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## FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS II ASSIGNMENT 1

**Problem 1** (Examples of compact and non-compact operators). Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be normed spaces. Decide which of the following operators are compact:

- (i)  $T : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$ ,  $Tf(x) = f(0) + xf(1)$ .
- (ii)  $id : X \rightarrow X$ ,  $x \mapsto x$ .
- (iii)  $F \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$  with  $\dim \text{Ran}(F) < \infty$  (*finite-rank operator*).

**Problem 2** (Some properties of compact operators). Let  $X$ ,  $Y$  and  $Z$  be Banach spaces. Prove the following statements:

- (i)  $\mathcal{K}(X, Y)$  is a closed subspace of  $\mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ .
- (ii) For  $A \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$  and  $B \in \mathcal{B}(Y, Z)$ , we have  $BA \in \mathcal{K}(X, Z)$  if  $A$  or  $B$  is compact.
- (iii) If  $\dim X = \infty$  and  $T \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ , then  $0 \in \sigma(T)$ .
- (iv) If  $T \in \mathcal{K}(X, Y)$ , then  $\text{Ran}(T)$  is closed if and only if  $T$  is a finite-rank operator.

**Problem 3.** Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be a separable Hilbert space, let  $\{\varphi_n\}_n$  be an orthonormal basis of  $\mathcal{H}$ , and let  $P_N$  be the orthogonal projection onto the span of  $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_N\}$ . Prove for  $T \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H})$  that

$$T \circ P_N \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} T, \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

[*Remark:* This shows that *any compact operator on  $\mathcal{H}$  is the limit of a sequence of finite-rank operators*. Although this statement can be extended to compact operators on non-separable Hilbert spaces, it cannot be generalized to arbitrary Banach spaces.]

**Problem 4** (Multiplication operators). For  $1 \leq p < \infty$  and  $h \in L^\infty[0, 1]$  let

$$M_{p,h} : L^p[0, 1] \rightarrow L^p[0, 1], \quad M_{p,h}f(x) := h(x)f(x)$$

denote the operator of multiplication by  $h$ .

- (i) Find the adjoint  $M'_{p,h}$  of  $M_{p,h}$  as an operator on  $L^q[0, 1]$ , where  $1/p + 1/q = 1$ .
- (ii) Prove that  $M_{p,h}$  is compact if and only if  $h = 0$ .

[*Hint:* Find a closed subspace  $V \subset L^p[0, 1]$  such that  $M_{p,h}|_V : V \rightarrow V$  is surjective.]

For more details please visit <http://www.math.lmu.de/~gottwald/15FA2/>