

# Functional Analysis

WS 2015/2016  
Prof. Dr. M. Disertori  
P. Gladbach; R. Schubert



## Problem Sheet 3.

Due 20.11.2015.

### Problem 1. (Separability) (10 Points)

Prove: The space  $B(X, \mathbb{R})$  is separable if and only if  $X$  is a finite set.

This proves in particular, that the space of bounded sequences  $l_\infty = B(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{R})$  is not separable.

*Hint: To every set  $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$  assign a function  $f_A \in B(X, \mathbb{R})$  such that  $\|f_A - f_{A'}\| = 1$  whenever  $A \neq A'$ .*

### Problem 2. (Hölder continuous functions) (4+4+4+4+4+5\* Points)

Reminder: For  $u : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ , define  $[u]_\alpha = \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x - y|^\alpha}$ . Define  $\|u\|_\alpha = \|u\|_{C^0} + [u]_\alpha$  and  $C^{0,\alpha}([a, b]) = \{u : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \|u\|_\alpha < \infty\}$ .

- Show that  $(C^{0,\alpha}([a, b]), \|\cdot\|_\alpha)$  is a Banach space.
- Show that  $\|u\|_\beta \leq \|u\|_\alpha$  for  $u : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  whenever  $\beta \in (0, \alpha]$ .
- Let  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ . Find  $u \in C^{0,\alpha}([0, 1])$  with  $[u]_\beta = \infty$  for all  $\beta > \alpha$ .
- Find  $u \in C^0([0, 1])$  with  $[u]_\alpha = \infty$  for all  $\alpha > 0$ .
- Let  $u \in C^{0,\alpha}([0, 1])$  with  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ . Define for  $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$  the function  $u_\lambda : [0, \lambda] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  as  $u_\lambda(x) = u(x/\lambda)$ . Calculate  $[u_\lambda]_\alpha$  in terms of  $[u]_\alpha$ .
- Show that  $C^{0,\alpha}([0, 1])$  is not separable.

*Hint: Proceed similarly as in Problem 1.*

### Problem 3. (The Hausdorff distance) (3+2+2+3+5\* Points)

For  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  nonempty,  $r > 0$ , define  $B(A, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \inf_{y \in A} \|x - y\| < r\}$ .

- Show that  $B(A, r)$  is open, and that  $B(B(A, r), s) = B(A, r + s)$ .
- Show that if  $A_1 \subseteq A_2$ , then  $B(A_1, r) \subseteq B(A_2, r)$ .

Now let  $K_1, K_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be two nonempty compact sets. Define their Hausdorff distance

$$d_H(K_1, K_2) = \inf\{r > 0 : K_1 \subseteq B(K_2, r) \text{ and } K_2 \subseteq B(K_1, r)\}.$$

- Let  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $r, s \geq 0$ . Calculate  $d_H(\overline{B(x, r)}, \overline{B(y, s)})$ .
- Show that  $d_H$  is a metric on  $\mathcal{K} = \{K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n : K \text{ is nonempty and compact}\}$ .
- Show that  $(\mathcal{K}, d_H)$  is complete.