

Norwegian University of Science and Technology Department of Mathematical Sciences TMA4145 Linear Methods Fall 2018

Exercise set 9

Please justify your answers! The most important part is $\underline{\text{how}}$ you arrive at an answer, not the answer itself.

1 Show that point evaluation is a bounded linear functional on C[a, b]. That is, for some fixed $t_0 \in [a, b]$ define $f_{t_0} : C[a, b] \to \mathbb{C}$ by

$$f_{t_0}(x) = x(t_0), \quad x \in C[a, b],$$

and show that f_{t_0} is a bounded linear functional on C[a, b].

2 Let T be a bounded linear operator on a real Hilbert space X. Show that the operator norm of T can be expressed in terms of the inner product of X:

$$||T|| = \sup\{\langle Tx, y \rangle : x, y \in X \text{ with } ||x|| = ||y|| = 1\}.$$

- 3 Let c_f be the subspace of ℓ^2 that consists of all sequences with finitely many non-zero terms.
 - a) Show that best approximation fails for c_f .
 - b) Why does this not contradict the best approximation theorem?
- 4 Let M be a subspace of an inner product space $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$. Show that the orthogonal complement M^{\perp} is closed.
- 5 Let M be the plane of \mathbb{R}^3 given by $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$. Find the linear mapping that is the orthogonal projection of \mathbb{R}^3 onto this plane.
- **6** (Exam 2017, problem 4) For $a = (a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ we define the linear operator $T_a : \ell^2(\mathbb{R}) \to \ell^2(\mathbb{R})$ by

$$T_a(x_1, x_2, \ldots) = (a_1 x_1, 0, a_3 x_3, 0, \ldots), \quad x \in \ell^2(\mathbb{R}).$$

- a) Show that T_a is bounded on $\ell^2(\mathbb{R})$.
- **b)** Determine the operator norm of T_a .
- c) Show that the range of T_a is closed.
- d) Determine the orthogonal complement of $ker(T_a)$.
- e) Determine for which sequences $a \in \ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ the operator T_a satisfies $T_a^2 = T_a$.