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## Department of Mathematical and Computational Sciences National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal Odd Semester, 2013 - 2014 MA939 Functional Analysis Problem Sheet - 9

Date : 11.09.2013

Last Date of Submission : 16.12.2013

Answer **ALL** questions.

- 1. Necessary and sufficient conditions for continuous. Let X and Y be normed spaces and  $T: X \to Y$  be a linear operator. Prove that the following are equivalent.
  - (a) T is continuous at 0.
  - (b) T is continuous at every  $x \in X$ .
  - (c) T is uniformly continuous.
  - (d) T is a bounded operator (there exists M > 0 such that  $||Tx|| \le M ||x||$  for all  $x \in X$ .)
  - (e) T is a bounded function on B[0, r] for some r > 0.
  - (f) T sends null sequences in X to null sequences in Y.
  - (g) T sends convergent sequences in X to convergent sequences in Y.
  - (h) T sends Cauchy sequences in X to Cauchy sequences in Y.
  - (i) T sends bounded sequences in X to bounded sequences in Y.
  - (j) The null space of T is closed in X and the linear operator  $\widetilde{T}: X/N(T) \to Y$  defined by  $\widetilde{T}(x+N(T)) = Tx, x \in X$ , is continuous.
- 2. Sufficient conditions for continuous. Let T be a linear operator from a normed space X into a normed space Y. Prove the following statements.
  - (a) If X is Banach and the inverse image of the closed unit ball in Y is closed in X, then T is continuous at 0.
  - (b) If the image of every null sequence is bounded, then the operator is continuous.
  - (c) If  $\sum_{n} Tx_{n}$  is a convergent series in Y whenever  $\sum_{n} x_{n}$  is an absolutely convergent series in X, then T is continuous.
- 3. Let  $T : (\mathbb{R}, \|.\|_1) \to (\mathbb{R}, \|.\|_\infty)$  be a map defined by T(x, y) = (2x + 3y, x y). Compute the operator norm of T, by optimization techniques.
- 4. Show that two complex Banach spaces can be isomorphic as real Banach spaces but they may fail to be isomorphic as complex Banach spaces.
- 5. Prove or disprove. c is isomorphic to  $c_0$ .
- 6. Prove or disprove. c is not isometrically isomorphic to  $c_0$ .