

4.6.1 Let H_X be an X module. $\text{TEB}(H_X)$, $\text{supp}(T) = \text{the complement of } \{(x,y) \in X \times X : \exists f,g \in C_0(X) \text{ s.t. } f(x) \neq 0, g(y) \neq 0 \text{ and } fTg = 0\}$. Show that this definition is equivalent to Definition 4.1.7.

Solution. In Definition 4.1.7, $\text{supp}(T) = \{(x,y) \in X \times X : \text{for all open neighbourhoods } U \text{ of } x \text{ and } V \text{ of } y, \chi_U T \chi_V \neq 0\}$.

将 4.6.1 的定义记为 S_1 , 4.1.7 的定义记为 S_2 . 若 $(x,y) \in S_2$ 且 $(x,y) \notin S_1$, 则 $\exists f,g \in C_0(X)$ 使 $f(x) \neq 0, g(y) \neq 0, fTg = 0$. 由 f,g 连续, 分别存在 x,y 的开邻域 U, V 使 $\inf_U |f| > 0, \inf_V |g| > 0$, 这可以通过取 $x \in U \subseteq K \subseteq U'$ 得到, $|f|_U > 0$, $|f|$ 在 K 上有正最小值. 于是存在有界 Borel 函数 f^+, g^+ 使 $f^+ f^+ = \chi_U, g^+ g^+ = \chi_V$. 故 $\chi_U T \chi_V = f^+ f T g g^+ = 0$, 矛盾. 故 $S_2 \subseteq S_1$.

反之, 若 $(x,y) \in S_1$ 且 $(x,y) \notin S_2$, 则 $\exists x$ 的开邻域 U, y 的开邻域 V 使 $\chi_U T \chi_V = 0$. 由 Urysohn 引理, 存在 $f,g \in C_0(X)$ 使 $f(x)=1, g(y)=1, \text{supp}(f) \subseteq U, \text{supp}(g) \subseteq V$. 则 $f\chi_U = f, g\chi_V = g$, 故 $fTg = f\chi_U T \chi_V g = 0$, 矛盾. 故 $S_1 \subseteq S_2$. □

4.6.2 Show that any separable X module identifies with a direct sum $\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} L^2(X, \mu_i)$ for some collection (μ_i) of Radon measures on X , equipped with the direct sum of the multiplication representations. Find explicit measures that have the above property for Example 4.1.6.

Solution. 设 (ρ, X, H_X) 是可分 X module. $\rho: C_0(X) \rightarrow B(H_X)$ 非退化.

由表示理论, ρ 酉等价于一族循环表示的直和, 而每个 $C_0(X)$ 的循环表示酉等价于 $L^2(X, \mu)$ 上的乘法表示, 其中 μ 为 X 上的某个 Radon 测度.

对于 Example 4.1.6, H 可分无穷维 Hilbert space, $Z \subseteq X$ 可数稠密集, $H_X = l^2(Z, H)$ 用 $C_0(X)$ 限制在 Z 上乘法作用得到 ample X module.

$\xi \in H_X$ 可写为 $(\xi_z)_{z \in Z}, \xi_z \in H, \sum_{z \in Z} \|\xi_z\|^2 < \infty$. $\rho(f)(\xi_z)_z = (f(z)\xi_z)_z$.

$l^2(Z, H) \cong \bigoplus_{\Lambda} l^2(Z)$, 其中 Λ 为 H 的一组标准正交基的指标集. H 有 ONB $(e_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$, $p_\lambda(\xi)$ 为向量 ξ 关于 (e_λ) 作 Fourier 展开后 e_λ 的系数. 此同构可写为 $(\xi_z)_{z \in Z} \mapsto \bigoplus_{\lambda} (p_\lambda(\xi_z))_{z \in Z}$ 其中 $z \mapsto p_\lambda(\xi_z)$ 是 $l^2(Z)$ 中函数.

$l^2(Z) = L^2(X, \mu)$, μ 为对 Z 的计数测度, 即 $\mu(A) = \#(A \cap Z)$. (但是这个测度并不是 Radon 测度.) □

4.6.3 Let H_X be an X module.

(i) Show that if f is a bounded Borel function on X , then the support of the corresponding multiplication operator is contained in $\overline{\{(x,y) \in X \times X : f(x) \neq 0\}}$, and that the support is exactly equal to this set if f is continuous and H_X is ample.

(ii) If T is a bounded operator associated to a continuous kernel k as in Example 4.1.10, show that the support of T is contained in $\overline{\{(x,y) \in X \times X : k(x,y) \neq 0\}}$, and that the support equals this set if H_X is ample.

Solution. (i) 将 H_X 分解为 $\bigoplus L^2(X, \mu)$. 考虑 $H_X = L^2(X, \mu)$, μ 为 X 上的 Radon 测度.

设 $(x,y) \in \text{supp}(M_f)$, 则对任意 x 的开邻域 U, y 的开邻域 V 有 $\chi_U M_f \chi_V \neq 0$. 而 M_f 与 $\rho(B(X))$ 交换, 故 $M_f \chi_{U \cap V} \neq 0$. 若 $x \neq y$, 由 X Hausdorff 可作 U, V 使 $U \cap V = \emptyset$, 因此只能有 $x=y$, 进而 $M_f \chi_U \neq 0, \forall$ open nbhd U of x .

$Mf\chi_U = \rho(f\chi_U) \neq 0$, 故 $f\chi_U \neq 0$, 因此 $x \in \overline{\{f \neq 0\}}$. 由于 X Hausdorff, 故 $X \times X$ 的对角线是闭集, 有 $\{(x, x) \in X \times X : x \in \overline{\{f \neq 0\}}\} = \overline{\{(x, x) \in X \times X : f(x) \neq 0\}} \supseteq \text{supp}(Mf)$.

当 f 连续且 H_X ample 时, 若 $x \in \overline{\{f \neq 0\}}$, 则对 x 的开邻域 U , 有 $\chi_U Mf \chi_U = \rho(f\chi_U)$, $U \cap \{f \neq 0\}$ 为非空开集, 因此存在 $\emptyset \neq V \subseteq K \subseteq U \cap \{f \neq 0\}$, 同 4.6.1 那样做, 若 $\rho(f\chi_U) = 0$, 则 $\rho(\chi_U) = 0$, 但这对 ample X module 是不可能的. 事实上, $\rho(\chi_U)$ 是无穷维投影, 否则 $\rho(\chi_U)$ 是紧投影, 可作非零连续函数 g 使 $0 \leq g \leq \chi_U$, 于是 $0 \leq \rho(g) \leq \rho(\chi_U)$, 则 $g = g\chi_U$, $\rho(g)$ 紧, 与 $g \neq 0$, ρ ample 矛盾. 因此 $\rho(f\chi_U) \neq 0$, $x \in \text{supp}(Mf)$.

(ii) μ : Radon measure on X , $H_X = L^2(X, \mu)$, $Tu(x) = \int_X k(x, y) u(y) d\mu(y)$. T 有界.

设 $(x, y) \in \text{supp}(T)$. 对 U, V 开邻域, 有 $\chi_U T \chi_V \neq 0$. 若 $(x, y) \notin \overline{\{(x, y) \in X \times X : k(x, y) \neq 0\}}$, 则存在 x 的开邻域 U , y 的开邻域 V 使 $k|_{U \times V} = 0$. 此时对 $u \in C_c(X)$,

$(\chi_U T \chi_V u)(x) = \chi_U(x) \int_X k(x, y) \chi_V(y) u(y) d\mu(y) = \int_X \chi_U(x) k(x, y) \chi_V(y) u(y) d\mu(y)$. 而 $\chi_U(x) k(x, y) \chi_V(y) = 0$, 故 $\chi_U T \chi_V = 0$, 矛盾. 故 $(x, y) \in \overline{\{k \neq 0\}}$.

当 H_X ample 时, 若 $(x, y) \in \overline{\{k \neq 0\}}$ 且存在开邻域 $U \ni x, V \ni y$ 使 $\chi_U T \chi_V = 0$, 则对任意 $u \in C_c(X)$, 有 $\int_X \chi_U(x) k(x, y) \chi_V(y) u(y) d\mu(y) = 0$ for μ -a.e. $x \in X$. 进而, 对 μ -a.e. $x \in U$, $\int_V k(x, y) u(y) d\mu(y) = 0$ for $u \in C_c(V)$. 因此 $k(x, y) = 0$, for μ -a.e. $x \in U, y \in V$.

由于 H_X ample, 任意非空开集都有正测度, 故 $\chi_U(x) k(x, y) \chi_V(y) = 0$. □

4.6.4 Let μ be a Radon measure on X , and $H_X = L^2(X, \mu)$. Let $k: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a continuous function, and assume that there is $c > 0$ such that

$$\int_X |k(x, y)| d\mu(x) \leq c \quad \text{and} \quad \int_X |k(y, x)| d\mu(x) \leq c \quad \text{for all } y \in X.$$

For $u \in C_c(X)$ define $Tu: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by the formula

$$(Tu)(x) := \int_X k(x, y) u(y) d\mu(y).$$

Show that T extends uniquely to a bounded operator on H_X .

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tu\|_{L^2(\mu)}^2 &= \int_X \left| \int_X k(x, y) u(y) d\mu(y) \right|^2 d\mu(x) \\ &\leq \int_X \left(\int_X |k(x, y)|^2 |u(y)|^2 d\mu(y) \right) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq \int_X \left(\int_X |k(x, y)| d\mu(y) \cdot \int_X |k(x, y)| |u(y)|^2 d\mu(y) \right) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq C \cdot \int_X \int_X |k(x, y)| |u(y)|^2 d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ &= C \cdot \int_X \int_X |k(x, y)| d\mu(x) |u(y)|^2 d\mu(y) \\ &\leq C^2 \cdot \|u\|_{L^2(\mu)}^2, \quad \forall u \in C_c(X). \end{aligned}$$

而 $C_c(X)$ 稠于 $L^2(X, \mu)$, 因此 T 有唯一的有界延拓. □

4.6.5 Let H_X be an X module, and let T be a bounded operator on H_X . Show that $\text{supp}(T)$ is contained in the diagonal of $X \times X$ if and only if T commutes with $C_0(X)$.

Solution.

若 T 与 $C_0(X)$ 交换, 对 $x \neq y$, 存在不相交的开集 U, V 使 $x \in U, y \in V$, 进一步作函数 $f, g \in C_0(X)$ 使 $f(x) = 1, g(y) = 1, \text{supp}(f) \subseteq U, \text{supp}(g) \subseteq V$. 则 $fTg = fgT = 0$, 因此 $\text{supp}(T) \subseteq \Delta_X = \{(x, x) \in X \times X\}$.

反之, 设 $\text{supp}(T) \subseteq \Delta_X$, $f \in C_0(X; \mathbb{R})$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 记 $g = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k\varepsilon \chi_{f^{-1}[(k\varepsilon, (k+1)\varepsilon]}$,

则 g 是简单函数, 且 $\|g - f\|_\infty \leq \varepsilon$, g 中被求和项只有有限多个非零.

$\chi_k := f^{-1}[(k\varepsilon, (k+1)\varepsilon]$, $\chi_k := \chi_{X_k}$. 则 $Tg - gT = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k\varepsilon (T\chi_k - \chi_k T)$

注意到 $\text{id}_{H_X} = \text{SoT} - \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \chi_l$, 故 $T\chi_k = \text{SoT} - \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \chi_l T\chi_k$. $\chi_k T = \text{SoT} - \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \chi_k T\chi_l$.

当 $k \neq 0, -1$ 时, $\overline{X_k}$ 紧, 故 $T\chi_k = \chi_{\text{supp}(T) \cap \overline{X_k}} T\chi_k$,

而 $\overline{X_k} \subseteq f^{-1}[(k\varepsilon, (k+1)\varepsilon]$, 故 $l \neq k, k+1$ 时 $X_l \cap (\text{supp}(T) \cap \overline{X_k}) = \emptyset$.

故 $\chi_l T\chi_k = 0$.

进一步, $l = k+1$ 且 $k \neq -1, -2$ 时, $\chi_{k+1} T\chi_k = \chi_{k+1} T\chi_{\overline{X_{k+1}} \cap \text{supp}(T)} \chi_k = 0$,

于是 $Tg - gT = -\varepsilon(T\chi_{-1} - \chi_{-1}T) - 2\varepsilon(T\chi_{-2} - \chi_{-2}T)$

$\|Tg - gT\| \leq 6\varepsilon\|T\|$, $\|Tf - fT\| \leq 8\varepsilon\|T\|$,

由于 $\varepsilon > 0$ 任意性, 知 $Tf = fT$, $\forall f \in C_0(X)$. □

4.6.8 Show that if G acts freely on X , and H_X is an X - G module that is ample as an X module, then it is also ample as an X - G module.

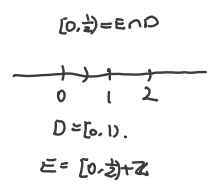
Solution. (P183) 只要证 H_X locally free. 取 G 的有限子群 F 与 X 的 F -不变 Borel 集 E ,

由 Lemma A.2.9 知存在 Borel 子集 D 使 $X = \bigsqcup_{g \in F} gD$. (在 A.2.9 中取 $D = \bigcup_{i \in I} E_i$)

记 $H_E = \chi_{E \cap D} H_X$, F 的西表示取平凡表示, $V: \chi_E H_X \rightarrow L^2(F) \otimes H_E$ 定义为

$$V\xi = \sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes U_g^* \chi_{gD} \xi, \xi \in \chi_E H_X.$$

$$V \text{ 良定义源于 } U_g^* \chi_{gD} = \alpha_{g^{-1}}(\chi_{gD}) U_g^* = \chi_D U_g^*, \text{ 于是 } U_g^* \chi_{gD} \xi \in U_g^* \chi_{gD} \chi_E H_X \\ = \chi_D U_g^* \chi_E H_X \xrightarrow{[E \cap F = \text{inv.}]} \chi_{E \cap D} U_g^* H_X = H_E.$$



$$\|V\xi\|^2 = \sum_{g \in F} \|U_g^* \chi_{gD} \xi\|^2 = \sum_{g \in F} \|\chi_{gD} \xi\|^2. \text{ 由于 } X = \bigsqcup_{g \in F} gD, \text{ 故}$$

$$\|V\xi\|^2 = \|\xi\|^2, \text{ 即 } V \text{ 是等距.}$$

$$V \text{ 有逆映射 } \sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes \xi_g \xrightarrow{W} \sum_{g \in F} U_g \xi_g \text{ 且易见 } VW, WV \text{ 为各自 identity: } (\xi_g \in H_E)$$

$$\text{显然 } WV = \text{id}. VW(\sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes \xi_g) = \sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes U_g^* \chi_{gD} (\sum_{h \in F} U_h \xi_h), \text{ 而 } U_g^* \chi_{gD} U_h \xi_h = \chi_D U_g^* U_h \xi_h \\ = \chi_D U_{g^{-1}h} \xi_h = \chi_D U_{g^{-1}h} \chi_{E \cap D} \eta = \chi_D \alpha_{g^{-1}h}(\chi_{E \cap D}) U_{g^{-1}h} \eta \\ (\xi_h \in H_E)$$

$$= \chi_{D \cap g^{-1}h(E \cap D)} U_{g^{-1}h} \eta, \text{ 而 } D \cap g^{-1}h(E \cap D) = \begin{cases} E \cap D, & g=h. \\ \emptyset, & g \neq h. \end{cases} \text{ (此时 } g, h \in F)$$

$$\text{故 } U_g^* \chi_{gD} U_h \xi_h = \begin{cases} \chi_D \xi_g = \xi_g, & g=h. \\ 0, & g \neq h. \end{cases} \text{ 因此 } VW = \text{id}. \text{ 可见 } V \text{ 是 Hilbert}$$

空间 $\chi_E H_X$ 与 $L^2(F) \otimes H_E$ 的西同构.

作为 F -表示, 对 $\sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes \xi_g \in L^2(F) \otimes H_E, h \in F, V U_h V^* (\sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes \xi_g)$

$$= V \sum_{g \in F} U_h \xi_g = \sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes U_g^* \chi_{gD} (\sum_{k \in F} U_h \xi_k) \\ \xrightarrow{F} \sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes \xi_{h^{-1}g} = \sum_{g \in F} \delta_{hg} \otimes \xi_g = (\lambda_h \otimes \text{id}) (\sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes \xi_g).$$

$$\text{对 } \sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes \xi_g \in L^2(F) \otimes H_E, f \in C_0(X), V f V^* (\sum_{g \in F} \delta_g \otimes \xi_g) \\ = V f (\sum_{g \in F} U_g \xi_g) = \sum_{h \in F} \delta_h \otimes U_h^* \chi_{hD} f (\sum_{g \in F} U_g \xi_g) \\ = \sum_{h \in F} \delta_h \otimes \chi_D \alpha_{h^{-1}}(f) U_h^* (\sum_{g \in F} U_g \xi_g) \\ = \sum_{h \in F} \delta_h \otimes \alpha_{h^{-1}}(f) \chi_D U_h^* (\sum_{g \in F} U_g \xi_g) \\ = \sum_{h \in F} \delta_h \otimes \alpha_{h^{-1}}(f) \xi_h$$

4.6.9 Say G acts by isometries on a Riemannian manifold X of positive dimension with associated measure μ , and that the measure of the set

$\{x \in X: \text{there exists } g \in G \setminus \{e\} \text{ such that } gx = x\}$

is zero. Show that $L^2(X, \mu)$ is ample as an X - G module. Find "reasonable" generalizations of this statement to other metric measure spaces.

Solution. 记 $A = \{x \in X : \text{there exists } g \in G \setminus \{e\} \text{ such that } gx = x\}$.

则 $A, X \setminus A$ 是 G -不变集, 且 (大概, 至少 G 可数时) A 是 Borel 可测集.

由于 A 零测, 有 $L^2(X, \mu) \cong L^2(X \setminus A, \mu)$.

由于 G 作用在 $X \setminus A$ 上 free, $L^2(X, \mu)$ 是 ample X module,
故 $L^2(X, \mu)$ 是 ample X - G module.

对于 metric measure space X , 对应的 A 仍零测, 再对 μ 有适当要求使
 $L^2(X, \mu)$ 是 ample X module 即可. □

A.4.1 Show that if X is a proper, geodesic metric space, then any uniformly continuous, proper map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is coarse. Show that this fails if f is only assumed continuous and proper.

Solution. 只需要验证 f 是 uniformly expansive. 即对 $r \geq 0$, 有

$$\infty > W_f(r) = \sup_{x \in X} W_{f,x}(r), \text{ 其中 } W_{f,x}(r) = \sup \{d_Y(f(x), f(x')) : d_X(x, x') \leq r\}.$$

因 f 一致连续, 故存在 $\delta > 0$ 使 $x, x' \in X, d_X(x, x') \leq \delta \Rightarrow d_Y(f(x), f(x')) \leq 1$.

因 X geodesic, 故当 $x_1 \in X$ 满足 $d_X(x, x_1) \leq r$ 时, 可以用 $N = \lceil \frac{r}{\delta} \rceil + 1$ 个点 $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N = x_1$ 满足 $d(x, y_1) = \delta, d(y_1, y_2) = \delta, \dots, d(y_{N-1}, x_1) \leq \delta$, 于是 $d_Y(f(x), f(x_1)) \leq N$. 此数只与 f 的一致连续性有关, 故 $W_f(r) < \infty$.

当 f 不一致连续时, $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty), x \mapsto x^2$, 直接计算知

$$W_{f,x}(r) = 2rx + r^2, \text{ 故 } W_f(r) = \begin{cases} 0, & r=0. \\ \infty, & r>0. \end{cases}$$

□

A.4.2 Show that a proper action of a torsion free group on a locally compact Hausdorff space is free.

Solution. 若存在 $g \neq e, x \in X$ 使 $gx = x$. 则对 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 均有 $g^n x = x$.

于是对紧集 $K = \{x\}$, $\{h \in G : hK \cap K \neq \emptyset\} \supseteq \{g^n : n \geq 1\}$,

而左侧有限, 故 g 为 torsion element, 矛盾.

□

A.4.5 Let \mathbb{Z} act on S^1 by $n: z \mapsto e^{2\pi i n \theta} z$ for θ an irrational number in $(0, 1)$. Show that the quotient space S^1/\mathbb{Z} is uncountable, but has the indiscrete topology.

Solution. 这是 free action, 因此从集合的势上, 有 $\#S^1 = \#\mathbb{Z} \times \#(S^1/\mathbb{Z})$, S^1 不可数, \mathbb{Z} 可数, 故 S^1/\mathbb{Z} 不可数.

设 F 是 S^1/\mathbb{Z} 中非空闭集, $z \in U, x \in S^1$, 则 $\pi^{-1}(F)$ 是 S^1 中闭集, 但 $\{e^{2\pi i n \theta} x : n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq \pi^{-1}(F)$, 前者在 S^1 中稠密, 故 $\pi^{-1}(F) = S^1, F = S^1/\mathbb{Z}$. 于是 S^1/\mathbb{Z} 上拓扑平凡.

□