

Matematiikan ja tilastotieteen laitos  
 Funktionaalianalyysin perusteet  
 Harjoitus 5  
 10.10.2013

1. If  $T : C_{\mathbb{R}}[0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is the linear transformation defined by

$$T(f) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx,$$

show that  $T$  is continuous.

2. Let  $h \in L^{\infty}[0, 1]$ .  
 (a) If  $f$  is in  $L^2[0, 1]$ , show that  $fh \in L^2[0, 1]$ .  
 (b) Let  $T : L^2[0, 1] \rightarrow L^2[0, 1]$  be the linear transformation defined by  $T(f) = hf$ . Show that  $T$  is continuous.
3. Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be a complex Hilbert space and let  $y \in \mathcal{H}$ . Show that the linear transformation  $f : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  defined by  $f(x) = (x, y)$  is continuous.
4. (a) If  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) \in \ell^2$ , show that  $(0, 4x_1, x_2, 4x_3, x_4, \dots) \in \ell^2$ .  
 (b) Let  $T : \ell^2 \rightarrow \ell^2$  be the linear transformation defined by

$$T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots) = (0, 4x_1, x_2, 4x_3, x_4, \dots).$$

Show that  $T$  is continuous.

5. A person runs the same track for five consecutive days and is timed as follows

day (x)	1	2	3	4	5
time (y)	15.50	15.10	15.00	14.50	14.00

make a least square fit to the above data using a function  $a + b/x + c/x^2$ .

6. Obtain an approximation in the sense of least squares in the form of a polynomial of degree 2 to the function  $1/(1 + x^2)$  on the interval  $[-1, 1]$ .