



N. Course

1	2	3	4	5	TOPLAM
25	25	25	25	25	100

Soru 1 (Closed and Closable Operators)

(a) [5p] State the *Closed Graph Theorem*

(b) [5p] Give the definition of a *closable operator*.

(c) [1p] Please write your student number at the top-right of this page.

Now suppose that

- A is a closable operator;
- \overline{A} denotes the closure of A ; and
- \overline{A} is injective.

(d) [14p] Show that $\overline{A}^{-1} = \overline{A^{-1}}$.

Soru 2 (The Hahn-Banach Theorem and Reflexivity) Let X be a Banach space. Consider the map $J : X \rightarrow X^{**}$ defined by $J(x)(l) = l(x)$.

Note that in the formula $J(x)(l) = l(x)$, we have $x \in X$.

- (a) [2p] In the formula $J(x)(l) = l(x)$, what set is l in?
- (b) [2p] In the formula $J(x)(l) = l(x)$, what set is $J(x)$ in?
- (c) [2p] In the formula $J(x)(l) = l(x)$, what set is $J(x)(l)$ in?
- (d) [3p] Give the definition of a *reflexive space*.
- (e) [5p] Show that J is injective.

(f) [1p] Please write your student number at the top-right of this page.

(g) [5p] Show that $\|J(x)\|_{X^{**}} \leq \|x\|_X$ for all $x \in X$.

(h) [5p] Show that $\|J(x)\|_{X^{**}} \geq \|x\|_X$ for all $x \in X$.

Soru 3 (Weak Convergence.) [25p] Please write two pages about *weak convergence*.

Soru 4 (The Baire Category Theorem and its Applications)

- (a) [5p] Give the definition of a *nowhere dense* set.
- (b) [7p] Give an example of a non-empty, nowhere dense set. You must prove that your set is nowhere dense.
- (c) [5p] State the Open Mapping Theorem

Theorem (The Inverse Mapping Theorem) *Let $A \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ be a bounded linear bijection between Banach spaces. Then A^{-1} is continuous.*

(d) [8p] Prove the Inverse Mapping Theorem.

[HINT: Use the Open Mapping Theorem.]

Soru 5 (Hilbert-Schmidt Operators)

- (a) [5p] Give the definition of the *Hilbert-Schmidt norm* and the definition of a *Hilbert-Schmidt operator*

Now consider the operator $K : \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ defined by

$$(Kf)_n = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} k_{n+j} f_j$$

where $k_j \in \mathbb{C}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$. If this is unclear, I mean that

$$Kf = K(f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} k_{1+j} f_j, \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} k_{2+j} f_j, \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} k_{3+j} f_j, \dots \right).$$

Define a positive real number by

$$\lambda = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j |k_{j+1}|^2.$$

- (b) [20p] Show that

$$K \text{ is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator} \iff \lambda < \infty$$

and show that $\|K\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda}$ in this case.

Notation:

$$\ell^p(\mathbb{N}) = \{a = (a_j)_{j=1}^\infty \subseteq \mathbb{C} : \|a\|_p < \infty\}$$

$$\|a\|_p = \left(\sum_{j=1}^\infty |a_j|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\|a\|_\infty = \sup_j |a_j|$$

$$C([a, b]) = \{f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : f \text{ is continuous} \}$$

$$C^1([a, b]) = \{f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : f \text{ and } f' \text{ are continuous} \}$$

$$C^\infty([a, b]) = \{f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : \frac{d^n f}{dx^n} \text{ exists and is continuous } \forall n\}$$

$$\|f\|_\infty = \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |f(x)|$$

$$\|f\|_{\infty, 1} = \|f\|_\infty + \|f'\|_\infty$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{cont}^2([a, b]) = (C([a, b]), \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L^2})$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle_{L^2} = \int_a^b \overline{f(x)} g(x) \, dx$$

$$\mathcal{B}(X, Y) = \{A : X \rightarrow Y : A \text{ is linear and bounded}\}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(X) = \mathcal{B}(X, X)$$

$$\mathcal{K}(X, Y) = \{A : X \rightarrow Y : A \text{ is linear and compact}\}$$

$$\mathcal{K}(X) = \mathcal{K}(X, X)$$

$$\overline{x + iy} = x - iy$$

$$A^* = \text{adjoint of } A$$

$$\text{Ker}(A) = \text{kernal of } A = \{f \in X : Af = 0\}$$

$$\text{Ran}(A) = \text{range of } A = \{Af : f \in X\}$$

$$M^\perp = \text{orthogonal complement of } M$$

$$X^* = \text{dual space of } X$$

$$X^{**} = \text{double dual space of } X$$

$$\ell^p(\mathbb{N})^* \cong \ell^q(\mathbb{N}) \quad 1 \leq p < \infty, \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

$$\ell^\infty(\mathbb{N})^* \not\cong \ell^1(\mathbb{N})$$

$$\delta_j^n = \begin{cases} 1 & n = j \\ 0 & n \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n |\langle f, u_j \rangle|^2 \leq \|f\|^2 \quad \text{Bessel's Inequality } (\{u_j\} \text{ orthonormal})$$

$$\|xy\|_1 \leq \|x\|_p \|y\|_q \quad \text{Hölder's Inequality } \left(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1\right)$$

$$|\langle f, g \rangle| \leq \|f\| \|g\| \quad \text{Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality}$$