

18.102 Assignment 3

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Problem 1

(a)

Proof. We want to show that $u \in M'$. First, we show that u is linear.

Let $a, b \in M$ and let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Then

$$u(\lambda a) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda a_k) = \lambda \cdot \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = \lambda u(a), \text{ and} \quad (1)$$

$$u(a + b) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (a_k + b_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k + \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = u(a) + u(b). \quad (2)$$

So u is linear on M . Next, we show that u is bounded.

Let $a \in M$, i.e. $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k$ exists. Then a is bounded, so $\exists B \geq 0$ such that $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$, $|a_k| \leq B$. Then by continuity of the norm,

$$\|u\| \leq |u(a)| \quad (3)$$

$$= \left| \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k \right| \quad (4)$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |a_k| \quad (5)$$

$$\leq B, \quad (6)$$

so u is bounded.

Then we conclude that u is a bounded linear functional on M . \square

(b)

Proof. (By contradiction). Suppose instead that $\exists b \in \ell^1$ such that $\forall a \in \ell^\infty$,

$$v(a) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k b_k. \quad (7)$$

Define $e_n := \{\delta_{kn}\}_k \in \ell^\infty$, for fixed $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \delta_{kn} = 0$, so $e_n \in M$ as well. By equation (7), we have

$$v(e_n) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_{kn} b_k = b_n. \quad (8)$$

By the Hahn-Banach theorem, $v|_M = u$. But $u(e_n) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \delta_{kn} = 0$, and since $e_n \in M$, we have

$$b_n = v(e_n) = u(e_n) = 0. \quad (9)$$

This must hold for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, so $b_n = 0 \ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $b = \{b_k\}_k = (0, 0, \dots)$, so $v = 0$ by definition. But

$$0 = v(1, 1, \dots) = u(1, 1, \dots) = 1, \quad (\Rightarrow \Leftarrow) \quad (10)$$

so we arrive at a contradiction to the initial assumption.

Therefore $\nexists b \in \ell^1$ such that $\forall a \in \ell^\infty, v(a) = \sum_k a_k b_k$. □

Problem 2

(a)

Proof. First we show that $\|T^\dagger\| \leq \|T\|$. We have

$$\|T^\dagger\| = \sup_{\|f\|=1} \|T^\dagger f\| \quad (11)$$

$$= \sup_{\|f\|=1} \|f \circ T\| \quad (12)$$

$$\leq \sup_{\|f\|=1} \|f\| \|T\| \quad (13)$$

$$\leq \|T\|. \quad (14)$$

So, $T^\dagger : W' \rightarrow V'$ is bounded, i.e. $T^\dagger \in \mathcal{B}(W', V')$.

Next we show that $\|T^\dagger\| \geq \|T\|$.

Let $x \in V$ with $\|x\| = 1$. Since W is a normed space, then by the theorem from lecture 6 (corollary to Hahn-Banach Thm.), $\exists f \in W'$ such that $\|f\| = 1$ and $f(w) = \|w\| \ \forall w \in W \setminus \{0\}$.

Since $T : V \rightarrow W$, then $w = Tx$ for $x \in V$, so $f(Tx) = \|Tx\|$. Then we have

$$\|T^\dagger\| = \sup_{\|f\|=1} \|T^\dagger f\| \quad (15)$$

$$= \sup_{\|f\|=1} \sup_{\|x\|=1} |(f \circ T)(x)| \quad (16)$$

$$= \sup_{\|f\|=1} \sup_{\|x\|=1} |f(Tx)| \quad (17)$$

$$\geq \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\| \quad (18)$$

$$= \|T\|, \quad (19)$$

as desired.

Thus $T^\dagger \in \mathcal{B}(W', V')$ and $\|T^\dagger\| = \|T\|$. □