

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

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

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

Prop. Suppose that  $T$  is trace class.

- i)  $\forall S: H \rightarrow H$  bounded,  $ST$  and  $TS$  are trace-class  
(\*-Dual.)
- 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): Reduction to self-adjoint  $\Rightarrow$  unitary  $\Rightarrow |S| = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow |ST| = |T|.$  ✓

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

$$\begin{aligned}\sum \langle |T|^2 e_i, e_i \rangle &= \sum \langle T^* T e_i, e_i \rangle \\ &= \sum_i \|T e_i\|^2 \text{.}\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle T e_i, e_i \rangle| &= |\langle |T|^{1/2} e_i, |T|^{1/2} \sqrt{*} e_i \rangle| \\ &\leq \| |T|^{1/2} \sqrt{*} e_i \| \| |T|^{1/2} e_i \| \quad (|T|^{1/2})^* = |T|^{1/2} \\ &\sqrt{\langle |T| \sqrt{*} e_i, e_i \rangle} \quad \sqrt{\langle |T| e_i, e_i \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

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

Independence: as in remark.

$|T| \sqrt{*}$  &  $|T|$   
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  $\Rightarrow H-S$       •  $\|T_{e_i}\|^2 = \langle T e_i, T e_i \rangle = \langle T T^* e_i, e_i \rangle$   
 $= \|T\|^2 \langle e_i, e_i \rangle$

iii)  $f(S) \circ f(S) \Rightarrow$  Trace-class

Proof iii) Write  $ST = |ST|V$ ,  $V$  is a partial isometry. So,  $|ST| = V^* ST$ . Then  $\langle |ST|e_i, e_i \rangle = \langle V^* ST e_i, e_i \rangle = \langle Te_i, S^* V e_i \rangle$ . Observe that  $\{Ve_i : Ve_i \neq 0\}$  is orthonormal, since  $V$  is a partial isometry. Using this, we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \langle \mathbf{S}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}_i \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^n |\langle \mathbf{T}\mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{S}^* \mathbf{V}\mathbf{e}_i \rangle| \leq \left( \sum_{i=0}^n \|\mathbf{T}\mathbf{e}_i\|^2 \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left( \sum_{i=0}^n \|\mathbf{S}^* \mathbf{V}\mathbf{e}_i\|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

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

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

is Hilbert-Schmidt. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i \|A_K e_i\|^2 &= \sum_i \sum_j |\langle A_K e_i, e_j \rangle|^2 = \sum_{i,j} |\langle K(x, y), e_i(y) \overline{e_j(x)} \rangle_{L^2(X \times X)}^2 \\ &\stackrel{\text{Ponsorol}}{=} \|K(x, y)\|_{L^2(X \times X)}^2 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \{e_i(y) \mapsto e_i(y) \overline{e_j(x)}\} \\ \text{is orthonormal} \\ \text{in } L^2(X \times X) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

(Pythagoras ?!)

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

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

•  $HS(X, \mu) \longrightarrow L^2(X \times X, \mu \times \mu)$   
 $A_K \leftarrow K$  is an isometry.