



NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
University Village, Plot 91, Cadastral Zone, Nnamdi Azikwe Express Way, Jabi-Abuja
FACULTY OF SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
2024_2 EXAMINATION

Course Code: MTH412

Credit Unit: 3

Total: 70 Marks

Course Title: FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS II

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Instruction: Answer Question One (1) and Any Other 3 Questions

- 1.(a) Given that $\{T_n\}$ is a sequence of bounded linear operator in $B(X, Y)$. When is T_n said to converge strongly to $T \in B(X, Y)$? **(4marks)**
- (b) If $X^* \in R^n$ and $r > 0$, prove that the ball $B(X^*, r) = \{y \in R^n : \|y - X^*\| < r\}$ centered at X^* of radius r is a convex set. **(11marks)**
- (c) Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, and p' the exponent dual of p . Then, for all $x, y \in K^N$, prove that $\sum_{i=1}^N |x_i| |y_i| \leq \|x\|_p \|y\|_{p'}$. **(7marks)**
- 2.(a) Let $M: X \rightarrow Y$. Explain an isometry of normed spaces X and Y , using its definition, translations and linear map. **(5marks)**
- (b) Let X and Y be normed linear spaces and let $T: X \rightarrow Y$ be a linear map. Prove that the following are equivalent:
- i. T is continuous at the origin 0 (in that sense that if $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in X such that $x_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then $TX_n \rightarrow 0$ in Y as $n \rightarrow \infty$);
- ii. T is Lipschitz. i.e. there exists a constant $K \geq 0$ such that, for each $x \in X$, $\|Tx\| \leq K\|x\|$. **(11marks)**
- 3.(a) Given that x and v are vectors in R^n . When is the line L through x said to be a convex set? **(3marks)**
- (b) State and Prove Minkowski's Inequality. **(13marks)**
- 4.(a) When is the family of bounded linear map $B(X, Y)$ said to be a vector space? **(6marks)**
- (b) Given that E is a vector space of K , when is a function $(\cdot | \cdot) : E \times E \rightarrow K$ said to be an inner product space and what makes it a Hilbert space? **(10marks)**
- 5.(a) Given that (X, ρ) is a metric space, when is open cover compactness defined on X ? **(5marks)**
- (b) Prove that the set $M := \{(2\pi)^{-1/2} e^{inx} : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ forms an orthonormal system in $L_2((-\pi, \pi), C)$. **(11marks)**