

HILBERT FAZOLARIDA ANIQLANGAN OPERATORLARNING SPEKTRI

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Annotasiya. Hilbert fazolarida aniqlangan operatorlarning regulyar nuqtasi, uzluksiz spektri, spektri, xos vektorlari haqida tushunchalar keltirilgan va tahlil qilingan. Ixtiyoriy chegaralangan unitar ekvivalent operatorlarning spektrlari, xususan muhim spektrlari, diskret spektrlari, qoldiq spektrlari ustma-ust tushishi isbotlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: operatorning regulyar nuqtasi, spektr, xos qiymat, uzluksiz spektr, oddiy xos qiymat, muhim spektr, Olmos panjara, diskret Shredinger operatori, Hilbert fazosi.

THE SPECTRUM OF OPERATORS DEFINED IN HILBERT SPACES

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Annotation. The concepts of a regular point, a continuous spectrum, a spectrum, and eigenvectors of operators defined in Hilbert spaces are presented and analyzed. It is proved that the spectra of arbitrary bounded unitary equivalent operators, in particular their critical spectra, discrete spectra, and residual spectra, overlap.

Keywords: regular point of an operator, spectrum, eigenvalue, continuous spectrum, simple eigenvalue, critical spectrum, diamond lattice, discrete Schrodinger operator, Hilbert space.

Eng avvalo maqola uchun zarur bo'ladigan ma'lum bo'lgan ta'riflar, lemmalar va teoremlarni keltiramiz. So'ngra olmos panjaradagi diskret Shredinger operatorining koordinata va implus ta'sviri haqidagi lemmani keltiramiz va isbotlaymiz.

H - Hilbert fazosi, $A: H \rightarrow H$ biror chiziqli chegaralangan operator bo'lsin.

Ta'rif 1. Agar biror $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ uchun $A - \lambda I$ operator teskarilanuvchan bo'lsa, u holda λ soni A operatorning regulyar nuqtasi, $R_\lambda(A) = (A - \lambda I)^{-1}$ operator esa uning rezolventasi deyiladi.

A operatorning barcha regulyar nuqtalari to'plami $\rho(A)$ deb belgilanadi. $\sigma(A) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \rho(A)$ to'plam A operatorning spektri deb ataladi. Demak spektr nuqtalari quyidagilardan iborat bo'lishi mumkin:

1. $A - \lambda I$ operator umuman teskarilanuvchan emas. Demak $(A - \lambda I)x = 0$ tenglama nolmas yechimga ega. Bu holda λ soni A operatorning xos qiymati, nolmas x esa xos vektori deyiladi.

2. $A - \lambda I$ operatorning teskarisi mavjud, lekin chegaralanmagan. Bu holda λ soni A operatorning uzluksiz spektriga tegishli deyiladi.

3. $A - \lambda I$ operatorning teskarisi mavjud, chegaralangan, lekin, $A - \lambda I$ ning qiymatlar sohasi butun fazoga teng emas. Bu holda λ soni qoldiq spektrga tegishli deyiladi.

A operatorning λ xos qiymatiga mos keluvchi xos vektorlaridan hosil qilingan fazoning o'lchami λ xos qiymatning karraliligi deyiladi. Agar λ ning karraliligi 1 ga teng bo'lsa, u oddiy xos qiymat, aks holda karrali xos qiymat deb ataladi. A operatorning chekli karrali xos qiymatlari to'plamini diskrit spektr deb ataymiz va $\sigma_{disc}(A)$ deb belgilaymiz. A operatorning uzluksiz spektrini $\sigma_{cont}(A)$ deb, qoldiq spektrini esa $\sigma_{res}(A)$ deb belgilaymiz. Odatda operatorning uzluksiz spektri va cheksiz karrali xos qiymatlari to'plami muhim spektr deb ataladi va $\sigma_{ess}(A)$ kabi belgilanadi.

$$\sigma_{ess}(A) = \sigma(A) \setminus \sigma_{disc}(A)$$

Teorema 2. *Ixtiyoriy chegaralangan A operatorning spektri yopiq to'plam.*

Lemma 1. *A chegaralangan operator va $\|A\| < 1$ bo'lsin. U holda $I - \lambda A$ operator teskarilanuvchan.*

Teoremaning isbotiga o'tamiz. Ixtiyoriy $\lambda_0 \in \rho(A)$ ni qaraymiz. U holda quyidagi munosabat o'rinli:

$$A - \lambda I = A - \lambda_0 I - (\lambda - \lambda_0)I = (A - \lambda_0 I)(I - (\lambda - \lambda_0)R_{\lambda_0}(A)).$$

Endi λ ni shunday tanlash mumkinki,

$$|\lambda - \lambda_0| \|R_{\lambda_0}(A)\| < 1.$$

U holda lemmaga asosan $I - (\lambda - \lambda_0)R_{\lambda_0}(A)$ teskarilanuvchan. λ_0 ning aniqlanishidan $A - \lambda_0 I$ teskarilanuvchan. U holda $A - \lambda I$ ham teskarilanuvchan bo'ladi. Bu yerdan λ_0 o'zining biror atrofi bilan $\rho(A)$ ga tegishli ekani, ya'ni ning ochiq ekanini hosil qilamiz. Teorema isbotlandi.

Agar $|\lambda| > \|A\|$ bo'lsa, $\|\lambda^{-1}A\| < 1$ bo'ladi. U holda $A - \lambda I = -\lambda(I - \lambda^{-1}A)$ ekanidan Lemmaga asosan $-\lambda(I - \lambda^{-1}A)$ va demak $A - \lambda I$ teskarilanuvchan. Demak bu holda $\lambda \in \rho(A)$. Shunday qilib chegaralangan A operatorning spektri markazi 0 nuqtada bo'lgan $\|A\|$ radiusli doira ichida to'liq saqlanadi. Demak A chegaralangan bo'lsa, $\rho(A)$ chegaralanmagan.

Misol 1. *Chekli o'lchamli fazolarda ixtiyoriy operator faqat diskrit spektrga ega bo'ladi, ya'ni faqatgina xos qiymatlargagina ega.*

Misol 2. $A: \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}^d) \rightarrow \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}^d)$, $(Af)(n) = v(n)f(n)$, $f \in \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}^d)$ operatorni qaraymiz, bunda v aynan nol bo'lmagan biror chegaralangan funksiya. M deb v ning qiymatlari to'plamini belgilaymiz va $\sigma(A) = \overline{M}$ bo'lishini ko'rsatamiz.

Ixtiyoriy $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{M}$ ni qaraymiz. Bu to'plam ochiq va $q = \text{dist}(\lambda, \overline{M}) > 0$ bo'ladi. Bu holda $\forall f \in \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}^d)$ uchun

$$\| (A - \lambda I)f \|^2 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |v(x) - \lambda|^2 |f(x)|^2 \geq q^2 \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^d} |f(x)|^2 = q^2 \| f \|^2$$

bo'lib, teoreмага asosan $A - \lambda I$ teskarilanuvchan bo'ladi. Demak, $\sigma(A) \subset \overline{M}$. Endi $\lambda \in \overline{M}$ bo'lsin. $Af = \lambda I$ tenglamani qaraymiz. Agar $\lambda \in M$ bo'lsa, u holda bu tenglama nolmas yechimga ega bo'ladi. Misol uchun, biror $x_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ uchun $\lambda = v(x_0)$ ni qarajak, u holda

$$f_{x_0}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x = x_0, \\ 0, & \text{aks holda.} \end{cases}$$

funksiya bu tenglamaning yechimi bo'ladi. Bu yerdan λ ning xos qiymatligi va f_{x_0} ning xos vektorligini topamiz. Demak $\lambda \in \sigma(A)$.

Endi $\lambda \in \overline{M} \setminus M$ bo'lsin. U holda $A - \lambda I$ operator teskarilanuvchan, ya'ni $Af = \lambda f$ tenglama yagona 0 yechimga ega va rezolventa

$$(R_\lambda(A)f)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{v(x) - \lambda}$$

kabi aniqlanadi. $\lambda \in \overline{M} \setminus M$ ekanidan har bir $n \in \mathbb{N}$ uchun shunday $x_n \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ topiladiki, $|v(x_n) - \lambda| < \frac{1}{n}$ bo'ladi. Quyidagi funksiyalar ketma-ketligini aniqlaymiz

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x = x_n, \\ 0, & \text{aks holda.} \end{cases}$$

U holda

$$\| R_\lambda(A)f_n \|^2 = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{f_n(x)}{|v(x) - \lambda|^2} = \frac{f_n(x_n)}{|v(x_n) - \lambda|^2} > n^2.$$

Demak $R_\lambda(A)$ chegaralanmagan operator. Ta'rifga binoan $\lambda \in \sigma_{ess}(A)$. Demak $\overline{M} \subset \sigma(A)$. Bu yerdan $\overline{M} = \sigma(A)$ ekani kelib chiqadi.

H Hilbert fazosi, $A \in L(A)$ o'z-o'ziga qo'shma operator bo'lsin. Quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritamiz:

$$M = \sup_{\|x\|=1} (Ax, x), \quad m = \inf_{\|x\|=1} (Ax, x).$$

M va m sonlari mos ravishda A operatorning yuqori va quyi chegarasi deyiladi.

Ma'lumki, $\sigma(A) \parallel A \parallel$ radiusli doira ichida saqlanar edi. O'z-o'ziga qo'shma operatorlar uchun esa bu baholash yanada aniqroq [1-14].

Teorema 2. $\sigma(A) \subset [m, M]$. Shuningdek, $m, M \in \sigma(A)$.

Natija 1. Har qanday chegaralangan o'z-o'ziga qo'shma operatorning spektri bo'sh emas.

Teorema 3. *A o'z-o'ziga qo'shma operator bo'lsin. λ soni A operator uchun xos qiymat bo'lishi uchun $\overline{R(A - \lambda I)} \neq H$ bo'lishi zarur va yetarli.*

Natija 2. *λ xos qiymatga mos keluvchi xos funksiyalar fazosi $R(A - \lambda I)$ ning ortogonal to'ldiruvchisidan iborat.*

O'z-o'ziga qo'shma operatorning spektrini quyidagicha tavsiflash ham mumkin: agar $R(A - \lambda I) \neq \overline{R(A - \lambda I)}$ bo'lsa, λ soni A operatorning uzluksiz spektriga tegishli bo'ladi va agar $\overline{R(A - \lambda I)} \neq H$ bo'lsa, λ soni A operatorning nuqtali spektriga tegishlidir.

Teorema 4. *Faraz qilamiz, $A - H$ Hilbert fazosidagi o'z-o'ziga qo'shma operator bo'lsin. U holda A qoldiq spektrga ega emas.*

H Hilbert fazosi, $A \in L(H)$ – o'z-o'ziga qo'shma operator bo'lsin.

Teorema 5. *Kompakt operatorning nolmas z xos qiymatiga mos keluvchi X_λ xos fazosi chekli o'lchamli.*

Teorema 6. *Istalgan $\delta > 0$ son uchun kompakt operator xos qiymatlarining moduli δ dan katta bo'lganlari soni chekli.*

Bu teoremadan shuni xulosa qilamizki, kompakt operatorning xos qiymatlarini moduli bo'yicha kamayish tartibida joylashtirish mumkin.

Natija 3. *Kompakt operatorning xos qiymatlari to'plami noldan farqli limitik nuqtaga ega emas.*

Teorema 8. (Phillips) *Agar $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ soni A kompakt operatorning xos qiymati bo'lsa, $\bar{\lambda} \in \mathbb{C}$ soni A^* ning xos qiymati bo'ladi.*

Teorema 9. *A va A^* kompakt operatorlarning z va \bar{z} xos qiymatlariga mos keluvchi xos qism fazolarining o'lchamlari teng.*

Teorema 10. *$A \in L(H)$ – kompakt operator bo'lsin. U holda*

1. A operatorning spektridagi noldan farqli ixtiyoriy nuqta xos qiymatdir;
2. Agar H cheksiz o'lchamli bo'lsa, 0 soni operatorning spektriga tegishli.

Teorema 11. *Agar $A \neq 0$ o'z - o'ziga qo'shma va kompakt bo'lsa, uning hech bo'lmaganda bitta nolmas xos qiymati bor.*

Olmos panjaradagi diskret Shredinger operatorining koordinata va implus ta'sviri

Quyidagi to'plamni kiritamiz:

$$A_2 = \{v(n): v(n) = n_1 v_1 + n_2 v_2 \quad n = (n_1; n_2), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^2\},$$

bu yerda $v_1 = e_3 - e_1 = (-1; 0; 1)$, $v_2 = e_3 - e_2 = (0; -1; 1)$.

Ta'rif 2. A_2 to'plamga 2 o'lchamli olmos panjara deyiladi (qarang [2]).

Quyidagi to'plamni kiritamiz:

$$\Omega = A_2 \cup (p + A_2), \quad p = \frac{1}{3}(v_2 - v_1) = \frac{1}{3}(-1; -1; 2).$$

$\ell_2(\Omega)$ - orqali Ω da kvadrati bilan jamlanuvchi $\hat{f}(n) = (\hat{f}_1(n), \hat{f}_2(n))$ funksiyalar juftligini belgilaymiz. Bu fazo Hilbert fazosi bo'lib, skalyar ko'paytma quydagicha aniqlangan

$$(\hat{f}, \hat{g}) = \sum_{v \in A_2} 3\hat{f}_1(n)\hat{g}_1(n) + \sum_{v \in (p+A_2)} 3\hat{f}_2(n)\hat{g}_2(n).$$

$\mathbb{T} = (-\pi; \pi] \cdot L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) - \mathbb{T}^2$ da aniqlangan kvadrati bilan integrallanuvchi $f(x) = (f_1(x), f_2(x))$ funksiyalar juftligining Hilbert fazosi bo'lsin. Bu yerda skalyar ko'paytma quydagicha aniqlangan

$$(f, g) = (f_1, g_1) + (f_2, g_2)$$

bunda $(f_i, g_i) = \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} f_i(x)\overline{g_i(x)} dx, i = 1, 2.$

Quyidagi $F : \ell_2(\Omega) \rightarrow L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ unitar operatorni kiritamiz:

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{F} \end{pmatrix}, (\mathcal{F}\hat{f})(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^2} e^{i(x,s)} \hat{f}(s).$$

Bu operator teskarisi $F^{-1} : L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow \ell_2(\Omega)$ quydagicha aniqlanadi:

$$F^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{F}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, (\mathcal{F}^{-1}f)(s) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} e^{-i(s,x)} f(x) dx.$$

bu yerda $(s, x) = s_1x_1 + s_2x_2.$

Olmos panjaradagi diskrit Shredinger operatori \widehat{H} ushbu $\ell_2(\Omega)$ fazoda chegaralangan o'z-o'ziga qo'shma operator sifatida quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$\widehat{H} = -3(\Delta_2 + 1) + \widehat{Q}.$$

Bunda

$$(-3(\Delta_2 + 1)\widehat{f})(v) = ((V_1\widehat{f}_2)(n); (V_2\widehat{f}_1)(n))$$

Bu yerda

$$(V_1\widehat{f}_2)(n) = \widehat{f}_2(n) + \widehat{f}_2(n - e_1) + \widehat{f}_2(n - e_2)$$

$$(V_2\widehat{f}_1)(n) = \widehat{f}_1(n) + \widehat{f}_1(n - e_1) + \widehat{f}_1(n - e_2)$$

$$e_1, e_2, n \in \Omega \quad n = (n_1; n_2), e_1 = (1; 0), e_2 = (0; 1).$$

\widehat{Q} - Ω da aniqlangan zarrachalarning o'zaro ta'sir potentsiali bo'lib, ular quyidagi formulalar bilan aniqlanadi.

$$(\widehat{Q}f)(n) = \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{Q}_1(n) & 0 \\ 0 & \widehat{Q}_2(n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{f}_1(n) \\ \hat{f}_2(n) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{Q}_1(n)\hat{f}_1(n) \\ \widehat{Q}_2(n)\hat{f}_2(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

bunda

$$\sum_{n \in A_2} |\widehat{Q}_1(n)| < \infty, \quad \sum_{n \in (p+A_2)} |\widehat{Q}_2(n)| < \infty.$$

\widehat{H} operatorni koordinata ko'rinishidan impuls tasvirga o'tish F almashtirishilari yordamida amalga oshiriladi [2]

$$H = F\widehat{H}F^{-1} = F(-3(\Delta_2 + 1))F^{-1} + F\widehat{Q}F^{-1}.$$

H operator olmos panjaradagi diskrit Shredinger operatorining impuls tasviri bo'lib, u quydagicha aniqlanadi [2]

$$H = H_0 + Q, \quad (1)$$

bu yerda :

H_0 va Q 2×2 matritsa uchun matritsa operatorlari bo'lib, $L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ da quyidagicha aniqlanadi

$$(H_0 f)(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E(x) \\ \overline{E(x)} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x) \\ f_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E(x)f_2(x) \\ \overline{E(x)}f_1(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(Qf)(x) = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x) \\ f_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (Q_1 f_1)(x) \\ (Q_2 f_2)(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

bunda, $E(x) - 2$ o'zgaruvchili kompleks qiymatli funksiya.

$E(x) = \frac{1}{3}(1 + e^{ix_1} + e^{ix_2})$, $Q_i - L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$ da aniqlangan integral operator

$$(Q_i f_i)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} Q_i(x-t)f_i(t)dt. \quad i = 1, 2,$$

$Q_i(\cdot) - \mathbb{T}^2$ da aniqlangan haqiqiy qiymatli biror uzluksiz, juft funksiya. Aytish joizki, mazkur yo'nalishda olib borilgan ishlar tahlili va olingan natijalar [5-32] maqolalarda keng yoritilgan.

Lemma 3. H operator $L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ fazoni $L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ fazoga o'tkazadi, ya'ni $H = H_0 + Q : L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$.

Isbot. Biz $H = H_0 + Q : L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Ekanligini tekshirishdan avval $Q : L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ va $H_0 : L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ ekanligini alohida- alohida ko'rsatib o'tamiz.

Avval $Q : L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Ekanligini ko'rsatamiz: Bizga ma'lumki bu yerda $L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) -$ orqali \mathbb{T}^2 da kvadrati bilan integrallanuvchi funksiyalar juftligini belgilagan edik. Demak biz

$$(Qf)(x) = \begin{pmatrix} (Q_1 f_1)(x) \\ (Q_2 f_2)(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} Q_1(x-t)f_1(t)dt \\ \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} Q_2(x-t)f_2(t)dt \end{pmatrix};$$

$Q_i : L_2(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$ ya'ni $f_i \in D(Q_i)$, $\int_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} \left| \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} Q_i(x-t)f_i(t)dt \right|^2 dx < \infty$ bo'lishini ko'rsatamiz. Bu operatorning aniqlanish sohasi $D(Q_i) = L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$.

Faraz qilaylik $F_i(x) = \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} Q_i(x-t)f_i(t)dt$ $i = 1, 2$. bo'lsin. $\int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |F_i(x)|^2 dx$ integralni qaraymiz. Agar Koshi-Bunyakovskiy tengsizligidan foydalansak, $|(f, g)|^2 \leq \|f\|^2 \cdot \|g\|^2$ ekanligidan

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} Q_i(x-t)f_i(t)dt \right|^2 \leq \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |Q_i(x-t)|^2 dt \cdot \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |f_i(t)|^2 dt \quad i = 1, 2.$$

tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz.

Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |F_i(x)|^2 dx &= \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} \left| \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} Q_i(x-t)f_i(t)dt \right|^2 dx \leq \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} \left(\int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |Q_i(x-t)|^2 dt \cdot \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |f_i(t)|^2 dt \right) dx \leq \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |f_i(t)|^2 dt \cdot \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |Q_i(x-t)|^2 dt dx. \end{aligned}$$

Bu yerda $f_i \in L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$ demak $\int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |f_i(t)|^2 dt < \infty$ $i = 1,2$. va shartga ko`ra $Q_i(\cdot)$ – funksiya \mathbb{T}^2 da uzluksiz bundan $\int_{\mathbb{T}^2} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |Q_i(x-t)|^2 dt dx < \infty$ va demak $F_i \in L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$, ya`ni

$$\forall f_i \in L_2(\mathbb{T}^2), \int_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} \left| \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} Q_i(x-t)f_i(t)dt \right|^2 dx < \infty \quad i = 1,2.$$

Bundan xulosa

$Q : L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ ekan.

Endigi navbatta biz $H_0 : L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ ekanligini ko`rsatamiz. Buning uchun Q operator uchun aytilgan mulohazadan bu yerda ham foydalanamiz. Biz $L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ – orqali \mathbb{T}^2 da kvadrati bilan integrallanuvchi funksiyalar juftligini belgilagan edik. Demak biz

$$(H_0 f)(x) = \begin{pmatrix} (Ef_2)(x) \\ (\bar{E}f_1)(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E(x)f_2(x) \\ \overline{E(x)f_1(x)} \end{pmatrix};$$

$E(x)f_2(x) \in L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$. ya`ni $\forall f_2 \in D(E), \int_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |E(x)f_2(x)|^2 dx < \infty$ va $\overline{E(x)f_1(x)} \in L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$ ya`ni $\forall f_1 \in D(\bar{E}), \int_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |\overline{E(x)f_1(x)}|^2 dx < \infty$

bo`lishini ko`rsatamiz. Bu operatorlarning aniqlanish sohasi ham

$$D(E) = D(\bar{E}) = L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$$

Faraz qilaylik,

a) $U(x) = E(x)f_2(x)$ bo`lsin. $\int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |U(x)|^2 dx$ integralni qaraymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |U(x)|^2 dx &= \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |E(x)f_2(x)|^2 dx \leq \int_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |E(x)|^2 \cdot |f_2(x)|^2 dx \leq \\ &\leq \int_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} \max_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |E(x)|^2 \cdot |f_2(x)|^2 dx = \max_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |E(x)|^2 \int_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |f_2(x)|^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

Bu yerda shartga ko`ra $f_2 \in L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$ demak $\int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |f_2(t)|^2 dt < \infty$ va

$E(x) = \frac{1}{3}(1 + e^{ix_1} + e^{ix_2})$ ekanligidan $\max_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |E(x)|^2 < \infty$ bundan esa

$E(x)f_2(x) \in L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$. Ya`ni $\forall f_2 \in L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^d) : \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |E(x)f_2(x)|^2 dx < \infty$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

b) Xuddi shunday $V(x) = \overline{E(x)}f_1(x)$ bo'lsin. $\int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |V(x)|^2 dx$ integralni qaraymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |V(x)|^2 dx &= \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |\overline{E(x)}f_1(x)|^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |\overline{E(x)}|^2 \cdot |f_1(x)|^2 dx \leq \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} \max_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |\overline{E(x)}|^2 \cdot |f_1(x)|^2 dx = \max_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |\overline{E(x)}|^2 \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |f_1(x)|^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

Bu yerda shartga ko'ra $f_1 \in L_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$ demak $\int_{\mathbb{T}^2} |f_1(t)|^2 dt < \infty$ va

$$\overline{E(x)} = \frac{1}{3}(1 + e^{-ix_1} + e^{-ix_2}) \text{ ekanligidan } \max_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |\overline{E(x)}|^2 < \infty \text{ bundan esa}$$

$$\overline{E(x)}f_1(x) \in L_2(\mathbb{T}^2). \text{ Ya'ni } \forall f_1 \in D(E): \int_{x \in \mathbb{T}^2} |\overline{E(x)}f_1(x)|^2 dx < \infty$$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Yuqoridagi a) va b) isbotlardan $\forall f \in L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ uchun $H_0 : L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ ekanligini isbotlaymiz. Bu ikki natijadan esa operator xossasiga ko'ra $H = H_0 + Q : L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2) \rightarrow L_2^{(2)}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ lemma isbotlandi.

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