

(Trace class) We say T is trace-class if there exists an orthonormal basis $\{e_i\}$ such that $\sum \langle T e_i, e_i \rangle < \infty$.

Exm 2 Let $\{x_n\}$ be another orthonormal basis of H .

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_n \langle T x_n, x_n \rangle &= \sum_n \sum_i \langle \langle x_n, e_i \rangle T e_i, x_n \rangle \quad (x_n = \sum \langle x_n, e_i \rangle e_i) \\ &= \sum_i \sum_n \langle T e_i, \langle e_i, x_n \rangle x_n \rangle \quad (\text{Positive sum}) \\ &= \sum_i \langle T e_i, e_i \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Prop. Suppose that T is trace class.

- i) $\forall S: H \rightarrow H$ bounded, ST and TS are trace-class
(*-Ideal.)
- ii) T is compact
- iii) For all orthonormal basis $\{x_n\}$, $\sum \langle T x_n, x_n \rangle$ converges absolutely and it is independent of $\{x_n\}$. We denote this value $\text{Tr}(T)$.

Question: How can we get these type of operator?

Extra (Key: Cauchy-Schwarz inequality)

Proof (Idea) i) Reduction \rightsquigarrow self-adjoint \rightsquigarrow unitary $\Rightarrow |S| = 2$
 $\Rightarrow |ST| = |T|, \checkmark$

ii) $|T|^2$ is trace class, then

$$\sum \langle |T|^2 e_i, e_i \rangle = \sum \langle T^* T e_i, e_i \rangle$$
$$= \sum_i \|T e_i\|^2 < \infty.$$

For $N \in \mathbb{N}$, consider

$$T_N = \sum_{i=1}^N \langle -, e_i \rangle T(e_i).$$

The T_N 's are compact. On the other hand, we note

$$\begin{aligned} \|T(v) - T_N(v)\| &\leq \left\| \sum_{i=N+1}^{\infty} \langle v, e_i \rangle \cdot T(e_i) \right\| \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i=N+1}^{\infty} |\langle v, e_i \rangle|^2 \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=N+1}^{\infty} \|T(e_i)\|^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \|v\| \cdot \left(\sum_{i=N+1}^{\infty} \|T(e_i)\|^2 \right)^{1/2} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad T = V |T|^{1/2} |T|^{1/2}$$

$$|\langle T e_i, e_i \rangle| = |\langle |T|^{1/2} e_i, |T|^{1/2} V^* e_i \rangle|$$

$$\leq \| |T|^{1/2} V^* e_i \| \| |T|^{1/2} e_i \|$$

$$\sqrt{\langle |T| V V^* e_i, e_i \rangle} \sqrt{\langle |T| e_i, e_i \rangle}$$

$$(|T|^{1/2})^* = |T|^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i |\langle T e_i, e_i \rangle| \leq \left(\sum \langle |T| V V^* e_i, e_i \rangle \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum \langle |T| e_i, e_i \rangle \right)^{1/2}$$

Independence : as in remark.

$|T| V V^*$ & $|T|$
are trace class.

• (Hilbert-Schmidt) T is Hilbert-Schmidt if there is an orthonormal basis $\{e_i\}$ such that

$$\sum_i \|Te_i\|^2 < \infty$$

Prop i) H-S \Rightarrow Compact. • similar, As we did before (Cauchy-Schwarz)

ii) Trace-class \Rightarrow H-S. • $\|Te_i\|^2 = \langle Te_i, Te_i \rangle = \langle TT^*e_i, e_i \rangle = \langle |T|^2 e_i, e_i \rangle$

iii) H-S \circ H-S \Rightarrow Trace-class

Proof iii) write $ST = |ST|V$, V is a partial isometry. So, $|ST| = V^*ST$.

Then $\langle |ST|e_i, e_i \rangle = \langle V^*STe_i, e_i \rangle = \langle Te_i, S^*Ve_i \rangle$. Observe that

$\{Ve_i : Ve_i \neq 0\}$ is orthonormal, since V is a partial isometry. Using this, we

have

$$\sum_{\geq 0} \langle |ST|e_i, e_i \rangle = \sum |\langle Te_i, S^*Ve_i \rangle| \leq \left(\sum_i \|Te_i\|^2 \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left(\sum_i \|S^*Ve_i\|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$< \infty$ $< \infty$

(Kernels) We study closely the case $H = L^2(X, \mu)$, where (X, μ) is a measured space. Let $K \in L^2(X \times X, \mu \times \mu)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} T_K : L^2(X, \mu) &\longrightarrow L^2(X, \mu) \\ \varphi &\longmapsto (x \mapsto \int K(x, y) \varphi(y) d\mu(y)) \end{aligned}$$

is Hilbert-Schmidt. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i \|A_K e_i\|^2 &= \sum_i \sum_j |\langle A_K e_i, e_j \rangle|^2 = \sum_{i,j} |\langle K(x, y), e_i(y) \overline{e_j(x)} \rangle|^2 \\ &\stackrel{\text{Parseval}}{\underset{\text{(Pythagoras?!)}}{=}} \|K(x, y)\|_{L^2(X \times X)}^2 \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{ (x, y) \mapsto e_i(y) \overline{e_j(x)} \} \\ \text{is orthonormal} \\ \text{in } L^2(X \times X) \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, $\mathcal{HS}(X, \mu) = \{ \text{Hilbert-Schmidt operator of } L^2(X, \mu) \}$, then

• $\mathcal{HS}(X, \mu)$ is a Hilbert space: $\langle T, S \rangle = \text{Tr}(TS^*)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{HS}(X, \mu) &\longrightarrow L^2(X \times X, \mu \times \mu) \\ A_K &\longleftarrow K \end{aligned} \quad \text{is an isometry.}$$