

## Норма линейного функционала

Является ли функционал линейным и ограниченным? Если да, то найдите его норму.

$$\text{Пространство } c_0 = \left\{ (x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0, \|x\| = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |x_n| \right\}.$$

$$\mathbf{1.1.} \quad f(x) = 8x_3 + 3x_{20} - 3x_{1000}.$$

$$\mathbf{1.2.} \quad f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_{2m}}{2^m}.$$

$$\mathbf{1.3.} \quad f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^m \cdot m!}{m^m} \cdot x_m.$$

$$\mathbf{1.4.} \quad f(x) = x_3 - x_1 + \sum m^2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{m}} \cdot x_m.$$

$$\mathbf{1.5.} \quad f(x) = x_5 - 2x_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln m}{m} \cdot x_m.$$

$$\mathbf{1.6.} \quad f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} e^m \left( \frac{m-1}{m+1} \right)^{m(m-1)} x_m.$$

$$\mathbf{1.7.} \quad f(x) = x_{10} - 3x_5 + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2 \ln m} x_{2^m}.$$

$$\mathbf{1.8.} \quad f(x) = x_5 - 2x_7 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m(m+1)(m+2)}} x_m.$$

$$\mathbf{1.9.} \quad f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^m}{2^{3m}} \cdot x_{3m}.$$

$$\mathbf{1.10.} \quad f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^m \cdot m}{(m+1)!} \cdot x_{2m}.$$

$$\mathbf{1.11.} \quad f(x) = x_3 - x_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m^2 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{m}} \cdot x_{3m}$$

$$\mathbf{1.12.} \quad f(x) = x_5 - 2x_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{50} \frac{\ln m}{m} \cdot x_m.$$

$$\mathbf{1.13.} \quad f(x) = x_1 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{m-1}{m+1} \right)^{m(m-1)} x_m.$$

$$\mathbf{1.14.} \quad f(x) = x_{10} - 3x_5 + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2 \ln m} \cdot x_{m^2}$$

$$\mathbf{1.15.} \quad f(x) = x_5 - 2x_7 - \sum_{m=1}^{100} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m(m+1)}} \cdot x_m$$

$$\text{Пространство } \ell_p = \left\{ (x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|^p < \infty, \|x\| = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|^p \right)^{1/p}, 1 \leq p < \infty \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{1.16.} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{10} x_{10} - \frac{2}{99} x_{99} + \frac{3}{100} x_{100} - \frac{4}{201} x_{201} \quad (p=2).$$

$$\mathbf{1.17.} \quad f(x) = -2x_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_{2m}}{(2m)!} \quad (p=1).$$

$$\mathbf{1.18.} \quad f(x) = -3x_3 + \sum_{m=1}^{100} e \cdot m! \cdot x_{3m} \quad (p=2).$$

$$\mathbf{1.19.} \quad f(x) = -2x_5 + x_6 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_{8m}}{m} \quad (p=3).$$

$$\mathbf{1.20.} \quad f(x) = x_{100} - x_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_{2m}}{m! \cdot e^m} \quad \left( p = \frac{7}{4} \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.21.} \quad f(x) = -2x_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_{2m}}{2m} \quad (p=3).$$

$$\mathbf{1.22.} \quad f(x) = -3x_3 + \sum_{m=1}^{100} m! \cdot x_{3m} \quad (p=4).$$

$$\mathbf{1.23.} \quad f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} x_5 + x_6 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_{8m}}{m^2} \quad (p=3).$$

$$\mathbf{1.24.} \quad f(x) = -x_1 + x_{100} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_{2m}}{m!} \quad \left( p = \frac{5}{4} \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.25.} \quad f(x) = -3x_3 + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} x_{m^2} \quad (p=3).$$

$$\mathbf{1.26.} \quad f(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sign}(100 - m) \cdot x_m \quad \left( p = \frac{7}{3} \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.27.} \quad f(x) = -3x_3 + x_9 + \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} x_{m^2} \quad (p = 1).$$

$$\mathbf{1.28.} \quad f(x) = -3x_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{10} \sin^2 m \cdot x_m \quad (p = 2).$$

$$\text{Пространство } L_p[a, b] = \left\{ x(t) : \|x\| = \left( \int_a^b |x(t)|^p \right)^{1/p}, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty \right\}.$$

$$\mathbf{1.29.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^{1/2} \sqrt{t} x(t^2) dt \quad \left( p = \frac{7}{4}, \quad [0, 1] \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.30.} \quad f(x) = \int_{-1}^{-1/2} t x(t^2) dt - 5 \int_0^1 x(\sqrt{t}) dt \quad \left( p = \frac{3}{2}, \quad [-1, 1] \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.31.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^1 t^4 x(t^3) dt \quad \left( p = \frac{9}{2}, \quad [-1, 1] \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.32.} \quad f(x) = \int_{\frac{5}{6}}^1 \sin(\pi t) x(\sqrt{t}) dt \quad (p = 1, \quad [3, 9]).$$

$$\mathbf{1.33.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{t} x(t^2) dt \quad (p = 9, \quad [0, 2]).$$

$$\mathbf{1.34.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^{1/2} \sqrt[3]{t} x(\sqrt[3]{t}) dt \quad \left( p = \frac{6}{5}, \quad [-1, 1] \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.35.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{t}} x(t^2) dt \quad (p = 1, \quad [0, 1]).$$

$$\mathbf{1.36.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^{1/2} \sqrt[3]{t^2} x(t^3) dt \quad (p = 2, \quad [-1, 1]).$$

$$\mathbf{1.37.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^{1/2} \sqrt{t} x(t^3) dt \quad \left( p = \frac{5}{4}, \quad [0, 1] \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.38.} \quad f(x) = \int_{-1}^{-1/2} tx(t^3) dt - 2 \int_0^1 x(\sqrt{t}) dt \quad \left( p = 3, [-1, 1] \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.39.} \quad f(x) = \int_5^6 \sin(\pi t)x(t) dt \quad \left( p = 1, [3, 9] \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.40.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{t}x(t^2) dt \quad \left( p = 7, [0, 2] \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.41.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^{1/2} \sqrt[3]{t}x\left(\sqrt[11]{t}\right) dt \quad \left( p = \frac{9}{5}, [-1, 1] \right).$$

$$\mathbf{1.42.} \quad f(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{t}}x(t^2) dt \quad \left( p = 1, [0, 1] \right).$$

$$\text{Пространство } C[a, b] = \left\{ x(t) : \|x\| = \max_{a < t < b} |x(t)| \right\}.$$

**1.43.**