

EXERCISE 6

Date issued: 18th November 2024

Homework Problem 6.1. (Riesz's representation theorem)

(a) Compute the Riesz-representatives of the following linear, bounded operators:

(i) $\Phi: (L^2(0, 1), (\cdot, \cdot)_{L^2}) \ni f \mapsto \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \in \mathbb{R}$

(ii) $\Phi: (L^2(0, 1), (\cdot, \cdot)_{L^2_{1+x}}) \ni f \mapsto \int_0^1 f(x) dx \in \mathbb{R}$ where $(\cdot, \cdot)_{L^2_{1+x}}$ is the weighted inner product
 $(f, g) \mapsto \int_0^1 (1+x)f(x)g(x) dx$

(b) Let $C([-1, 1])$ denote the space of continuous functions to be equipped with the inner product

$$(f, g) \mapsto \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x) dx.$$

Show that the mapping $\Phi: C([-1, 1]) \ni f \mapsto f(0) \in \mathbb{R}$ is a linear functional and that there does not exist any $g \in C([-1, 1])$ representing Φ with respect to the given inner product. Why is this not a contradiction of Riesz's representation theorem?

Homework Problem 6.2. (Box-bounded L^p functions)

Show that the set

$$A := \{f \in L^p(\Omega) \mid a \leq f(x) \leq b \text{ for a.a. } x \in \Omega\} \tag{5.1}$$

is bounded and closed in L^p as stated in [Example 5.3](#).

Hint: If $f^{(k)} \rightarrow f$ in L^1 , then there is a subsequence $f^{(k^{(l)})}$ converging to f pointwise almost everywhere.

Homework Problem 6.3. (The weak topology)

Let $(V, \|\cdot\|_V)$ be a normed space. Show the following:

- (a) The weak limit of a weakly-convergent sequence is unique.

Hint: You may apply the Hahn-Banach theorem.

- (b) Norms equivalent to $\|\cdot\|_V$ induce the same weak topology.

- (c) Show that if V is infinite-dimensional, then the weak topology is not induced by any norm.

Hint: You may use that in infinite dimensional spaces, weakly open sets are unbounded in the norm.

You are not expected to turn in your solutions.