

Functional Analysis, Spring 2020  
Homework # 1  
due on Wednesday January 22 in class

1. Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space. Let  $(x_n)$  and  $(y_n)$  be two convergent sequences in  $X$ . Namely, suppose that  $x_n \rightarrow x$  and  $y_n \rightarrow y$ . Show that  $d(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow d(x, y)$ .

2. Show that a normed linear space  $X$  is a Banach space if and only if for every sequence  $(x_n)$  of vectors in  $X$ , the condition  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|x_n\| < \infty$  implies the convergence of  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  in  $X$ .

3. Let  $T$  be a compact Hausdorff space and let  $C(T)$  denote the linear space of all continuous functions from  $T$  to  $\mathbb{C}$ , endowed with the norm

$$\|f\|_{\infty} = \sup\{|f(t)| : t \in T\}.$$

Show that  $C(T)$  is a Banach space.

(It is fine to give a solution for the case when  $T$  is a closed and bounded set in  $R^n$  endowed with the usual euclidean distance. )

(One possible approach is to show that  $C(T)$  is a closed normed linear subspace of  $\ell^{\infty}(T)$ .)

4. Show that the space  $C[0, 1] = \{f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, f \text{ continuous}\}$  with the norm  $\|f\|_1 = \int_0^1 |f(t)| dt$  is not a Banach space.