Errata Applied Analysis

- p. 9: line 2 from the bottom: $\sqrt{2}$ instead of 2.
- p. 10: Last sentence should read: "The lim sup of a sequence whose terms are bounded from above is finite or $-\infty$, and the lim inf of a sequence whose terms are bounded from below is finite or ∞ ."
- p. 12, line 5 from the bottom: "This property is, in general, not equivalent to ...".
- p. 39 Example 2.7 ... there is an R > 0 such that ||x|| > 0 implies that...
- p. 46: Delete all of the paragraph above Example 2.13 except for the first sentence i.e delete from "The same proof applies to a more general situation..." to "...if and only if it is closed, bounded, and equicontinuous."
- p. 47, line 4 from the bottom: replace "intermediate" by "mean".
- p. 59, Exercise 2.7, 2nd line: "Lipschitz constant less than or equal to one ..."
- p. 60, Exercise 2.10, line 3, "... the space of continuous functions that ..."
- p. 76 Hence if we choose $\eta = 1/(2C)...$
- p. 78 Exercise 3.1:

$$|T(x) - T(y)| < |x - y|$$
 for all $x \neq y \in \mathbb{R}$

- p. 79 Exercise 3.5: $||L + U||_{\infty} < ||D||_{\infty}$
- p. 83, 1st line after Theorem 4.7: replace "defined" by "characterized".
- p. 89, Exercise 4.5, add "non-empty": ".. of two non-empty open sets."
- p. 89, Exercise 4.6: remove the last sentence, "Note that..."

• p. 94, line 3 & 4 from the bottom: the intervals I_n and J_n should be:

$$I_n = [2^{-k}(2n-2), 2^{-k}(2n-1)),$$

$$J_n = [2^{-k}(2n-1), 2^{-k}2n)$$

- p. 100, line 13: line should end as follows: "...all $x \in M$. Moreover, $\|\overline{T}\| = \|T\|$."
- p. 109, last line of Definition 5.39: "... in the uniform, or operator norm, topology ...".
- p. 110 Proposition 5.43 should be rewritten as follows:

Proposition 5.43 Let X, Y, Z be Banach spaces. (a) If $S, T \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ are compact, then any linear combination of S and T is compact. (b) If (T_n) is a sequence of compact operators in $\mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ converging uniformly to T, then T is compact. (c) If $T \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ has finite-dimensional range, then T is compact. (d) Let $S \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$, $T \in \mathcal{B}(Y, Z)$. If S is bounded and T is compact, or S is compact and T is bounded, then $TS \in \mathcal{B}(X, Z)$ is compact.

- p. 110, line 4 from bottom: replace "(a)–(c)" by "(a)–(b)"
- p. 111, 1st line: replace "(c)–(d)" by "(b)–(c)"
- p. 111, 2nd line after Definition 5.44: replace "norm on X", by "norm on Y".
- p. 116, in equation (5.24), change dummy index to j:

$$\omega_i\left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j e_j\right) = x_i$$

- p. 116, 3rd line form the bottom, insert commas: "dual space, $\varphi: X \to \mathbb{R}, \dots$ "
- p. 119 ...and we say that X is reflexive.
- p. 119, line 5, " ... space."

- p. 121, Exercise 5.6, part (a) should start: "For any non-zero $x \in X$, ..."
- p. 132, last displayed equation should be

$$\langle z, y - y' \rangle = \langle z, x - y' \rangle - \langle z, x - y \rangle = 0.$$

- p. 136, line 3 of the 2nd paragraph, replace "One can show" by "It is easy to see".
- p. 136, first sentence of 3rd paragraph should read: "... converges to x, then for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a finite $J_n \subset I$ such that for all J containing J_n , one has $||S_J x|| \leq 1/n$."
- p. 140, line 3 should start: " To show that every Hilbert space has an orthonormal basis, we use ..."
- p. 140, 2nd paragraph after the "proof", 2nd line, replace "orthogonalization" by "orthonormalization".
- p. 145 Exercise 6.11: Prove that if \mathcal{M} is a dense linear subspace of a separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_{\dots}
- p. 184, Exercise 7.7, line 4, " $0 \le x \le 1$ " should be " $0 \le x \le L$ ".
- p. 186, line 2, displayed equation should be:

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha x_n \pmod{1},$$

- p. 191, line 3 of the proof : "... $P : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}$ by"
- p. 195, line 9, "...if A is a bounded...".
- p. 195, in Theorem 8.18, "Suppose".
- p. 199 Sentence starting line 6 from bottom should read: "A map $U: \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}$ is unitary if and only if $U^*U = UU^* = I$." Delete the rest of the sentence from "…meaning that…"
- p. 200, line 6, remove the second occurrence of "bounded", to read "bounded, skew-adjoint operators"

- p. 203, line 17, "... unitary. The subspace of functions invariant under U consists ..."
- p. 205, line 12, "B(0,1)", should be replaced by " $B(x_0,r)$ ".
- p. 205, last line: "linear functionals".
- p. 207 Replace first sentence of the last paragraph by: "As the above examples show, the norm of the limit of a weakly convergent sequence may be strictly less than the norms of the terms in the sequence, corresponding to a loss of "energy" in oscillations, at a singularity, or by escape to infinity in the weak limit."
- p. 212 Exercise 8.1. Change last sentence in Part (c) to: "Is a subspace of a Banach space with finite codimension necessarily closed?"
- p. 212 Delete Exercise 8.4.
- p. 214, Exercise 8.19 should read: "Prove that a strongly lower-semicontinuous convex function $f : \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{R}$ on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} is weakly lower-semicontinuous."
- p. 233, line 15, add $k \ge 1$ in the displayed formula:

...for
$$n \neq m, k \geq 1$$
.

- p. 240, line 1, insert "complex": "... on a complex Hilbert space."
- p. 240, Exercise 9.7: add item: (d) Show that 0 belongs to the continuous spectrum of K.
- p. 241 Beginning of Exercise 9.13 should read: "Suppose that $L : \mathbb{R} \to \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ and $A : \mathbb{R} \to \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})...$ "
- p. 242, Exercise 9.18 should begin: "Suppose that A is a compact self-adjoint operator. Let $f \in C(\sigma(a))$, and ..."
- p. 243, Exercise 9.19 should begin: "Let A be a compact selfadjoint linear operator. Prove ...".
- p. 246, 3rd line from the bottom: "theorm" should be "theorem"

• p. 253, in equation (10.11), add dy:

$$Gf(x) = \int_0^1 g(x, y) f(y) dy$$

- p. 256, line 18, "we choose non-zero solutions v_1 and v_2 ..."
- p.274 Theorem 10.35: $u\Delta v v\Delta u = \nabla \cdot (u\nabla v v\nabla u)$
- p. 280

$$\int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega} \left(-u_{t} + \Delta u \right) v \, dx dt = \int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega} u \left(v_{t} + \Delta v \right) \, dx dt \\ - \int_{\Omega} \left[uv \right]_{0}^{T} dx + \int_{0}^{T} \int_{\partial \Omega} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \right) dS dt.$$

- p. 284, Exercise 10.15: in the first displayed equation " $L^1(\mathbb{R})$ " should be replaced by " $L^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$ ", and the sentence after that equation should read: "Show that A is a densely defined unbounded linear operator in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ that is *not* closed."
- p. 284, 3rd line from the bottom: "velcity" should be "velocity".
- p. 300

$$\int_{|x|\ge 1} \frac{\sin nx}{\pi x} \phi(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \left[\cos nx \frac{\phi(x)}{x} \right]_{-1}^1 + \frac{1}{n} \int_{|x|\ge 1} \cos nx \left(\frac{\phi(x)}{x} \right)' \, dx.$$

- p. 309, line 2 from the bottom, at end of the line dx should be replaced by dy, so end of formula reads g(y) dy.
- p. 318

$$g(x,t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi t)^{n/2}} e^{-|x|^2/(2t)}$$

- p. 320 This equation may be interpreted as the Fourier series expansion...
- p. 330, Exercise 11.13, 2nd sentence should read: "Prove the corresponding results for derivatives and translates of tempered distributions and for the convolution of a test function with a tempered distribution."

- p. 331, Exercise 11.19. Add this sentence at the end of the Exercise: "That is, find a function $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ such that \hat{f} is not continuous."
- p. 361, Theorem 12.59. The first line should start : "If $1 , then ..." On the 3rd line of the theorem, before "Moreover", insert the sentence "If <math>\mu$ is σ -finite the same conclusion holds when p = 1 and $p' = \infty$."
- p. 361 In first line of Example 12.61, replace " $1 \le p < \infty$ " by "1 ".
- p. 362 In line 2 of Theorem 12.62, replace "1 ≤ p < ∞" by "1 < p < ∞". Delete the last sentence of the Theorem starting "If p = ∞..."
- p. 364 The action of this distribution f on a $W_0^{k,p'}$ -function u...
- p. 373 Last sentence in Theorem 12.81 should read:

Then for every bounded linear functional $F : \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{C}$ there is a unique element $x \in \mathcal{H}$ such that

$$a(x, y) = F(y)$$
 for all $y \in \mathcal{H}$.