



**Notation:**

$$C([a, b]) = \{f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : f \text{ is continuous} \}$$

$$C^1([a, b]) = \{f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : f \text{ and } f' \text{ are continuous} \}$$

$$C^\infty([a, b]) = \{f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} \text{ exists and is continuous } \forall n\}$$

$$\|f\|_\infty = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)|$$

$$\|f\|_{\infty,1} = \|f\|_\infty + \|f'\|_\infty$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{cont}^2([a, b]) = (C([a, b]), \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L^2})$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle_{L^2} = \int_a^b \overline{f(x)}g(x) dx$$

$$\mathcal{B}(X, Y) = \{A : X \rightarrow Y : A \text{ is linear and bounded}\}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(X) = \mathcal{B}(X, X)$$

$$\mathcal{K}(X, Y) = \{A : X \rightarrow Y : A \text{ is linear and compact}\}$$

$$\overline{x + iy} = x - iy$$

$$A^* = \text{adjoint of } A$$

$$\text{Ker}(A) = \text{kernal of } A = \{f \in X : Af = 0\}$$

$$\text{Ran}(A) = \text{range of } A = \{Af : f \in X\}$$

$$M^\perp = \text{orthogonal complement of } M$$

**Soru 1 (Inner Products)** Let  $X$  be a vector space.

- (a) [10p] Give the definition of an *inner product*.

Now let  $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  be an inner product space and define  $\|\cdot\| := \sqrt{\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle}$  as usual. Let  $u \in X$  be a unit vector. Let  $f \in X$ . Define  $f_{\parallel} := \langle u, f \rangle u$  and  $f_{\perp} := f - f_{\parallel}$ .

- (b) [10p] Show that  $u$  and  $f_{\perp}$  are orthogonal.

Let  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ . Define  $h := \alpha u$ .

(c) [10p] Show that

$$\|f - h\| \geq \|f_{\perp}\|.$$

Define  $U := \{v \in X : v \text{ is parallel to } u\} \subseteq X$ .

(d) [10p] Show that

$$\|f - f_{\parallel}\| = \inf_{v \in U} \|f - v\|.$$

(e) [10p] Show that if  $w \in U$  and  $w \neq f_{\parallel}$ , then

$$\|f - w\| > \inf_{v \in U} \|f - v\|.$$

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**Soru 2 (Norms)** Let  $X$  be a vector space.

(a) [10p] Give the definition of a *norm* on  $X$ .

(b) [15p] Show that every norm is continuous.

- (c) [25p] Now suppose that  $Y$  is a finite dimensional complex vector space. Let  $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$  be a basis for  $X$ . Then any vector  $y \in Y$  can be written as

$$y = \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j e_j$$

for unique  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ . Define a function  $\|\cdot\|_Y : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$\|y\|_Y := \left( \sum_{j=1}^n |\lambda_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Show that  $\|\cdot\|_Y$  is a norm on  $Y$ .

[HINT: You may use the inequality  $\sum_{j=1}^k |\alpha_j| |\beta_j| \leq \left( \sum_{j=1}^k |\alpha_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{j=1}^k |\beta_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .]

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**Soru 3 (Banach spaces)**

- (a) [5p] Give the definition of a *Banach space*.

Let  $I = [a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and let

$$C^1(I) := \{f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : f \text{ is differentiable and } f' \text{ is continuous}\}.$$

- (b) [5p] Show that  $C^1(I)$  is a vector space.

Let

$$\|f\|_{\infty,1} := \max_{x \in I} |f(x)| + \max_{x \in I} |f'(x)|.$$

- (c) [15p] Show that  $\|\cdot\|_{\infty,1}$  is a norm on  $C^1(I)$ .

(d) [25p] Show that  $(C^1(I), \|\cdot\|_{\infty,1})$  is a Banach space.

[HINT: If  $f_n$  is a Cauchy sequence in  $C^1(I)$  then  $f_n$  and  $f'_n$  are Cauchy sequences in  $C(I)$ . You may assume that  $C(I)$  is complete. The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus tells us that  $f_n(x) - f_n(a) = \int_a^x f'_n(t)dt$ . You may assume that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^x f'_n(t)dt = \int_a^x \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'_n(t)dt$ .]

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