

RESEARCH PROBLEMS

4. R. A. Hirschfeld: *Invariant subspaces.*

E is a complex locally convex vector space, in which every closed bounded subset is complete. Let $T: E \rightarrow E$ be a linear continuous operator with nonempty spectrum, possessing a continuous inverse $T^{-1}: E \rightarrow E$.

Assume the family $(T^n)_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ to be equicontinuous.

Is it true that there is an invariant closed nontrivial linear subspace for T ? (For a Banach space the answer is yes.) (Received December 4, 1964.)

5. R. A. Hirschfeld: *Extension of nonlinear contractions.*

E and F are Banach spaces, F reflexive, D is a subset of E and $T: D \rightarrow F$ a nonlinear contraction, i.e., $\|Tx_1 - Tx_2\|_F \leq \|x_1 - x_2\|_E$ whenever $x_1, x_2 \in D$.

Can T be extended to a contraction $\tilde{T}: E \rightarrow F$? (For $E = F =$ Hilbert space the answer is yes.) (Received December 4, 1964.)

6. Richard Bellman: *Factorization of linear differential operators modulo p .*

Let D represent the operator d/dx . Consider the factorization

$$D^2 + a_1(x)D + a_2(x) = (D + b_1(x))(D + b_2(x)),$$

where $a_1, a_2, b_1,$ and b_2 are polynomials in x of degree less than p , a prime, and the equality is required to hold modulo p . What is the number of irreducible linear differential operators for the case where $a_1(x)$ and $a_2(x)$ are required, respectively, to have degrees m_1 and m_2 ? Generalize to the case of linear differential operators of the form $D^n + a_1(x)D^{n-1} + \dots + a_n(x)$. (Received November 30, 1964.)

7. Richard Bellman: *Functional differential equations.*

Under what condition on the function $r(t) \geq 0$ can one assert that all solutions of $u'(t) + au(t-r(t)) = 0$ approach zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$?

Under what conditions do all solutions of $u'(t) + au(t-r(t)) = \sin bt$ approach $c \sin bt$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$?

If all solutions of $u'(t) + au(t-r) = 0$ approach zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$, and if $|r(t) - r| \leq \epsilon$ for $t \geq 0$, do all solutions of $u'(t) + au(t-r(t)) \rightarrow 0$, as $t \rightarrow \infty$, for ϵ sufficiently small? (Received November 30, 1964.)