

# Zadanie 1

A)  $\varphi_n \in F^*$

1) liniowość

$$f, g \in F \quad \varphi_n(f+g) = n \int_0^{1/n} (f+g)(t) dt = n \int_0^{1/n} f(t) dt + n \int_0^{1/n} g(t) dt = \varphi_n(f) + \varphi_n(g) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{K}, f \in F \quad \varphi_n(\alpha f) = n \int_0^{1/n} \alpha f(t) dt = \alpha \cdot n \int_0^{1/n} f(t) dt = \alpha \varphi_n(f) \quad \checkmark$$

2) ograniczoność  
n ∈ N - ustalony

$$f \in C[0,1], \|f\|_2 \leq 1 \quad \left( \int_0^{1/n} f(t)^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \leq 1$$

$$\|\varphi_n\| = \sup_{\|f\|_2 \leq 1} \|\varphi_n f\| = \sup_{\|f\|_2 \leq 1} \left| n \int_0^{1/n} f(t) dt \right| \leq \sup_{\|f\|_2 \leq 1} n \int_0^{1/n} |f(t)| dt \stackrel{\text{nierówność Höldera}}{\leq} \sup_{\|f\|_2 \leq 1} n \left( \int_0^{1/n} |f(t)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left( \int_0^{1/n} 1 dt \right)^{1/2} \leq n \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \sqrt{n} \quad \checkmark$$

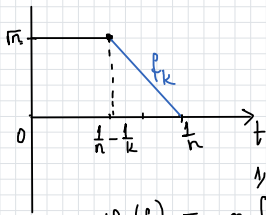
Zatem  $\varphi \in F^*$ .

B)  $\forall f \in F \quad \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |\varphi_n(f)| < \infty$

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left| n \int_0^{1/n} f(t) dt \right| \leq \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left| n \int_0^{1/n} |f(t)| dt \right| \leq \sup_{t \in [0,1]} |f(t)| \cdot n \int_0^{1/n} 1 dt = \sup_{t \in [0,1]} |f(t)| \quad \text{zatem} \quad \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |\varphi_n(f)| \leq \sup_{t \in [0,1]} |f(t)| < \infty.$$

C)  $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|\varphi_n\| = \infty$

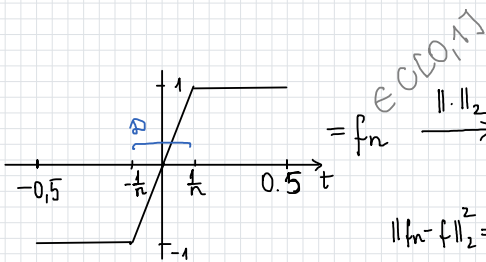
Pokażemy, że  $\|\varphi_n\| = \sqrt{n}$ . Wtedy  $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sqrt{n} = \infty$ .



$$\|f_k\|_2 = \left( \int_0^{1/n} (\sqrt{n})^2 dt \right)^{1/2} = 1$$

$$\varphi_n(f) = n \int_{\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{k}}^{1/n} f_k(t) dt + n \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{k}} \sqrt{n} dt \geq n \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{k}} \sqrt{n} dt = n \sqrt{n} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{k} \right) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}$$

Tw. Banacha-Steinhausa nie zachodzi, bo przestrzeń  $C[0,1]$  z normą  $\|\cdot\|_2$  nie jest przestrzenią Banacha.



$$= f_n \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|_2} f(t) = \begin{cases} -1 & t \in (-0.5, 0) \\ 0 & t = 0 \\ 1 & t \in (0, 0.5] \end{cases} \notin C[0,1]$$

$$\|f_n - f\|_2^2 = \int_{-0.5}^0 (1-xn)^2 dx + \int_0^{0.5} (1-nx)^2 dx = \frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{4}{3n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Ten przykład trzeba tylko przesunąć o 0.5 w prawo :) )

## Zadanie 2

$|a(x,y)| \leq C_x \|y\|_F \Leftrightarrow |a(x, \frac{y}{\|y\|_F})| \leq C_x$ . Niech  $a_y: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a_y(x) = a(x,y)$   $\{a_y\}_{\|y\|_F=1}$  rodzina operatorów

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{\|y\|_F=1} |a_y(x)| \leq C_x$$

$E$  jest Banacha, więc z tw. Banacha Steinhoussa dla rodziny  $\{a_y\}_{\|y\|_F=1}$  mamy  $\sup_{\|y\|_F=1} \|a_y\| \leq C$ ,  $C \geq 0$  nie zależy od  $x$  i  $y$

$$|a(x,y)| = \|y\|_F |a(x, \frac{y}{\|y\|_F})| = \|y\|_F |a_y(x)| \leq \|y\|_F \|x\|_E \|a_y\| \leq \|y\|_F \|x\|_E \cdot C$$

$$|a(x,y)| \leq C \cdot \|y\|_F \|x\|_E \quad \square$$