## 18.102 Assignment 2

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## Problem 1

(a)

*Proof.* Let B be a Banach space. Suppose  $T \in \mathcal{B}(B,B)$  and ||I-T|| < 1. Then by Geometric series,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ||(I-T)^n|| \le \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ||I-T||^n = \frac{1}{1-||I-T||} < \infty.$$
 (1)

So the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(I-T)^n$  converges absolutely, which implies that it converges. Fix  $m\in\mathbb{N}$ . Then

$$T\sum_{n=0}^{m} (I-T)^n = [I-(I-T)]\sum_{n=0}^{m} (I-T)^n$$
 (2)

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{m} (I - T)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{m} (I - T)^{n+1}$$
 (3)

$$= I - (I - T)^{m+1}, \text{ by telescoping sum.}$$
 (4)

By continuity of T,

$$T\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I-T)^n = T\left(\lim_{m\to\infty} \sum_{n=0}^m (I-T)^n\right)$$
 (5)

$$=\lim_{m\to\infty}T\sum_{n=0}^{m}(I-T)^n\tag{6}$$

$$= \lim_{m \to \infty} \left[ I - (I - T)^{m+1} \right] \tag{7}$$

$$=I, (8)$$

since ||I - T|| < 1. We can similarly show that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I - T)^n = I$ .

Thus, T is indeed invertible, and  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I-T)^n \to T^{-1}$  in  $\mathcal{B}(B,B)$ .

(b)

*Proof.* Let  $\mathcal{I}:=\{T\in\mathcal{B}(B,B)|T^{-1}\text{ exists}\}$ . We want to show that  $\forall T\in\mathcal{I}, \exists \delta>0$  such that if  $||S-T||<\delta\implies S\in\mathcal{I}$ .

Choose  $\delta = \frac{1}{||T^{-1}||}$ , and write

$$S = T - (T - S) = T \left[ I - T^{-1} (T - S) \right]. \tag{9}$$

If  $||S - T|| < \delta = \frac{1}{||T^{-1}||}$ , then

$$\frac{1}{||T^{-1}||} > ||S - T|| \tag{10}$$

$$= ||T - T[I - T^{-1}(T - S)]||$$
(11)

$$= ||T|| \cdot ||I - [I - T^{-1}(T - S)]|| \tag{12}$$

$$\implies ||I - [I - T^{-1}(T - S)]|| < \frac{1}{||T^{-1}|| \cdot ||T||} = 1$$
 (13)

$$\implies ||T^{-1}(T-S)|| = ||I - T^{-1}S|| < 1. \tag{14}$$

So by (a),  $T^{-1}S$  is invertible, which implies that S is invertible. Thus,  $\exists \delta > 0$  such that if  $S \in B_{\delta}(T)$ , then  $S \in \mathcal{I}$ .

Therefore,  $\mathcal{I}$  is open.