



**Notation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$A^*$  = adjoint of  $A$

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

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

$M^\perp$  = orthogonal complement of  $M$

$\wedge$  = “and”

$\vee$  = “or”

**Soru 1 (Closable Operators)**

(a) [7p] Give the definition of a *closed* operator.

(b) [8p] Give the definition of a *closable* operator.

Now suppose that  $X = Y = \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ . Define an operator  $B : \mathfrak{D}(B) \subseteq \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$  by

$$Ba = \left( \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} a_j \right) \delta^1$$

where  $\mathfrak{D}(B) = \ell^1(\mathbb{N})$ . Here,  $\delta^1$  denotes the sequence  $(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$ . Define  $(b^n)$  by

$$b_j^n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} & 1 \leq j \leq n \\ 0 & j > n. \end{cases}$$

So for example,  $b^6 = (\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$ .

(c) [5p] Calculate  $\|b^n\|_1$ .

(d) [5p] Calculate  $\|b^n\|_2$ .

(e) [5p] Calculate  $Bb^n$ .

(f) [20p] Show that  $B$  is not closable.

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**Soru 2 (The Hahn-Banach Theorem)** Let  $X$  be a normed space.

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

Define

$$M := \{m = (m_j)_{j=1}^{\infty} \subseteq \mathbb{C} : \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } m_j = 0 \forall j > N\}.$$

- (b) [5p] Show that  $M$  is a subspace of  $\ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{N})$ .

- (c) [5p] Show that  $M$  is not closed.

(d) [15p] Show that

$$\overline{M} = \{a \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N}) : a_j \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } j \rightarrow \infty\}.$$

(e) [15p] Show that  $\exists$  a bounded linear functional  $l \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N})^*$  such that

- (i)  $l(m) = 0$  for all  $m \in M$ ; and
- (ii)  $l(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \dots) = 1$ .

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**Soru 3 (Weak Convergence)** Let  $X$  be a Banach space.

(a) [10p] Let  $(x_n)$  be a sequence in  $X$ . Give the definition of  $x_n$  *converges weakly* to  $x$  (i.e.  $x_n \rightharpoonup x$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ).

(b) [10p] Show that the weak limit is unique (i.e. show that if  $x_n \rightharpoonup x$  and  $x_n \rightharpoonup \tilde{x}$ , then  $x = \tilde{x}$ ).

Now suppose that

- $X$  is a Hilbert space;
- $Y \subseteq X$ ;
- $\text{span } Y$  is dense in  $X$ ;
- $(x_n)$  is a bounded sequence in  $X$ ;
- $x \in X$ ;
- for any  $y \in Y$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle x_n - x, y \rangle = 0$ .

(c) [30p] Show that  $x_n \rightarrow x$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

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