Section – A Attempt all questions. (Maximum word limit 50)

a. Let T be a bounded linear operator on a normed space X. If $x_n \to x$, show that $Tx_n \to Tx$.

Roll No:

The Assam Royal Global University, Guwahati **Royal School of Applied & Pure Sciences**

Semester End Examination, June 2023

Course Code: MAT014C203

Note: Attempt all questions as per instructions/given. The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

M.Sc. (Mathematics), 2nd Semester

Course Title: Functional Analysis

- b. Let X and Y be normed spaces and $T: X \to Y$ a linear operator. If T is bounded and $dimT(X) < \infty$, show that T is compact
- c. Expand $\langle ix + y, x iz \rangle$.

Time: 3 Hours

1.

- d. Show that T = 2iI is normal but not a self-adjoint operator, where I is an identity operator.
- e. Give an example of a partially ordered set.
- f. Write the statement of Zorn's lemma.
- g. Define point spectrum and resolvent set of an operator.
- h. Define regular value of a bounded linear operator T.

Section - B

Attempt **any two** of the following: 2.

- a. Show that in a finite dimensional normed space X, any subset $M \subset X$ is closed and bounded if and only if M is compact.
- bounded.

ii) Show that identity operator is not compact.

- Attempt any two of the following: 3.
 - a. i) The space ℓ^p $(p \neq 2)$ is not an inner product space. ii)If T is any bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space H, show that T can be uniquely expressed in the form T = A + iB, where A and B are self-adjoint operators.
 - b. If T is any bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space H, show that the following are equivalent. i) $T^*T = I$ ii) $\langle Tx, Ty \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle, \forall x, y \in H$ iii) $||Tx|| = ||x||; \forall x \in H$.
 - c. Let H be a Hilbert space and $f: H \to F$ be a bounded linear functional. Show that there exists an unique $z \in H$ such that $f(x) = \langle x, z \rangle$ for all $x \in H$, where z depends on f and ||f|| = ||z||.
- Attempt any two of the following: 4.
 - a. i) Let X be a normed linear space. If f(x) = 0 for all bounded linear functional f on X, show that x = 0.

ii) Show that strong convergence implies weak convergence with same limit.

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- b. Show that every finite dimensional subspace Y of a normed space X is complete.
- c. i) Show that in a finite dimensional normed linear space X, every linear operator on X is

Maximum Marks: 70

2 x 8

7 x 2

6 x 2

7 x 2

- b. State and prove Uniform Boundedness Theorem.
- c. Prove that every bounded linear operator from a Banach space *X* onto a Banach space *Y* is an open mapping.
- 5. Attempt **any two** of the following:

7 x 2

- a. State and prove Banach fixed point theorem.
- b. i) Show that resolvent operator is an analytic function at every point of the resolvent set $\rho(T)$.

ii) Let X = C[a, b] with $\|.\|_{\infty}$ and $f \in X$. Let $A: X \to X$ be defined by (Ax)(t) = f(t)x(t); for all $t \in [a, b]$ and $x \in X$. If f is not a constant function, show that $\sigma_p(A) = \emptyset$.

c. i) For any bounded linear operator, show that σ_r(T)* ⊆ σ_p(T*).
ii) Let T be a bounded linear operator on a Banach space X and ||T|| < 1. Show that (I − T) is invertible.

Attempt they way of the tollowing

- Show that every finite dimensional subspace K of a normed space A is comp.
- ... if Show that in a finite dimensional normed linear space X, every intear operator on A is isomeded
 - i) Show that identify operator is not overpre-
 - Attelopt any two of the following:
- if if he space $\mathcal{T}'(p \neq 2)$ is not an inner product space if if T is any bounded linear operator on a Hilbert sence H. show that T can be quarter expressed in the form T = A + iff where A and S are self-adjoint operators
- If T is any bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space H, show that the following me contratent 0 TT = 7 in (Tx Ty) = (x y), yr, y (1) in [Ty] = [[x]], y z \in H.
- Let *R* be a Hiltent space and $f: R \to R$ be a bounded finear functional. Show that there exists an unique $z \in R$ such that f(z) = (z, z) for all $x \in R$, where z depends on f and h(R) = h(z).

Attempt any two of the following: