Liam Hardiman *November 26, 2018*

260A - Homework 3

Problem 1. Let $(b_1, b_2, \ldots)$ be a sequence of complex numbers such that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n c_n$ is convergent for every $c = (c_1, c_2, \ldots) \in \ell^2$. Show that $b \in \ell^2$.

Proof. Consider the sequence of maps $T_n : \ell^2 \to \mathbb{C}$ that send $(c_1, \ldots)$ to $\sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j c_j$. Since each T_n is just a finite sum, we have that the T_n's form a sequence of bounded linear operators on ℓ^2. Furthermore, this sequence is pointwise bounded: given any $(c_1, c_2, \ldots) \in \ell^2$, since $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j c_j$ converges, we have that the sequence of partial sums $|T_n(c_1, c_2, \ldots)| = |\sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j c_j|$ is bounded. By the uniform boundedness principle, we have that

$$\sup_{n\in\mathbb{N},\ \|(c_1,c_2,\ldots)\|_2=1} |T_n(c_1, c_2, \ldots)| = \sup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \|T_n\| = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |b_j| < \infty,$$

so $(b_1, b_2, \ldots) \in \ell^2$. □

Problem 2. Let M be a measurable subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ with finite positive measure. Prove that $L^q(M)$ is of the first category in $L^p(M)$ if $1 \leq p < q \leq \infty$.

Proof. Since M has finite measure, we have that $L^q(M) \subseteq L^p(M)$ whenever $1 \leq p < q \leq \infty$. Consider the injection $\iota : L^q(M) \to L^p(M)$ that simply sends $f \in L^p(M)$ to itself. By the generalized Hölder inequality we have that $\|\iota(f)\|_{L^p} = \|f\|_{L^p} \leq \mu(M)^{1/r} \|f\|_{L^q}$, where $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r}$. This shows that ι is bounded, and therefore continuous. Since $L^p(M)$ and $L^q(M)$ are Banach spaces, the open mapping theorem tells us that the image of ι is either surjective and open or of the first category in $L^p(M)$.

File block	b_1	b_2	$\cdots$	b_k	b_{k+1}	$\cdots$
j-th Share Compressed File	a_{j1}	a_{j2}	$\cdots$	a_{jk}	$a_{j(k+1)}$	$\cdots$

K i'm just going to k $\underbrace{\hspace{6cm}}_{a_j}$

$$F_{j1} = a_j \cdot f_1 \pmod{p}$$

□