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WHEN A PERTURBATION OF A DENSE MANIFOLD IS DENSE?

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Problem. Let H, H_+ be Hilbert spaces endowed with the norms $\|\cdot\|, \|\cdot\|_+$ respectively. Suppose that H_+ is continuously and densely embedded into H : $H_+ \subset H, \overline{H_+} = H$ (the closure with respect to the norm $\|\cdot\|$), $\|y\| \leq \|y\|_+$ for all $y \in H_+$. Further, suppose that \mathfrak{H} is a Hilbert space, $U \in \mathcal{B}(H_+, \mathfrak{H})$, $R(U) = \mathfrak{H}$, $\ker U$ is dense in \mathfrak{H} , $\Phi \in \mathcal{B}(H, \mathfrak{H})$. Prove (or disprove) the following statement: $\ker(U - \Phi)$ is dense in \mathfrak{H} .

Remark. The results of [1,2] make the above statement plausible provided at least one of the following conditions holds:

- (a) U is normally Φ -solvable (and hence $R(U - \Phi) = \mathfrak{H}$);
- (b) $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists k(\varepsilon) \forall y \in H_+$

$$\|Uy\|_{\mathfrak{H}+} \leq \varepsilon \|y\|_+ + k(\varepsilon) \|y\|_+.$$

Note that (a) holds if Φ is either compact or sufficiently small by norm.

REFERENCES

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