

## e-content (lecture-5)

by

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MATH SEM-3 CC-11 UNIT-4 (Functional Analysis)

**Topic:** Theorem and problem based on the Hilbert space .

***Theorem: (The polarization identity)***

*If  $x$  and  $y$  are any two elements in a complex inner product space  $E$  ( or a complex Hilbert space  $E$ ) Then*

$$4(x, y) = \|x + y\|^2 - \|x - y\|^2 \\ + i\|x + iy\|^2 - i\|x - iy\|^2.$$

***Proof:*** we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + y\|^2 &= (x + y, x + y) \\ &= (x, x) + (y, x) + (x, y) + (y, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{And } \|x - y\|^2 &= (x - y, x - y) \\ &= (x, x) - (y, x) - (x, y) + (y, y) \end{aligned}$$

*Therefore*

$$\|x + y\|^2 - \|x - y\|^2 = 2(y, x) + 2(x, y) \dots (1)$$

*Replacing  $y$  by  $iy$  in (1) we get*

$$\begin{aligned}\|x + iy\|^2 - \|x - iy\|^2 &= 2(iy, x) + 2(x, iy) \\ &= 2i(y, x) + 2\bar{i}(x, y) \\ &= 2i(y, x) - 2i(x, y) \dots (2)\end{aligned}$$

*Now multiplying both sides of (2) by  $i$  we get*

$$i\|x + iy\|^2 - i\|x - iy\|^2 = -2(y, x) + 2(x, y) \dots (3)$$

*Adding (1) and (3) we get*

$$\begin{aligned}4(x, y) &= \|x + y\|^2 - \|x - y\|^2 \\ &\quad + i\|x + iy\|^2 - i\|x - iy\|^2.\end{aligned}$$

**Problem:** *Construct a Banach space of continuous functions which is not a Hilbert space.*

**Solution:** *we consider the Banach space  $C[0,1]$  of all continuous functions on the closed interval  $[0,1]$  of  $\mathbb{R}$  with the norm defined by*

$$\|f\| = \sup\{|f(t)| : t \in [0,1]\} \quad \text{for } f \in C[0,1],$$

*We show that this norm does not satisfy the parallelogram law.*

*Let  $f(t) = t$  and  $g(t) = 1 - t$  be two functions from  $[0,1]$  to  $R$ . Then  $f(t) = t$  and  $g(t) = 1 - t$  are continuous functions on  $[0,1]$ . hence  $f, g \in C[0,1]$ .*

*Now by definition of norm we get*

$$\begin{aligned}\|f\| &= \text{Sup}\{|f(t)|: t \in [0,1]\} \\ &= \text{Sup}\{|t|: t \in [0,1]\} \\ &= \text{Sup}\{t : t \in [0,1]\} \\ &= \text{Sup}[0,1] = 1\end{aligned}$$

Again,

$$\begin{aligned}\|g\| &= \text{Sup}\{|g(t)|: t \in [0,1]\} \\ &= \text{Sup}\{|1 - t|: t \in [0,1]\} \\ &= \text{Sup}\{1 - t : t \in [0,1]\} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}\|f + g\| &= \text{Sup}\{|(f + g)(t)|: t \in [0,1]\} \\ &= \text{Sup}\{|f(t) + g(t)|: t \in [0,1]\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \text{Sup}\{|t + 1 - t|: t \in [0,1] \} \\
&= \text{Sup}\{1 : t \in [0,1] \} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|f - g\| &= \text{Sup}\{|(f - g)(t)|: t \in [0,1] \} \\
&= \text{Sup}\{|f(t) - g(t)|: t \in [0,1] \} \\
&= \text{Sup}\{|t - 1 + t|: t \in [0,1] \} \\
&= \text{Sup}\{|2t - 1|: t \in [0,1] \} = 1.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus } \|f + g\|^2 + \|f - g\|^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 = 2$$

$$\text{But } 2\|f\|^2 + 2\|g\|^2 = 2 \cdot 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1^2 = 4$$

$$\text{Therefore } \|f + g\|^2 + \|f - g\|^2 \neq 2\|f\|^2 + 2\|g\|^2.$$

*Hence the parallelogram law is not satisfied for the suprimum norm on  $C[0,1]$ . Hence  $C[0,1]$  is not a Hilbert space but it is a Banach space .*

**END.**