## Department of Mathematical Sciences Carnegie Mellon University

## **Functional Analysis**

## Sample Exam

Do any 4 of the following 6 problems. All problems carry equal weight.

1. (a) Let X be a Banach space, Y be a normed linear space, and  $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be a sequence of bounded linear mappings from X to Y satisfying

$$\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X}, \quad \sup\{\|\mathbf{T}_n\mathbf{x}\| : \mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{N}\} < \infty.$$

Prove that

$$\sup\{\|\mathsf{T}_n\|:\mathsf{n}\in\mathsf{N}\}<\infty.$$

(Do not simply quote the Banach-Steinhaus Theorem (aka the Principle of Uniform Boundedness). You are being asked to prove that theorem.)

(b) Give an example of a normed linear space X, a Banach space Y, and a sequence  $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  of bounded linear mappings from X to Y satisfying

$$\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X}, \quad \sup\{\|\mathbf{T}_n\mathbf{x}\| : \mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{N}\} < \infty$$

but

$$\sup\{\|\mathsf{T}_n\|:\mathsf{n}\in\mathsf{N}\}=\infty.$$

2. (a) Let X be a reflexive Banach space and let  $\{K_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be a sequence of bounded subsets of X

- 4. (a) State the Open Mapping Theorem and the Closed Graph Theorem.
  - (b) Use the Open Mapping Theorem to Prove the Closed Graph Theorem.
  - (c) Let X,Y,Z be Banach spaces and  $U:X\to Y,V:Y\to Z$  be linear mappings and define  $T:X\to Z$  by Tx=VUx for all  $x\in X$ . Assume that T is continuous and that V is continuous and injective. Prove that U is continuous.
- (a) Let X be a Banach space and T : X → X be a linear mapping such that T<sup>2</sup> = T. Show that T is continuous if and only if the null space and range of T both are closed.
  - (b) Let X, Y be Banach spaces and put

$$\mathcal{O} = \{ T \in \mathcal{L}(X;Y) : T^*[Y^*] = X^* \}.$$

Show that  $\mathcal{O}$  is an open subset of  $\mathcal{L}(X;Y)$  (equipped with the operator norm). Here  $\mathcal{L}(X;Y)$  is the set of all bounded linear mappings from X to Y,  $X^*$  and  $Y^*$  are the (topological) duals of X and Y, and  $Y^* \in \mathcal{L}(Y^*;X^*)$ 

