Questions to the oral exam in Functional Analysis, 2016

- 1. Normed spaces, Banach spaces: definitions, examples, importance. Prove that a complete linear subspace of a Banach space is closed. Prove that a closed subspace in a Banach space is complete.
- 2. Hölder's inequality. Its role. Minkowski's inequality. Its role. L^p -spaces, relationships between different L^p -spaces.
- 3. Pre-Hilbert spaces. Definition, examples, main properties, parallellogram identity.
- 4. Separable spaces. Definition, examples. Prove that ℓ^{∞} is not separable, but ℓ^{p} , $1 \leq p < \infty$, is separable. What about L^{p} spaces?
- 5. Show that the space of bounded mappings B(X,Y), where X is a normed space and Y is Banach, is a Banach space. Argue why dual spaces are complete.
- 6. Linear functionals, norms of linear functionals. Equivalent conditions of boundedness of linear functionals.
- 7. Dual of L^p -spaces.
- 8. The Hahn-Banach theorem for real and complex linear functionals. The structure of the proofs.
- 9. Corollaries from the Hahn-Banach theorem. The second dual. Reflexivity of a Banach space. Examples.
- 10. Dual of ℓ^{∞} .
- 11. The Bair category theorem.
- 12. The open mapping theorem. Banach Theorem about bounded inverse. Closed Graph Theorem.
- 13. The uniform boundedness principle (Banach-Steinhaus). Importance and applications.
- 14. Weak convergence. Definition, boundedness, other properties. Examples in ℓ_p , L^p and C([0,1]).
- 15. Weak*-convergence. Examples. Examples that show the difference. Banach-Alaoglu theorem. Alaouglu theorem.
- 16. Hilbert spaces, definition, main properties. Theorem on the closest element.
- 17. Hilbert spaces: theorem on decomposition of a Hilbert space.

- 18. Riesz-Frechet theorem.
- 19. Orthogonal systems in Hilbert spaces, Bessel inequality. Definition of orthonormal basis, equivalent conditions. Theorem on existence of orthonormal basis in each Hilbert space.
- 20. The Riesz Representation Theorem on bounded linear functionals on C([a,b]).
- 21. The space of linear bounded operators: adjoint operators; spectrum.