

# Math 421/510, Spring 2007, Midterm

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## (Due date: Friday March 2)

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### Instructions

- Every problem in the midterm is worth 25 points.
  - The midterm will be collected at the end of lecture on Friday. **There will be no extensions for the midterm.**
  - Unlike homework assignments, you must work on the midterm on your own. If you need hints or clarifications, please feel free to talk to the instructor.
  - Answers should be clear, legible, and in complete English sentences. Solutions must be self-contained – only results proved in class can be used without proof.
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1. Show that a Banach space  $X$  is separable if its dual space  $X^*$  is separable. Is the converse true?
2. (a) Consider the vectors  $(1, 2, 0, 0, \dots)$  and  $(1, 1, 1, 0, \dots)$  in  $\ell^2$ . Change the inner product on  $\ell^2$  so that it remains a Hilbert space and these two vectors are orthogonal.  
(b) In general given linearly independent vectors  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$  in a Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$ , change the inner product on  $\mathcal{H}$  so that it remains a Hilbert space and  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$  become orthogonal.
3. Prove or disprove the following statement: Let  $K$  be a topological space that is compact and Hausdorff. If  $T$  is a bounded linear operator from  $C(K)$  to  $\ell^1$ , then  $T$  is compact.
4. This problem involves a quantitative notion related to extensions of linear operators. We say that a Banach space  $X$  is *injective* if for every Banach space  $Y$  and every subspace  $Z$  of  $Y$  and every continuous linear operator  $T : Z \rightarrow X$ , there exists an extension  $\tilde{T} : Y \rightarrow X$ . The *extension constant*  $e(X)$  is defined as

$$e(X) = \inf \left\{ c \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{For every } Y \supset Z \text{ and } T : Z \rightarrow X, \text{ there exists} \\ \tilde{T} : Y \rightarrow X \text{ such that } \tilde{T}|_Z = T \text{ and } \|\tilde{T}\| \leq c\|T\| \end{array} \right\}.$$

- (a) Prove that  $e(X) < \infty$  for any injective Banach space  $X$ .
- (b) Determine  $e(\ell_\infty)$ .