

1. Let  $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\varphi \neq 0$ , be, say, a continuous function such that its support is contained in the interval  $[0, 1]$ . (In other words,  $\varphi$  vanishes everywhere outside this interval.)

a) Show that if  $B \subset L^2(\mathbb{R})$  is a set which contains all functions

$$g_n(t) := \varphi(t - n), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

then  $B$  cannot be compact.

b) Show that the convolution operator  $T_\varphi : L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$ ,

$$T_\varphi f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x - t)f(t) dt$$

is bounded but not compact.

2. Consider the Hilbert space  $L^2(0, 1)$ , and some  $\alpha > 1/2$ . Define the operator

$$Af(t) = t^{-\alpha} f(t)$$

with domain

$$D(A) = \{f \in L^2(0, 1) : \exists \delta > 0 \text{ such that } f(t) = 0 \text{ for almost all } t \in [0, \delta]\}.$$

Prove that  $A$  is not bounded nor closed. For the latter, you can for example consider functions  $f_n(t)$  defined as  $t^\alpha$  for  $1/n \leq t \leq 1$  and as 0 for  $t < 1/n$ , where  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

3. Consider the Hilbert space  $L^2(0, 2\pi)$  and let  $g : [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a  $C^1$ -function such that its  $n$ th Fourier-coefficient  $\hat{g}(n)$  satisfies the bound  $|\hat{g}(n)| \leq 1/n$ . Show that the (convolution) operator

$$K_g f(t) := \int_0^{2\pi} g(t - s)f(s) ds$$

is compact. (You should use the isomorphism of  $L^2(0, 2\pi)$  and  $\ell^2$  defined by the Fourier series, and Probl. 3 in Exercise 1.)

4. A linear operator  $T : H \rightarrow H$ , where  $H$  is a Hilbert space, is called a finite rank operator, if the range  $R(T) = T(H)$  is a finite dimensional subspace of  $H$ .

Show that a finite rank operator is compact. Moreover, show that if  $T \in \mathcal{L}(H)$  can be approximated with respect to the operator norm by finite rank operators  $T_n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , i.e. for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$\|T - T_n\| \leq \varepsilon,$$

then  $T$  is compact.

You can use the result that in a finite dimensional normed space, bounded subsets are precompact.