

Notation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\delta_j^n = \begin{cases} 1 & n = j \\ 0 & n \neq j \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

Soru 1 (Hilbert-Schmidt Operators) Let X be a Hilbert space.

- (a) [1p] Please write your student number on every page.
 (b) [3p] Give the definition of the *Hilbert-Schmidt norm* of an operator.

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

Now consider the Hilbert space $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$. Let $a = (a_j)_{j=1}^{\infty} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be a sequence. Define an operator $A : \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ by

$$Ax_j = a_j x_j.$$

[For example: If $a = (3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, \dots)$ then $A(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) = (3x_1, x_2, 4x_3, x_4, \dots)$. If $a = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$ then $A(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) = (x_1, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$.]

- (d) [1p] Does $\{\delta^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ form an orthonormal basis for $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$?

Yes No.

- (e) [17p] Show that

$$a \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \iff A \text{ is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator.}$$

Soru 2 (Finite Rank Operators)

(a) [3p] Give the definition of the *rank* of an operator.

(b) [2p] Give the definition of a *finite rank* operator.

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

$$B(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, \dots) := (x_2, x_4, x_2, x_4, x_2, x_4, \dots).$$

(c) [5p] Calculate $\text{rank}(B)$.

Now suppose that

- X is a Hilbert space;
- $A : X \rightarrow X$ is a finite rank operator; and
- $A^* : X \rightarrow X$ is the adjoint of A .

(d) [15p] Show that A^* is a finite rank operator.

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Soru 3 (The Fredholm Alternative) Let X be a Hilbert space.

- (a) [5p] Give the definition of the *orthogonal complement* of a set $M \subseteq X$.

Recall Theorem 5.10. You may assume that this theorem is true.

Theorem 5.10 Suppose $K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$. Then

$$\dim \operatorname{Ker}(1 - K) = \dim \operatorname{Ran}(1 - K)^\perp < \infty.$$

- (b) [20p] Suppose that $K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$. Show that either

- the inhomogeneous equation

$$f = Kf + g$$

has a unique solution for every $g \in X$;

or

- the corresponding homogeneous equation

$$f = Kf$$

has a nontrivial solution.

(This famous result is called the *Fredholm Alternative*. It is named after the Swedish mathematician *Erik Ivar Fredholm*, 1866-1927.)

Soru 4 (Weak Convergence) Let X be a Banach space.

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

Now suppose that

- $l_j \in X^*$ for all $j \in J$;
- $\{l_j\}_{j \in J}$ is total in X^* .

- (b) [5p] Show that

$$x_n \rightharpoonup x \quad \implies \quad x_n \text{ is bounded and } l_j(x_n) \rightarrow l_j(x) \text{ for all } j.$$

It is also true that

$$x_n \rightarrow x \iff x_n \text{ is bounded and } l_j(x_n) \rightarrow l_j(x) \text{ for all } j,$$

but I am not asking you to prove this. Perhaps this is a hint for part (c).

(c) [15p] Show that

$$x_n \rightarrow x \not\iff l_j(x_n) \rightarrow l_j(x) \text{ for all } j.$$

[HINT: Maybe consider $X = \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ for your counterexample? You know that $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})^* \cong \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$.]

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Soru 5 (Odds and Sods)

- (a) [3p] Give the definition of the *graph* of an operator.
- (b) [2p] Give the definition of a *closed* operator.
- (c) [8p] Give an example of a closed operator. Prove that your operator is closed.

(d) [5p] Give the definition of a *reflexive* space.

(e) [7p] Show that every Hilbert space is reflexive.

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