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*(Knowledge for Development)*

**KIBABII UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**FORTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER**  
**MAIN EXAMINATION**  
**FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF**  
**SCIENCE MATHEMATICS**

**COURSE CODE: MAP 413**

**COURSE TITLE: FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS**

**DATE: 25/4/2023**

**TIME: 9 AM – 11 AM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer question ONE and any other two questions

TIME: 2 Hours

### QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)

- a) Define the following terms
- Metric space
  - Normed space
- b) Let  $X$  be a set of all real valued functions,  $x, y, z$  of an independent variable  $t$  that are defined and continuous on an interval  $\tau = [a, b]$ . Denote the set  $C[a, b]$  as  $C[a, b] = \{x: x(t)\}$  is defined and continuous on  $[a, b]$  and let a metric on  $C[a, b]$  be given by  $d(x, y) = \max_{t \in \tau} |x(t) - y(t)|$ . Show that this set together with the metric  $d$  is a metric space

### QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

- a) Define the following terms
- Bounded set
  - Bounded sequence
- b) Given  $X = (X, d)$  is a metric space show that
- A convergent sequence  $X$  is bounded and its limit is unique
  - If  $x_n \rightarrow x$  and  $y_n \rightarrow y$  in  $X$ , then  $d(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow d(x, y)$
- c) Show that every convergent sequence in a metric space is a Cauchy sequence

### QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

- a) Show that the space  $\mathcal{L}^\infty$  is complete
- b) Show that the space  $\mathcal{L}^p$   $1 \leq p \leq \infty$  is complete
- c) Give an example of an incomplete metric space

### QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

- a) Define the following terms
- Complete space
  - Banach space
- b) Show that the Euclidean space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a normed space
- c) Show that the space  $C[a, b]$  with norm given by  $\|x\| = \max_{t \in \tau} |x(t)|$  where  $\tau = [a, b]$  is a Banach space

**QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)**

- a) Show that every finite dimensional subspace  $Y$  of a normed space  $X$  is complete
- b) Define the terms
  - i. Equivalent norms
  - ii. Compactness
- c) State Riesz's Lemma