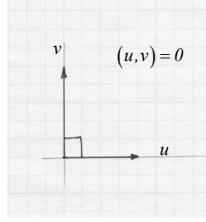


ME-505 FALL 2019

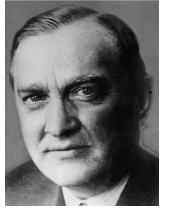
FINAL EXAM



## 1. (2) Banach and Hilbert Spaces.



David Hilbert  
(1862–1943)



Stefan Banach  
(1892–1945)

Consider the Hilbert space  $L_2(0, L)$  (Chapter VI, p. 432) with the inner product  $(u, v) = \int_0^L u(x)v(x)dx$ .

If the function  $f(x) \in L_2(0, L)$  is orthogonal to all functions  $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$  for all  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , then what is this function  $f(x)$ ? Justify your answer.

i) **Given:**  $f(x)$  is orthogonal to  $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$  on  $(0, L)$  for all  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . That means that inner product

$$\left(f(x), \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)\right) = \int_{x=0}^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx = 0 \quad \text{for all } n = 1, 2, \dots$$

ii) If  $f(x) \in L_2(0, L)$ , then  $f(x)$  can be represented by the Generalized Fourier series

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k \phi_k(x), \quad \text{where } c_k = (f, \phi_k) = \int_{x=0}^L f(x) \phi_k(x) dx$$

over any complete set of mutually orthogonal functions  $\{\phi_n(x), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ :

$$(\phi_m, \phi_n) = \int_{x=0}^L \phi_m(x) \phi_n(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{if } m \neq n$$

iii) **Facts:** a)  $\left\{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right), n = 1, 2, \dots\right\} \in L_2(0, L)$

b) The set  $\left\{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right), n = 1, 2, \dots\right\}$  is a complete set of mutually orthogonal functions on  $(0, L)$  as a solution of the Sturm-Liouville problem:  $y'' + \mu^2 y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y(L) = 0$ .

iv) Then  $f(x) \in L_2(0, L)$  can be represented as the sine Fourier series  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$ ,

where  $a_n = \int_{x=0}^L f(x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx = \left(f(x), \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)\right) = 0$  according to i).

Therefore,

$$f(x) = 0$$

**General fact:** Let  $\{\phi_n(x), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  be a complete set of mutually orthogonal functions:

$$(\phi_m, \phi_n) = \int_{x=0}^L \phi_m(x) \phi_n(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{if } m \neq n.$$

If  $f(x) \notin \{\phi_n(x), n = 1, 2, \dots\}$  and  $(f, \phi_n) = 0$  for all  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  then  $f(x) = 0$ .





Philippe de Champaigne Portrait of two men



Portrait of René Descartes

after [Frans Hals](#)



Portrait of Blaise Pascal

Philippe de Champaigne