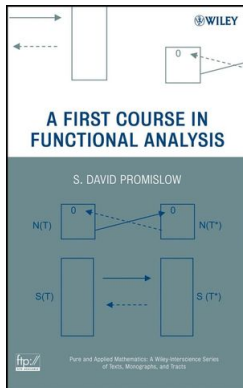


# Introduction to Functional Analysis

## Chapter 4. Hilbert Spaces

### 4.7. Order Relation on Self-Adjoint Operators—Proofs of Theorems



# Table of contents

## 1 Theorem 4.38

# Theorem 4.38

**Proposition 4.38.** Given two closed subspaces  $M$  and  $N$ , the projection  $P_M$  and  $P_N$  satisfy  $P_M \leq P_N$  if and only if  $M \subseteq N$ .

**Proof.** Suppose  $M \subseteq N$ .

# Theorem 4.38

**Proposition 4.38.** Given two closed subspaces  $M$  and  $N$ , the projection  $P_M$  and  $P_N$  satisfy  $P_M \leq P_N$  if and only if  $M \subseteq N$ .

**Proof.** Suppose  $M \subseteq N$ . Then for any  $x \in H$  we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle P_M x, x \rangle &= \langle P_M P_M x, x \rangle \text{ since } P_M^2 = P_M \\
 &= \langle P_M x, P_M x \rangle \text{ since } P_M^* = P_M \\
 &= \|P_M x\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|P_N x\|^2 \text{ since } M \subseteq N \\
 &= \langle P_N x, x \rangle \text{ (as above for } P_M).
 \end{aligned}$$

# Theorem 4.38

**Proposition 4.38.** Given two closed subspaces  $M$  and  $N$ , the projection  $P_M$  and  $P_N$  satisfy  $P_M \leq P_N$  if and only if  $M \subseteq N$ .

**Proof.** Suppose  $M \subseteq N$ . Then for any  $x \in H$  we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle P_M x, x \rangle &= \langle P_M P_M x, x \rangle \text{ since } P_M^2 = P_M \\
 &= \langle P_M x, P_M x \rangle \text{ since } P_M^* = P_M \\
 &= \|P_M x\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|P_N x\|^2 \text{ since } M \subseteq N \\
 &= \langle P_N x, x \rangle \text{ (as above for } P_M).
 \end{aligned}$$

So  $\langle P_N x, x \rangle - \langle P_M x, x \rangle \geq 0$ , or  $\langle (P_N - P_M)x, x \rangle \geq 0$  for all  $x \in H$ , and hence  $P_M \leq P_N$ .

# Theorem 4.38

**Proposition 4.38.** Given two closed subspaces  $M$  and  $N$ , the projection  $P_M$  and  $P_N$  satisfy  $P_M \leq P_N$  if and only if  $M \subseteq N$ .

**Proof.** Suppose  $M \subseteq N$ . Then for any  $x \in H$  we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle P_M x, x \rangle &= \langle P_M P_M x, x \rangle \text{ since } P_M^2 = P_M \\
 &= \langle P_M x, P_M x \rangle \text{ since } P_M^* = P_M \\
 &= \|P_M x\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|P_N x\|^2 \text{ since } M \subseteq N \\
 &= \langle P_N x, x \rangle \text{ (as above for } P_M).
 \end{aligned}$$

So  $\langle P_N x, x \rangle - \langle P_M x, x \rangle \geq 0$ , or  $\langle (P_N - P_M)x, x \rangle \geq 0$  for all  $x \in H$ , and hence  $P_M \leq P_N$ .

## Theorem 4.38 (continued)

**Proposition 4.38.** Given two closed subspaces  $M$  and  $N$ , the projection  $P_M$  and  $P_N$  satisfy  $P_M \leq P_N$  if and only if  $M \subseteq N$ .

**Proof (continued).** For the converse, we consider the contrapositive. Suppose  $M \not\subseteq N$ . Then for some unit vector  $x \in M$  we have that  $x \notin N$ .

## Theorem 4.38 (continued)

**Proposition 4.38.** Given two closed subspaces  $M$  and  $N$ , the projection  $P_M$  and  $P_N$  satisfy  $P_M \leq P_N$  if and only if  $M \subseteq N$ .

**Proof (continued).** For the converse, we consider the contrapositive. Suppose  $M \not\subseteq N$ . Then for some unit vector  $x \in M$  we have that  $x \notin N$ . Then  $\langle P_M x, x \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle = 1$ , but

$$\begin{aligned} \langle P_N x, x \rangle &= \langle P_N x, P_N x \rangle \text{ (as above)} \\ &+ \|P_N x\|^2 < 1 \text{ since } x \notin N. \end{aligned}$$



## Theorem 4.38 (continued)

**Proposition 4.38.** Given two closed subspaces  $M$  and  $N$ , the projection  $P_M$  and  $P_N$  satisfy  $P_M \leq P_N$  if and only if  $M \subseteq N$ .

**Proof (continued).** For the converse, we consider the contrapositive. Suppose  $M \not\subseteq N$ . Then for some unit vector  $x \in M$  we have that  $x \notin N$ . Then  $\langle P_M x, x \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle = 1$ , but

$$\begin{aligned} \langle P_N x, x \rangle &= \langle P_N x, P_N x \rangle \text{ (as above)} \\ &+ \|P_N x\|^2 < 1 \text{ since } x \notin N. \end{aligned}$$

Then for this  $x$  we have that

$$\langle (P_N - P_M)x, x \rangle = \langle P_N x, x \rangle - \langle P_M x, x \rangle < 0$$

and so we do not have  $P_M \leq P_N$ . The result follows. □

## Theorem 4.38 (continued)

**Proposition 4.38.** Given two closed subspaces  $M$  and  $N$ , the projection  $P_M$  and  $P_N$  satisfy  $P_M \leq P_N$  if and only if  $M \subseteq N$ .

**Proof (continued).** For the converse, we consider the contrapositive. Suppose  $M \not\subseteq N$ . Then for some unit vector  $x \in M$  we have that  $x \notin N$ . Then  $\langle P_M x, x \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle = 1$ , but

$$\begin{aligned} \langle P_N x, x \rangle &= \langle P_N x, P_N x \rangle \text{ (as above)} \\ &+ \|P_N x\|^2 < 1 \text{ since } x \notin N. \end{aligned}$$

Then for this  $x$  we have that

$$\langle (P_N - P_M)x, x \rangle = \langle P_N x, x \rangle - \langle P_M x, x \rangle < 0$$

and so we do not have  $P_M \leq P_N$ . The result follows.  $\square$