

MAA202: Analysis

Homework I

Alexandre Hirsch, André Renom, Maëlys Solal

4th November 2019

Contents

1	Exercise 1	1
1.1	.....	1
1.2	.....	1
1.3	.....	2
1.3.a	.....	2
1.3.b	.....	2
1.3.c	.....	3
1.3.d	.....	3
1.4	.....	3
1.4.a	.....	3
1.4.b	.....	3
1.5	.....	3
2	Exercise 2	4
2.1	.....	4
2.2	.....	5
2.3	.....	5
2.4	.....	6
2.5	.....	6
2.6	.....	7
3	Exercise 3	7
3.1	.....	7
4	Exercise 4	7
4.1	.....	7

1 Exercise 1

1.1

Let $B = \bar{B}(0, 1) = \{x \in E \mid \|x\| \leq 1\}$ be the closed unit ball for the norm $\|\cdot\|$. Let us show that B is cool.

Let us prove that B is convex.

Take $x, y \in B$ and $t \in [0, 1]$. We want to prove that $tx + (1 - t)y \in B$. To do so, we prove that $\|tx + (1 - t)y\| \leq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}\|tx + (1 - t)y\| &\leq \|tx\| + \|(1 - t)y\| \quad \text{by the triangle inequality} \\ &= |t| \cdot \|x\| + |1 - t| \cdot \|y\| \quad \text{by homogeneity} \\ &\leq t + (1 - t) \quad \text{as } \|x\| \leq 1 \text{ and } \|y\| \leq 1 \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Which finally proves that B is convex.

We now prove that B is bounded.

Take $x \in B$ then $\|x\| \leq 1$ by definition of B . This proves that B is bounded by 1.

We now prove that B is symmetric with respect to 0.

Take $x \in B$ then $\|x\| \leq 1$ by definition of B and thus $|-1| \cdot \|x\| \leq 1$ and by homogeneity $\|-x\| \leq 1$ which proves $-x \in B$.

We have therefore proved that B is symmetric with respect to 0.

We finally prove that $0 \in \mathring{B}$.

Let $\tilde{B} = B(0, 1) = \{x \mid \|x\| < 1\}$ be the open unit ball. We know $\tilde{B} \subset B$ and \tilde{B} is open. As \mathring{B} is the union of all open sets contained in B , we get $\tilde{B} \subset \mathring{B}$.

By definition, $0 \in \tilde{B}$ and hence $0 \in \mathring{B}$.

Finally, we have proved that B is cool.

1.2

We want to show that for a cool set X , and $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$, $\alpha X + \beta X = (\alpha + \beta)X$. We will proceed by double inclusion.

Let us first show that $\alpha X + \beta X \subseteq (\alpha + \beta)X$.

Take $a, b \in X$. Then $a\alpha + b\beta \in \alpha X + \beta X$. We then write:

$$a\alpha + b\beta = (\alpha + \beta) \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} a + \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} b \right)$$

We define $t := \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \in [0, 1]$, and thus $\frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} = 1 - t$. We therefore have:

$$a\alpha + b\beta = (\alpha + \beta)(at + b(1 - t))$$

As X is a cool set, it is convex. Hence for $a, b \in X$, we have $c := ta + (1 - t)b \in X$. Therefore:

$$a\alpha + b\beta = (\alpha + \beta)c \in (\alpha + \beta)X$$

We have therefore proved that $\alpha X + \beta X \subseteq (\alpha + \beta)X$.

We now want to show that $\alpha X + \beta X \supseteq (\alpha + \beta)X$.

Take $x \in (\alpha + \beta)X$. Then there exists $y \in X$ such that:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= (\alpha + \beta)y \\ &= \alpha y + \beta y \in \alpha X + \beta X \end{aligned}$$

We therefore have proved that $\alpha X + \beta X \supseteq (\alpha + \beta)X$.

Finally, by double inclusion, we have proved that $\alpha X + \beta X = (\alpha + \beta)X$.

1.3

We now define a function on E by setting for every $x \in E$,

$$N_X(x) = \inf\{|\alpha| \mid x \in \alpha X\}$$

We now show that N_X is well-defined and that it defines a norm on E .

1.3.a

We want to show that for each $x \in E$, the set $N := \{\alpha \mid x \in \alpha X\}$ is not empty.

We start from the fact that $0 \in \overset{\circ}{X}$.

Then, there exists an $r > 0$ such that $B(0, r) \subset X$.

We define $\alpha := \frac{2\|x\|}{r}$. We know that $B(0, \alpha r) \subset \alpha X$. Since $B(0, \alpha r) = B(0, 2\|x\|)$, we have that $x \in \alpha X$, and hence $\alpha \in N$.

We have hence proved that N isn't empty.

1.3.b

We want to show N is homogeneous, that is $N_X(\lambda x) = |\lambda|N_X(x)$.

We start from:

$$N_X(\lambda x) = \inf\{|\alpha| \mid \lambda x \in \alpha X\}$$

But we know that $\lambda x \in \alpha X \Leftrightarrow \lambda x \in -\alpha X$, hence we can write:

$$\begin{aligned} N_X(\lambda x) &= \inf\{|\alpha| \mid |\lambda|x \in \alpha X\} \\ &= \inf\{|\lambda\alpha| \mid x \in \alpha X\} \\ &= |\lambda| \inf\{|\alpha| \mid x \in \alpha X\} \\ &= |\lambda|N_X(x) \end{aligned}$$

We have hence proved N is homogeneous.

1.3.c

We want to show that N is definite, that is $N_X(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$.

We start from:

$$\begin{aligned} N_X(0) &= \inf\{|\alpha| \mid x \in \alpha X\} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow x &\in 0 \times X \\ \Rightarrow \|x\| &\leq 0 \times M_X \\ \Rightarrow x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof.

1.3.d

We want to show that the triangular inequality is true for N_X .

We therefore take $x, y \in E$.

$$\begin{aligned} N_X(x + y) &= \inf\{|\alpha| \mid (x + y) \in \alpha X\} \\ &= \inf\left\{|\alpha| \mid (x + y) \in \frac{\alpha}{2}X + \frac{\alpha}{2}X\right\} \\ &= \inf\left\{|\alpha| \mid x \in \frac{\alpha}{2}X\right\} + \inf\left\{|\alpha| \mid y \in \frac{\alpha}{2}X\right\} \\ &\leq \inf\{|\alpha| \mid x \in \alpha X\} + \inf\{|\alpha| \mid y \in \alpha X\} \\ &= N_X(x) + N_X(y) \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof that the triangular inequality holds for N_X , and by extension, that N_X is a norm.

1.4

1.4.a

We want to show that $\forall x \in E, \|x\| \leq MN_X(x)$. In order to do this, we start from the fact that X is bounded by M and that therefore $X \subset \bar{B}(0, M)$. We therefore have $x \in N_X(x)\bar{X} \subset N_X(x)\bar{B}(0, M)$. Since $x \in N_X(x)\bar{B}(0, M)$ then $\|x\| \leq MN_X(x)$. This concludes the proof that $\|\cdot\|$ is weaker than N_X .

1.4.b

We want to show that there exists an α such that for all x , $N_X(x) \leq \alpha\|x\|$. Since $0 \in \overset{\circ}{X}$, we can consider $r := \sup\{r \mid B(0, r) \subset X\}$ with $r \neq 0$. We then have that for all x , $N_X B(0, r) \subset B(0, x)$. We therefore have that:

$$\begin{aligned} N_X r &\leq \|x\| \\ N_X &\leq \frac{1}{r}\|x\| \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof that N_X is weaker than $\|\cdot\|$, and therefore also that they are equivalent.

1.5

We know that $x \in \bar{X}$ for the norm N_X is equivalent to

$$\exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in X^{\mathbb{N}}, (x_n) \text{ converges for } N_X \text{ to } x$$

But we know that the norms $\|\cdot\|$ and N_X are equivalent, therefore if a sequence converges under N_X , then it must also converge under $\|\cdot\|$. Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} x \in \bar{X}_{N_X} &\Leftrightarrow \exists (x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in X^{\mathbb{N}}, (x_n) \text{ converges for } \|\cdot\| \text{ to } x \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in \bar{X}_{\|\cdot\|} \end{aligned}$$

We have therefore shown equivalence between the closure of X for the two norms. This concludes the proof.

2 Exercise 2

2.1

Let us prove that $\bar{B}(0, 1)$ is compact if and only if $S(0, 1) = \{x \in E \mid N(x) = 1\}$ is compact. We will prove this by double implication.

Assume $\bar{B}(0, 1) = \{x \in E \mid N(x) \leq 1\}$ is compact.

We know $S(0, 1) \subset \bar{B}(0, 1)$ then $S(0, 1)$ is compact provided it is closed as any closed subset of a compact set is compact. Let us now prove $S(0, 1)$ is closed by proving its complement is open. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} (S(0, 1))^c &= \{x \in E \mid N(x) \neq 1\} \\ &= \{x \in E \mid N(x) < 1 \vee N(x) > 1\} \\ &= \{x \in E \mid N(x) < 1\} \cup \{x \in E \mid N(x) > 1\} \\ &= B(0, 1) \cup (\bar{B}(0, 1))^c \end{aligned}$$

We know $B(0, 1)$ is open and as $\bar{B}(0, 1)$ is closed, $(\bar{B}(0, 1))^c$ is open and hence $(S(0, 1))^c$ is open as the union of open sets. Thus $S(0, 1)$ is closed and therefore compact.

Let us now prove the converse statement. Assume $S(0, 1)$ is compact.

Consider the function

$$\begin{aligned} f : S(0, 1) \times [0, 1] &\rightarrow E \\ (x, t) &\mapsto tx \end{aligned}$$

Let us prove that f is Lipschitz continuous.

Let $x, y \in S(0, 1)$ and let $t_x, t_y \in [0, 1]$. Then $N(t_x x - t_y y) \leq N(x - y)$ and thus f is Lipschitz continuous.

Hence $f(S(0, 1), [0, 1])$ is compact.

Let us now prove that $f(S(0, 1), [0, 1]) = \bar{B}(0, 1)$ by double inclusion.

- " \subseteq " Take $x \in S(0, 1)$ and $t \in [0, 1]$.
Then $N(f(x, t)) = N(tx) = |t|N(x) \leq N(x) = 1$ hence $f(x, t) \in \bar{B}(0, 1)$.
Therefore we have proved $f(S(0, 1), [0, 1]) \subseteq \bar{B}(0, 1)$
- " \supseteq " Take $x \in \bar{B}(0, 1)$. We must prove that there exist $x' \in S(0, 1)$ and $t' \in [0, 1]$ such that $f(x', t') = x't' = x$.
 - If $x = 0$: then we can set $t' := 0$ and let x' be any element of $S(0, 1)$. We then get $f(x', t') = x't' = 0 = x$ which proves $x \in f(S(0, 1), [0, 1])$

- If $x \neq 0$: Let $t := \frac{1}{N(x)}$, then $N(tx) = |t| N(x) = 1$ thus we can set $x' := tx \in S(0, 1)$. We then set $t' := N(x) \in [0, 1]$ so that $x = x't'$. We hence get $f(x', t') = x$ which proves $x \in f(S(0, 1), [0, 1])$

We therefore have proved that $\bar{B}(0, 1) \subseteq S(0, 1)$.

Finally, $f(S(0, 1), [0, 1]) = \bar{B}(0, 1)$ and hence $\bar{B}(0, 1)$ is compact which finally concludes the proof.

2.2

We first recall the definition of Lipschitz continuity for two normed vector spaces each endowed with their own norm, $(E, N_E), (F, N_F)$. The map f is 1-Lipschitz continuous if:

$$\forall x, y \in E, N_F(f(x) - f(y)) \leq N_E(x - y)$$

In this case, we are considering the function $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x \mapsto d(x, A) = \inf\{N(x - u) \mid u \in A\}$ with $A \subset E$. We want to show that the map f is 1-Lipschitz continuous. That is to say that:

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq N(x - y)$$

First we consider an element $z_1 \in \bar{A}$ such that $d(y, z_1) = d(y, A)$. By the triangular inequality for distances, we have:

$$d(x, z_1) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z_1)$$

However, we know that by definition $d(x, A) \leq d(x, z_1)$, and $d(y, z_1) = d(y, A)$, hence:

$$\begin{aligned} d(x, A) &\leq d(x, y) + d(y, A) \\ d(x, A) - d(y, A) &\leq d(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

We will now consider an element $z_2 \in \bar{A}$ such that $d(x, z_2) = d(x, A)$. By the same logic as above:

$$d(y, z_2) \leq d(y, x) + d(x, z_2)$$

However, we know that by definition $d(y, A) \leq d(y, z_2)$, and $d(x, z_2) = d(x, A)$. Also, we have that $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$. Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} d(y, A) &\leq d(y, x) + d(x, A) \\ -(d(x, A) - d(y, A)) &\leq d(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

By combining these two results, we have that:

$$\begin{aligned} |d(x, A) - d(y, A)| &\leq d(x, y) \\ |f(x) - f(y)| &\leq N(x - y) \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof of 1-Lipschitz continuity.

2.3

Let us first prove that $d(x, F) \leq N(x)$.

From the previous question, we have that $x \mapsto d(x, F)$ is Lipschitz-continuous so:

$$\forall x, y \in F \quad |d(x, F) - d(y, F)| \leq N(x - y)$$

Now let $y = 0$ which is possible as $0 \in F$ because F is a vector subspace of E . We then get $|d(x, F) - d(0, F)| = |d(x, F)| = d(x, F) \leq N(x - 0) = N(x)$ from which we get our result.

Let us now prove that $d(x, F) = \inf\{N(x - u) \mid u \in F, N(u) \leq 2N(x)\}$. We have from the previous question that since F is a subset of E , $d(x, F) = \inf\{N(x - u) \mid u \in F\}$. We also know that $0 \in F$. Assume therefore that $N(u) > 2N(x)$, then $d(u, x) > N(x) = d(x, 0)$. In other words, since zero is in F , we need not consider elements of F whose distance from x will be greater than the distance between x and 0 .

2.4

We want to show that $d(x, F)$ is attained at some $u_x \in F$. That is to say $\exists u_x \in F, d(x, u_x) = d(x, F)$. We therefore define a function

$$\begin{aligned} f : F &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \\ u &\mapsto N(x - u) = d(x, u) \end{aligned}$$

We will also define a set $U := \{u \in F \mid N(u) \leq 2N(x)\}$.

We have from previous questions that $d(x, F) = \inf\{N(x - u) \mid u \in U\} = \inf\{f(u) \mid u \in U\}$. The necessary conditions for $d(x, F)$ to be attained are that U is compact and f is continuous.

We have by definition that U is bounded, with $M = 2N(x)$. Since F is finite dimensional, it now suffices to prove that U is closed to satisfy compactness. We will argue by contradiction, and assume that there exists a sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in U^{\mathbb{N}}$ converging to $l \notin U$. Then for some $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}, N(l - x_n) < \epsilon$.

$$\begin{aligned} N(l) &= N(l - x_n + x_n) \\ &\leq N(x_n - l) + N(x_n) \\ &< \epsilon + N(x_n) \\ &\leq \epsilon + 2N(x) \end{aligned}$$

As $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, we find that l is in fact in U , showing by contradiction that U is therefore closed.

We will now show that f is continuous. We will do this using the triangular inequality, taking $y, z \in F$.

$$\begin{aligned} N(y - x) &= N(y - z + z - x) \leq N(y - z) + N(z - x) \Leftrightarrow f(y) - f(z) \leq N(y - z) \\ N(z - x) &= N(z - y + y - x) \leq N(y - z) + N(y - x) \Leftrightarrow -(f(y) - f(z)) \leq N(y - z) \end{aligned}$$

We therefore have that $|f(y) - f(z)| \leq N(y - z)$ showing that f is a continuous function.

Combining the compactness of U and the continuity of f concludes the proof that finally gives the result that $d(x, F)$ is attained at some $u_x \in F$.

2.5

We want to show that for an element $y := x - u_x \in E$,

$$\sup_{N(y)=1} d(y, F) \in \{0, 1\}$$

We will first consider the case where $F = E$, where $d(y, F)$ can take no other value than 0. In that case we trivially have

$$\sup_{N(y)=1} d(y, F) = 0 \in \{0, 1\}$$

We now consider the case where $F \subsetneq E$. We have from a previous question that $d(y, F) \leq N(y) = 1$. We take $u_y \in F$ to be the element of F for which $d(y, F)$ is attained. We therefore have that $\forall u \in$

F , $N(y - u_y) \leq N(y - u)$. Along the same principle, we have that $\forall u \in F$, $N(x - u_x) \leq N(x - u)$. Since $u_x + u_y \in F$, $N(x - u_x) \leq N(x - (u_x + u_y))$.

We now use the initial statement that $\forall x \in E$, $d(x, F) \leq N(x)$, to say that $N(y - u_y) \leq N(y)$, using the definition of y to rewrite this as $N(x - (u_x + u_y)) \leq N(x - u_x)$.

The two sides of the inequality conclude that $N(x - (u_x + u_y)) = N(x - u_x)$, that is to say $N(y - u_y) = N(y) = 1$. This concludes the proof that $\sup_{N(y)=1} d(y, F) \in \{0, 1\}$.

2.6

Let us construct this infinite sequence by induction.

Start by $x_0 \in S(0, 1)$, then $N(x_0) = 1$.

Let us prove $\text{Span}(x_0) \supsetneq S(0, 1)$ by contradiction. Assume x_0 spans $S(0, 1)$ then it would also span E which is a contradiction as E is of infinite dimension.

Then take $x_1 \in S(0, 1)$ such that $N(x_1 - x_0) = 1$, we also have $N(x_1) = 1$

By the same arguments and as $\dim E > 1$, $(x_0 - x_1)$ doesn't span $S(0, 1)$

Then by induction, as $\dim E = +\infty$ we can construct an infinite sequence $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ that spans E such that $N(x_n - x_m) = 1$ if $n \neq m$ and $N(x_n) = 1$ for $n \geq 0$.

One cannot then extract a subsequence that converges in $S(0, 1)$, thus $S(0, 1)$ is not compact. Using the first question of the exercise, we therefore have that, $\bar{B}(0, 1)$ is not compact.

3 Exercise 3

3.1

We will prove by contradiction that all compact sets are precompact.

Let F be a compact and non-precompact subset of E .

Let $I \subset \mathbb{N}$, such that $\exists (x_i)_{i \in I}$ such that $F \subset \bigcup_{i \in I} B(x_i, \epsilon)$ Let us construct the sequence $(u_n)_{n \in I} \in F^{\mathbb{N}}$, such that $u_i \in B(x_i, \epsilon) \setminus \bigcup_{j \in I, j \neq i} B(x_j, \epsilon) \subset F$

We have, $\forall i, j \in I, i \neq j$, $N(u_i - u_j) \geq \frac{1}{2} \min_{i, j \in I} (N(x_i - x_j))$.

Thus $\forall (u_n)_{n \in I}$, $\forall \phi$ strictly increasing, $(u_{\phi(n)})$ does not converge.

Thus $(u_n)_{n \in I}$ does not have an adherence value and F is therefore not compact. This is a contradiction with the fact that F is compact.

Therefore, all compact sets are precompact.

4 Exercise 4

4.1

We take as our example:

$$H = \mathcal{C}^2([0, 1], \mathbb{C})$$

$$N = \|\cdot\|_{\infty}|_H : f \mapsto \sup_{t \in [0, 1]} |f(t)|$$

We first prove that $H \subset \mathcal{C}^1([0, 1], \mathbb{C})$. We know that all functions which are of class \mathcal{C}^2 are also \mathcal{C}^1 , and the functions are still mapping from $[0, 1]$ to \mathbb{C} . Thus $H \subset \mathcal{C}^1([0, 1], \mathbb{C})$.

We now prove that (H, N) has infinite dimension.

We know $\mathbb{C}[X] \subset \mathcal{C}^2([0, 1], \mathbb{C})$ as complex polynomials are of class \mathcal{C}^2 .

But we also know $\mathbb{C}[X]$ has infinite dimension as its basis $(1, X, X^2, X^3, \dots)$ is composed of infinitely many vectors which finally proves that (H, N) has infinite dimension.