

**M.Sc. (MATHEMATICS WITH APPLICATIONS
IN COMPUTER SCIENCE)**

M.Sc. (MACS)

Term-End Examination

December, 2018

00722

MMT-006 : FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 50

(Weightage : 70%)

Note : *Question no. 6 is compulsory. Attempt any four of the remaining questions. Use of calculators is not allowed. Notations as in the study material.*

1. (a) In a normed linear space X , prove that the closed ball, $\bar{u}(x, r)$ is a convex set for any $x \in X$, and $r > 0$. 3
- (b) State and prove the uniform boundedness principle. 5
- (c) Let $A \in BL(\mathbf{R}^3)$ be represented by the matrix 2
- $$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Find } \sigma(A).$$

2. (a) Prove that $(C_{00}, 11\cdot 11_p)$ is not a Banach Space for any $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. 3

(b) State and prove Bessel's inequality for a finite orthonormal set in an inner product space. 3

(c) Let $X = \mathbf{C}^2$ and $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbf{C}$. Let $A : X \rightarrow X$ be given by

$$A(x_1, x_2) = (\alpha_1 x_1, \alpha_2 x_2), \quad x_1, x_2 \in \mathbf{C}.$$

Prove that

(i) A is normal

(ii) A is self-adjoint $\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbf{R}$

(iii) A is unitary $\Leftrightarrow |\alpha_1| = 1 = |\alpha_2|$ 4

3. (a) Let Y be a closed subspace of a normed linear space X . Show that X is complete $\Leftrightarrow Y$ and $\frac{X}{Y}$ are complete. 5

(b) Define a reflexive normed linear space. Prove that if a normed space X is reflexive then its dual space is also reflexive. What about the converse? Justify your answer. 5

4. (a) Prove that the dual space of l^∞ contains a proper subspace which is linearly isometric to l^1 . 4

(b) Define $T : (C([0, 1]), \|\cdot\|_\infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ by

$$T_f = \int_0^1 f(t) dt.$$

Show that T is bounded and find $\|T\|$. 3

(c) Let $X = L^2[0, 1]$ with $\|\cdot\|_2$ given by

$$\|f\|_2 = \left(\int_0^1 |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{1/p}, f \in X.$$

Let f and g be functions given by

$f(t) = t, g(t) = 1 - t, \forall t \in [0, 1]$. Show that $\|f + g\|_2^2 + \|f - g\|_2^2 = 2(\|f\|_2^2 + \|g\|_2^2)$. 3

5. (a) Let Y be a subspace of a normed linear space X and let $a \in X$ such that $a \notin \bar{Y}$. Show that $\exists f \in X'$ such that $f(y) = 0 \forall y \in Y, f(a) = \text{dist}(a, \bar{Y})$ and $\|f\| = 1$. 3

(b) Let $x_n(t) = t^n$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, -1 \leq t \leq 1$.

Prove

(i) $\{x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots\}$ is linearly independent in $L_2([-1, 1])$.

(ii) Apply the Gram-Schmidt process on $\{x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots\}$ to determine the first three vectors in the orthonormal set. 4

- (c) Let X be a normed space, $z \in X$ and $f \in X'$.
Show that $T : X \rightarrow X$ defined by $T(x) = f(x)z$,
 $x \in X$ is linear and compact.

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6. Are the following statements *True* or *False* ?

Justify your answers.

5×2=10

- (a) If X is a normed linear space over \mathbf{R} and suppose $f(x) = 0 \forall f \in X'$, then $x = 0$.
- (b) On an infinite dimensional normed linear space every linear function is continuous.
- (c) If $T : X \rightarrow Y$ is linear, continuous and open, then T is surjective.
- (d) In an inner product space if $x \neq 0$, then $\langle x, y \rangle \neq 0$ for some y .
- (e) Any two separable Hilbert spaces need not be isometric.
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