

due Wednesday, September 10

Note: Problems 1-3 are taken from Lang's book *Analysis I*, p. 339.

1. (Attributed by Lang to John Tate.) Suppose a map  $f : R^n \rightarrow R^m$  is continuous and has the following property: There exists a real number  $C > 0$  such that for all  $x, y \in R^n$ ,

$$\|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \leq C.$$

Prove that there exists a unique linear map  $g : R^n \rightarrow R^m$  such that  $g - f$  is bounded in the sup norm. (Hint: Show that for all  $x$ ,

$$g(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^n}$$

exists – to do this, show that the sequence is Cauchy.)

2. Let  $\bar{B}_r$  denote the closed ball of radius  $r$  in  $R^n$  centered at 0. Suppose  $f : \bar{B}_r \rightarrow R^n$  satisfies:

(a)  $\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq b\|x - y\|$ , with  $0 < b < 1$ .

(b)  $\|f(0)\| \leq r(1 - b)$ .

Show that there exists a unique  $x \in \bar{B}_r$  such that  $f(x) = x$ .

3. Assume the situation of the previous exercise. In addition, let  $c$  be a positive real number, and let  $g : \bar{B}_r \rightarrow R^n$  be a map satisfying  $\|g(x) - f(x)\| \leq c$  for all  $x \in \bar{B}_r$ . Assume  $g$  has a fixed point  $x_2$ , and let  $x_1$  be the fixed point of  $f$  (whose existence you proved in the previous exercise). Prove that  $\|x_2 - x_1\| \leq c/(1 - b)$ .

4. Define  $f : L(R^n, R^n) \rightarrow L(L(R^n, R^n), L(R^n, R^n))$  by  $f(u) = \tau_u$ , where  $\tau_u(v) = u \circ v$ . Prove that  $f$  is continuous with respect to the operator norm defined in class.