$\text{obtenemos } 0 = \langle T(v), w \rangle \quad \nabla$$

$$\omega^\perp = \|\langle T(v), w \rangle\|$$

c) $T \circ T^*$ es semi positivo. $\forall v \neq 0$
 $\langle T \circ T^*(v), v \rangle \geq 0$ si T es invertible.
 $T \circ T^*$ autoadjunto

$$(T^*)^* = T$$

3.6) $\langle T(v), v \rangle = \overbrace{\langle v, T(v) \rangle}^{\text{def}}$ } $\langle v, T(v) \rangle = \langle v, T(v) \rangle$
 \parallel
 $\langle v, T(v) \rangle$
 Auto adjunto $\forall v \in V$.

Def: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$, A es normal si
 $AA^* = A^*A$

Dada $A \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$, $L_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $v \mapsto A \cdot v$

$$6. b) T: \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$$

$$T(x, y) = (2x + iz, x + 2y)$$

$$\langle T(x, y), (x', y') \rangle = \langle (2x + iz, x + 2y), (x', y') \rangle$$

$$= (2x + iz)\overline{x'} + (x + 2y)\overline{y'}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (x, y) = (z, 0) \\ (x', y') = (0, i) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 2z \cdot 0 + (z)i = z \\ \rightarrow z(-i) + 0 = -z^2 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\langle (x, y), T(x', y') \rangle = \langle (x, y), (2x' + iz', x' + 2y') \rangle$$

$$= x \overline{(2x' + iz')} + y \overline{(x' + 2y')}$$

$$T^*(v) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \langle T(v), v_i \rangle v_i$$

$$v_1 = (z, 0)$$

$$v_2 = (0, i)$$

$$v = (x, y)$$

$$T^*(x, y) = \langle T(x, y), (z, 0) \rangle (z, 0) + \langle T(x, y), (0, i) \rangle (0, i)$$

$$= \langle (2x + iz, x + 2y), (z, 0) \rangle (z, 0)$$

$$+ \langle (2x + iz, x + 2y), (0, i) \rangle (0, i)$$

$$= (2x + iz)(-z) (z, 0) + (x + 2y)(-i) (0, i)$$

$$\hat{=} (-2ix + \gamma)(i, 0) - (ix + 2i\gamma)(0, i)$$

$$\hat{=} - - - -$$