



**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 (Strong and Weak Convergence of Operators)** Let  $X$  and  $Z$  be Banach spaces. Let  $A_n : X \rightarrow Z$  be a sequence of operators and let  $A : X \rightarrow Z$  be an operator.

- (a) [1p] Please write your student number at the top right of this page.
- (b) [5p] Give the definition of *strong convergence* of  $A_n$ .

Suppose that

- $Y \subseteq X$ ;
- $Y$  is dense in  $X$ ;
- $A_n y \rightarrow Ay$  for all  $y \in Y$ ;
- $\|A\| \leq C \in \mathbb{R}$ ; and
- $\|A_n\| \leq C$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

- (c) [19p] Show that  $s\text{-}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A$ .

(d) [5p] Give the definition of *weak convergence* of  $A_n$ .

Now suppose that

- $Y \subseteq X$ ;
- $Y$  is dense in  $X$ ;
- $A_n y \rightarrow Ay$  for all  $y \in Y$ ;
- $\|A\| \leq C \in \mathbb{R}$ ; and
- $\|A_n\| \leq C$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(e) [20p] Show that  $w\text{-}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = A$ .

**Soru 2 (Closed Operators)**

- (a) [1p] Please write your student number at the top right of this page.
- (b) [5p] Give the definition of the *graph* of an operator.
- (c) [5p] Give the definition of a *closed* operator.
- (d) [10p] Give an example of a closed operator. Prove that your operator is closed.

- (e) [10p] Give an example of an operator which is not closed. Prove that your operator is not closed.

Now let  $X$  and  $Y$  be normed spaces. Let  $\mathfrak{D}(T) \subseteq X$  and let  $T : \mathfrak{D}(T) \rightarrow Y$  be a bounded linear operator.

- (f) [19p] Show that

$\mathfrak{D}(T)$  is a closed subset of  $X \implies T$  is a closed operator.

**Soru 3 (Reflexive Spaces)** Let  $X$  be a normed vector space. Define an operator  $J$  by

$$J(x)(l) = l(x)$$

for all  $x \in X$  and  $l \in X^*$ .

(a) [1p] Please write your student number at the top right of this page.

(b) [10p] Fix  $x_0 \in X$ . Show that  $J(x_0) \in X^{**}$ .

[In other words: Show that  $J(x_0) : X^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is bounded and linear]

(c) [15p] Show that  $J : X \rightarrow J(X)$  is an isomorphism.

[HINT: You must show that  $J$  is injective, that  $J(\lambda x + y) = \lambda J(x) + J(y) \forall \lambda, x, y$  and that  $\|J(x)\| = \|x\| \forall x$ .]

[HINT: Use the Hahn-Banach Theorem or one of its corollaries for the final part of the previous hint.]

(d) [9p] Give the definition of a reflexive space.

(e) [15p] Show that

$X$  is reflexive  $\implies X$  is complete.