

TMA4145 Linear Methods Fall 2020

Exercise set 10

Please justify your answers! Note that how you arrive at an answer is more important than the answer itself.

- **1** Which of the following transformations are linear?
  - a)  $T : P_2(\mathbb{R}) \to P_3(\mathbb{R})$  defined by T(p)(x) = xp(x) + p'(x), where  $P_n(\mathbb{R})$  denotes the vector space of real-valued polynomials of degree at most n.
  - **b)**  $T : \mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathbb{C}^2$  defined by  $T(z_1, z_2) = (\overline{z_1}, \overline{z_2})$ , where  $\mathbb{C}^2$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Does the conclusion change if  $\mathbb{C}^2$  is considered as a vector space over  $\mathbb{C}?$  Explain.

c) Let  $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$  denote the space of all  $n \times n$  matrices with real entries.

i) 
$$T : M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \to M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}), T(A) = A^2.$$

- ii)  $T : M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathbb{R}, T(A) = \det A.$
- **2** Given normed spaces X and Y, and a bounded and linear operator  $A : X \to Y$ , prove that ker(A) is a closed subspace of X. See Problem 5 for an example that range(A) need not be closed in Y.
- **3** Let T be the integral operator

$$Tf(x) = \int_0^1 k(x, y) f(y) dy,$$

defined by a kernel  $k \in C([0,1] \times [0,1])$  such that  $k(x,y) \ge 0$  for any  $(x,y) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$ . Show that the operator norm of T as a mapping on C[0,1] with respect to  $\|.\|_{\infty}$ -norm is

$$||T|| = \max_{x \in [0,1]} \int_0^1 |k(x,y)| dy.$$

**4** Let M be a closed subspace of a Hilbert space H, and let P be the orthogonal projection of H onto M. Prove that P is bounded and linear, and find ||P||. Is P isometric?

**5** Define an operator  $B: \ell^1 \to \ell^1$  by

$$Bx = \left(\frac{x_k}{k}\right)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} = \left(x_1, \frac{x_2}{2}, \frac{x_3}{3}, \ldots\right), \quad x = (x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \in \ell^1.$$

- **a)** Show that *B* is bounded and linear, and ||B|| = 1.
- **b)** Show that B is injective, but not surjective.
- c) Prove that range(B) is a proper dense subspace of  $\ell^1$ , but it is not closed.