

Theory of Operators | 1991 | V.A. Sadovnichii | 396 pages | 9780306110283 | Springer Science & Business Media, 1991

The Spectral Theorem for Unbounded Operators §7.3. Stone's Theorem §7.4. von Neumann's Theory of Self-adjoint Extensions §7.5. Quadratic Form Methods §7.6. Pointwise Positivity and Semigroup Methods §7.7. Putting aside for now Chapters 4 and 6, which go beyond "operator theory" in a narrow sense, one can easily imagine a book titled Operator Theory having little overlap with Chapters 2, 3, 5, and 7: almost all of that material studies Hilbert space operators. We do discuss in Chapter 2 the analytic functional calculus on general Banach spaces, and parts of our study of compact operators in Chapter 3 cover some basics and the Riesz-Schauder theory on general Banach spaces. 5 books based on 1 votes: Moonshine Beyond the Monster: The Bridge Connecting Algebra, Modular Forms and Physics by Terry Gannon, Heat Kernels and Dirac ... A book's total score is based on multiple factors, including the number of people who have voted for it and how highly those voters ranked the book. All Votes Add Books To This List. 1. In mathematics, operator theory is the study of linear operators on function spaces, beginning with differential operators and integral operators. The operators may be presented abstractly by their characteristics, such as bounded linear operators or closed operators, and consideration may be given to nonlinear operators. The study, which depends heavily on the topology of function spaces, is a branch of functional analysis. This book is for third and fourth year university mathematics students (and Master students) as well as lecturers and tutors in mathematics and anyone who needs the basic facts on Operator Theory (e.g. Quantum Mechanists). The main setting for bounded linear operators here is a Hilbert space. There is, however, a generous part on General Functional Analysis (not too advanced though). Recent papers in Operator Theory, Spaces of Analytic Functions. Papers. People. Approximation Property in Banach Spaces. The problem whether every separable Banach space has a Schauder basis appeared for the first time in 1931 in the Polish edition of Banach's book "Theory of Linear Operations". It was clear to Banach, Mazur and Schauder that this question was related to the "approximation problem". This is mentioned in Banach's book as a remark to the chapter on compact operators. If a Banach space X has a Schauder basis it also has the approximation property, since the natural projections of X onto its finite dimensional subspaces form a bounded sequence of finite rank operators converging pointwise on X to th