

XXTitle

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XXTITLE

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Abstract

Útdráttur á ensku sem er að hámarki 250 orð.

Útdráttur

Hér kemur útdráttur á íslensku sem er að hámarki 250 orð. Reynið að koma útdráttum á eina blaðsíðu en ef tvær blaðsíður eru nauðsynlegar á seinni blaðsíða útdráttar að hefjast á oddatölusíðu (hægri síðu).

Preface

Formála má sleppa og skal þá fjarlægja þessa blaðsíðu. Formáli skal hefjast á oddatölu blaðsíðu og nota skal Section Break (Odd Page).

Ekki birtist blaðsíðutal á þessum fyrstu síðum ritgerðarinnar en blaðsíðurnar teljast með og hafa áhrif á blaðsíðutal sem birtist með rómverskum tölum fyrst á efnisyfirliti.

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Abbreviations

Í þessum kafla mega koma fram listar yfir skammstafanir og/eða breytuheiti. Gefið kaflanum nafn við hæfi, t.d. Skammstafanir eða Breytuheiti. Þessum kafla má sleppa ef hans er ekki þörf.

The section could be titled: Glossary, Variable Names, etc.

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1. Introduction

2. Preliminaries

- 2.1. Functional analysis
- 2.1.1. Hahn-Banach
- 2.1.2. Riesz representation theorem

3. Rudin-Carleson theorem

4. F. and M. Riesz theorem

A generalization of the Rudin-Carleson theorem

This borrows from Bishop (reference TODO).

Theorem 1 (General Rudin-Carleson theorem). Let X be a compact Hausdorff space, $V = (C(X), \|\cdot\|_{\infty})$, B be a closed subspace of C(X), B^{\perp} be the annihilating measures for B, S be a closed subset of X, and f be a continues function on S. If $\int_{S} f d\mu = 0$ holds for all $\mu \in B^{\perp}$ then there exists a function $F \in B$ such that F = f on S.

Proof. Since f is continuous and S is a closed subset of a compact set, and therefore also compact, f is bounded. So we can, with out loss of generality, assume that |f| < r < 1 on S. Let U_r be the subset of B defined by $U_r = \{g; ||g|| < r\}$ and ϕ be the mapping from B to C(S) that sends a member of B to its restriction on S. It suffices to show that $f \in \phi(U_r)$. Let's first show that $f \in \overline{\phi(U_r)} =: V_r$, by assuming otherwise, and showing it leads to a contradiction.

We now assume $f \notin V_r$. By Hahn-Banach (TODO ref) we can define a bounded linear functional α , such that $|\alpha(f)| > 1$ and $|\alpha(h)| < 1$, for $h \in V_r$. We can then define a measure μ_1 by the Riesz-representation theorem (TODO ref) that fulfills

$$\alpha(g) = \int g d\mu_1$$

for all $g \in C(S)$. We will refer to the associated functional on B by $\beta(g) = \phi(\alpha(g))$. Since $\phi(g) \in V_r$ for all $g \in U_r$ we have that

$$\beta(q) = \alpha(\phi(q)) < 1,$$

for all $g \in U_r$, due to the construction of α . From this we get

$$||\beta|| = \sup\{|\beta(g)|; |g| < 1\}$$

$$= \sup\{(1/r)|\beta(g)|; |g| < r\}$$

$$< \sup\{(1/r); |g| < r\}$$

$$= 1/r.$$

A. Annað