



**II Semester M.Sc. Examination, June 2016**  
**(CBCS)**  
**MATHEMATICS**  
**M 205 T : Functional Analysis**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** 1) Answer **any five full questions**.  
2) **All questions carry equal marks.**

1. a) Define a norm and normed linear space. Show that in a normed linear space the following hold : 6
- i) Norm is continuous
  - ii) Addition is jointly continuous.
- b) Prove the following : 8
- i) Holder's inequality
  - ii) Minkowskis inequality for  $\ell_p^n$ .
2. a) If  $N$  and  $N'$  are normed linear spaces over the same field and  $T : N \rightarrow N'$  is a linear transformation then prove the following are equivalent : 8
- i)  $T$  is continuous
  - ii)  $T$  is continuous at the origin.
  - iii)  $T$  is bounded
  - iv)  $T(s)$  is bounded in  $N'$ , where  $s = \{x : \|x\| = 1\}$  is a closed unit ball in  $N$ .
- b) Define Banach space. Let  $(B, \|\cdot\|)$  be a Banach space such that 6  
 $B = M \oplus N$ , where  $M$  and  $N$  are linear subspaces of  $B$ . Then show that  
 $\|z\|_1 = \|x\| + \|y\|$ , for every  $z = x + y \in B$  is a norm on  $B$ .
3. a) Prove that there is a natural embedding of  $N$  into  $N^{**}$  by the isometric isomorphism  $\phi : N \rightarrow N^{**}$  defined by  $\phi(x) = F_x$ , for all  $x$  in  $N$ ,  $F_x(f) = f(x)$ , for all  $f$  in  $N^*$ . 8



- b) If  $N$  is a normed linear space and  $x_0 \in N$ ,  $x_0 \neq 0$ , then prove that there is a  $f_0 \in N^*$  such that  $f_0(x_0) = \|x_0\|$  and  $\|f_0\| = 1$  and hence deduce that  $N^*$  separates vectors in  $N$ . 6
4. a) State open mapping theorem. Prove closed graph theorem. 7
- b) State and prove uniform boundedness theorem. 7
5. a) Define a Hilbert space. Prove that in a Hilbert space  $H$  the following hold 7
- i)  $|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \|y\|$
- ii)  $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|, \forall x, y \in H$
- b) Define orthogonal complement of a set  $S \subset H$ . Prove the following : 7
- i)  $S \cap S^\perp \subset \{0\}$
- ii)  $S_1 \subset S_2 \Rightarrow S_2^\perp \subset S_1^\perp$
- iii)  $S^\perp$  is a closed subspace of  $H$ .
6. a) Let  $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$  be a complete orthonormal set in a Hilbert space  $H$ . If  $x \in H$  then prove the following : 7
- i)  $\sum_{i=1}^n |\langle x, e_i \rangle|^2 \leq \|x\|^2$
- ii)  $x - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, e_i \rangle e_i \perp e_j, \text{ for each } j.$
- b) Define translation. Prove that translation preserves convexity and closure. 4
- c) If  $X$  is an inner product space and 'y' is some fixed vector in  $X$ , then prove that  $f_y : X \rightarrow F : f_y(x) = \langle x, y \rangle, \forall x \in X$  is a linear functional on  $X$ . 5



7. a) Define self adjoint operator. If  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are self adjoint operators on  $H$ , then prove that  $A_1 A_2$  is self adjoint if and only if  $A_1 A_2 = A_2 A_1$ . 4
- b) If  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  are normal operators on  $H$  with the property that either commutes with the adjoint of the other, then prove that  $N_1 + N_2$  and  $N_1 N_2$  are normal. 6
- c) Prove that an operator  $T$  is normal if and only if its real and imaginary parts commute. 4
8. a) Define unitary operator. Prove that an operator  $T$  is unitary if and only if it is an isometric isomorphism of  $H$  onto itself. 7
- b) Show that an operator  $T$  on a Hilbert space  $H$  is unitary if and only if  $\{e_i\}$  is a complete orthonormal set implies  $\{Te_i\}$  is a complete orthonormal set. 7

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