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INTRODUCTION TO SPECTRAL THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS, SS 2011

EXERCISES 7, week of May 30, 2011

$$\Psi_A : \mathbb{C}[z] \ni p \mapsto p(A) \in L(H)$$

induces an isometric \star -isomorphism

$$C(\operatorname{spec} A) \to C_A,$$

without using the Gelfand map Γ .

2 Consider in $H = L^2(\mathbb{R})$ the operator

$$A: C_c(\mathbb{R}) \ni f \mapsto xf \in L^2(\mathbb{R}),$$

called the *position operator* in quantum mechanics. Show that A is essentially selfadjoint with closure \overline{A} such that

dom
$$\overline{A} = \{ f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) : xf \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \}$$

and

 $\overline{A}f = xf, f \in \operatorname{dom} A.$

What is spec A?

3 Let $f \in C_c^{\infty}(\mathbb{C})$ and let $w \in \mathbb{C}$. Show that

$$f(w) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}}(z)(z-w)^{-1} dx dy, \qquad (1)$$

where $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$ if z = x + iy.

Hint: Apply Stokes' theorem to a large circle with center w. Deduce from the proof of (1) a generalisation of Cauchy's formula for smooth functions.