

**UNIVERSITY OF SURREY<sup>©</sup>**

**M. Math. Undergraduate Programmes in Mathematical Studies**

**Level HE3 Examination**

Module MAT3010 Function Spaces

Time allowed – 2 hrs

Autumn Semester 2008

Attempt **THREE** questions

If a candidate attempts more than **THREE** questions only the best **THREE** questions will be taken into account.

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**Question 1**

(a) Give the definition of a *metric* space. [3]

(b) Prove that, for any 4 points  $x, y, u, v$  of a metric space  $(X, d)$ , the following inequality holds:

$$|d(x, y) - d(u, v)| \leq d(x, u) + d(y, v). \quad [4]$$

(c) Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space

- Give the definitions of an *open* set and of a *closed* set in  $X$ .
- Prove that a union of any number of open sets is open. [4]

(d) Give the definition of a *norm* on a vector space  $V$ . [3]

(e) Let  $X$  be a space of all continuously differentiable functions  $f : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and let

$$\|f\| := \max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |f'(x)|.$$

- Is this a *norm* on the vector space  $X$ ? Justify your answer.
- Is this a *norm* on the vector space

$$X_0 := \{f \in X, \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = 0\}?$$

Justify your answer. [5]

(f) Prove that the unit ball

$$V = \{f \in C^1[-1, 1], \max\{\|f\|_\infty, \|f'\|_\infty\} \leq 1\}, \quad \|f\|_\infty := \max_{x \in [-1, 1]} |f(x)|$$

in the space of continuously differentiable functions is *not closed* as a subset of  $C[-1, 1]$  with the  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$  norm.

*Hint:* prove that the function  $f_0(x) := |x|$  belongs to the closure of  $V$ , but does not belong to  $V$ . [6]

**Question 2**

- (a) Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space.
- Define what it means when  $X$  is called *compact*.
  - Give an example of a compact metric space and a non compact metric space. [3]
- (b) Give the definition of a totally bounded metric space and state the Hausdorff criterium. [4]
- (c) Using the Hausdorff criterium, check that any compact metric space is *separable* (i.e., contains a countable dense subset). [7]
- (d) Let  $X = \mathbb{R}$  and  $d(x, y) := \min\{1, |x - y|\}$ .
- Prove that  $(X, d)$  is a metric space.
  - Is  $(X, d)$  *compact*? Explain your answer. [5]
- (e) Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two *compact* metric spaces and let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be continuous, one-to-one and onto. Prove that the inverse function

$$f^{-1} : Y \rightarrow X$$

is also continuous. [6]

**Question 3**

(a) What is a *contraction* of a metric space  $(X, d)$ ? [3]

(b) State the Banach contraction theorem. [4]

(c) Let  $f(x) := \frac{\pi}{2} + x - \arctan x$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- Using the finite increments formula (Mean Value Theorem), prove that

$$|f(x) - f(y)| < |x - y|$$

for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $x \neq y$ .

- Prove that the function  $f$  does not have any fixed points in  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- Is  $f$  a contraction on  $\mathbb{R}$ ? Explain your answer. [5]

(d) Prove that the map  $T : C[0, 1] \rightarrow C[0, 1]$  defined by

$$(Tf)(x) := 1 + \int_0^x \frac{f(s)}{s+1} ds, \quad f \in C[0, 1]$$

is a *contraction* on the space  $C[0, 1]$  of continuous functions with the sup-norm. [6]

(e) Prove that the fixed point  $Y(x)$  of the map  $T$  solves the differential equation

$$\frac{dY(x)}{dx} - \frac{Y(x)}{x+1} = 0, \quad Y(0) = 1.$$

[4]

(f) Solve the above equation by separating variables and find the explicit expression for the fixed point  $Y(x)$  of the map  $T$ . [3]

**Question 4**

(a) What is an *inner* product on a real vector space  $H$ ? [3]

(b) Let  $H$  be a Hilbert space.

- What is an orthonormal system in  $H$ ?
- What is an orthonormal basis in  $H$ ? [4]

(c) State the Bessel inequality for an orthonormal system in a Hilbert space. When does it become an equality? [3]

(d) Let  $f(x) = x$ ,  $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$ . Find the Fourier coefficients  $a_n$  and  $b_n$  for the Fourier sums

$$f_N(x) := a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^N a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)$$

of the function  $f(x)$ . [5]

(e) What is the point-wise limit of  $f_N(x)$  as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ ? Is the convergence *uniform* with respect to  $x \in [-\pi, \pi]$ ? Explain your answer. [5]

(f) Prove that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{4}. [5]$$