



OKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK-MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK TEMEL BİLİMLERİ BÖLÜMÜ

2015.05.21

MAT462 Fonksiyonel Analiz II – Final Sınavı

N. Course

ADI: Ö R N E K T İ R

SOYADI: S A M P L E

ÖĞRENCİ No:

İMZA:

Süre: 120 dk.

Sınav sorularından 4
tanesini seçerek
cevaplayınız.

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

1. You will have 120 minutes to answer 4 questions from a choice of 0. If you choose to answer more than 4 questions, then only your best 4 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 ?? 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.

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Notation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$X^* = \text{dual space of } X$$

$$X^{**} = \text{double dual space of } X$$

$$\ell^p(\mathbb{N})^* \cong \ell^q(\mathbb{N}) \quad 1 \leq p < \infty, \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

$$\ell^\infty(\mathbb{N})^* \not\cong \ell^1(\mathbb{N})$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n |\langle f, u_j \rangle|^2 \leq \|f\|^2 \quad \text{Bessel's Inequality } (\{u_j\} \text{ orthonormal})$$

$$\|xy\|_1 \leq \|x\|_p \|y\|_q \quad \text{Hölder's Inequality } (\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1)$$

$$|\langle f, g \rangle| \leq \|f\| \|g\| \quad \text{Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality}$$



Soru 1 (Weak Convergence and Weak-* Convergence of Functionals) Let X be a Banach space. Let $\{l_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subseteq X^*$ be a sequence of linear functionals.

- (a) [5p] Give the definition of $l_n \rightharpoonup l$.

[HINT: $(X^*)^* = X^{**}$.]

- (b) [5p] Give the definition of the *weak-* limit* of l_n .

- (c) [5p] Show that

$$l_n \rightarrow l \quad \implies \quad l_n \rightharpoonup l.$$

(d) [10p] Show that

$$l_n \rightharpoonup l \implies l \text{ is the weak-* limit of } l_n$$

[HINT: Consider the map $J : X \rightarrow X^{**}$ defined by $J(x)(l) = l(x)$.]



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Soru 2 (Singular Values) Let X be a Hilbert space and let $K : X \rightarrow X$ be compact.

(a) [5p] Give the definition of the *singular values* of K .

Now let $X = \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$. Suppose that

- (μ_n) is a sequence;
- $\mu_n \in \mathbb{C}$ for all n ;
- $\mu_n \neq 0$ for all n ; and
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n = 0$.

Define an operator $A : \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ by

$$A(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) = (\mu_1 x_1, \mu_2 x_2, \mu_3 x_3, \mu_4 x_4, \dots).$$

(b) [5p] Calculate A^* and A^*A .

(c) [9p] Find the eigenvalues and orthonormal eigenvectors of A^*A .

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(d) [6p] Find the singular values of A .

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Soru 3 (Hilbert-Schmidt Operators and Trace Class Operators) Let X be a Hilbert space.

- (a) [3p] Give the definition of the *Hilbert-Schmidt norm*, $\|\cdot\|_2$.

[HINT: I do NOT want the ℓ^2 -norm of a sequence (also called $\|\cdot\|_2$)!!! I want the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of an operator.]

- (b) [3p] Give the definition of $\mathcal{J}_2(X)$, the space of *Hilbert-Schmidt operators*.

Let $K \in \mathcal{J}_1(X) \subseteq \mathcal{K}(X)$. Then we know that

$$K = \sum_j s_j \langle u_j, \cdot \rangle v_j,$$

where $s_j = s_j(K)$ are the singular values of K , u_j are orthonormal eigenvalues of K^*K and $v_j := \frac{1}{s_j} Ku_j$.

Define

$$K_1 := \sum_j \sqrt{s_j} \langle u_j, \cdot \rangle v_j \quad \text{and} \quad K_2 := \sum_j \sqrt{s_j} \langle u_j, \cdot \rangle u_j.$$

- (c) [8p] Show that $K_1 K_2 = K$.

- (d) [11p] Show that $K_1, K_2 \in \mathcal{J}_2(X)$.



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Soru 4 (Closed Operators) Let X and Y be normed spaces.

- (a) [5p] Give the definition of a *closed* operator $A : \mathcal{D}(A) \subseteq X \rightarrow Y$.

Now let $X = Y = \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$. Consider the linear operator $T : \mathcal{D}(T) \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ defined by

$$T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) := (x_1, 2x_2, 3x_3, 4x_4, \dots)$$

where

$$\mathcal{D}(T) := \{x \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } x_n = 0 \ \forall n > N\}.$$

- (b) [6p] Is T bounded? [Prove your answer]

(c) [14p] Is T closed? [Prove your answer]

[HINT: Consider the sequence of sequences (a^n) defined by $a_j^n := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{j^2} & j \leq n \\ 0 & j > n \end{cases}$.]

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Soru 5 (Weak Cauchy Sequences) Let X be a Banach space.

- (a) [5p] Give the definition of a weak Cauchy sequence in X .

Now let $c_0(\mathbb{N}) := \{x = (x_j)_{j=1}^{\infty} \subseteq \mathbb{C} : x_j \rightarrow 0\} \subseteq \ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{N})$ and $\|x\|_{\infty} := \sup_j |x_j|$. Then $(c_0(\mathbb{N}), \|\cdot\|_{\infty})$ is a Banach space.

We have seen that its dual space, $c_0(\mathbb{N})^*$, is isomorphic to $\ell^1(\mathbb{N})$: This implies that $\forall l \in c_0(\mathbb{N})^*, \exists b \in \ell^1(\mathbb{N})$ such that $l(x) = \sum_j b_j x_j$ for all $x \in c_0(\mathbb{N})$.

Now let $a = (a_j)_{j=1}^{\infty} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be a bounded sequence and define a sequence of sequences (x^n) by

$$\begin{aligned} x^1 &= (a_1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots) \\ x^2 &= (a_1, a_2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots) \\ x^3 &= (a_1, a_2, a_3, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots) \\ x^4 &= (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, 0, 0, 0, \dots) \\ &\vdots \\ x^n &= (a_1, \dots, a_n, 0, 0, 0, \dots) \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

Clearly $x^n \in c_0(\mathbb{N})$ for all n .

- (b) [10p] Show that (x^n) is a weak Cauchy sequence in $c_0(\mathbb{N})$.

[HINT: $c_0(\mathbb{N})^* \cong \ell^1(\mathbb{N})$]

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- (c) [10p] Is (x^n) weakly convergent in $c_0(\mathbb{N})$? [Prove your answer.]