



Exercises to Applied Analysis

9. Let E and F be normed vector spaces over \mathbb{K} and let $T \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$.
- (a) **Show** that $\|T\|_{\mathcal{L}(E, F)} = \sup \{\|Tx\| : x \in \bar{B}_E(0, 1)\}$. [3]
- (b) **Show** that $\|Tx\|_F \leq \|T\|_{\mathcal{L}(E, F)} \|x\|_E$ for all $x \in E$. [3]
10. (a) Let E and F be normed vector spaces over \mathbb{K} and let $T_n, T \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$ be such that $T_n \rightarrow T$ in $\mathcal{L}(E, F)$, that is, $\|T_n - T\|_{\mathcal{L}(E, F)} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. **Show** that $T_n \rightarrow T$ strongly, that is, $\|T_n x - Tx\|_F \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for all $x \in E$. [3]
- (b) **Find** Banach spaces E and F , operators $T_n, T \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$ such that $s\text{-}\lim_n T_n = 0$ and $\|T_n\|_{\mathcal{L}(E, F)} = 1$. **Conclude**, that strong-convergence is weaker than norm convergence (=uniform convergence). [3]
11. Let \mathbf{c} denote the space of all convergent real-valued sequences and let \mathbf{c}_0 denote the subspace of \mathbf{c} consisting of sequences converging to 0. Both spaces are equipped with the sup-norm. For $x \in \mathbf{c}$, $x = (x_n)_n$, we let $T : \mathbf{c} \rightarrow \mathbf{c}_0$ be given by [4]

$$Tx := (x_\infty, x_1 - x_\infty, x_2 - x_\infty, \dots)$$

where $x_\infty := \lim_n x_n$. **Show** that T is an isomorphism.

12. Let E and F be two normed vector spaces over the same field \mathbb{K} and assume that E and F are isomorphic. **Show** that E is complete if and only if F is complete. [3]
13. Let E be a vector space over \mathbb{K} and let $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ be two norms on E . **Show** that the identity $I : (E, \|\cdot\|_1) \rightarrow (E, \|\cdot\|_2)$ is an isomorphism if and only if the norm $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are equivalent. [3]
14. Let E be a normed vector space over \mathbb{K} and let $T \in \mathcal{L}(E)$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ we define T^n by $T^0 := I$, $T^1 := T$ and $T^{n+1} := T \circ T^n$. **Show** that $\|T^k\| \leq \|T\|^k$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ where $0^0 := 1$. [3]