

Josef Kolomý

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ON THE SOLUTION OF LINEAR FUNCTIONAL EQUATIONS  
IN HILBERT SPACE

JOSEF KOLOMÝ, Praha  
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A new iterative method of solving linear functional equations is given.

In the present paper we introduce a new method of solving the equation

$$(1) \quad Ax = f,$$

where the linear operator  $A$  is defined in a real Hilbert space  $H$ . The method is based on the following theorem.

**Theorem.** *If  $A$  is a linear bounded operator in  $H$  and if there exists positive number  $m$  such that for every  $x \in H$ , the inequality*

$$(2) \quad (Ax, x) \geq m\|x\|^2$$

*holds, then the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  defined by the equations*

$$(3) \quad x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_{k-1} y_{k-1},$$

$$(4) \quad y_0 = f,$$

$$(5) \quad y_k = y_{k-1} - \beta_{k-1} A y_{k-1},$$

$$(6) \quad \beta_k = \frac{(A y_k, y_k)}{\|A y_k\|^2}$$

*converges in the norm of  $H$  to the solution  $x^* \in H$  of (1). The error  $\|x^* - x_n\|$  of the approximative solution  $x_n$  is bounded by the inequality*

$$(7) \quad \|x^* - x_n\| \leq \frac{1}{m} \|f - A x_n\|.$$

**Proof.** We have

$$\|y_{n+1}\|^2 = \|y_n - \beta_n A y_n\|^2 = \|y_n\|^2 - 2\beta_n (A y_n, y_n) + \beta_n^2 \|A y_n\|^2.$$

From (6),

$$(8) \quad \|y_{n+1}\|^2 = \|y_n\|^2 - \frac{(Ay_n, y_n)^2}{\|Ay_n\|^2}.$$

Since the sequence  $\{\|y_n\|\}$  is monotone decreasing and bounded, it converges to the number  $r$ , and the inequality  $0 \leq r \leq \|y_0\|$  holds. We shall prove that  $r = 0$ . From (8) we obtain

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(Ay_n, y_n)^2}{\|Ay_n\|^2} = 0.$$

According to (2),

$$\frac{(Ay_n, y_n)^2}{\|Ay_n\|^2} \geq \frac{m^2 \|y_n\|^4}{\|A\|^2 \|y_n\|^2} = \left(\frac{m}{\|A\|}\right)^2 \|y_n\|^2 \geq 0.$$

Hence  $r = 0$ . It follows from (3), (4), (5) that

$$(9) \quad \|f - Ax_n\| \rightarrow 0.$$

From (2) and (9),

$$\|x^* - x_n\| \leq \frac{1}{m} \|Ax^* - Ax_n\| = \frac{1}{m} \|f - Ax_n\| \rightarrow 0.$$

This concludes the proof.

The method resulting from this theorem can be used to solve finite and infinite systems of linear algebraic equations with matrices which need not be symmetric and to solve integral equations of second kind with generally nonsymmetric kernels.

CL. MÜLLER proposed another method in [1]. His results may be summarized as follows.

If  $A = I - K$ , where  $K$  is a completely continuous operator in  $H$ , and if  $f$  is orthogonal to the null set of  $A^*$ , then the equation (1) has unique solution  $x^* \in H$  and  $x^*$  is orthogonal to the null set of  $A$ . The solution  $x^*$  can be determined by the iterative process

$$x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n z_k, \quad z_k = \lambda_k A^* y_{k-1}, \quad y_0 = f,$$

$$y_k = y_{k-1} - Az_k, \quad \lambda_k = \frac{\|A^* y_{k-1}\|^2}{\|AA^* y_{k-1}\|^2}$$

and the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  converges to  $x^*$  in the norm of  $H$ .

These formulae and formulae (3), (4), (5), (6) of the present paper at first glance show a certain resemblance, which proves to be rather formal. The method in the present paper is more simple for computation and allows to estimate the error bounds; also it has weaker assumptions on the operator  $A$ .

In contradistinction to the similar method of steepest descent [2] and to the composed iterative method with variable parameter [3], the operator  $A$  need not be self-adjoint.

#### References

- [1] *Claus Müller*: A new method for solving Fredholm integral equation. Communication on Pure and Applied Mathematics, 8, 1955, 635—640.  
 [2] *Л. В. Канторович*, Функциональный анализ и прикладная математика. Успехи математических наук, вып. 6, 1948, 89—185.  
 [3] *J. Kolomý*: O konvergenci a užití iteračních metod, Časopis pro pěstování matematiky 86 (1961), 148—177.

#### Výtah

### O ŘEŠENÍ LINEÁRNÍCH FUNKCIONÁLNÍCH ROVNIC V HILBERTOVĚ PROSTORU

JOSEF KOLOMÝ, Praha

V článku je dokázána věta, dávající novou iterační metodu pro řešení lineárních funkcionálních rovnic v reálném Hilbertově prostoru  $H$ .

**Věta.** *Nechť je dána rovnice*

$$(1) \quad Ax = f,$$

kde operátor  $A$  je ohraničený v  $H$  a nechť

$$(Ax, x) \geq m\|x\|^2, \quad x \in H, \quad m > 0.$$

Pak posloupnost  $\{x_n\}$  definovaná vztahy

$$x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_{k-1} y_{k-1}, \quad y_0 = f,$$

$$y_k = y_{k-1} - \beta_{k-1} A y_{k-1}, \quad \beta_k = \frac{(A y_k, y_k)}{\|A y_k\|^2}$$

konverguje v normě  $H$  k řešení  $x^*$  rovnice (1) a platí

$$\|x^* - x_n\| \leq \frac{1}{m} \|f - Ax_n\|.$$

Uvedené metody lze užít jak k řešení konečného a nekonečného systému lineárních algebraických rovnic s nesymetrickou maticí, tak i k řešení integrálních rovnic druhého druhu s nesymetrickým jádrem.

## Резюме

### О РЕШЕНИИ ЛИНЕЙНЫХ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ УРАВНЕНИЙ В ГИЛЬБЕРТОВОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ

ИОСЕФ КОЛОМЫ (Josef Kolomý), Прага

В статье доказывается следующая теорема, которая определяет новый итерационный метод для решения линейных функциональных уравнений в действительном гильбертовом пространстве  $H$ :

**Теорема.** Пусть дано уравнение (1), где оператор  $A$  ограниченный в  $H$ , и пусть выполнено условие

$$(Ax, x) \geq m\|x\|^2, \quad x \in H, \quad m > 0.$$

Тогда последовательность  $\{x_n\}$ , определенная отношениями

$$x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_{k-1} y_{k-1}, \quad y_0 = f,$$
$$y_k = y_{k-1} - \beta_{k-1} A y_{k-1}, \quad \beta_k = \frac{(A y_k, y_k)}{\|A y_k\|^2},$$

сходится по норме  $H$  к точному решению  $x^*$  (1), и имеет место оценка

$$\|x^* - x_n\| \leq \frac{1}{m} \|f - A x_n\|.$$

Приведенным методом можно пользоваться для решения как конечной и бесконечной системы линейных алгебраических уравнений с несимметричной матрицей, так и для решения интегральных уравнений второго типа с несимметричным ядром.