PROBLEM SET 5 FOR 18.102, SPRING 2016
DUE FRIDAY 11 MARCH IN THE USUAL SENSE.

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Problem 5.1

Let H be a normed space (over $\mathbb{C}$) in which the norm satisfies the parallelogram law:

$$\|u+v\|^2 + \|u-v\|^2 = 2(\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2) \ \forall \ u, v \in H. \tag{1}$$

Show that

$$(u, v) = \frac{1}{4}\left(\|u+v\|^2 - \|u-v\|^2 + i\|u+iv\|^2 - i\|u-iv\|^2\right) \tag{2}$$

is a positive-definite Hermitian form which induces the given norm.

Hint: Linearity is a pain. Try to get something, say for a mid-point, first.

Problem 5.2

Let H be a finite dimensional (pre)Hilbert space. So, by definition H has a basis $\{v_i\}_{i=1}^n$, meaning that any element of H can be written

$$v = \sum_i c_i v_i \tag{3}$$

and there is no dependence relation between the v_i's – the presentation of $v = 0$ in the form (3) is unique. Show that H has an orthonormal basis, $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^n$ satisfying $(e_i, e_j) = \delta_{ij}$ ($= 1$ if $i = j$ and 0 otherwise). Check that for the orthonormal basis the coefficients in (3) are $c_i = (v, e_i)$ and that the map

$$T : H \ni v \longmapsto ((v, e_1), (v, e_2), \ldots, (v, e_n)) \in \mathbb{C}^n \tag{4}$$

is a linear isomorphism with the properties

$$(u, v) = \sum_i (Tu)_i \overline{(Tv)_i}, \ \|u\|_H = \|Tu\|_{\mathbb{C}^n} \ \forall \ u, v \in H. \tag{5}$$

Why is a finite dimensional pre-Hilbert space a Hilbert space?

Problem 5.3

Let e_i, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, be an orthonormal sequence in a separable Hilbert space H. Suppose that for each element u in a dense subset $D \subset H$

$$\sum_i |(u, e_i)|^2 = \|u\|^2. \tag{6}$$

Conclude that e_i is an orthonormal basis, i.e. is complete.

Problem 5.4

Consider the sequence space

$$h^{2,1} = \left\{ c : \mathbb{N} \ni j \longmapsto c_j \in \mathbb{C}; \sum_j (1+j^2)|c_j|^2 < \infty \right\}. \tag{7}$$

(1) Show that

$$h^{2,1} \times h^{2,1} \ni (c,d) \longmapsto \langle c, d\rangle = \sum_j (1+j^2) c_j \overline{d_j} \tag{8}$$

is an Hermitian inner form which turns $h^{2,1}$ into a Hilbert space.

(2) Denoting the norm on this space by $\|\cdot\|_{2,1}$ and the norm on l^2 by $\|\cdot\|_2$, show that

$$h^{2,1} \subset l^2,\ \|c\|_2 \le \|c\|_{2,1}\ \forall\ c \in h^{2,1}. \tag{9}$$

Problem 5.5

Suppose that H_1 and H_2 are two different Hilbert spaces and $A : H_1 \longrightarrow H_2$ is a bounded linear operator. Show that there is a unique bounded linear operator (the adjoint) $A^* : H_2 \longrightarrow H_1$ with the property

$$\langle Au_1, u_2\rangle_{H_2} = \langle u_1, A^* u_2\rangle_{H_1}\ \forall\ u_1 \in H_1,\ u_2 \in H_2. \tag{10}$$

Problem 5.6 – Extra

If $v \in \mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{R})$ and $\int_{(a,b)} v = 0$ for all $a < b$ show that v is a null function.

Problem 5.7 – Extra

Consider the subspace of $\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{R})$ which consists of continuous functions u with the additional property that there exists $v \in \mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} u(0) + \int_{(0,x)} v(t) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ u(0) - \int_{(x,0)} v(t) & \text{if } x < 0. \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

Show that for a given u if there are two such functions v then they differ by a null function. Prove that the set of pairs $(u, [v])$ where $[v] \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ is a Hilbert space with respect to the inner product

$$\langle (u_1, [v_1]), (u_2, [v_2])\rangle = \int u_1 \overline{u_2} + \int v_1 \overline{v_2}. \tag{12}$$

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