



PROF. T. Ø. SØRENSEN PHD
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FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS EXERCISE SHEET 6

Problem 1 (BANACH VS. ABSOLUTE CONVERGENCE). Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed space. Prove that X is a Banach space *iff* every absolutely convergent series in X is convergent in X . [8 Points]

Problem 2 (EXAMPLES OF OPEN/CLOSED SETS IN ℓ^p).

a) Consider the sets

$$c_{00} := \{x = (x_n)_n \in \ell^\infty \mid \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N : x_n = 0\}$$

and

$$c_0 := \{x = (x_n)_n \in \ell^\infty \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0\}.$$

Prove that $\overline{c_{00}}^{\|\cdot\|_\infty} = c_0$ and that c_0 is a closed linear subspace of ℓ^∞ .

b) Let $a = (a_n)_n \subseteq (0, \infty)$ be a sequence and let

$$S^{(a)} := \{x = (x_n)_n \in \ell^2 \mid |x_n| < a_n \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

Prove that $S^{(a)}$ is open in ℓ^2 *iff* $\inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n > 0$.

c) Let $p \in [1, \infty)$ and let

$$E := \left\{ x = (x_n)_n \in \ell^p \mid \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n = 0 \right\}.$$

Prove that E is closed in ℓ^p *iff* $p = 1$.

[4+4+4 Points]

Problem 3 (CLOSURE OF ℓ^p IN ℓ^q).

a) Let $1 \leq p < q < \infty$. Prove that ℓ^p is a proper dense subspace of ℓ^q .

b) Let $1 \leq p < \infty$. Find the closure of ℓ^p in ℓ^∞ .

[5+5 Points]

Problem 4 (NORMS AND METRICS). Let X be a vector space (on $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C}).

- a) A metric d on X is called *translation invariant* iff $d(x, y) = d(x + z, y + z)$ for all $x, y, z \in X$, and it is called *homogeneous* iff $d(\alpha x, \alpha y) = |\alpha|d(x, y)$ for all $x, y \in X$ and all $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$.

Prove that there is a one-to-one correspondence between norms on X and metrics on X that are translation invariant and homogeneous.

- b) Let $p : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be given such that

(i) $p(x) = 0$ iff $x = 0$,

(ii) $p(\alpha x) = |\alpha|p(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and all $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$.

Prove that p is a norm iff $K := \{x \in X \mid p(x) \leq 1\}$ is convex.

Recall: A subset $K \subseteq X$ is called *convex* iff $tx + (1 - t)y \in K$ for all $x, y \in K$ and all $t \in [0, 1]$.

[5+5 Points]

Deadline: May 30, 2016 14:00, for details see <http://www.math.lmu.de/~gottwald/16FA/>.