



**Notation:**

$$\begin{aligned}C([a, b]) &= \{f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : f \text{ is continuous} \} \\C^1([a, b]) &= \{f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : f \text{ and } f' \text{ are continuous} \} \\C^\infty([a, b]) &= \{f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} \text{ exists and is continuous } \forall n\} \\ \|f\|_\infty &= \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)| \\ \|f\|_{\infty,1} &= \|f\|_\infty + \|f'\|_\infty\end{aligned}$$

$$\ell^p(\mathbb{N}) = \{a = (a_j)_{j=1}^\infty \subseteq \mathbb{C} : \sum_{j=1}^\infty |a_j|^p < \infty\}$$

$$\|a\|_p = \left( \sum_{j=1}^\infty |a_j|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\ell^\infty(\mathbb{N}) = \{a = (a_j)_{j=1}^\infty \subseteq \mathbb{C} : \sup_j |a_j| < \infty\}$$

$$\|a\|_\infty = \sup_j |a_j|$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{cont}^2([a, b]) &= (C([a, b]), \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L^2}) \\ \langle f, g \rangle_{L^2} &= \int_a^b \overline{f(x)}g(x) dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{B}(X, Y) &= \{A : X \rightarrow Y : A \text{ is linear and bounded}\} \\ \mathcal{B}(X) &= \mathcal{B}(X, X) \\ \mathcal{K}(X, Y) &= \{A : X \rightarrow Y : A \text{ is linear and compact}\}\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\wedge = \text{“and”}$$

$$\vee = \text{“or”}$$



**Soru 1 (Operators Defined via Forms)** Let  $X$  be a Hilbert space.

(a) [4p] Give the definition of a *sesquilinear form* on  $X$ .

(b) [12p] Let  $A \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ . Show that **there exists** a **unique** operator  $A^* \in \mathcal{B}(X)$  such that

$$\langle f, A^*g \rangle = \langle Af, g \rangle$$

for all  $f, g \in X$ .

(c) [1p] What name do we give to  $A^*$ ?

(d) [8p] Show that  $\|A\| = \|A^*\|$

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**Soru 2 (The Spectral Theorem for Compact Symmetric Operators)** Let  $X$  be a Hilbert space.

- (a) [7p] Suppose that  $B : X \rightarrow X$  is a bounded operator and suppose that  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of  $B$ . Show that  $|\lambda| \leq \|B\|$ .

- (b) [4p] Give the definition of a *symmetrical* operator.

Suppose that the linear operator  $A : X \rightarrow X$  is symmetrical and compact. Suppose that  $\alpha_1 \in \mathbb{R}$  is a eigenvalue of  $A$  and suppose that  $|\alpha_1| = \|A\|$ . (We proved in class that it is always possible to find such an eigenvalue.) Let  $u_1$  be a corresponding normalised eigenvector ( $\|u_1\| = 1$ ).

Define

$$X_1 := \{u_1\}^\perp = \{f \in X : \langle u_1, f \rangle = 0\} \subseteq X.$$

Then

$$f \in X_1 \implies \langle u_1, Af \rangle = \langle Au_1, f \rangle = \alpha_1 \langle u_1, f \rangle = 0 \implies Af \in X_1.$$

So we can define a new operator  $A_1 : X_1 \rightarrow X_1$  by  $A_1 f := Af$ .

(c) [7p] Show that  $A_1$  is symmetrical.

(d) [7p] Show that  $A_1$  is compact.

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**Soru 3 (Orthogonal Complements and Orthogonal Projection)** Let  $X$  be a Hilbert space. Let  $M$  be a closed linear subspace of  $X$ .

(a) [3p] Give the definition of a *total* set.

(b) [4p] Give the definition of the *orthogonal projection corresponding to  $M$* ,  $P_M$ .

(c) [7p] Calculate  $\|P_M\|$ .

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Let  $S \subseteq X$  be a subset of  $X$ .

(d) [11p] Show that

$$S^\perp = \{0\} \iff S \text{ is total.}$$

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**Soru 4 (Inner Products)** Let  $X$  be a vector space.

(a) [5p] Give the definition of an *inner product* on  $X$ .

(b) [5p] Give an example of an inner product space. Prove that your inner product satisfies the definition that you wrote in part (a).

Now let  $X$  be a Hilbert space. The *Parallelogram Law* tell us that

$$\|f + g\|^2 + \|f - g\|^2 = 2\|f\|^2 + 2\|g\|^2$$

for all  $f, g \in X$ . The *Generalised Parallelogram Law* states that

$$\left\| \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \right\|^2 + \sum_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} \|x_j - x_k\|^2 = n \sum_{j=1}^n \|x_j\|^2 \quad (1)$$

for all  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq X$ . Note that the case  $n = 2$  is the same as the Parallelogram Law.

(c) [15p] Prove the Generalised Parallelogram Law.

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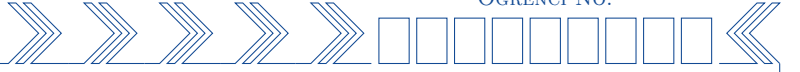
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**Soru 5 (Compact Operators)** Let  $X$  be a normed space.

(a) [3p] Give the definition of a *compact set*.

(b) [5p] Give the definition of a *compact operator*.

(c) [5p] Give an example of a compact operator. Prove that your operator is compact.

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Let  $K : X \rightarrow X$  be a compact operator. Let  $\bar{X}$  denote the completion of  $X$ . By the B.L.T. Theorem,  $\exists$  a unique continuous extension of  $K$  to  $\bar{X}$ . Let  $\bar{K} : \bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{X}$  denote this extension.

(d) [12p] Show that  $\bar{K}$  is a compact operator.

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