

Functional Analysis

E21 [8 points]. Let $p \in (1, \infty)$ and let q be the *Hölder conjugate* of p , i.e. $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. For $x \in \ell^p$ and $y \in \ell^q$ let $\langle y, x \rangle := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} y_n x_n$ (defined due to Hölder's inequality, compare Lemma 1.27). Prove the following statements:

$$(i) \quad \|x\|_p = \sup_{0 \neq y \in \ell^q} \frac{|\langle y, x \rangle|}{\|y\|_q} \text{ for all } x \in \ell^p.$$

$$(ii) \quad \|T\| = \sup_{\substack{0 \neq y \in \ell^q \\ 0 \neq x \in \ell^p}} \frac{|\langle y, Tx \rangle|}{\|y\|_q \|x\|_p} \text{ for every bounded linear operator } T : \ell^p \rightarrow \ell^p.$$

E22 [6 points]. Let p, q be defined as in E21. For $j, k \in \mathbb{N}$ let $c_{j,k} \in \mathbb{C}$ be such that

$$a := \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} |c_{j,k}| < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad b := \sup_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |c_{j,k}| < \infty.$$

Prove that $(Tx)_j := \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} c_{j,k} x_k$ defines a linear operator $T : \ell^p \rightarrow \ell^p$ with $\|T\| \leq a^{1/p} b^{1/q}$.

E23 [4 points]. Let c_0 (compare T5) be equipped with the norm $\|\cdot\|_\infty$. Find a bounded linear operator $T : c_0 \rightarrow c_0$ such that

$$\|Tx\|_\infty < \|T\|$$

for all $x \in \partial B_1(0) = \{x \in c_0 : \|x\|_\infty = 1\}$.

E24 [6 points]. As in E23, let c_0 be equipped with $\|\cdot\|_\infty$. Prove the following statements:

- (i) The family $\{e_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, where $(e_n)_k := \delta_{nk}$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, forms a Schauder basis of c_0 .
- (ii) $c_0^* \cong \ell^1$ (i.e. c_0^* and ℓ^1 are isometrically isomorphic)
- (iii) c_0^* can be identified with a subspace of $(\ell^\infty)^*$, in the sense that there exists a linear isometry $J : c_0^* \rightarrow (\ell^\infty)^*$.

Please hand in your solutions until next Wednesday (21.05.2014) before 12:00 in the designated box on the first floor. Don't forget to put your name and the letter of your exercise group on all of the sheets you submit.

For more details please visit <http://www.math.lmu.de/~gottwald/14FA/>