

Exercises

Exercise 9.1 (3+2 Points)

Let X be a reflexive Banach space. Show that

- a) if Y is a linear subspace and

$$Y^\perp = \{\ell \in X^* \mid \ell(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x \in Y\},$$

then $(Y^\perp)^\perp = \overline{Y}$ (after identifying X and X^{**});

- b) for every $\ell \in X^*$ there exists $x_0 \in X \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\ell(x_0) = \|\ell\| \|x_0\|$.

Exercise 9.2 (4 Points)

Let X be a Hilbert space and $Y \subset X$ be a closed subspace. Show that given $\ell \in Y^*$ there exists exactly one extension $\bar{\ell} \in X^*$ such that $\bar{\ell}|_Y = \ell$ and $\|\bar{\ell}\| = \|\ell\|$. Give an explicit formula for $\bar{\ell}$.

(Hint: Try $\bar{\ell} = \ell \circ A$ for a suitable $A \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$.)

Exercise 9.3 (4 Points)

Let $p \in [1, \infty)$ and consider the subspace $Y \subset \ell^p$,

$$Y = \{x \in \ell^p : x_1 = x_3 = x_5 = \dots = 0\},$$

and let $f \in Y^* \setminus \{0\}$. Show that for $p = 1$ there exists an infinite number of extensions $\bar{f} \in (\ell^p)^*$ such that $\bar{f}|_Y = f$ and $\|\bar{f}\| = \|f\|$, but for $p > 1$ such an extension \bar{f} is unique.

Exercise 9.4 (1+4+2 Points)

Let $p \in [1, \infty)$ and consider the Sobolev space in dimension one, $W^{k,p} = W^{k,p}(\mathbb{R}, \lambda)$.

- a) Show that for $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ and for $x \leq y \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$|f(y) - f(x)| \leq |y - x|^{1-1/p} \left(\int_x^y |f'(z)|^p dx \right)^{1/p}.$$

- b) Deduce that there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$

$$\|f\|_\infty + \|f\|_{C^{1-1/p}} \leq C \|f\|_{W^{1,p}}, \quad \text{where } \|f\|_{C^{1-1/p}} := \sup_{x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{|x - y|^{1-1/p}};$$

then deduce that for every $f \in W^{1,p}$ there exists a continuous function \tilde{f} with $\tilde{f} = f$ a.e. and such that $\|\tilde{f}\|_\infty + \|\tilde{f}\|_{C^{1-1/p}} \leq C \|f\|_{W^{1,p}}$.

- c) Let $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Show that there exists $g \in W^{1,2}$ which satisfies for all $f \in W^{1,2}$

$$\int f g dx + \int f' g' dx = \tilde{f}(x_0),$$

where \tilde{f} is the continuous representative of f .

Due date: Thursday, December 17, 2015.

(You may submit your solutions in groups of two.)