

## Functional Analysis

### 15th Exercise Sheet

#### Exercise 56:

Let  $X, Y$  be Banach spaces and  $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ . Let  $x_n$  be a weakly convergent sequence in  $X$ . Then

$$x_n \rightharpoonup x_0 \text{ in } X \Rightarrow Tx_n \rightharpoonup Tx_0 \text{ in } Y.$$

#### Exercise 57:

Let  $X, Y$  be Banach spaces and  $T : X \supseteq D(T) \rightarrow Y$  linear. Then

$$T \text{ is closed} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ is weakly closed.}$$

*Definition:*  $T$  is weakly closed:  $\Leftrightarrow$  if  $x_n \rightharpoonup x_0$  in  $X$ ,  $Tx_n \rightharpoonup y \in Y$  then  $Tx_0 = y$ .

#### Exercise 58:

Let  $X$  be a reflexive Banach space,  $K \subseteq X$  closed and convex and  $f : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous, convex function. Furthermore for the case that  $K$  is unbounded assume also

$$f(x) \rightarrow \infty \text{ for all } x \in K \text{ such that } \|x\| \rightarrow \infty.$$

Then  $f$  attains its Minimum in  $K$ .

#### Exercise 59:

Let  $X$  be a normed space and  $K \subseteq X$  be a subset. Show the following

$$K \text{ is bounded} \Leftrightarrow K \text{ is weakly bounded.}$$

#### Exercise 60:

Let  $f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Show the following

1.  $\tau_y f := f(\cdot - y)$  tends to  $f$  as  $y \rightarrow 0$  in a weak- $\star$  sense, i.e.  $\langle g, \tau_y f \rangle \rightarrow \langle g, f \rangle$  for all  $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .
2. Let  $\varphi_k$  be a mollifier as in 5.2. Then  $\varphi_k \star f$  tends to  $f$  as  $k \rightarrow \infty$  in a weak- $\star$  sense.

**Remark:** There are no exercises which can be handed in this week.