

Analytic functions

1 Tate algebras

Notation 1. Let $T = (T_1, \dots, T_n)$ be a tuple of n indeterminates, $r = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$ be a tuple of n positive real numbers, and $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ be a multi-index. We use the following notations:

- $T^\alpha := T_1^{\alpha_1} T_2^{\alpha_2} \dots T_n^{\alpha_n}$ and $r^\alpha := r_1^{\alpha_1} r_2^{\alpha_2} \dots r_n^{\alpha_n}$;
- $\underline{T/r} := (T_1/r_1, T_2/r_2, \dots, T_n/r_n)$;
- $|\alpha| := \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n$;
- $\alpha \leq_{\text{total}} \beta$ if and only if for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, we have $\alpha_i \leq \beta_i$;
- $E(x, \underline{r}) = \{y \in \mathbf{k}^n \mid \|y_i - x_i\| \leq r_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$ and $B(x, \underline{r}) = \{y \in \mathbf{k}^n \mid \|y_i - x_i\| < r_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$ for $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbf{k}^n$;
- Let $\{x_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n}$ be a set of elements in a metric space X indexed by multi-indices $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$. We say that $\lim_{|\alpha| \rightarrow +\infty} x_\alpha = x \in X$ if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ with $|\alpha| > N$, we have $d(x_\alpha, x) < \varepsilon$.

Definition 2. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. Let $T = (T_1, \dots, T_n)$ be a tuple of n indeterminates and $r = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$ be a tuple of n positive real numbers. The *Tate algebra* (or *ring of restricted power series*) is defined as

$$\mathbf{k}\langle \underline{T/r} \rangle := \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T/r}\} := \left\{ \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha \mid a_\alpha \in \mathbf{k}, \lim_{|\alpha| \rightarrow +\infty} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha = 0 \right\}.$$

Proposition 3. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. Then the Tate algebra $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T/r}\}$ is a non-archimedean multiplicative banach \mathbf{k} -algebra with respect to the *gauss norm*

$$\left\| \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha \right\| := \sup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha = \max_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha.$$

Yang: For the definition of banach ring, see

Proof. The proof splits into several parts. Every parts is straightforward and standard.

Step 1. We first show that $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T/r}\}$ is a \mathbf{k} -algebra.

Easily to see that it is closed under addition and scalar multiplication. Suppose that $f = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha$ and $g = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} b_\alpha T^\alpha$ are two elements in $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T/r}\}$. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $|\alpha| > N$, we have $\|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha < \varepsilon/\|g\|$ and $\|b_\alpha\| r^\alpha < \varepsilon/\|f\|$. For any $|\gamma| > 2N$, we have

$$\left\| \sum_{\alpha+\beta=\gamma} a_\alpha b_\beta \right\| r^\gamma \leq \max_{\alpha+\beta=\gamma} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha \cdot \|b_\beta\| r^\beta < \max \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{\|g\|} \|b_\beta\| r^\beta, \frac{\varepsilon}{\|f\|} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha \right\} \leq \varepsilon.$$

Hence $f \cdot g \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T/r}\}$ and it shows that $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T/r}\}$ is a \mathbf{k} -algebra.

Step 2. Show that the gauss norm is a non-archimedean norm on $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$.

The linearity and positive-definiteness of the gauss norm are direct from the definition. We have

$$\|f + g\| = \sup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \|a_\alpha + b_\alpha\| r^\alpha \leq \sup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \max\{\|a_\alpha\| + \|b_\alpha\|\} r^\alpha \leq \max\{\|f\|, \|g\|\}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \|f \cdot g\| &= \left\| \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{N}^n} \left(\sum_{\alpha+\beta=\gamma} a_\alpha b_\beta \right) T^\gamma \right\| = \sup_{\gamma \in \mathbb{N}^n} \left\| \sum_{\alpha+\beta=\gamma} a_\alpha b_\beta \right\| r^\gamma \\ &\leq \sup_{\gamma \in \mathbb{N}^n} \max_{\alpha+\beta=\gamma} \|a_\alpha\| \|b_\beta\| r^\alpha r^\beta = \|a_{\alpha_0}\| r^{\alpha_0} \cdot \|b_{\beta_0}\| r^{\beta_0} \leq \|f\| \cdot \|g\|. \end{aligned}$$

These show that Tate algebra with the gauss norm is a non-archimedean normed \mathbf{k} -algebra.

Step 3. Show that the gauss norm is multiplicative.

Suppose that $\|f\| = \|a_{\alpha_1}\| r^{\alpha_1}$ and $\|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha < \|f\|$ for all $\alpha <_{\text{total}} \alpha_1$. Similar to $\|b_{\beta_1}\| r^{\beta_1}$. Then we have

$$\|f\| \cdot \|g\| = \|a_{\alpha_1}\| r^{\alpha_1} \cdot \|b_{\beta_1}\| r^{\beta_1} = \max_{\alpha+\beta=\alpha_1+\beta_1} \|a_\alpha\| \|b_\beta\| r^\alpha r^\beta = \left\| \sum_{\alpha+\beta=\alpha_1+\beta_1} a_\alpha b_\beta \right\| r^{\alpha_1+\beta_1} \leq \|f \cdot g\|,$$

where the third equality holds since (α_1, β_1) is the unique pair such that $\|a_{\alpha_1}\| r^{\alpha_1} \cdot \|b_{\beta_1}\| r^{\beta_1}$ is maximized and by [Proposition 17](#). Thus the gauss norm is multiplicative.

Step 4. Finally show that $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ is complete with respect to the gauss norm.

Let $\{f_m = \sum a_{\alpha,m} T^\alpha\}$ be a cauchy sequence in $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$. We have

$$\|a_{\alpha,m} - a_{\alpha,l}\| r^\alpha \leq \|f_m - f_l\|.$$

Thus for each $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$, the sequence $\{a_{\alpha,m}\}$ is a cauchy sequence in \mathbf{k} . Since \mathbf{k} is complete, set $a_\alpha := \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} a_{\alpha,m}$ and $f = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha$. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $M \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $m, l > M$, we have $\|f_m - f_l\| < \varepsilon$. Fixing $m > M$, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $|\alpha| > N$, we have $\|a_{\alpha,m}\| r^\alpha < \varepsilon$. Hence for all $|\alpha| > N$ and $l > M$, we have

$$\|a_{\alpha,l}\| r^\alpha \leq \|a_{\alpha,l} - a_{\alpha,m}\| r^\alpha + \|a_{\alpha,m}\| r^\alpha < 2\varepsilon.$$

Taking $l \rightarrow +\infty$, we have $\|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha \leq 2\varepsilon$ for all $|\alpha| > N$. It follows that $f \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$.

For every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $m, l > N$, we have $\|f_m - f_l\| < \varepsilon$. Thus for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and $m, l > N$, we have

$$\|a_{\alpha,m} - a_{\alpha,l}\| r^\alpha \leq \|f_m - f_l\| < \varepsilon.$$

Taking $l \rightarrow +\infty$, we have $\|a_{\alpha,m} - a_\alpha\| r^\alpha \leq \varepsilon$ for all $m > N$. It follows that

$$\|f - f_m\| = \sup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \|a_\alpha - a_{\alpha,m}\| r^\alpha \leq \varepsilon$$

for all $m > N$. □

Proposition 4. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. An element $f = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ is invertible if and only if $\|a_0\| > \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha$ for all $\alpha \neq 0$.

Proof. Multiplying by a_0^{-1} , we can reduce to the case $a_0 = 1$. Let $g = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} b_\alpha T^\alpha$ be the inverse of f in $\mathbf{k}[[\underline{T}]]$. Then we have

$$f \cdot g = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha \cdot \sum_{\beta \in \mathbb{N}^n} b_\beta T^\beta = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{N}^n} \left(\sum_{\alpha+\beta=\gamma} a_\alpha b_\beta \right) T^\gamma = 1.$$

That is, for every $\gamma \neq 0 \in \mathbb{N}^n$,

$$b_\gamma = - \sum_{\substack{\alpha+\beta=\gamma \\ \alpha \neq 0}} a_\alpha b_\beta.$$

Let $A = \|f - 1\| < 1$. We show that for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $C_m > 0$ such that for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ with $|\alpha| \geq C_m$, we have $\|b_\alpha\| r^\alpha \leq A^m$. For $m = 0$, note that $b_0 = 1$. By induction on γ with respect to the total order \leq_{total} , we have

$$\|b_\gamma\| r^\gamma \leq \max_{\substack{\alpha+\beta=\gamma \\ \alpha \neq 0}} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha \cdot \|b_\beta\| r^\beta \leq A \max_{\beta <_{\text{total}} \gamma} \|b_\beta\| r^\beta \leq 1.$$

Suppose that the claim holds for m . There exists $D_{m+1} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ with $|\alpha| \geq D_{m+1}$, we have $\|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha \leq A^{m+1}$. Set $C_{m+1} = C_m + D_{m+1} + 1$. For any $\gamma \in \mathbb{N}^n$ with $|\gamma| \geq C_{m+1}$, we have

$$\|b_\gamma\| r^\gamma \leq \max_{\substack{\alpha+\beta=\gamma \\ \alpha \neq 0}} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha \cdot \|b_\beta\| r^\beta \leq \max\{A^{m+1}, A \cdot A^m\} = A^{m+1}$$

since either $|\alpha| \geq D_{m+1}$ or $|\beta| \geq C_m$. Thus by induction, we have $\|b_\alpha\| r^\alpha \rightarrow 0$ as $|\alpha| \rightarrow +\infty$. It follows that $g \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$. \square

Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. Recall that a derivative operator $\partial : \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\} \rightarrow \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ is defined as the \mathbf{k} -linear map such that for every multi-index $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$, we have **Yang: To be revised.**

Proposition 5. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field, and ∂ be a derivative operator on $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$. Then for every $f \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$, we have $\partial(f) \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$.

Proof. **Yang: We only need to check the case $\partial = \partial/\partial T_1$.** Suppose that $f = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$. We have

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial T_1} = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \alpha_1 a_\alpha T_1^{\alpha_1-1} T_2^{\alpha_2} \dots T_n^{\alpha_n}.$$

Noting that \mathbf{k} is non-archimedean, we have $\|\alpha_1 a_\alpha\| \leq \|a_\alpha\|$. Then

$$\lim_{|\alpha| \rightarrow +\infty} \|\alpha_1 a_\alpha\| r_1^{\alpha_1-1} r_2^{\alpha_2} \dots r_n^{\alpha_n} \leq \frac{1}{r_1} \lim_{|\alpha| \rightarrow +\infty} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha = 0.$$

The conclusion follows. \square

2 Analytic functions on closed polydiscs

Proposition 6. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. Then for every $f \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$, we can associate a function $F_f : E(0, \underline{r}) \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ defined by

$$F_f(x) := \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha x^\alpha \quad \text{for } x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in E(0, \underline{r}).$$

This defines a homomorphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras from $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ to the ring of all functions from $E(0, \underline{r})$ to \mathbf{k} .

Proof. Given $f = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ and $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in E(0, \underline{r})$, we have

$$\left\| \sum_{|\alpha|=n} a_\alpha x^\alpha \right\| \leq \max_{|\alpha|=n} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Hence by Proposition 16, the series $F_f(x) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha x^\alpha$ converges in \mathbf{k} . This defines a function $F_f : E(0, \underline{r}) \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$.

Let $g = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} b_\alpha T^\alpha \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$. Set

$$A_n = \sum_{|\alpha| < n} a_\alpha x^\alpha, \quad B_n = \sum_{|\beta| < n} b_\beta x^\beta, \quad C_n = \sum_{|\gamma| < n} \left(\sum_{\alpha+\beta=\gamma} a_\alpha b_\beta \right) x^\gamma.$$

We need to show that $F_f(x)F_g(x) = \lim A_n B_n = \lim C_n = F_{fg}(x)$. Note that

$$A_n B_n - C_n = \sum_{\substack{|\alpha| < n, |\beta| < n \\ |\alpha+\beta| \geq n}} a_\alpha b_\beta x^{\alpha+\beta}.$$

Given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $|\alpha| > N$, we have $\|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha < \varepsilon/\|g\|$ and $\|b_\alpha\| r^\alpha < \varepsilon/\|f\|$. For any $n > 2N$, we have

$$\|A_n B_n - C_n\| \leq \max_{\substack{|\alpha| < n, |\beta| < n \\ |\alpha+\beta| \geq n}} \|a_\alpha\| \|b_\beta\| \|x^{\alpha+\beta}\| < \max \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{\|g\|} \|b_\beta\| r^\beta, \frac{\varepsilon}{\|f\|} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha \right\} \leq \varepsilon.$$

Thus $F_f(x)F_g(x) = (F_{fg})(x)$. The addition and scalar multiplication can be verified directly. We thus finish the proof. \square

Lemma 7. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. Then we have $\|f(x)\| \leq \|f\|$ for every $f \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ and $x \in E(0, \underline{r})$. In particular, if $f_n \rightarrow f$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ in $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$, then we have $\|f_n(x) - f(x)\| \rightarrow 0$ for every $x \in E(0, \underline{r})$.

Proof. Let $f = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ and $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in E(0, \underline{r})$. We have

$$\left\| \sum_{|\alpha| < N} a_\alpha x^\alpha \right\| \leq \max_{|\alpha| < N} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha \leq \|f\|$$

for every $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Taking $N \rightarrow +\infty$, we have $\|f(x)\| \leq \|f\|$. \square

Proposition 8. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field with non-trivial valuation, and $\partial_i = \partial/\partial T_i$ be the derivative operator on $\mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ with respect to the indeterminate T_i for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then for every $f \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ and $x \in E(0, \underline{r})$, we have

$$F_{\partial_i(f)}(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F_f(x_1, \dots, x_i + h, \dots, x_n) - F_f(x)}{h}.$$

Proof. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $i = 1$. Let $f = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ and $f_n = \sum_{|\alpha| < n} a_\alpha T^\alpha$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Set $x_h = (x_1 + h, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ and $L_f(h) = (F_f(x_h) - F_f(x))/h$ for $h \in \mathbf{k}^\times$. Note that for fixed h , we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_{f_n}(h) = L_f(h)$.

We compute $L_{f_n}(h) - F_{\partial f_n}(x)$ explicitly:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{f_n}(h) - F_{\partial f_n}(x) &= \frac{1}{h} \left(\sum_{|\alpha| < n} \sum_{k=1}^{\alpha_1} \binom{\alpha_1}{k} a_\alpha x_1^{\alpha_1-k} h^k x_2^{\alpha_2} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n} - \sum_{|\alpha| < n} \alpha_1 a_\alpha x_1^{\alpha_1-1} h x_2^{\alpha_2} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{|\alpha| < n} \sum_{k=2}^{\alpha_1} \binom{\alpha_1}{k} a_\alpha x_1^{\alpha_1-k} x_2^{\alpha_2} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n} h^{k-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$M = \sup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \|a_\alpha x_1^{\alpha_1-1} x_2^{\alpha_2} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n}\| r_1^{k-1} \leq \|f\|/r_1 < +\infty.$$

Hence

$$\|L_{f_n}(h) - F_{\partial f_n}(x)\| \leq \max_{2 \leq k \leq n} \left\{ M \frac{\|h\|^{k-1}}{r_1^{k-1}} \right\} \leq M \frac{\|h\|}{r_1}$$

for $h \in \mathbf{k}^\times$ with $\|h\| < r_1$. Taking $n \rightarrow +\infty$, we have

$$\|L_f(h) - F_{\partial f}(x)\| \leq M \frac{\|h\|}{r_1}.$$

Thus the conclusion follows. \square

Corollary 9. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field with non-trivial valuation of characteristic zero. Then the assignment $f \mapsto F_f$ in [Proposition 6](#) is injective.

Proof. Note that if $F_f = 0$, then for every $i = 1, \dots, n$, we have $F_{\partial_i(f)} = 0$ by [Proposition 8](#). By taking repeated derivatives, we have $F_{\partial^\alpha f} = 0$ for every multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$. Note that $F_{\partial^\alpha f}(0) = \alpha! a_\alpha$. It follows that $a_\alpha = 0$ for every $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and thus $f = 0$. \square

Remark 10. ?? holds for non-archimedean fields of positive characteristic as well. The proof uses [Yang: ref.](#)

From now on, we will identify an element $f \in \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ with the associated function $F_f : E(0, \underline{r}) \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ as in [Proposition 6](#).

Proposition 11. Let \mathbb{k} be a complete, non-archimedean and algebraically closed field. Then the gauss norm on the Tate algebra $\mathbb{k}\{\underline{T}/r\}$ coincides with the supremum norm

$$\|f\|_{\sup} := \sup_{x \in E(0, \underline{r})} \|f(x)\|_{\mathbb{k}}.$$

Proof. [Yang: To be added.](#) \square

Remark 12. The condition “algebraically closed” in [Proposition 11](#) can be weakened to “not locally compact”. **Yang: To be continued.**

If \mathbf{k} is locally compact, the gauss norm on the Tate algebra $\mathbf{k}\{T/r\}$ may not coincide with the supremum norm. For example, consider the Tate algebra $\mathbb{Q}_p\{T\}$. The element $f = T^p - T$ has gauss norm $\|f\| = 1$. However, for every $x \in E(0, 1) = \mathbb{Z}_p$, we have $f(x) = x^p - x \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Thus $\|f(x)\|_p \leq 1/p$ and $\|f\|_{\sup} \leq 1/p < 1 = \|f\|$. **Yang: To be continued.**

Remark 13. **Yang: comparison with the Weierstrass-Stone theorem in classical analysis.**

Then following shows that analytic functions over non-archimedean fields share some nice properties as in the case of complex analysis. **Yang: To be revised.**

Theorem 14. Let $(\mathbf{k}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete non-archimedean field and $U \subset \mathbf{k}$ be an open subset. If $f : U \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ is an analytic function, then f is locally Lipschitz continuous on U . **Yang: To be checked.**

Theorem 15 (Strassman). Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field with non-trivial valuation and $f = \sum a_n T^n \in \mathbf{k}\{T/r\}$ be an analytic function. Suppose that $\|a_N\|r^N > \|a_n\|r^n$ for all $n > N$. Then f has at most N zeros in the closed ball $E(0, r)$. **Yang: To be checked.**

Proof. We induct on N . The case $N = 0$ is direct from [Proposition 4](#). Suppose that the conclusion holds for $N - 1$. Let x be a zero of f in $E(0, r)$. Set

$$g(T) = \frac{f(T) - f(x)}{T - x} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{n=k+1}^{+\infty} a_n x^{n-k-1} \right) T^k = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} b_k T^k.$$

That is,

$$b_k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{k+1+n} x^n.$$

Hence we have

$$\|b_k\|r^k = \max_{n \geq k+1} \|a_{k+1+n} x^n\|r^k \leq \max_{n \geq k+1} \|a_{k+1+n}\|r^{n+k} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

It follows that $g(T) \in \mathbf{k}\{T/r\}$.

For every $n > N$, we have

$$\|a_N\| > \|a_n\|r^{n-N}.$$

Hence

$$\left\| \sum_{n=N}^{N+m} a_n x^{n-N-1} \right\| = \|a_N\|$$

for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ by [Proposition 17](#). Take $m \rightarrow +\infty$, we have $\|b_{N-1}\| = \|a_N\|$. For every $k > N - 1$, we have

$$\|b_N -$$

Yang: To be add.

□

Appendix

Proposition 16. Let (X, d) be an ultra-metric space. A sequence $\{x_n\}$ in X is cauchy if and only if $d(x_n, x_{n+1}) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proposition 17. Let (X, d) be an ultra-metric space. Then for any $x, y, z \in X$, at least two of the three distances $d(x, y), d(y, z), d(z, x)$ are equal. And the third distance is less than or equal to the common value of the other two.

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