

## SOLUTIONS SHEET 7

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### Exercise 1.

### Exercise 2.

### Exercise 3.

**Lemma 1.1.** *Let  $y \in H$  and define a mapping  $\varphi_y : H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  by  $\varphi_y(x) := \langle A(y), x \rangle$ . Then  $\varphi_y \in \mathcal{L}(H, \mathbb{C})$ .*

*Proof.* Clearly,  $\varphi_y$  is linear since  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  is linear in the second component. Moreover,  $\varphi_y$  is bounded. Indeed, using Cauchy-Schwarz yields

$$|\varphi_y(x)| = |\langle A(y), x \rangle| \leq \|A(y)\| \|x\|$$

for all  $x \in H$ . □

Thus we may define a family

$$\mathcal{F} := \{\varphi_y : y \in \partial B_1(0)\} \subseteq \mathcal{L}(H, \mathbb{C}).$$

Let  $x \in H$ . Then for any  $y \in \partial B_1(0)$  we have that

$$|\varphi_y(x)| = |\langle A(y), x \rangle| = |\langle y, A(x) \rangle| \leq \|y\| \|A(x)\| = \|A(x)\|$$

by symmetry and again Cauchy-Schwarz. Hence

$$\sup_{T \in \mathcal{F}} |T(x)| = \sup_{y \in \partial B_1(0)} |\varphi_y(x)| \leq \|A(x)\|$$

for all  $x \in H$ . Since any Hilbert space is a Banach space, an application of *Banach-Steinhaus* yields the existence of a constant  $c > 0$  such that

$$\sup_{T \in \mathcal{F}} \|T\| = \sup_{y \in \partial B_1(0)} \|\varphi_y\| \leq c.$$

For  $x \in H$  such that  $A(x) \neq 0$  we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \|A(x)\|^2 &= \langle A(x), A(x) \rangle \\ &= \|x\| \langle A(x/\|x\|), A(x) \rangle \\ &= \|x\| \varphi_{x/\|x\|}(A(x)) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \|x\| |\varphi_{x/\|x\|}(A(x))| \\ &\leq \|x\| \|A(x)\| \|\varphi_{x/\|x\|}\| \\ &\leq c \|x\| \|A(x)\| \end{aligned}$$

and thus dividing both sides by  $\|A(x)\|$  yields the boundedness of  $A$ .