
Methods of Applied Mathematics I

HW5

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1 EXERCISE5.1

Proof. Suppose $\dim(U) = N$ and $\dim(V) = M$. Since all the norm are equivalent in finite-dimension spaces, the linear operator L can be represented in matrix form as $\{l_{ji}\}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|Lu\| &= \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^M \left| \sum_{i=1}^N l_{ji} u_i \right|^2} \\ &\leq \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^M \left[\sum_{i=1}^N l_{ji}^2 \sum_{i=1}^N u_i^2 \right]} \quad (\text{Cauchy-Schwartz}) \\ &= \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^M \|u\|^2 \sum_{i=1}^N l_{ji}^2} = \|u\| \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^N l_{ji}^2} \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

Hence, L is bounded. □

2 EXERCISE5.2

Proof. Denote $w = \alpha u + \beta v$, then

$$(Tw)(x) = xw(x) = x(\alpha u(x) + \beta v(x)) = \alpha xu(x) + \beta xv(x) = \alpha(Tu)(x) + \beta(Tv)(x) \tag{2.1}$$

Hence, T is linear.

Further

$$\|T\| = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{C}[0,1]} \frac{\|Tu\|}{\|u\|} = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{C}[0,1]} \frac{\sup_{x \in [0,1]} |xu(x)|}{\sup_{x \in [0,1]} |u(x)|} = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{C}[0,1]} \frac{\sup_{x \in [0,1]} |u(x)|}{\sup_{x \in [0,1]} |u(x)|} = 1 \quad (2.2)$$

□

3 EXERCISE 5.3

1. *Proof.* Firstly, it's obvious that $\|u\| \geq 0$. Meanwhile, $\|u\| \geq \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |u(x)| > 0$ when $u(x) \neq 0$. Hence $\|u\| = 0$ iff. $u(x) = 0$.

Secondly, the linearity is valid as

$$\|\alpha \cdot u\| = \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |\alpha u(x)| + \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |\alpha u'(x)| = |\alpha| \left(\sup_{x \in [a,b]} |u(x)| + \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |u'(x)| \right) = |\alpha| \|u\| \quad (3.1)$$

Finally, the triangle inequality is justified as

$$\begin{aligned} \|u + v\| &= \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |u(x) + v(x)| + \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |u'(x) + v'(x)| \\ &\leq \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |u(x)| + \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |u'(x)| + \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |v(x)| + \sup_{x \in [a,b]} |v'(x)| \\ &= \|u\| + \|v\| \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

Thus, $\|u\|$ defines a norm.

□

2. For example, let $u(x) = x^n$, then

$$\|T\| = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{C}^1[0,1]} \frac{\|Tu\|}{\|u\|} = \sup_{u \in \mathbb{C}^1[0,1]} \frac{\sup_{x \in [0,1]} |u'(x)|}{\sup_{x \in [0,1]} |u(x)|} = n \quad (3.3)$$

which indicates that T is not bounded, hence T is not continuous.