Analysis III

Homework

Exercises (homework) can be found in the script at the end of each Chapter.
Chapter I: # 3 (only for convex sets), # 4 due Th 4-25
Chapter II: # 2,4,5,6 due Th 5-2
Chapter III: # 3c, 4 due Th 5-9
Chapter IV: # 2b, 3, 4, 6 due Th 5-16
Chapter V: # 2,4,6 due Th 5-25
Chapter VI: # 2,3,4 due Th 6-1

Key Dates

Instruction begins: Mo, April 1
Instruction ends: Fr, June 7
Final's week: June 10-13 (Mo-Th)
Holiday: Mo, May 27

April 2, 2024

No class Thursday, April 04.
Makeup class (tentatively) on Friday, April 12 at 10:30.
Discussion sections on Fridays (tentatively) at 11:40.

Topological Vector Spaces

Definition: Vector Spaces

V over a field $\mathbb{F}$ ($\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$).

Definition: Topological Spaces

(X, τ) where $\tau \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ satisfying

1. $\varnothing, X \in \tau$
2. $A, B \in \tau \implies A \cap B \in \tau$
3. $A_\omega \in \tau \implies \bigcup_\omega A_\omega \in \tau$

Recall: $A \in \tau \iff A$ open $\iff X \setminus A$ closed.
$A^\circ = \bigcup_{\substack{U \subseteq A \\ U \text{ open}}} U$ the set of interior points of A.
$\overline{A} = \bigcap_{\substack{F \supseteq A \\ F \text{ closed}}}$ the closure of A.
A' limit points of A.
Compact sets.
Locally compact sets.
Recall: X is Hausdorff iff $\forall x, y \in X$, $\exists U, V \in \tau$ such that $x \in U$, $y \in V$ and $U \cap V = \varnothing$.

Definition: Bases for Topological Spaces

Definition: Let (X,τ) be a topological space. $\sigma \subseteq \tau$ is called a base for topology τ if $\forall x \in X$, $\forall U \in \tau,\ x \in U$, $\exists W \in \sigma$ such that $x \in W \subseteq U$.

Proposition

$\sigma \subseteq \tau$ is a base for τ if and only if every $U \in \tau$ is the union of certain sets taken from σ.

$$(*) \quad \tau = \left\{ \bigcup_{\omega \subset \Omega} W_\omega \,:\, \{W_\omega\}_{\omega\in\Omega} \subseteq \sigma,\ \Omega \right\}$$

Proof

$(\Longleftarrow)$ ✓
$(\Longrightarrow)$ Take $U \in \tau$ and let $x \in U$, $\rightsquigarrow$ find $W_x \in \sigma,\ x \in W_x \subseteq U$.

$$U = \bigcup_{x\in U} \{x\} \subseteq \bigcup_{x\in U} W_x \subseteq U$$

Therefore $\bigcup_{x\in U} W_x = U$.

Proposition

If σ is a base for some topology τ on X, then

1. $\forall x \in X$, $\exists W \in \sigma$ such that $x \in W$.
2. $\forall U,V \in \sigma$, $\forall x \in U \cap V$, $\exists W \in \sigma$ such that $x \in W \subseteq U \cap V$.

Conversely, if $\sigma \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ ($\varnothing \notin \sigma$) satisfies (1) and (2), then σ is the base for a topology τ (and τ is given by $(*)$).
Note that $U, V \in \tau \implies U \cap V \in \tau$ (requires (2)).
If $U = \bigcup U_\alpha$ and $V = \bigcup V_\beta$, then $U \cap V = \bigcup_{\alpha,\beta}(U_\alpha \cap V_\beta) = \bigcup_{\alpha,\beta}\bigcup_{x\in U} W_{\alpha,\beta,x}$.

Example: Metric Spaces

(X,d) is a metric space if $d : X \times X \to [0,+\infty)$ satisfies

1. $d(x,y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$.
2. $d(x,y) = d(y,x)$.
3. $d(x,z) \le d(x,y) + d(y,z)$ (triangle inequality).

Definition: Epsilon Neighborhoods

$$B_\varepsilon(x) = \{y \in x \,:\, d(x,y) < \varepsilon\}$$

$A \subseteq X$ is open if and only if $\forall x \in A$, $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ such that $B_\varepsilon(x) \subseteq A$. $x \in B_\varepsilon(x)$.
τ = set of all open sets.

$$\sigma_1 = \{B_\varepsilon(x) \,:\, x \in X, ; \varepsilon > 0\}$$

is a base for the topology τ.

$$\sigma_2 = \left\{B_{1/n}(x) \,:\, x \in X,\ n \in \mathbb{N}\right\}$$

is also a base for τ.

Definition: Direct Product - Product Topology

Let (X_1, τ_1) and (X_2, τ_2) be topological spaces.
Consider $X = X_1 \times X_2$. The product topology τ on X is given by the base

$$\sigma = \{U_1 \times U_2 \,:\, U_1 \in \tau_1,\ U_2 \in \tau_2\}$$

More explicitly,

$$\tau = \left\{\bigcup_{\omega} U_{1,\omega} \times U_{2,\omega} \,:\, U_{i,\omega} \in \tau_i\right\}$$

(X_ω, τ_ω) topological spaces $(\omega \in \Omega)$

$$X = \prod_{\omega \in \Omega} = \{(x_\omega)_{\omega \in \Omega} \,:\, x_\omega \in X_\omega\}$$

Formally, $f \cong (x_\omega)_{\omega \in \Omega}$, $x_\omega = f(\omega)$, $f : \Omega \to \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} X_\omega$ such that $f(\omega) \in X_\omega$.
[$x \neq \varnothing \Longleftarrow X_\omega \neq \varnothing$ axiom of choice]

$$\sigma = \left\{\prod_{\omega \in \Omega} U_\omega \,:\, U_\omega \in \tau_\omega \text{ and all but finitely many } U_\omega = X_\omega\right\}$$

Definition: Subspace Topology

Given (X, τ) and $Y \subseteq X$, then (Y, τ_Y) is also a topological space where

$$\tau_Y \{U \cap Y \,:\, U \in \tau\}$$

Definition: Local Bases for Topological Spaces

A collection $\gamma \subseteq \tau$ is called a local base at $x \in X$ if

1. $\forall U \in \tau$, $x \in U$, $\exists W \in \gamma$ such that $x \in W \subseteq U$.

2. $\forall W \in \gamma$, $x \in W$

Example

Let (X, d) be a metric space.

$$\gamma_x = \{B_\varepsilon(x) \,:\, \varepsilon > 0\}$$

is a local base at x. Similarly,

$$\tilde{\gamma}_x = \left\{B_{1/n} \,:\, n \in \mathbb{N}\right\}$$

is a countable local base.

Proposition

If γ_x $(x \in X)$ are local bases for τ at X, then

$$\sigma = \bigcup_{x \in X} \gamma_x$$

is a bse for τ.

Proposition

$\{\gamma_x\}_{x \in X}$ are local bases at x for some topology τ if and only if

1. $\forall x \in X$, γ_x is a non-empty collection of subsets containing x.
2. If $U \in \gamma_x$, $V \in \gamma_y$, and $z \in U \cap V$, then $\exists W \in \gamma_z$ such that $z \in W \subseteq U \cap V$.

Definition: Topological Vector Spaces

Suppose V is a vector space over $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{C}$ and let τ be a topology on V.
Then V is a topological vector space (TVS) if

1. $\forall x \in V$, $\{x\}$ is closed.
2. The functions f, g (i.e. algebraic operations) are continuous.

   $f : V \times V \to V,\ f(x, y) = x + y$
   $g : \mathbb{F} \times V \to V,\ g(\lambda, x) = \lambda \cdot x$

Notation

For $A_1, A_2 \subseteq V$ and $B \subseteq \mathbb{F}$,

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 + A_2 &= \{a_1 + a_2 \,:\, a_1 \in A_1,\ a_2 \in A_2\} \\ a + A_1 &= \{a + \alpha \,:\, \alpha \in A\} \\ B \cdot A &= \{\beta \cdot a \,:\, \beta \in B,\ a \in A\} \\ \alpha \cdot A &= \{\alpha \cdot a \,:\, a \in A\} \end{aligned}$$

Lemma

Let V be a TVS. Then

1. $\forall x, y \in V$, $\forall$ open $U_{x+y} \ni x+y$, $\exists$ open $U_x \ni x$, open $U_y \ni y$ such that $U_x + U_y \subseteq U_{x+y}$.
2. $\forall x \in V$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$, $\forall$ open $U_{\alpha x} \ni \alpha x$, $\exists$ open $U_x \ni x$, $U_\alpha \ni \alpha$ such that $U_\alpha \cdot U_x \subseteq U_{\alpha x}$.

Proof of 1

Given $x, y \in X$, $x + y \in U_{x+y}$ open.

$$f(x, y) = x + y \in U_{x+y}$$

and $(x, y) \in f^{-1}(U_{x+y})$ open. In the product topology

$$(x, y) \in U_x \times U_y \subseteq f^{-1}(U_{x+y})$$

which implies $x \in U_x$ and $y \in U_y$, both open, and $U_x + U_y \leq U_{x+y}$.

April 9, 2024

Office Hours: Th 11:30 AM - 1:00 PM
Makeup Class: Friday, April 12 at 11:00 AM.

Lemma 1

Let V be a TVS

1. $\forall x, y \in V$, $\forall U_{x+y} \ni x + y$ open, $\exists U_x \ni x, U_y \ni y$ such that $U_x + U_y \subseteq U_{x+y}$.
2. $\forall \alpha \in F$, $\forall U_{\alpha x} \ni \alpha x$ open, $\exists U_\alpha \ni \alpha$ open in F, $U_x \ni x$ such that $U_\alpha \cdot U_x \subseteq U_{\alpha x}$.

For 2. with $\alpha = 0$, $\forall x \in X$, $\forall U \ni 0$ open, $\exists \delta > 0$, $U_x \ni x$ open such that $B_\delta(0) \cdot U_x \subseteq U$. That is, $\beta U_x \subseteq U$, $\forall |\beta| < \delta$.

Proposition

In a TVS, the maps

1. Translation: $T_a : x \in V \mapsto X + a \in V \ (a \in V)$
2. Multiplication: $M_\lambda : x \in V \mapsto \lambda \cdot x \in V \ (\lambda \in \mathbb{F},\ \lambda \neq 0)$

are continuous (in fact, homeomorphic).

Proof

We know $(x, y) \mapsto x + y$ and $(\lambda, x) \mapsto \lambda \cdot x$ are continuous.

Inversions

$T_a \circ T_{-a} = \mathrm{id}$, $T_{-a} \circ T_a = \mathrm{id}$, $M_\lambda \circ M_{1/\lambda} = \mathrm{id}$, and $M_{1/\lambda} \circ M_\lambda = \mathrm{id}$.
Therefore they are bijective and the inverses are continuous.

Remark

If U is open, then $a + U$ is also open.
If γ_0 is a local base at 0, then $\gamma_x = \{x + U : U \in \gamma_0\} = x + \gamma_0$ is a local base at x.
Recall that γ_x is a local base at x if $\forall W \ni x$ open, $\exists U \in \gamma_x$ such that $x \in U \subseteq W$.
That is, in a TVS only local bses at 0 are needed. We may interpret “local base” as “local base at 0”.

$$\sigma = \bigcup_{x \in V} (x + \gamma_0)$$

is a base for the TVS.

Types of Topologial Vector Spaces

Normed Spaces / Banach Spaces

A normed space is a vector space over $\mathbb{F}$ together with a norm $||\cdot||$, i.e. a map $||\cdot|| : x \in V \mapsto ||x|| \in [0, \infty)$ such that

1. $||x|| = 0 \iff x = 0$.
2. $||x + y|| \leq ||x|| + ||y||$.
3. $||\lambda x|| = |\lambda| \cdot ||x||$.

Remarks

A normed space is a metric space with $d(x, y) = ||x - y||$.
A local base (at 0) is given by ε-neighborhoods:

$$\gamma_0 = \{B_\varepsilon(0) : \varepsilon > 0\}$$

where

$$B_\varepsilon(0) = \{x \in V : ||x|| < \varepsilon\}$$

(open ball with radius $\varepsilon > 0$).

Convergence in Normed Space

A sequence $\{x_n\}$ ($x_n \in V$) converges to $\lambda \in V$ if $\lim_{n\to\infty} ||x_n - x|| = 0$.
A sequence $\{x_n\}$ is Cauchy if $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N$ such that $\forall j, k \geq N$, $||x_j - x_k|| < \varepsilon$.
A normed space is complete if $\{x_n\}$ Cauchy implies $\exists x \in V$ such that $x_n \to x$.
Complete normed spaces are called Banach spaces.

Example 1

$\ell^p(\mathbb{N})$, $1 \le p < \infty$, the set of all sequences $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = x$ such that

$$||x|| = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|^p\right)^{1/p} < +\infty$$

Recall $\{x_n\} + \{y_n\} = \{x_n + y_n\}$ and $\lambda\{x_n\} = \{\lambda x_n\}$.
ℓ^p spaces are complete and therefore Banach.
If $\{x_n\} \in \ell^p$ and $\{y_n\} \in \ell^q$, then $\{x_n y_n\} \in \ell^r$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{r} \in [0,1]$ (e.g. $\ell^2 \cdot \ell^2 \le \ell^1$)

Example 2

$\ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{N})$, the set of all bounded sequences

$$||x|| = \sup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} |x_n| < +\infty$$

Example 3

$C_0(\mathbb{N}) \subseteq \ell^p(\mathbb{N})$, the set of all sequences $\{x_n\}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$$

C_0 is a closed subspace, and both are Banach.

Example 4

$L^p(\Omega)$, $1 \le p < \infty$, $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ a Lebesgue measurable set with $m(\Omega) > 0$, the space of all equivalence classes of Lebesgue measurable functions $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{F}$ such that

$$||f|| = \left(\int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^p \, dx\right)^{1/p} < +\infty$$

Example 5

$L^{\infty}(\Omega)$, the measurable and essentially bounded functions

$$\begin{aligned} ||f|| &= \inf_{\substack{N\subseteq\Omega \\ m(N)=0}} \sup_{X\in\Omega\setminus N} |f(x)| < +\infty \\ &= \text{ess sup}_{x\in\Omega} |f(x)| \end{aligned}$$

$L^p(\Omega)$ spaces, $1 \le p \le \infty$, are Banach.

Example 6

For $\Omega \neq \varnothing$, let $B(\Omega)$ the set of all bounded functions $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{F}$ with

$$||f|| = \sup_{x\in\Omega} |f(x)|$$

is a Banach space.
$f_n \to f$ in $B(\Omega)$ if and only if f_n converges uniformly on Ω to f.

Example 7

Let Ω be a topological space and $BC(\Omega)$ the set of all bounded, continuous functions $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{F}$.
Then $BC(\Omega) \subseteq B(\Omega)$ is a closed Banach subspace under the same norm.
That is, the uniform limit of continuous functions is a continuous function.

$$\underset{f_n \in BC(\Omega)}{f_n \to f} \implies f \in B(\Omega)$$

Example 8

Let K be a compact, Hausdorff space.
Then $C(K)$ is the set of all continous functions $f : K \to \mathbb{F}$ and $C(K) = BC(K)$.

F Spaces / pre-F Spaces

A pre-F-space is a TVS where the topology is given by some invariant metric $d(x+z, y+z) = d(x, y)$ or $d(x, y) = d(x-y, 0)$.
An F-space is a complete pre-F-space.
A local base (at 0) is given by

$$\gamma_0 = \{B_\varepsilon(0) \,:\, \varepsilon > 0\}, \quad B_\varepsilon(x) = \{y \in V \,:\, d(x, y) < \varepsilon\}$$

Example 1

$\ell^p(\mathbb{N})$, $0 < p < 1$, the set of all $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ such that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|^p < +\infty$$

with

$$d(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n - y_n|^p$$

Note that this obeys the triangle inequality specifically because it has not been raised to $1/p$.

$$d(\lambda x, \lambda y) = |\lambda|^p \cdot d(x, y)$$

means that $d(z, 0)$ is not a norm.
Here, $B_\varepsilon(x)$ are not convex sets.

Side Remark

Given $\mathbb{R}^2$, the ℓ^p norm for $1 \le p \le \infty$ is given by

$$||(x_1, x_2)|| = \left(|x_1|^p + |x_2|^p\right)^{1/p}$$

and the distance for $0 < p < 1$ by

$$d((x_1, x_2))) = |x_1|^p + |x_2|^p$$

The ε neighborhoods for $p = 1$ are diamonds, $p = 2$ circles, $p = \infty$ squares with smooth transition between them.
However, for $0 < p < 1$, we have concave diamond shapes.
These norms and metrics are all equivalent on $\mathbb{R}^2$ in the sense that they give the same topology.

Locally Convex TVS

A TVS which has a local base γ at 0 consisting of open neighborhoods of 0 which are all convex.

Definition: Convex Set

A set $A \subseteq V$ is convex if $\forall x, y \in A$, $\lambda \in [0,1]$, then $\lambda x + (1-\lambda) y \in A$
Alternatively, the line segment between x and y is contained in A ($[x,y] \subseteq A$).

Fréchet Spaces and pre-Fréchet Spaces

A pre-Fréchet space is locally convex.
A Fréchet space is a locally convex F-space.

April 11, 2024

Fréchet Spaces

Example

$\mathcal{S} = \{\{\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ the space of all sequences $x_n \in \mathbb{F}$.

$$d(\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{|x_n - y_n|}{1 + |x_n - y_n|} < +\infty$$

Triangle inequality:

$$\frac{a+b}{1+a+b} \leq \frac{a}{1+a} + \frac{b}{1+b}, \quad a, b \geq 0$$

invariant metric, complete.
$\gamma_0 = \{B_\varepsilon(0) : \varepsilon > 0$ is a local base.
$\hat{\gamma}_0 = \{U_{\varepsilon,N} : \varepsilon > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}\}$.
$U_{\varepsilon,N} = \{\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} : |x|_n < \varepsilon, \forall n = 1, \ldots, n\}$.
$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \hat{\varepsilon} > 0, N$ such that $U_{\hat{\varepsilon},N} \subseteq B_\varepsilon(0)$.
$\forall \hat{\varepsilon} > 0, N$, $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ such that $B_\varepsilon(0) \subseteq U_{\hat{\varepsilon},N}$.
$x^{(m)} \to x$ in metric of $\mathcal{S}$ as $m \to \infty$.
$x^{(m)} = \{x_n^{(m)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$, $x = \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ if and only if $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $x_n^{(m)} \to x_n$ as $m \to \infty$ (pointwise, componentwise convergence).

Example

$C(\mathbb{R}^d)$, the set of continuous functions $f : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{F}$.

$$|||f|||_N = \sup_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ ||x|| \leq N}} |f(x)|$$

$$d(f,g) = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^N} \cdot \frac{|||f-g|||_N}{1 + |||f-g|||_N}$$

Complete Fréchet space.
“Locally uniform congergence” such that $f_n \to f$ in metric of $C(\mathbb{R}^d)$ if and only if $\forall$ compact set $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, f_n converges to f uniformly on K.

Example

$C^\infty[0,1]$ the set of infinitely differentiable functions $f : [0,1] \to \mathbb{F}$.

$$|||f|||_n = \sup_{x\in[0,1]} |f^{(n)}(x)|$$

$$d(f,g) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{|||f-g|||_n}{1-|||f-g|||_n}$$

Fréchet space.
$f_m \to f$ in $C^\infty[0,1]$ as $m \to \infty$ if and only if for every $m \in \{0,1,\ldots\}$, $f_m^{(n)} \to f^{(n)}$ uniformly on $[0,1]$ as $m \to \infty$.

Proposition

Every TVS is Huasdorff.

Proof

Let $x, y \in V$, $x \neq y$.
For $U = V \setminus \{0\}$, and open set, $x - y \in U$.
Using the continuity of $(x^2, y^2) \mapsto x^2 - y^2$ and Lemma 1, there exist $U_x \ni x$ and $U_y \ni y$ open such that $U_x - U_y \subseteq U$.
Note that $U_x \cap U_y = \varnothing$, otherwise there would exist $z \in U_x \cap U_y$ such that $0 = z - z \in U_x - U_y \subseteq U$ a contradiction.

Definition: Balancedness

A subset U of a vector space V is called balanced if $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, $|\lambda| \leq 1$, $\lambda U \subseteq U$.

Example

For $V = \mathbb{R}^2$, $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$, an ellipse is convex and balanced.
Note that since $\lambda = 0$ is a valid choice, 0 is always in a balanced set.
A retangle, offset from the origin, is convex but not balanced.
A concave diamond centered at 0 may be balanced.
An annulus is neither.

Exercise

Show that for $V = \mathbb{C}$, $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$, the balanced, convex sets are the open and closed disks along with the entire plane.

Proposition

1. Every TVS has a balanced, local base.

2. Every locally convex TVS has a balanced and convex local base.

Proof of A

e.g. $\gamma = \{U : U \text{ open}, 0 \in U\}$.
For every $U \in \gamma$, construct another $\hat{U}$ open, $0 \in \hat{U} \subseteq U$ balanced.
Then $\hat{\gamma} = \{\hat{U} : U \text{ taken from } \gamma\}$ is a local base.
Use Lemma 1 again and the continuity of $(\lambda, x') \mapsto \lambda \cdot x'$ at $\lambda = 0$, $x' = 0$.
Given open $U \ni 0$, find $\delta > 0$ and open $U_0 \ni 0$ such that $B_{2\delta}(0) \cdot U_0 \subseteq U$.
Then for $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$, $|\alpha| \leq \delta$, $\alpha \cdot U_0 \subseteq U$. Take

$$\hat{U} = \bigcup_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathbb{F} \\ |\alpha| \leq \delta}} \alpha \cdot U_0$$

Therefore $\hat{U}$ is a union of open sets and $0 \in \hat{U} \subseteq U$. Finally, for $|\lambda| \leq 1$,

$$\lambda \cdot \hat{U} = \bigcup_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathbb{F} \\ |\alpha| < \delta}} \lambda \cdot \alpha \cdot U_0 = \bigcup_{\substack{\beta \\ |\beta| \leq |\lambda| \cdot \delta \leq \delta}} \beta U_0 = \hat{U}$$

Proof of B

We have a local base $\gamma = \{U_\omega\}$, $U_\omega \ni 0$ open and convex.
We want to construct $\hat{\gamma} = \{\hat{U}_\omega\}$, $\hat{U}_\omega \ni 0$ open, convex and balanced.
Given U convex, define

$$\hat{U} = \bigcap_{|\alpha| \leq \delta} \alpha U$$

convex and balanced.
Need to show that $\hat{U} \ni 0$ is an open neighbrhood.
Rest of the owl left to the reader.

Recall

The intrinsic characterization of a base for a topological space or a local base for a topological space X, $\{\gamma_x\}_{x \in X}$.

- $\forall x \in X$, $U \in \gamma_x$, $x \in U$
- $\forall x, y \in X$, $U \in \gamma_x$, $V \in \gamma_y$, $z \in U \cap V$, $\exists W \in \gamma_z$, $W \subseteq U \cap V$.

Proposition

A balanced, local base γ (at 0) of a TVS V has the following properties:

1. γ is a nonempty collection of subsets of V containing 0.
2. $\forall U_1, U_2 \in \gamma$, $\exists U \in \gamma$ such that $U \subseteq U_1 \cap U_2$.
3. $\forall U \in \gamma$, $x \in U$, $\exists W \in \gamma$ such that $x + W \subseteq U$.

4. $\forall U \in \gamma$, $\exists W \in \gamma$ such that $W + W \subseteq U$ (continuity of $(x, y) \mapsto x + y$ at $(x = y = 0)$).

5. $\forall U \in \gamma$, $\forall x \in V$, $\exists t > 0$, $x \in t \cdot U$ (continuty of scalar multiplication $(\lambda, x') \mapsto \lambda x'$ at $\lambda = 0$, $x' = x$).

   $\frac{1}{t} \cdot x \in U$, $\frac{\delta}{2} \cdot x \subset B_\delta(0) \cdot \hat{U} \subseteq U$.

6. $\forall x \in V$, $x \neq 0$, $\exists U \in \gamma$, $x \notin U$ ($\{x\}$ closed; $0 \in V \setminus \{x\}$ open; $0 \in U \subseteq V \setminus \{x\}$). (Hausdorff)

Converse

Conversely, if γ satisfies properties 1-6, then there exists a unique topology on V such that γ is a balanced, local base for V and V with this topology is a TVS.

Theorem:

Any two TVS of finite dimension d (over $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$) are homeomorphic to eachother.

Proof

Let V be a TVS with $\dim(V) = d$.
We want to show that $V \cong \mathbb{F}^d$. We have

$$V = \text{lin}\{v_1, \ldots, v_d\}$$

a basis and

$$f : (\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{F}^d \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^{d} \lambda_i v_i \in V$$

an isomorphism between $\mathbb{F}^d$ and V as vector spaces. Further, f is continuous. Consider $\mathbb{F}^d$ equipped with the product topology and the continuity of addition and scalar multiplication.
We need only that f^{-1} is continuous at 0 which is equivalent to $\forall U \ni 0$ open in $\mathbb{F}^d$, $\exists W \ni 0$ open in V such that $W \subseteq f(U)$ $((f^{-1})^{-1}(U))$.

April 12, 2024

Lemma

$\forall U \ni 0$ open in $\mathbb{F}^d$, $\exists W \ni 0$ open such that $f(U) \supseteq W$.
That is, 0 is an interior point of $f(U)$.

Proof

$f : \mathbb{F}^d \to V$, continuous.
We may assume without loss of generality that $U = B_1(0)$.
Let $S = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^d \,:\, ||\lambda|| = 1\}$, a compact set.
Since f continuous, $f(S)$ is compact in V. Since V is Hausdorff, $f(S)$ is closed.
Take $\hat{U} = V \setminus f(S) \ni 0$ open (because $0 \notin f(S)$ else $f(\lambda) = 0$ would imply $||\lambda|| = 1$)
Now, there exists a balanced, open set $0 \in W \subseteq \hat{U}$. Therefore, $W \subseteq f(U)$.
Otherwise, $x \in W$, $x \notin f(U)$, $x = f(\lambda)$, $\lambda \notin U$, $||\lambda|| \geq 1$ would give $\frac{x}{||\lambda||} = \frac{1}{||\lambda||} \cdot f(\lambda) = f\left(\frac{\lambda}{||\lambda||}\right) \in f(S)$.
But, $\frac{x}{||\lambda||} \in W \subseteq \hat{U}$ because $x \in W$, $\frac{1}{||\lambda} \in [0, 1]$ and W is balanced shows a contradiction.

Theorem

Any finite-dimensional subspace in a TVS is closed.

Theorem

Every locally compact TVS is finite-dimensional.

Definition: Locally Compact

V is locally compact if $\forall x \in V$, $\exists U \ni x$ open and $K \subseteq V$ such that $U \subseteq K$.
For Hausdorff spaces, $\forall x \in V$, $\exists U \ni x$ open such that $\overline{U}$ compact.

Example

Let V be a normed space, $\dim(V) = +\infty$.
Then $\overline{B_1(0)}\{x \in V : ||x|| \leq 1\}$ is not compact.

Definition: Semi-norm

A semi-norm on a metric space V (over $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{C}$) is a map

$$p : V \to [0, +\infty)$$

such that

1. $p(x+y) \leq p(x) + p(y)$
2. $p(\lambda x) = |\lambda| \cdot p(x)$.

Note that $p(0) = 0$ and $(p(x-y) \geq |p(x) - p(y)|$.

$$N_p = \{x \in V : p(x) = 0\}$$

is a linear subspace of V: $x, y \in N$ such that $p(x+y) \leq p(x) + p(y) = 0,\ p(\lambda x) = 0$.
A semi-norm on V induces a norm on the quotient space V/N_p.

$$||[x]_{N_p}|| = p(x) \quad [x]_N = \{x + z : z \in N\} = x + N$$

Definition: Absorbing

A set $A \subseteq V$ is called absorbing if $\forall x \in V$, $\exists \lambda > 0$ such that $\lambda x \in A$.
Equivalently, $\bigcup_{\lambda > 0} \frac{1}{\lambda} A = V$.
There is a relationhip between semi-norms on V and balanced, convex and absorbing subsets of V.

Proposition

If p is a semi-norm on a vector space V, then

$$A = \{x \in V : p(x) < 1\}$$

is balanced, convex and absorbing.

Proof

Convex: $x, y \in A,\ p(x) < 1,\ p(y) < 1,$

$$p(\lambda x + (1-\lambda)y) \leq \lambda \cdot p(x) + (1-\lambda)p(y) < 1$$

Balanced: $x \in A,\ |\lambda| \leq 1,\ p(x) < 1,$

$$p(\lambda x) = |\lambda| \cdot p(x) < 1$$

Absorbing: $x \in V$. If $p(x) = 0$, then $x \in A$ ($\lambda = 1$).
If $p(x) > 0$, $\lambda = \frac{1}{2p(x)}$ gives $p(\lambda x) = |\lambda| \cdot p(x) = \frac{1}{2} < 1$.

Example

Let $V = \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$.
An ellipse is balanced, convex and absorbing.
A band is also balanced, convex and absorbing.
An open interval along the axis is balanced and convex, but it is not absorbing.

Proposition

Each open neighborhood of 0 in a TVS is absorbing.

Proof

Continuity of the map $(\lambda, x) \mapsto \lambda x'$ at $\lambda = 0$ and $x' = x$.
Given $x \in V$, $U \ni 0$ open, $\exists \delta > 0$, $W \ni x$ such that $B_r(0) \cdot W \subseteq U$ and $\frac{\delta}{2} \cdot x \in U$.

Definition: Minkowski Functional

Let A be a subset in a vector space V.
If A is absorbing, one can define the Minkowski functional

$$\mu_A(x) = \inf\left\{\lambda > 0 \,:\, \frac{x}{\lambda} \in A\right\} = \inf\{\lambda > 0 \,:\, x \in \lambda \cdot A\}$$

Proposition

If A is convex, balanced and absorbing, then μ_A is a semi-norm.

Proof

Absorbing $\rightsquigarrow$ μ_A is well defined, $\mu_A(x) \in [0, +\infty)$. For $\alpha \neq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_A(\lambda x) &= \inf\left\{\lambda > 0 \,:\, \frac{\alpha \cdot x}{\lambda} \in A\right\} \\
&= \inf\left\{|\alpha| \cdot \lambda > 0 \,:\, \frac{\alpha \cdot x}{|\alpha| \cdot \lambda} \in A\right\} \quad (\lambda \mapsto |\alpha| \cdot \lambda) \\
&= |\alpha| \cdot \inf\left\{\lambda > 0 \,:\, \frac{x}{\lambda} \in \frac{|\alpha|}{\alpha} A\right\} \\
&= |\alpha| \cdot \inf\left\{\lambda > 0 \,:\, \frac{x}{\lambda} \in A\right\} \\
&= |\alpha| \cdot \mu_A(x)
\end{aligned}$$

since A is balanced, $\frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|}A = A$.
Note that $\mu_A(0) = 0$ since $0 \in A$ balanced.
Given $x, y \in V$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, let $s = \mu_A(x) + \varepsilon$ and $t = \mu_A(y) + \varepsilon$. Then, since A is balanced, $\frac{x}{s}, \frac{y}{t} \in A$. By convexity,

$$\frac{x+y}{t+s} = \underbrace{\frac{s}{t+s}}_{(1-\sigma)} \cdot \frac{\overbrace{x}^{\in A}}{s} + \underbrace{\frac{t}{t+s}}_{\sigma} \cdot \frac{\overbrace{y}^{\in A}}{t} \in A$$

Therefore, $\mu_A(x+y) \leq t+s$ which implies $\mu_A(x+y) \leq \mu_A(x) + \mu_A(y) + 2\varepsilon$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$.

Equivalence between Semi-norm and ABC Sets

$p \rightsquigarrow A = \{x \,:\, p(x) < 1\} \rightsquigarrow \mu_a = p$.
A bounded, convex, absorbing $\rightsquigarrow \mu_A \rightsquigarrow \tilde{A} = \{x \,:\, \mu_A(x) < 1\}$ where $\tilde{A} \subseteq A$ differing possibly by the boundary.

Question: which TVS are normable?

That is a norm such that the topology is vien by this norm.

Definition: Bounded Sets

A subset A in a TVS is bounded if $\forall U \ni 0$ open, $\exists \delta > 0$ such that $A \subseteq t \cdot U$, $\forall t > \delta$.

Theorem:

A TVS is normable if and only if there exists a bounded, convex, balanced, open neighborhood of 0.

Proof (Sketch)

Suppose V is a normed space with norm $||\cdot||$.

$$B = \{x \in V \,:\, ||x|| < 1\} = B_1(0)$$

is convex, balanced, and an open neighborhood of 0.
B is bounded, since given $U \ni 0$ open, $B_\varepsilon(0) \subseteq U$, so $B = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot B_\varepsilon(0) \subseteq \lambda B_\varepsilon(0) \subseteq \lambda \cdot U$ for $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$.
Now, let B be a bounded, convex, balanced, open neighborhood of 0 in a TVS.
Therefore B is absorbing (as an open neighborhood of 0).
It follows that the semi-norm $\mu_B(x)$ may be defined.
Then $\mu_B(x) = 0 \implies x = 0$ since B is bounded, otherwise $0 \in U = V \setminus \{x\}$ open gives $B \subseteq t \cdot U$, $\forall t > \delta$ and $\frac{1}{t}B \subseteq U$, $\forall t > \delta$.
Thus, $||x|| = \mu_B(x)$ is a norm on V.
One need only demonstrate that the norm topology is the same as the original topology on V.
That is, $\forall U \ni 0$ open, $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ such that $\varepsilon \cdot B \subseteq U$.
$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \hat{U} \ni 0$ open such that $\hat{U} \subseteq \varepsilon B$.

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Recall

Given p a semi-norm,

$$A = \{x \in V : p(x) < 1\}$$

a convex, balanced absorbing set gives the Minkowski formula for a seminorm μ_a.
The TVS V is normable if and only if there exist bounded, convex, balanced, open $U \ni 0$.

Definition: Separating Family of Semi-norms

Let V be a vector space.
A family of semi-norms $\{p_\omega\}_{\omega\in\Omega}$ is called separating if $\forall x \in V$, $x \neq 0$, $\exists \omega \in \Omega$ such that $p_\omega(x) \neq 0$.
Equivalently,

$$\{x \in V : \forall \omega \in \Omega,\ p_\omega(x) = 0\} = \{0\}$$

or

$$\bigcap_{\omega\in\Omega} N_{p_\omega} = \bigcap_{\omega\in\Omega} \{x \in V : p(x) = 0\} = \{0\}.$$

For a given separating family of semi-norms, define

$$U_{n,\omega} = \left\{x \in V : p_\omega(x) < \frac{1}{n}\right\}$$

$$U_{n,\omega_1,\ldots,\omega_N} = \left\{x \in V : p_{\omega_i}(x) < \frac{1}{n\ i = 1,\ldots,N}\right\} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{N} U_{n,\omega_i}$$

and put

$$\gamma = \{U_{n,\omega_1,\ldots,\omega_N} : n \in \mathbb{N},\ \omega_1,\ldots,\omega_N \in \Omega,\ N \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

One can show by earlier propositions that γ is a local base at at 0 for some topology τ.
Perhaps unsurprisingly, if $\{p_\omega\}$ is separating, then this locally convex TVS is Hausdorff.

Theorem:

Let $\{p_\omega\}$ be a separating family of semi-norms on a vector space V. Then with local base γ defined above, V becomes a locally convex TVS, and all $p_\omega : V \to [0, +\infty)$ continuous.

Example

$$\mathcal{S} = \{\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ all sequences}\}$$

with $p_n(x) = |x_n|$, $x = \{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$, $d(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{|x_n - y_n|}{1+|x_n - y_n|}$.

Remark

Local base at x

$$\gamma_x = x + \gamma = \{U_{n,\omega_1,\ldots,\omega_N}[x] \,:\, n, N \in \mathbb{N},\, \omega_1, \ldots, \omega_N \in \Omega\}$$

$$U_{n,\omega_1,\ldots,\omega_N}[x] = \left\{y \in V \,:\, p_{\omega_i}(x-y) < \frac{1}{n},\, i = 1, \ldots, N\right\}$$

Theorem:

Let V be a locally convex TVS. Then there exists a separating family of semi-norms $\{p_\omega\}_{\omega\in\Omega}$ on V such that the topology defined by $\{p_\omega\}$ coincides with the original toplogy.

Proof (Sketch)

V is locally convex, so it has a convex, balanced, local base at 0

$$\hat{\gamma} = \{U_\omega\}_{\omega\in\Omega}$$

where $U_\omega \ni 0$ are open, convex, balanced, and absorbing.
Put $p_\omega = \mu_{U_\omega}$ (i.e. set the Minkowski functional to be the semi-norm).
Then we need to show that these are separating.
Then define $U_{n,\omega_1,\ldots,\omega_N}$, $\gamma = \{U_{n,\omega_1,\ldots,\omega_N}\}$, $U_\omega = U_{1,\omega}$, $\hat{\gamma} \subseteq \gamma$ and show that γ and $\hat{\gamma}$ induce the same topology.

Theorem:

A TVS V is a pre-Fréchet space if and only if V has a countable, convex, balanced local base.

Proof

($\Longrightarrow$) Assume that V is a pre-Fréchet space.
Then we have an invariant metric d and

$$B_\varepsilon(x) = \{y \in V \,:\, d(x,y) < \varepsilon\}.$$

It follows that $\gamma_1 = \{B_{1/n}(0) \,:\, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a local base.
The fact that V is locally convex means that $\gamma_2 = \{U_\omega \,:\, \omega \in \Omega\}$ with $U_\omega \ni 0$ open, convex and balanced is a convex, balanced local base.
To every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $B_{1/n}(0)$ is an open neighborhood of 0, and there exists $\omega_n \in \Omega$, $0 \in U_{\omega_n} \subseteq B_{1/n}(0)$. Put

$$\gamma_3 = \left\{U_{\omega_n} \,:\, n \in \mathbb{N}\right\}$$

a countable, convex, balanced collection.
Then, for any $U \ni 0$ open, $\exists n$ such that $U_{\omega_n} \subseteq B_{1/n}(0) \subseteq U$. So γ_3 is a local base.
($\Longleftarrow$) Assume a TVS V has a countable, convex, balanced local base:

$$\gamma = \{U_n \,:\, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

Without loss of generality, we may assume that $U_{n+1} \subseteq U_n$. Otherwise, we may take $\hat{U}_n = U_1 \cap \cdots \cap U_n \subseteq U_n$ such that $\{\hat{U}_n \,:\, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is also a local base where $\hat{U}_{n+1} \subseteq \hat{U}_n$.

Then, since U_n are open, they are absorbing and $p_n = \mu_{U_n}$ gives a separating semi-norm from the Minkowski functional. Define a metric

$$d(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{p_n(x-y)}{1+p_n(x-y)}$$

where $d(x,y) = 0 \implies x = y$ since $\{p_n\}$ are separating.
Claim: the metric topology (local base $\tilde{\gamma}$) is the same as the original topology (local base γ). Write

$$\tilde{\gamma} = \{B_{1/2^m}(0) \,:\, m \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

Then for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\frac{1}{2^{m+1}} U_{m+1} \subseteq B_{1/2^m}(0)$$

there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $U_n \subseteq \frac{1}{2^{m+1}} U_{m+1}$.
Also, $\forall n$, $B_{1/2^{n+1}}(0) \subseteq U_n$. Then V is locally convex (γ) and has an invariant metric ($\tilde{\gamma}$). That is, V is pre-Fréchet space.

Corollary

In a pre-Fréchet space, the metric can always be defined by

$$\forall n, \quad B_{1/2^{n+1}}(0) \subseteq U_n$$

where $\{p_n\}$ are separating family of semi-norms.
A separating family of semi-norms leads to a locally convex TVS.
A countable, separating family of semi-norms leads to a pre-Fréchet space.
A finite, separating family of semi-norms leads to a normed space.

Quotient Spaces

For a vector space X and a linear subspace $N \subseteq X$, $X/N = \{[x]_N \,:\, x \in X\}$, $[x]_N = x + N$.
$\pi : X \to X/N$ is the quotient map to the vector space X/N.
For a TVS X, $N \subseteq X$ a subspace, $\pi : X \to X/N$ where τ is the topology of X and $\hat{\tau}$ is the topology of X/N given by

$$\hat{\tau} = \{\pi(U) \,:\, U \in \tau\}.$$

N is closed if and only if X/N is Hausdorff.

Thoerem:

For X a TVS and $N \subseteq X$ a linear subspace, X/N is a TVS and $\pi : X \to X/N$ is open and continuous.

Normed / Banach

For X a normed (Banach) space, X/N is a normed (Banach) space where $||[x]||_{X/N} = \inf_{z \in N} ||x + z||$.

Pre-Fréchet / Fréchet

For X a (pre-)Fréchet space, X/N is a (pre-)Fréchet space where $d_{X/N}(x,y) = \inf_{z \in N} d(x+z,y) = \inf_{z_1,z_2} d(x+z_1, y+z_2)$.

Definition: Linear Operator

A map $T : V \to W$ between vector spaces $V,\ W$ is linear (or a linear operator) if

$$T(x+y) = Tx + Ty \quad \text{and} \quad T(\alpha x) = \alpha(Tx)$$

Notation

$M(V,W)$ is the set of all linear operators.
$M(V,V) = M(V)$.
$V' = M(V,\mathbb{F})$ (linear functionals) is the algebraic dual of V.
Note that $M(V,W)$ is a vector space.

$$(T_1+T_2)(x) := T_1x + T_2x \quad \text{and} \quad (\lambda T)(x) := \lambda(Tx)$$

If $T_1,\ T_2$ are linear, then T_1+T_2 is linear; likewise, λT is linear precisely when T is linear.

Definition: Continuous Linear Operator

For $V,\ W$ TVS, T is a continuous linear operator if $T \in M(V,W)$ and T is continuous with respect to the topologies.

Notation

$L(V,W)$ is the set of all continuous linear operators.
$L(V,V) = L(V)$.
$V^* = L(V,\mathbb{F})$, the set of continuous linear functionals on V, is the dual space of V.

Example

Let $V = \mathbb{R}^n$, $W = \mathbb{R}^m$.
$M(V,W) = L(V,W)$.
To an $m \times n$ matrix $A = (a_{ij})_{i=1,j=1}^{m,n}$, one associates the linear operator T_A

$$T_A : (x_j)_{j=1}^n \mapsto (y_i)_{i=1}^m, \quad y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j$$

$V' = V^*$. Given $\phi = (\phi_1, \ldots, \phi_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (a row vector),

$$\phi(x) = \phi \cdot x = \sum_{j=1}^n \phi_j x_j$$

In this case, $V^* \cong \mathbb{R}^n$.

Defiition: Image or Range

For $T \in M(V,W)$, $T : V \to W$,

$$\operatorname{im} T = R(t) = \{Tx \,:\, x \in V\}$$

Definition: Kernel or Nullspace

$$\ker T = N(T) = \{x \in V \; : \; Tx = 0\}$$

Remarks

$R(T)$ is a linear subspace of W while $N(T)$ is a linear subspace of V.
T is injective if and only if $N(t) = \{0\}$.
If T is inective, then one has an inverse map $T^{-1} : R(T) \to V$. T^{-1} is linear.
T is invertible if and only if T is injective and surjective if and only if $N(T) = \{0\}$ and $R(T) = W$.