А.
$$f: \ell_2 \to \mathbb{R}$$
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Докажите линейность и ограниченность функционала f: $C[-4;4] o \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \int\limits_{[-4;4]} x(t) \, dt - 5x(0)$. Найдите его норму.

D-week ruce in woons

 $f(dx) = d \int x(t)dt - 5dx(0) =$

= d (-// -)

 $(x + y) = \int x(t)dt + \int g(t)dt -$

- 5x(0) - 5y(0) = f(x) + f(y)

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|f(x1| = | ∫ x(1)d+ - 5x(0) | € | C-4,43

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|Xlt)|Max |Xlt)|
|Le[a;6]
|B C3[3]
||X||MEUX |X(t)|
|Te[-3;3]

Докажите линейность и ограниченность функционала $f: l_{\infty} \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} k x_{2k}$. Найдите его норму.

1) Лим. (UM, 1.1) $l_{\infty} = l_{1}$ $||X||_{l_{1}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ||X_{k}||_{2}$ $||X_{k}||_{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ||X_{k}||_{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ||X_{k}||_{2}$

Докамоте пинейность и ограниченность функционала $f: l_1 \to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{100} e^{-k}x_{2k}$. Найдите его норму.

1) $f(dx) = de^{-1}x_3 + de^{-2}x_4 + de^{-2}x_5$. = df(x) $f(x+y) = e^{-1}y_2 + e^{-1}x_2 + e^{-2}y_4 + e^{-2}x_4$ $\therefore = f(y) + f(y)$ 2) Happing $||f|| = e^{-1}$ $||f|| = e^{-1}$ $||f|| = ||a||_q$ $||f|| = ||a||_q$

окажите линейность и ограниченность функционала $f{:}\,C[-3;3] o\mathbb{R}$, $f(x)=\int\limits_{[-1;1]}x(2t)\,dt-\int\limits_{[0;3]}x(t)\,dt$. Найдите его норму.

$$||f|| = \sup_{\|x\| \le 4} |f(x)|$$

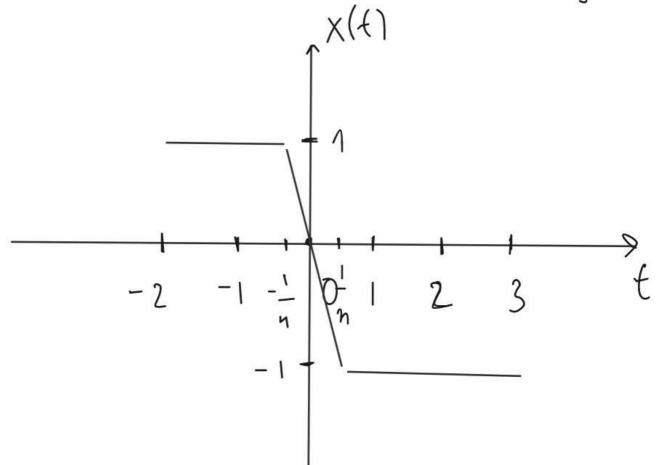
$$||f(x)| = \left| \int x(2t) dt - \int x(t) dt \right| = \left| \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt \right| = \left| \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt \right| = \left| \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt = \left| \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt \right| = \left| \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt \right| = \left| \int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt -$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{2} \int \chi(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \chi(t) dt - \int \chi(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int \chi(t) dt - \int \chi(t) dt \right] \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int \chi(t) dt - \int \chi(t) dt \right]$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \int [\chi(t)|dt + \frac{1}{2} \int |\chi(t)|dt + \int |\chi(t)|dt \leq \frac{1}{2} \int [\chi(t)|dt + \int [\chi(t)|dt] \leq \frac{1}{2} \int [\chi(t)|dt + \int [\chi(t)|dt] = \frac{1}{2} \int [\chi(t)|dt] = \frac{1}{2} \int [\chi(t)|dt + \int [\chi(t)|dt] = \frac{1}{2} \int [\chi(t)|dt] = \frac{1}{2} \int [\chi(t)|dt + \int [\chi(t)|dt] = \frac{1}{2} \int [\chi($$

$$= 3 ||x||$$

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{2} \int X(t)dt - \frac{1}{2} \int X(t)dt - \int X(t)dt$$
[0;2] [2;5]



$$X_{n} = \begin{cases} 1, & f \in [-2; -\frac{1}{4}] \\ -nt, & f \in [-\frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{4}] \\ -1, & f \in [\frac{1}{4}; 3] \end{cases}$$

Докажите линейность и ограниченность функционала $f\colon L_1[-3;3]\to \mathbb{R}$, $f(x)=\int\limits_{[-1;1]}x(t)\,dt-\int\limits_{[0;3]}x\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\,dt.$ Найдите его норму.

$$||f|| = \sup_{\||x|| \le 1} |f(x)|$$

$$|f(x)| = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(\frac{t}{2}) dt \right] = \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{t}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt + \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right] = \left[\int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt - 2 \int x(t) dt \right]$$

$$= \left| \int X(t) dt - \int X(t) dt - 2 \int X(t) dt \right| \le$$

$$= \left| |x(t)| dt + \int |x(t)| dt + 2 \int |x(t)| dt \le$$

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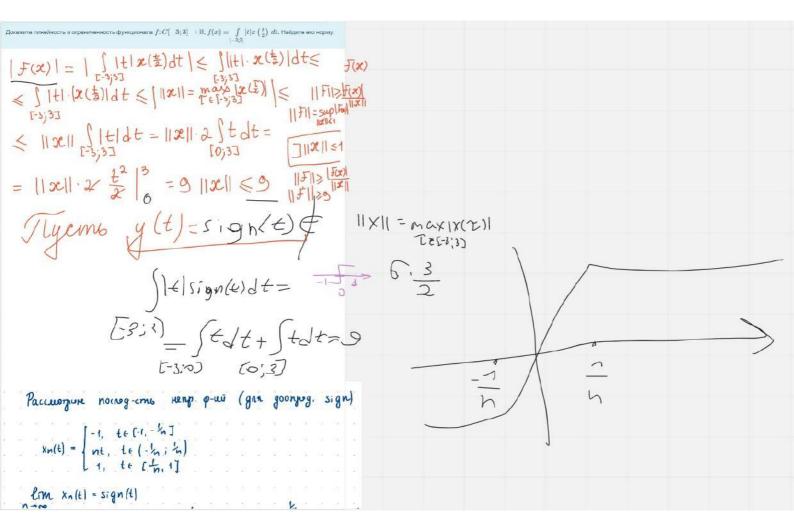
$$= \left| |x(t)| dt - \int |x(t)| dt + 2 \int |x(t)| dt =$$

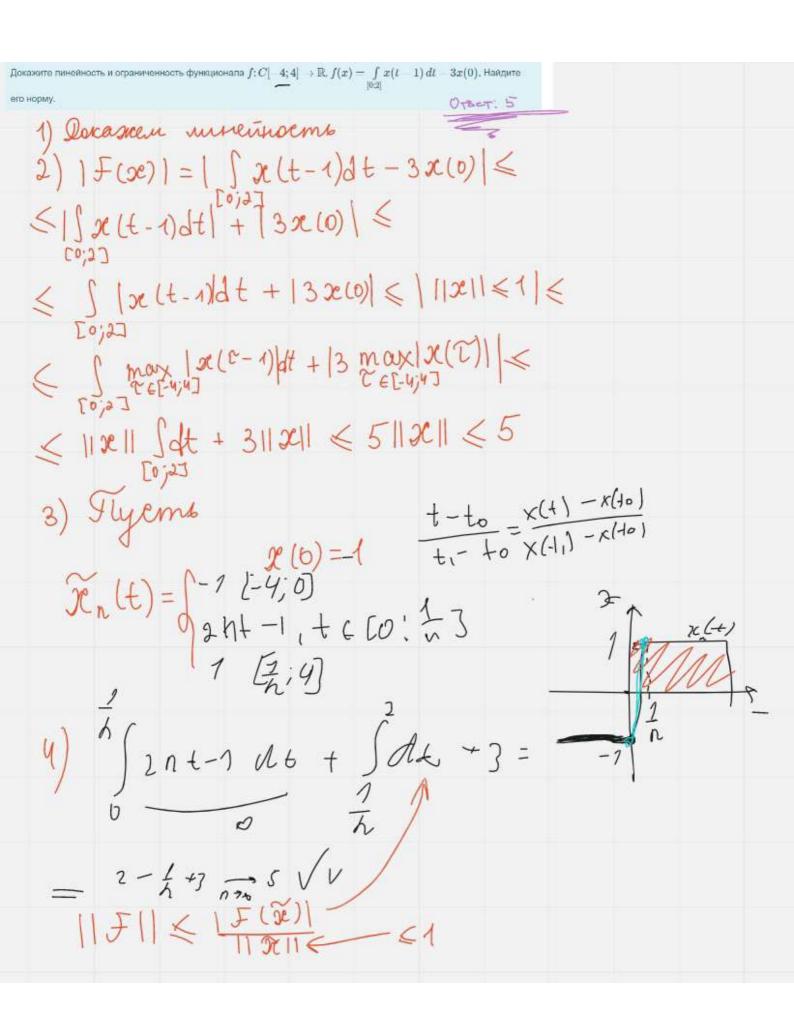
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$$= \left| |x(t)| dt - \int |x(t)| dt + 2 \int |x(t)| dt =$$

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 $op l_2$, $Ax = (x_1, x_1, x_1, x_2, x_2, x_2, x_2, x_3, x_3, x_4, \ldots)$. и постройте сопряжённый к нему оператор $||Ax|| = ||X|| + ||X||^2 ||X||^2 = ||X|||^2 = ||X||^2 = ||X|||^2 = ||X||||^2 = ||X|||^2 = ||X||||^2 = ||X|||^2 = ||X|||^2 = ||X|||^2 = ||X|$ 114/1 = V3 1 = (18.0) $\frac{1|Ay|| = (3 \cdot 1^{2})^{1/2} = \sqrt{3}}{||A|| \ge ||Ay||} = \frac{1}{||A||} =$

иотуви порму (-|t|,|t|) (+)Докажите ограниченность оператора $A{:}L_2[-1;1] o L_2[-1;1]$, Ax(сопряжённый к нему оператор. 2) $||Ax||^2 = \int_{EHI, HI}^2 ||Tx(r)||^2 |T| \leq \int_{EHI, HI}^2 ||Tx(r)||^2 ||T||^2 \leq \int_{EHI, HI}^2 ||T||^2 ||T|$ $||A \times || \leq ||c|| \int \frac{|t|^3}{3} dt =$

2-ые номера

Q.1

Ээгрэк З

Hard, we have creparate $A(t_2 \rightarrow t_3, Ax = (x_3 + x_2 - x_3, x_4 + x_6 - x_5, x_7 + x_8 - x_9, \dots)$, where the conservation new preparations of the property o

A:
$$\ell_{z} \rightarrow \ell_{z}$$

 $Ax = (x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3}, x_{4} + x_{5} - x_{6}, x_{4} + x_{8} - x_{9}, ...)$
 $X = (x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, ...)$
 $||A|| = \sup_{||X|| \in \mathcal{A}} ||Ax||$
 $||X|| \in \mathcal{A}$

$$= |X_1 + X_2 - X_3|^2 + |X_4 + X_5 - X_6|^2 + \dots$$

$$\leq |X_1 + X_2 + X_3|^2 + |X_4 + X_5 + X_6|^2 + \dots =$$

 $X, y \ge 0$ $X + y \ge 2\sqrt{xy}$ a^{2}, β^{2} $a^{2}, \beta^{2} \ge 2|a||b|$

$$= |X_{1}|^{2} + |X_{2}|^{2} + |X_{3}|^{2} + 2|X_{1}| |X_{2}| + 2|X_{1}| |X_{3}| + 2|X_{2}| |X_{3}| + \dots + 6$$

$$\leq 3|X_{1}|^{2} + 3|X_{2}|^{2} + 3|X_{3}|^{2} + 3|X_{4}|^{2} + \dots + 6$$

$$\leq 3 \sum_{k=1}^{2} |X_{k}|^{2} = 3||X||^{2}$$

$$||A_{X}|| = \sqrt{3}^{2} ||X||$$

$$||A_{X}|| = \sqrt{3}^{2} ||X_{k}||^{2} = 3$$

В пространстве $L_2[0;5]$ постройте перпендикуляр из точки y(t)=t+1 на линейное пространство $L=\{\alpha z \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \ z(t)=t^2\}.$

3.1.

В пространстве $L_2[-2;4]$ найдите проекцию элемента y(t)=t на линейное пространство $L=\{x\mid (x,z)=0,\ z(t)=t^2\}.$

3.2.
$$\chi(t) = t$$

 $= \{ \chi(x, \pm) = 0, \xi(t) = t^2 \}$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1$$

В пространстве $L_2[-4;4]$ найдите расстояние от элемента y(t)=2t до линейного пространства $L=\{\alpha z \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \ z(t)=|t|\}$.

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& = \{ x \neq (t) = | t | \} \\$$

В пространстве $L_2[-1;1]$ найдите проекцию элемента y(t)=|t| на линейное пространство $L=\{lpha z \mid lpha \in \mathbb{R}, \ z(t)=t^2\}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \{ x + \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid z(t) = t^2 \} \\
& = \{ y(t) = |t| \\
& = \{ y(t) = |t| \} \\
& = \{ y(t)$$

$$=\frac{5}{9}$$

$$\ell=\frac{5}{9}$$

В пространстве
$$L_2[0;4]$$
 найдите проекцию элемента $y(t)=t$ на линейное пространство $L=\{x,z\}=0, z(t)=t^3\}.$

$$d = \frac{(y_{1}z)}{(z_{1}z)} = \frac{(y_{1}z)}{\int_{0.4}^{6} dt} = 0.014$$

$$e^{-(y_{1}z)} = \frac{(y_{1}z)}{\int_{0.4}^{6} dt} = 0.014$$

$$e^{-(y_{1}z)} = \frac{(y_{1}z)}{\int_{0.4}^{6} dt} = 0.014$$

ространстве
$$L_2[0;4]$$
 найдите расстояние от элемента $y(t)=2-t$ до линейного пространства $L=\{\alpha z\mid \alpha\in\mathbb{R},\ z(t)=t^2\}.$

11h11=11y-211=11y-2211=

$$(3) ||2-1+\frac{5}{48} + 2|| = \left(\frac{5}{6;4} ||2-6+\frac{5}{49} + 2|^2 d^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{364+966}{225} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

В пространстве $L_2[0;1]$ постройте перпендикуляр из точки y(t)=t на линейное пространство $L=\{\alpha z\mid \alpha\in\mathbb{R},\ z(t)=e^t\}.$

$$\hat{h} = \hat{y} - \hat{e} : \ell = \hat{\lambda} z, \, \lambda = \frac{(y_1 z)}{(z_1 z)} = \frac{\int_{z_1} t^{-z_1} dx}{\int_{z_1} t^{-z_2} dx} = \frac{\int_{z_1} t^{-z_2} dx}{\int_{z_1} t^{-z_2} dx} = \frac{\int_$$

В пространстве $L_2[-2;4]$ найдите проекцию элемента y(t)=t на линейное пространство $L=\{x\mid (x,z)=0,\, z(t)=t^2\}.$

5. Найдите в пространстве C[0,1] сильный и слабый пределы (если они существуют) последовательности $x_n(t) = nte^{-nt^2}$.

Довательности
$$x_n(t) = nte^{-nt}$$
.

4.1,

 $X_n(t) = nte^{-nt}$.

 Найдите в пространстве l₂ сильный и слабый пределы (если они существуют) последоваельностей

a)
$$x^{(n)} = (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n+2}, \ldots);$$
 $\chi^{(n)} \in \ell_{\perp}$

2.
$$\chi^{[n]} = \left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n+2}, \dots\right)$$

$$\chi^{(1)} = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots\right)$$

$$\chi^{(2)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \cdots\right)$$

1.)
$$X = \xrightarrow{S} X$$
 (?)

$$\|X^{(n)}\|_{\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k+n}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{k}{n})^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{k}{n})^2}} \rightarrow 0$$

4. Определите, существуют ли в пространстве C[-10;10] поточечный, сильный и слабый пределы последовательности $x_n(t) = \begin{cases} nt \\ 1-n\left(t-\frac{1}{n}\right), & \text{если } t \in [0;\frac{1}{n}]; \\ 0, & \text{если } t \notin [0;\frac{2}{n}]. \\ 0, & \text{если } t \notin [0;\frac{2}{n}]. \end{cases}$ $Y = \begin{cases} -10;10 \end{cases}$ $X_n(t) = \begin{cases} -10;10 \end{cases}$ $Y = \begin{cases} -10;10 \end{cases}$

$$X_m \xrightarrow{W} 0$$

$$||X_m - 0|| = ||X_m|| = 1 \xrightarrow{S} 0$$

· 1-)] nouverertusur [= > Xn 2), c · 2) Xn - orp.