

Functional Analysis

5th Exercise Sheet

* Exercise 14: Multiplication Operator

Let $\Omega = \mathbb{R}$, $\Sigma = \mathfrak{P}(\mathbb{R})$ and

$$\mu(A) = \begin{cases} |A| & A \subset \mathbb{Q} \\ \infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We define an operator on $X = \mathcal{L}^1(\Omega, \mu)$ as $M : X \rightarrow X$, $(M\psi)(x) = \theta(x)\psi(x)$ where $\theta \in B(\Omega, \Sigma)$. Show that $\|M\| \leq \|\theta\|_\infty$ and that the equality holds if $\|\theta\|_\infty = \|\theta 1_A\|_\infty$ for a σ -finite subset A .

* Exercise 15: Embeddings for Spaces of Sequences

Let $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$. Show the following:

(a) l^p is a subset of l^q . *Hint:* Show that $\|x\|_q \leq \|x\|_p \forall x \in l^p$ and start with $\|x\|_p = 1$.

(b) $\bigcup_{p < \infty} l^p$ is a proper subset of c_0 .

(c) For every $x \in l^1$ we have $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|x\|_p = \|x\|_\infty$.

Exercise 16: Sequence Product

Let $p, q, r \in [1, \infty)$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} = 1$, $x \in l^p$, $y \in l^q$, $z \in l^r$ and define xyz pointwise, i.e. $(xyz)_n = x_n y_n z_n$. Then $xyz \in l^1$ with $\|xyz\|_1 \leq \|x\|_p \|y\|_q \|z\|_r$.

* Exercise 17: Embeddings for L^p Spaces

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$. Show the following

(1) $L^q([a, b]) \subset L^p([a, b])$. *Hint:* Show that $\frac{\|\psi\|_p}{(b-a)^{1/p}} \leq \frac{\|\psi\|_q}{(b-a)^{1/q}} \forall \psi \in L^q([a, b])$.

(2) Let I be an unbounded interval. Then for the case $p \neq q$ neither $L^q(I) \subset L^p(I)$ or $L^p(I) \subset L^q(I)$ hold.

Exercise 18: Embeddings for L^p Spaces

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$. Show the following

(1) $L^\infty([a, b]) \subset L^p([a, b])$. *Hint:* Show that $\|\psi\|_p \leq (b-a)^{1/p} \|\psi\|_\infty \forall \psi \in L^\infty([a, b])$.

(2) $L^\infty([a, b]) \subset \bigcap_{p < \infty} L^p([a, b])$. Furthermore subset is proper.

(3) For the case of whole \mathbb{R} can not either $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \subset L^p(\mathbb{R})$ or $L^p(\mathbb{R}) \subset L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ hold.

Remark: The exercises marked with a star can be handed in for the correction till Wednesday noon to the letterbox at the ground level of the Math building 20.30.