

Notation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Ker}(A) = \text{kernal of } A$$

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

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

$$\wedge = \text{“and”}$$

$$\vee = \text{“or”}$$

Soru 1 (Quotients of Banach Spaces) When we proved Lemma 1.31 in class, we skipped the easier parts – I just wrote “you prove”. Now you will fill in the gaps to complete the proof.

Definition Let X be a Banach space and let $M \subseteq X$ be a closed subspace. The quotient space X/M is the set of all equivalence classes

$$[x] = x + M$$

with respect to the equivalence relation

$$x \sim \tilde{x} \iff x - \tilde{x} \in M.$$

We define $[x] + [y] = [x + y]$ and $\alpha[x] = [\alpha x]$.

Lemma 1.31 Let X be a Banach space and let $M \subseteq X$ be a closed subspace. Then X/M together with

$$\|[x]\| := \inf_{z \in M} \|x + z\|_X \quad (1)$$

is a Banach space.

Proof of Lemma 1.31 We need to prove that (i) X/M is a vector space; (ii) $\|\cdot\|$ is a norm on X/M ; and (iii) X/M (with this norm) is complete.

- (a) [17p] Show that the definitions $[x] + [y] = [x + y]$ and $\alpha[x] = [\alpha x]$ are well defined. That is, show that these definitions are independent of the choice of representative of the equivalence class.

This proves that X/M is a vector space. Next we prove that $\|\cdot\|$ is a norm on X/M .

First suppose that $\|[x]\| = 0$. Then \exists a sequence $z_j \in M$ such that $z_j \rightarrow x$. But M is closed. So we must have that $x \in M$ also. Therefore $[x] = [0]$.

To show that $\|\alpha[x]\| = |\alpha| \|[x]\|$, we calculate that

$$\|\alpha[x]\| = \|[\alpha x]\| = \inf_{z \in M} \|\alpha x + z\|_X = \inf_{w \in M} \|\alpha x + \alpha w\|_X = |\alpha| \inf_{w \in M} \|x + w\|_X = |\alpha| \|[x]\|.$$

Next we must prove that $\|\cdot\|$ satisfies the triangle inequality.

- (b) [17p] Prove that $\|[x] + [y]\| \leq \|[x]\| + \|[y]\|$ for all $[x], [y] \in X/M$.

Therefore $\|\cdot\|$ is a norm on X/M . Finally we must prove that X/M is complete.

Let $[x_n]$ be a Cauchy sequence. Since it is sufficient to show that a subsequence is convergent, we can assume without loss of generality that

$$\|[x_{n+1}] - [x_n]\| < 2^{-n}.$$

By (1), we can choose the representatives x_n such that

$$\|x_{n+1} - x_n\|_X \leq 2^{-n}.$$

Then x_n is a Cauchy sequence in X . Since X is a Banach space, there exists a limit $x := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ in X . All that remains is to prove that $[x_n] \rightarrow [x]$.

- (c) [16p] Show that $\|[x_n] - [x]\| \rightarrow 0$.

Therefore X/M is a Banach space. □

Soru 2 (Bounded and Unbounded Linear Operators)

(a) [5p] Give the definition of the *Operator Norm*.

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

(c) [5p] Give the definition of the *kernal* of an operator.

Let X be a normed space. Let $l : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a linear map.

(d) [10p] Show that if l is continuous, then the kernal of l is closed.

- (e) [15p] Show that if l is not continuous, then there exists a sequence of unit vectors $u_n \in X$ ($\|u_n\| = 1$) such that $|l(u_n)| \rightarrow \infty$ and there exists a vector $y \in X$ such that $l(y) = 1$.

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- (f) [10p] Show that if the kernal of l is closed, then l is continuous.
[HINT: Consider the sequence $x_n = y - \frac{u_n}{l(u_n)}$.]

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Soru 3 (Norms) Let X be a vector space.

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

Consider the following three conditions:

- (i) If $\|x + y\| = \|x\| + \|y\|$, then either $x = 0$ or $y = 0$ or $\exists \alpha > 0$ such that $y = \alpha x$.
(ii) If $\|x\| = \|y\| = 1$ and $x \neq y$, then $\|\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y\| < 1$ for all $0 < \lambda < 1$.
(iii) If $\|x\| = \|y\| = 1$ and $x \neq y$, then $\frac{1}{2} \|x + y\| < 1$.

A norm which satisfies one of these conditions is called a *strictly convex* norm.

- (b) [25p] Show that (i) \implies (ii).
(c) [15p] Show that (ii) \implies (iii).

[For bonus points, show that (iii) \implies (i). This is harder.]

