

Q # 1:

(i) Theorem (1), pp 141, D. Soma sundaram.

(ii)  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ ,

$$\|x\| = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

(iii) first prove the lemmas for  $1 < p < \infty$ ,  $1 < q < \infty$ such that  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$  and for  $a, b \geq 0$ ,

$$a^{1/p} \cdot b^{1/q} \leq \frac{a}{p} + \frac{b}{q}. \text{ After this prove that}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i y_i| \leq \|x\|_p \cdot \|y\|_q$$

where  $\|x\|_p = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p \right)^{1/p}$ .

(iv) Obtain

$$\|x+y\|_p \leq \|x\|_p + \|y\|_p$$

$$1 < p < \infty.$$

(4)

V) Set of all continuous real valued functions on a Banach space  $X$  whose norm is defined by

$$\|f\| = \max \{ |f(x)| : x \in X \}.$$

VI) Let  $X$  be a normed linear space and  $\|\cdot\|_1, \|\cdot\|_2$  are two norms defined on  $X$ , then

$$m \|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2 \leq M \|x\|_1,$$

where  $m, M \geq 0$ .

VII). Let  $X$  be a complete metric space.

Let  $T$  be a mapping from  $X$  into itself satisfying  $\forall x, y \in X$ ,

$$d(Tx, Ty) \leq \alpha d(x, y)$$

where  $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ .

Let  $x_0 \in X$  be an arbitrary pt. of  $X$  and the seq  $\{x_n\}$  in  $X$  satisfying Picard iteration system, then  $T$  has a unique fixed point.

VIII) Assume  $T$  is a contraction map and (4)  
show that if  $x_n \rightarrow x$  in  $X$ , then  
 $Tx_n \rightarrow Tx$ .

IX) Assume the sequence in a n.s.  $X$  is  
a weakly  $C_{\beta}$  sequence with two limits  $x$  and  
 $y$  and finally show that  $x=y$ .

X) Define weak convergence in a n.s. and  
by example s.r. it is weakly  $C_{\beta}$  but  
not strongly  $C_{\beta}$ .

Q # 2:- Theorem (1), pp-84 Somasundaram (ref.)

Q # 3:- Th. 4.13.2, pp. 292, Erwin Kreyszig.

Q # 4:- Ref. Theorem (2), pp-59, Somasundaram (ref.)

Q # 5:- Ref. G.F. Simmons, Somasundaram.

Q # 6:- Theorem 5.12, pp. 300 Erwin Kreyszig.

Q # 7:- Ref Theorem 1, pp. 156, Somasundaram & <sup>(4)</sup>

G.P. Simons.

Q # 8:- Any one of  $\frac{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{pp. 309}$ ,  $\frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{pp 315}$ ,  $\frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 1}{321}$

by Erwin Kreyszig.

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