



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2010/2011

OPEN, DISTANCE AND E-LEARNING

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION

SMA 406: FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

DATE: SATURDAY, 9TH JULY 2011

TIME: 8.00 A.M. – 10.00 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions.

QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)

a) Find the fixed points of the operator $T : \mathfrak{R} \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$ defined by $Tx = x^3$. (3 marks)

b) Let $X = c$, where c is the space of all convergent sequences. Show that

$d(x, y) = \sup_{n \geq 1} |x_n - y_n|$ is a metric on c . (4 marks)

c) Prove that if $(P_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a sequence of paranorms on a linear space

X , then

$p(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{P_n(x)}{1 + P_n(x)}$ is a paranorm on X . (5 marks)

d) Prove that if Y is a complete subset of a Banach space X , then Y is closed.

(3 marks)

c) Show that the functional $f : c[a, b] \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$ define by

$f(x) = \int_a^b x(t)dt$, $x \in c[a, b]$ is linear and bounded (2 marks)

- f) Show that if two norms $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are equivalent and $\|x_n - x\|_1 \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ then $\|x_n - x\|_2 \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for any sequence (x_n) .
(2 marks)
- g) Show that if T is a linear operator on a normed space X into a normed space Y , then T^{-1} is a linear operator on the range of T , provided T^{-1} exists.
(3 marks)
- h. Prove that if $T : X \rightarrow Y$, where X and Y are normed spaces is continuous at $x = 0$, then T is uniformly continuous on X .
(4 marks)
- i) Show that strong convergence implies weak convergence with the same limit.
(3 marks)

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

- a) Define the following
- i) An Iteration (2 marks)
 - ii) A Contraction map (2 marks)
 - iii) A Complete metric space (2 marks)
- b) Show that the subspace $S = (0,1]$ of $\mathbb{R}$ is not complete. (3 marks)
- c) Find the fixed points of the transformation T , where T is defined by

$$Tx = \frac{2x+5}{x-2}$$
 (3 marks)
- d) i) State Banach fixed point theorem. (2 marks)
- ii) Let X be a complete metric space and $T : X \rightarrow X$ a contraction map. Prove that the Cauchy sequence $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of elements of X converge to the fixed point x in X and that x is unique. (6 marks)

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

a) i) Define what is meant by a norm. (3 marks)

ii) Let $B(X, Y)$ be the family of all bounded linear operators from X to Y . Define $\|\cdot\|: B(X, Y) \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$ by

$$\|T\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\|$$

Show that $\|T\|$ is a norm on $B(X, Y)$. (7 marks)

iii) Show that $\|x\| = \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \right|$ is not a norm on c , the space of all convergent sequences. (3 marks)

b) i) Define what is meant by equivalent norms. (2 marks)

ii) Prove that if X is a finite dimensional space and $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are norms on X then $\|\cdot\|_1$ is equivalent to $\|\cdot\|_2$. (5 marks)

QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

a) i) Define what is meant by a bounded linear operator. (2 marks)

ii) Let X and Y be normed linear spaces and $T: X \rightarrow Y$ a linear operator. Prove that T is continuous on X if and only if T is bounded. (10 marks)

b) Define $T: (0,1) \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$ by $Tx = \frac{1}{x}$. Show that T is not uniformly continuous on $(0,1)$. (4 marks)

c) Let $X = \left\{ x = (x_n) : \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i| < \infty, x_i \in \mathfrak{R} \right\}$.

Suppose X is a normed space with respect to the norm $\|x\| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i|$.

Show that $T_x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i$ is a linear functional on X . (4 marks)

QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

a) State precisely each of the following theorems;

- i) Hahn-Banach theorem for normed spaces.
- ii) Uniform boundedness principle.
- iv) Open mapping theorem.

(2 marks each)

b) i) Distinguish between strong and weak convergence of a sequence (x_n) in a normed space X . (4 marks)

ii) Let (x_n) be a sequence in a normed space X . Prove that if $\lim \|x_n\| < \infty$, then weak convergence implies strong convergence. (6 marks)

c) If X is a compact metric space and $M \subset X$ is closed, show that M is compact. (4 marks)
