

## ANALYSIS II, Homework 2

Due Wednesday 25.9.2013. Please hand in written answers for credit.

1. If  $\|x + y\| = \|x\| + \|y\|$  for two vectors  $x$  and  $y$  in a normed space, then show that

$$\|\alpha x + \beta y\| = \alpha\|x\| + \beta\|y\|$$

for all  $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ .

2. Let  $A$  be an arbitrary subset of a vector space  $E$  and let  $[A]$  be the set of all finite linear combinations in  $A$ , i.e. vectors  $x$  that can be written as

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i, \quad x_i \in A, \lambda_i \in \mathbb{K}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Show that

(a)  $[A]$  is a subspace of  $E$ .

(b)  $[A]$  is then smallest subspace of  $E$  which contains  $A$ .

3. (a) Let  $X$  be a nonempty set. Show that the function  $d : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $d(x, y) = 1$ , for  $x \neq y$ ,  $d(x, y) = 0$ , if  $x = y$  induces a metric on  $X$ . Moreover, is it true or false: the countable intersection of open sets in  $(X, d)$  is open?

(b) Let  $X = \mathbb{N}$  and define

$$d(m, n) = |m^{-1} - n^{-1}|.$$

Is it true or false:  $(X, d)$  is a metric space?

4. Let  $d(x, y)$  be a metric on a set  $X$ . Show that the function

$$e(x, y) = \frac{d(x, y)}{1 + d(x, y)}$$

is another metric on  $X$ .

5. Let  $Lip$  denote the space of all functions  $f$  from  $[0, 1]$  into  $\mathbb{R}$  for which

$$M_f = \sup_{s \neq t} \frac{|f(s) - f(t)|}{|s - t|} < \infty.$$

For  $f \in Lip$ , let

$$\|f\|_{Lip} = |f(0)| + M_f.$$

Prove that  $\|\cdot\|_{Lip}$  is a norm and  $\|f\|_{\infty} \leq \|f\|_{Lip}$  for all  $f \in Lip$ .