

## Math 507: Functional Analysis (Spring, 2004)

**C1** Suppose  $T \in L(H)$ . Prove that if  $T$  is compact then  $T^*$  is compact.

**C2** Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be the compact operators in  $L(H)$ . Suppose  $\mathcal{I}$  is a two-sided closed ideal of  $L(H)$ . If  $\mathcal{I} \neq \{0\}$  then  $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ .

**C3** Prove that *connectedness* is not axiomatizable in the language of graphs.

**C4 a)** Suppose that  $\{\phi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  is a complete orthonormal sequence in  $L^2([0, 1])$ . Is the set  $\{\phi_n(x)\phi_m(y)\}_{(n,m) \in \mathbb{N}^2}$  a complete orthonormal set in  $L^2([0, 1]^2)$ ?

b) Is a similar result true for all  $L^2$  spaces?

**C5 a)** Define the right-shift,  $S$  on  $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$  by  $S(e_j) = e_{j+1}$ . Is  $S$  compact? What is  $\sigma_p(S)$ ? What is  $\sigma(S)$ ?

b) Do the same for  $S^*$ .

**C6 a)** Suppose  $\{T_n\}$  is a sequence in  $L(H)$  which converges to  $T \in L(H)$ . If  $z_n \in \sigma(T_n)$  and  $z_n \rightarrow z \in \mathbb{C}$ , prove that  $z \in \sigma(T)$ .

b) Find a simple example where  $T_n \rightarrow T$  but the sequence  $\{z_n\}$  does *not* converge.

**Remark** This is essentially problem 5 of section 7.3 in Conway's *A Course in Functional Analysis*.

**C7** Suppose  $S$  and  $T$  are in  $L(H)$  and  $\lambda \in \rho(ST)$  with  $\lambda \neq 0$ . Prove that  $\lambda \in \rho(TS)$  and  $(\lambda I - TS)^{-1} = \lambda^{-1}I + \lambda^{-1}T(\lambda I - ST)^{-1}S$ . Show that  $\sigma(ST) \cup \{0\} = \sigma(TS) \cup \{0\}$  and give an example such that  $\sigma(ST) \neq \sigma(TS)$ .

**Remark** This is essentially problem 7 of section 7.3 in Conway's *A Course in Functional Analysis*.

**C8** Let  $P$  and  $Q$  be orthogonal projections onto subspaces  $M$  and  $N$  of a Hilbert space  $H$ . Suppose that  $PQ = QP$ .

a) Prove that  $I - P$ ,  $I - Q$ ,  $PQ$ ,  $P + Q - PQ$ , and  $P + Q - 2PQ$  are orthogonal projections.

b) How are the ranges of the projections in a) related to  $M$  and  $N$ ?

**C9** Let  $P$  and  $Q$  be orthogonal projections onto subspaces  $M$  and  $N$  in a Hilbert space  $H$ . Prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (PQ)^n$  exists and is the orthogonal projection onto  $M \cap N$ .

**Remark** The last two problems are from chapter 6 of Reed and Simon's *Methods of Modern Mathematical Physics, I: Functional Analysis*. The second problem is "starred", indicating it is a "harder" problem, "included ... in order to challenge the reader."