

**MATH 6360**  
**Applied Analysis**  
 Fall 2018

First name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Points:</b>
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## Assignment 5, due Friday, October 5, 10am

Please staple this problem sheet to your homework. When asked to prove something, make a careful step-by-step argument. You can quote anything we covered in class in support of your reasoning.

### Problem 1

Let  $(X, d)$  and  $(Y, \rho)$  be metric spaces with completions  $(C, d)$  and  $(D, \rho)$ , assuming  $X \subset C$  and  $Y \subset D$ . Prove that the metric the space  $(X \times Y, \sigma)$  with the metric  $\sigma((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = d(x_1, x_2) + \rho(y_1, y_2)$  has the completion  $(C \times D, \sigma)$ .

### Problem 2

Show that the Hölder inequality for  $f, g \in C([a, b])$  and  $1 < p < \infty$  cannot be improved because for any  $f \in C([a, b])$ , there is  $g \in C([a, b])$  such that  $\int_a^b fg dx = \|f\|_p \|g\|_q$ ,  $1/p + 1/q = 1$ . Hint: For  $x \in [a, b]$  with  $f(x) \neq 0$ , set  $g(x) = |f(x)|^p / f(x)$  and if  $f(x) = 0$  set  $g(x) = 0$ .

### Problem 3

Let  $U$  be an open set in the interval  $[a, b]$ . Show that the distance of any point  $x$  in  $U$  from the complement  $U^c = [a, b] \setminus U$ , given by  $d(x, U^c) = \inf_{y \in U^c} d(x, y)$ , is a continuous function on  $U$ . (Hint:  $U^c$  is closed.)

Show that the characteristic function  $\chi_U$  of an open set  $U \subset [a, b]$  is the limit of an increasing sequence of continuous functions. Here,  $\chi_U(x) = 1$  if and only if  $x \in U$  and otherwise  $\chi_U(x) = 0$ . Hint: Use the distance function to construct such a sequence.

Consequently, deduce that the characteristic function of any open set  $U \subset [a, b]$  is in  $L^1([a, b])$ .

### Problem 4

Define a map  $T : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C([0, 1])$  by

$$Tf(x) = \int_0^1 k(x, y)f(y)dy$$

where  $k : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous. Show that the operator norm  $\|T\|$  equals

$$\|T\| \equiv \sup\{\|Tf\|_\infty : f \in C([0, 1]), \|f\|_\infty \leq 1\} = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} \int_0^1 |k(x, y)| dy.$$