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Summer term 2016  
June 27, 2016

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS  
EXERCISE SHEET 11

**Problem 1** (POLYNOMIALS AND COMPLETENESS). Prove:

- Any closed proper subspace of a normed space  $X$  is nowhere dense.
- Any Hamel basis in an infinite dimensional Banach space  $X$  is uncountable.
- The space  $\mathcal{P}$  of polynomials cannot be equipped with a norm  $\|\cdot\|$  such that  $(\mathcal{P}, \|\cdot\|)$  is complete.

[4+4+2 Points]

**Problem 2** (UNIFORM BOUNDEDNESS PRINCIPLE).

- Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be Banach spaces, and let  $\tau : X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be such that for each  $x \in X$  and  $y \in Y$  we have  $\tau(x, \cdot) \in Y'$  and  $\tau(\cdot, y) \in X'$ . Prove that if  $x_n \rightarrow x$  and  $y_n \rightarrow y$  then  $\tau(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow \tau(x, y)$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .
- Let  $a := (a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be a sequence of complex numbers such that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n$  exists for all  $(b_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \in c_0$ . Prove that  $a \in \ell^1$ .

[5+5 Points]

**Problem 3** (ORTHOGONAL PROJECTION). Consider

$$\mathcal{M} := \left\{ f \in L^2\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]\right) \mid f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \text{ for a.e. } x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right] \right\} \subseteq L^2\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]\right).$$

- Prove that  $\mathcal{M}^{\perp} = \left\{ g \in L^2\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]\right) \mid g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -x^2 g(x) \text{ for a.e. } x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right] \right\}$ .  
(Hint: Observe that  $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right] = \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \cup [1, 2]$ .)
- Find the orthogonal projection of the function  $f_0(x) = x$  onto  $\mathcal{M}$ .  
(Hint: Prove first that  $L^2\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]\right) = \mathcal{M} \oplus \mathcal{M}^{\perp}$ .)

[5+5 Points]

**Problem 4** (INVERSE MAPPING AND CLOSED GRAPH THEOREM). (Updated) Let  $X, Y, Z$  be Banach spaces and let  $J : Y \rightarrow Z$  be an injective bounded linear map with closed range. Let  $T : X \rightarrow Y$  be a linear map such that  $JT$  is bounded.

- Prove that  $T$  is bounded.
- Is it necessary that  $J$  has closed range for  $T$  to be bounded?

[10+0 Points]

**Deadline: July 4, 2016 14:00**, for details see <http://www.math.lmu.de/~gottwald/16FA/>.