Functional analysis I, Problems for the revision lecture  $_{\rm Term\ 3\ 2014/2015}$ 

1. Let  $(V, \|\cdot\|)$  be a normed vector space. Fix a vector  $v \in V$ . For every  $x \in V$  define

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|' = \|\mathbf{x} + \|\mathbf{x}\|\mathbf{v}\| + \|\mathbf{x} - \|\mathbf{x}\|\mathbf{v}\|.$$

Show that  $\|\cdot\|'$  is a norm on V which is equivalent to  $\|\cdot\|$ .

*Hint:* The function  $\mathbb{R} \ni t \mapsto ||x + tv|| + ||x - tv|| \in [0, +\infty)$  is even and convex.

- 2. Is it true that for every vector space V there is a function N:  $V \longrightarrow [0, +\infty)$  which is a norm on V? (In other words, is every vector space normable?)
- 3. We know that any two norms on a finite dimensional vector space are equivalent. Does there exist an infinite dimensional vector space V with the property that any two norms on V are equivalent?
- 4. Determine whether the following functional spaces

$$\begin{split} & C(\mathbb{R}) = \{f \colon \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \text{ f is continuous}\}, \\ & C_{van}(\mathbb{R}) = \{f \in C(\mathbb{R}), \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = 0\}, \\ & C_{bd}(\mathbb{R}) = \{f \in C(\mathbb{R}), \text{ f is bounded}\}, \\ & C_0(\mathbb{R}) = \{f \in C(\mathbb{R}), \text{ cl}\{x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) \neq 0\} \text{ is compact}\}, \end{split}$$

equipped with the supremum norm are Banach spaces.

5. Give an example of a Banach space which is not a Hilbert space, that is whose norm is not induced by any scalar product.

*Hint:* Parallelogram law.

- **6**\* Give an example of a nonseparable Hilbert space.
- 7. Does there exist a bounded linear operator on Hilbert space with empty point spectrum?
- 8. Solve the Sturm-Liouville problem for the Laplacian operator on the interval (0, 1), that is find the  $\lambda$  for which the problem

$$\begin{cases} u''(x) = \lambda u(x), & \text{ on } (0,1), \\ u(0) = u(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

has a nontrivial solution u and show that the corresponding solutions (eigenvectors) form an orthonormal basis of  $L_2(0, 1)$ .