



## Problem sheet 10

Solutions has to be uploaded into Moodle:

<https://moodle2.uni-leipzig.de/mod/assign/view.php?id=1096518>  
until 22:00, June 24.

1. [2 points] If  $x \perp y$  in an inner product space  $X$ , show that

$$\|x + y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2.$$

2. [3 points] Show that for a sequence  $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  in an inner product space the conditions  $\|x_n\| \rightarrow \|x\|$  and  $\langle x_n, x \rangle \rightarrow \langle x, x \rangle$  imply the convergence  $x_n \rightarrow x$ .

3. [4 bonus points] Let  $H$  be a Hilbert space,  $M \subset H$  be a convex subset, and  $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  be a sequence in  $M$  such that  $\|x_n\| \rightarrow d$ , where  $d = \inf_{x \in M} \|x\|$ . Show that  $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  converges in  $H$ .

*Hint:* Use the parallelogram equality

4. [4 points] Let  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$  be an orthonormal set in an inner product space  $X$ , where  $n$  is fixed. Let  $x \in X$  be any fixed element and  $y = \beta_1 e_1 + \dots + \beta_n e_n$ . Then  $\|x - y\|$  depends on  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$ . Show by direct calculation that  $\|x - y\|$  is minimum if and only if  $\beta_k = \langle x, e_k \rangle$ ,  $k = 1, \dots, n$ .

5. [4 points] Let  $x_1(t) = t^2$ ,  $x_2(t) = t$ ,  $x_3(t) = 1$ . Orthonormalize  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  in this order in the space  $L^2[-1, 1]$ .

6. [5 points] Let  $M$  be a total set in an inner product space  $X$ . If  $\langle v, x \rangle = \langle w, x \rangle$  for all  $x \in M$ , show that  $v = w$ .

7. [5 points] Let  $\{e_k, k \geq 1\}$  be an orthonormal sequence in a Hilbert space  $H$ . Show that if

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k e_k, \quad y = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \beta_k e_k,$$

then

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k \bar{\beta}_k$$

and the series converges absolutely.

8. [4 bonus points] Let  $\{e_k, k \geq 1\}$  be an orthonormal sequence in a Hilbert space  $H$ , and let  $M = \text{span} \{e_k, k \geq 1\}$ . Show that for any  $x \in H$  we have that  $x \in \bar{M}$  if and only if  $x$  can be represented as

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle x, e_k \rangle e_k.$$