

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR



OKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK FAKÜLTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK TEMEL BİLİMLERİ BÖLÜMÜ

2016.11.15

MAT461 Fonksiyonel Analiz I – Arasınav

N. Course

ADI: Ö R N E K T İ R

SOYADI: S A M P L E

ÖĞRENCİ NO: 0 1 0 6 0

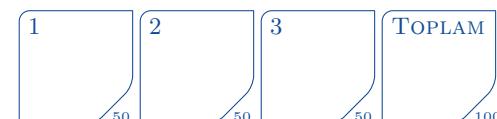
İMZA:

Süre: 60 dk.

Sınav sorularından 2
tanesini seçerek
cevaplayınız.

! Do not open the exam until you are told that you may begin.
Sınavın başladığı yüksek sesle söylenené kadar sayfayı çevirmeyin. **!**

1. You will have 60 minutes to answer 2 questions from a choice of 3. If you choose to answer more than 2 questions, then only your best 2 answers will be counted.
2. The points awarded for each part, of each question, are stated next to it.
3. All of the questions are in English. You may answer in English or in Turkish.
4. You must show your working for all questions.
5. Write your student number on every page.
6. This exam contains 8 pages. Check to see if any pages are missing.
7. If you wish to leave before the end of the exam, give your exam script to an invigilator and leave the room quietly. You may not leave in the first 20 minutes, or in the final 10 minutes, of the exam.
8. Calculators, mobile phones and any digital means of communication are forbidden. The sharing of pens, erasers or any other item between students is forbidden.
9. All bags, coats, books, notes, etc. must be placed away from your desks and away from the seats next to you. You may not access these during the exam. Take out everything that you will need before the exam starts.
10. Any student found cheating or attempting to cheat will receive a mark of zero (0), and will be investigated according to the regulations of Yükseköğretim Kurumları Öğrenci Disiplin Yönetmeliği.



ÖRNEKTİR

Notation:

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

ÖRNEKTİR

$$\begin{aligned} \ell^p(\mathbb{N}) &= \{a = (a_j)_{j=1}^\infty \subseteq \mathbb{C} : \sum_{j=1}^\infty |a_j|^p < \infty\} \\ \|a\|_p &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^\infty |a_j|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N}) &= \{a = (a_j)_{j=1}^\infty \subseteq \mathbb{C} : \sup_j |a_j| < \infty\} \\ \|a\|_\infty &= \sup_j |a_j| \end{aligned}$$

ÖRNEKTİR

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

ÖRNEKTİR

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

ÖRNEKTİR

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{x + iy} &= x - iy \\ A^* &= \text{adjoint of } A \\ \text{Ker}(A) &= \text{kernal of } A \\ \text{Ran}(A) &= \text{range of } A = \{Af : f \in X\} \\ M^\perp &= \text{orthogonal complement of } M \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \wedge &= \text{“and”} \\ \vee &= \text{“or”} \end{aligned}$$



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

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

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

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

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

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. □



ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

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 $l(y) = 1$.

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

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

[HINT: Consider the sequence $x_n = y - \frac{u_n}{l(u_n)}$.]

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

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) \Rightarrow (ii).
- (c) [15p] Show that (ii) \Rightarrow (iii).

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

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR

ÖRNEKTİR