

PROBLEM SET 6 FOR 18.102
DUE 7AM SATURDAY MARCH 28, 2015.

Problem 6.1

Recall the space $h^{2,1}$ (discussed in an earlier problem set) consisting of the complex valued sequences c_i such that

$$\|c\|^2 = \sum_i (1 + |i|^2) |c_i|^2 < \infty.$$

Show that the unit ball in this space, considered as a subset of l^2 , has compact closure.

Problem 6.2

Define the space $\mathcal{L}^2(0, 1)$ as consisting of those elements of $\mathcal{L}^2(\mathbb{R})$ which vanish outside $(0, 1]$ and show that the quotient $L^2(0, 1) = \mathcal{L}^2(0, 1)/\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ by the null functions in $\mathcal{L}^2(0, 1)$ is a Hilbert space.

Problem 6.3

Identify $\mathcal{C}[0, 1]$, the space of continuous functions on the closed interval, as a subspace of $L^2(0, 1)$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let $F_n \subset L^2(0, 1)$ be the subspace of functions which are constant on each interval $((m-1)/n, m/n]$ for $m = 1, \dots, n$. Show that if $f \in \mathcal{C}[0, 1]$ there exists $g_n \in F_n$ such that

$$\delta_n = \sup_{|t-s| \leq 1/n} |f(t) - f(s)| \implies \|f - g_n\|_{L^2} \leq \delta_n.$$

Problem 6.4

Show that a bounded and equicontinuous subset of $\mathcal{C}[0, 1]$ has compact closure in $L^2(0, 1)$. Note that equicontinuity means ‘uniform equicontinuity’ so for each $\delta > 0$ there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $|x - y| < \delta$ implies $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ for all elements f of the set.

Hint: Use the approximation by the finite dimensional spaces F_n .

Problem 6.5

If $K \in \mathcal{C}([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$ is a continuous function of two variables, show that

$$(6.1) \quad Af(x) = \int K(x, y)f(y)$$

defines a compact linear operator on $L^2(0, 1)$.

Hint: Show that A defines a bounded linear map from $L^2(0, 1)$ to $\mathcal{C}[0, 1]$ and that the image of the unit ball is *equicontinuous* using the uniform continuity of K .

Problem 6.6 – extra

Show that a closed and bounded subset of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ is compact if and only if it is ‘uniformly equicontinuous in the mean’ and ‘uniformly small at infinity’ so that for

each $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\int_{-1/\delta}^{1/\delta} |f|^2 < \epsilon^2 \text{ and } |t| < \delta \implies \int |f(x) - f(x-t)|^2 < \epsilon^2$$

for all elements of the set.

Problem 6.7 – extra

Consider the space of continuous functions on $\mathbb{R}$ vanishing outside $(0, 1)$ which are of the form

$$u(x) = \int_0^x v, \quad v \in L^2(0, 1).$$

Show that these form a Hilbert space and that the unity ball of this space has compact closure in $L^2(0, 1)$.