Lecture Notes in Functional Analysis

Lectures by Dr. Md Ramiz Reza *

Contents

References

The following textbooks will be used for this course:

1. John B. Conway – A Course in Functional Analysis
2. Walter Rudin – Real and Complex Analysis
3. Bhatia – Notes on Functional Analysis
4. Erwin Kreyzsig – Introductory functional analysis with applications

*Notes by Ashish Kujur, Last Updated: January 13, 2023

§1 Lecture 1 — Introduction to Hilbert Spaces and some examples — 9th January, 2023

§1.1 Inner Product Spaces

Definition §1.1.1 (Inner Product)**.** Let V be a vector space over a field $\mathbb{F}$ (where $\mathbb{F}$ is $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$). A function $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle : V \times V \to \mathbb{F}$ is called an *inner product* if it satisfies the following properties

1. $\langle x, x\rangle \geq 0$
2. $\langle x+y, z\rangle = \langle x, z\rangle + \langle y, z\rangle$
3. $\langle \alpha x, y\rangle = \alpha \langle x, y\rangle$
4. $\langle x, y\rangle = \overline{\langle y, x\rangle}$

for all $x, y, z \in V$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$. A vector space V with an inner product is called an *inner product space.*

Example §1.1.2 (Examples of inner product spaces)**.** Here are some examples of inner product spaces:

1. The obvious first example is that of $\mathbb{R}^n$ with the standard 2-inner product given by
$$\langle x, y\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \overline{y_i}$$
2. One can then consider the space $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ which is the vector space of all square summable sequences on $\mathbb{C}$. That is,
$$\ell^\infty = \left\{ (x_n) \in \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N}} \mid \sum_{i\in\mathbb{N}} |a_i|^2 < \infty \right\}$$
We define an inner product on this vector space by
$$\langle x, y\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i \overline{y_i}$$
One can show using Holder's inequality that the sum turns out to be finite and the "inner product" is indeed an inner product.

3. Next, we consider the vector space of all polynomials over $\mathbb{C}$ which we denote by $\mathbb{C}[x]$. If $p, q \in \mathbb{C}[x]$, we define an inner product on $\mathbb{C}[x]$ by

$$\langle p, q\rangle = \int_0^1 p\overline{q}\,\mathrm{dx}$$

4. One can define inner products on $C[0,1]$ and $L^2(X, \mathscr{A}, \mu)$ in an similar fashion as in item 3. Note that $(X, \mathscr{A}, \mu)$ is a measure space.

Definition §1.1.3. Let V be an inner product space. We can define a function $\|\cdot\| : V \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ by

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x\rangle}$$

We call this function *norm induced by the inner product.* This norm is indeed a norm as one can check!

The proof of the following theorems are skipped:

Theorem §1.1.4 (Cauchy Schwarz inequality)**.** *Let V be an inner product space, $x, y \in V$. Then we have that*

$$|\langle x, y\rangle \leq \|x\| \, \|y\|$$

Theorem §1.1.5 (Triangle Inequality)**.** *Let V be an inner product space, $x, y \in V$. Then we have that*

$$\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$$

§1.2 Hilbert Spaces

Definition §1.2.1. Let V be an inner product space. One can consider V as a metric space by defining the following metric d:

$$d(v, w) = \|v - w\|$$

for all $v, w \in V$. Then (V, d) is a metric space (Check!). We say that V is a *Hilbert Space* if (V, d) is a complete metric space.

Example §1.2.2. We consider some examples and not-so-example of Hilbert Space:

1. $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $\mathbb{C}^n$ with the standard inner product are complete!
2. $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ is complete.
3. $L^2(X)$ is complete where $(X, \mathscr{A}, \mu)$ is a measure space.
4. $\mathscr{C}[0,1]$ is not complete. (Needs Baire Category Theorem!)
5. Consider $c_{00} = \left\{(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) : (x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \text{ is eventually zero}\right\}$. c_{00} has the induced inner product. We show that c_{00} with this induced product is not complete! One consider the sequence of sequences given by

   $$f_n = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \ldots, \frac{1}{n}, \ldots\right)$$

   One can then easily show that (f_n) is Cauchy but it does not converge in c_{00}.

§2 Lecture 2 — *Hilbert Spaces!* — 11th January, 2023

The important goal of this lecture is to show that if H is a Hilbert Space then we show that under certain conditions an element can be projected onto a set. But before that, we prove the following theorem:

Theorem §2.0.1 (Norm is uniformly continuous)**.** *Let H be a Hilbert space. The norm function on H, that is, $\|\cdot\| : H \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x\rangle}$, $x \in H$, is continuous.*

Proof. Let $x, y \in H$. Then by the triangle inequality, we have the following:

$$\|x\| = \left\|(x-y) + y\right\| \leq \left\|x-y\right\| + \left\|y\right\|$$

and hence

$$\|x\| - \left\|y\right\| \leq \left\|x-y\right\|$$

Interchanging the role of x and y in the previous inequality, we have htat

$$\left\|y\right\| - \|x\| \leq \left\|x-y\right\|$$

and thus, we have proved that

$$\left|\|x\| - \left\|y\right\|\right| \leq \left\|x-y\right\|$$

which says that $\|\cdot\|$ is uniformly continuous. □

Note that theorem §2.0.1 holds for any normed linear space, that is, there is no use of completeness there.

§2.1 Closed and Convex!

Theorem §2.1.1. *Let S be a closed convex set in a Hilbert space H. Let $x \in H$. The distance of x from S, denoted as $d(x,S)$, is given by*

$$d(x,S) = \inf\{\|x-y\| : y \in S\}.$$

It turns out that there exist a unique $s_0 \in S$ such that $d(x,S) = \|x - s_0\|$.

Proof. First of all, recall the parallelogram identity which holds for any innter product spaces, and hence in particular for Hilbert spaces,

$$\left\|x+y\right\|^2 + \left\|x-y\right\|^2 = 2\left(\|x\|^2 + \left\|y\right\|^2\right)$$

The parallelogram law plays a crucial role in the proof of this theorem. Now, let's get busy to prove the theorem. First of all, by definition of infimum, we can find a sequence (s_n) in S such that $d(s_n,x) \to d(x,S)$. To be economical, let us denote $\delta := d(x,S)$. We show that (s_n) is Cauchy sequence in H. To do so, let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given.

Observe that for any $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\left\|\frac{x-s_n}{2} - \frac{x-s_m}{2}\right\|^2 + \left\|\frac{x-s_n}{2} + \frac{x-s_m}{2}\right\|^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\|x-s_n\|^2 + \|x-s_m\|^2\right)$$

and hence

$$\frac{1}{4}\|s_m - s_n\|^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\|x-s_n\|^2 + \|x-s_m\|^2\right) - \frac{1}{4}\left\|x - \frac{s_n+s_m}{2}\right\|^2 \tag{§2.1.1}$$

Now since $d(s_n,x)$ converges to δ, we must have that $d(s_n,x)^2$ converges to δ^2 and hence there is some $K \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $i \geq K$,

$$\|x - s_i\|^2 < \delta^2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

Now for all $n, m \geq K$ and from equation §2.1.1, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
\|s_m - s_n\|^2 &= 2\left(\|x-s_n\|^2 + \|x-s_m\|^2\right) - \left\|x - \frac{s_n+s_m}{2}\right\|^2 \\
&\overset{(!)}{<} 2 \cdot 2\left(\delta^2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - 4\delta^2 \\
&= \varepsilon
\end{aligned}$$

Note that in inequality (!), we made use of the convexity of S to conlude that $\frac{s_n+s_m}{2} \in S$. This shows that (s_n) is Cauchy. Now, since H is a Hilbert space, (s_n) must converge to some $s_0 \in H$. Closedness of S allows us to conclude that s_0 must be in S

Hence, $x - s_n$ converges to $x - s_0$. By Theorem §2.0.1, we conclude that $\|x - s_n\|$ converges to $\|x - s_0\|$. Since $\|x - s_n\|$ also converges to δ, we have by uniqueness of limits that $\delta = \|x - s_0\|$.

It remains to prove the uniqueness of such a vector. Let us suppose that s_0 and t_0 be two vectors such that $\|x - s_0\| = \|x - t_0\| = \delta$.

Applying parallelogram identity on the vectors s_0 and t_0 as in Equation §2.1.1, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{4}\|s_0 - t_0\|^2 &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\|x - s_0\|^2 + \|x - t_0\|^2\right) - \frac{1}{4}\left\|x - \frac{s_0 + t_0}{2}\right\|^2 \\ &\leq \delta^2 - \left\|x - \frac{s_0 + t_0}{2}\right\|^2 \\ &\leq 0\end{aligned}$$

Hence, $s_0 = t_0$ and this completes the proof of the theorem. □

Example §2.1.2 (distance is achieved but the vector may not be unique)**.** Consider the normed linear space $\left(\mathbb{R}^2, \|\cdot\|_1\right)$. Now consider the set $S = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1 + x_2 = 1\}$.Note that $d((0,0), S) = d(0,0), (1,0)) = d((0,0), (0,1))$. Hence, the uniqueness is not guaranteed.

Exercise §2.1.3. *Consider the space* $(C[0,1])$ *with the supremum norm. Let S be the set*

$$S = \left\{f \in C[0,1] : \int_0^{1/2} f(x)\,dx - \int_{1/2}^{1} f(x)\,dx = 1\right\}$$

Show that the set S is closed and convex but the distance is never achieved. That is, it is not the case that there is some $f \in S$ *such that* $\|f\|_\infty = 1 = \sup_{x\in[0,1]} |f(x)|$.

Solution. We begin by showing that S is convex. Let $f, g \in S$ and $t \in [0,1]$. Then we have that

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{1/2} \left(tf(x) + (1-t)\,g(x)\right)dx - \int_{1/2}^{1} \left(tf(x) + (1-t)\,g(x)\,dx\right) &= t + (1-t) \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Note that the second equality follows by the virtue of $f, g \in S$.

Now, we proceed to show that the S is closed. Let (f_n) be a sequence of functions in S converging to $f \in C[0,1]$. We need to prove that $f \in S$. Now convergence in supremum norm is the same as the uniform convergence, so, we have that following:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\int_0^{1/2} f_n(x)\,dx - \int_{1/2}^{1} f_n(x)\,dx\right) = 1$$

implies

$$\int_0^{1/2} f(x)\,dx - \int_{1/2}^{1} f(x)\,dx = 1$$

and thus $f \in S$. Consider the zero function and the set S, we show that that there is no $f \in S$ such that $d(0,S) = d(f,0) = \|f\|_\infty$. Incomplete! □

§2.2 Projections

Theorem §2.2.1. *Let H be a Hilbert space. For any fixed $y \in H$, consider the map $L_y : H \to \mathbb{C}$ defined by $L_y(x) = \langle x, y\rangle$, $x \in H$. Then L_y is a continuous linear functional on H.*

Proof. Let $y \in H$ be fixed. Consider the function $L_y : H \to \mathbb{C}$ given by $L_y(x) = \langle x, y\rangle$ for each $x \in H$. We show that L_y is Lipschitz continuous. Let $x_0 \in H$. If $x \in H$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}\left|L_y(x) - L_y x_0\right| &= \left|\langle x, y\rangle - \langle x_0, y\rangle\right| \\ &= \left|\langle x - x_0, y\rangle\right| \\ &\le \|x - x_0\|\,\|y\|\end{aligned}$$

Note the inequality follows from Cauchy Schwarz and this completes the proof. □

Definition §2.2.2. Let H be a Hilbert space. For any $y \in H$, the symbol $y^\perp$ denote the subspace defined by

$$y^\perp := \{x \in H : \langle x, y\rangle = 0\}$$

Observe that $y^\perp$ is a closed subspace of H. This is because $y^\perp$ is the kernel of the continuous map L_y as given by Theorem §2.2.1.

Definition §2.2.3. Let H be a Hilbert space. Let M be any subspace of H. Let the symbol $M^\perp$ denote the subspace given by

$$M^\perp = \{x \in H : \langle x, y\rangle = 0 \text{ for all } y \in M\} = \bigcap_{y\in M} y^\perp.$$

Observe that $M^\perp$ is always closed since it is intersection of closed subspaces of H.

Theorem §2.2.4 (Existence of an Orthogonal Projection onto a closed subspaces)**.** *Let M be a closed subspace of a Hilbert space H. Then*

(a) *Every $x \in H$ has a unique decomposition*

$$x = Px + Qx$$

into a sum of $Px \in M$ and $Qx \in M^\perp$. Thus $H = M \oplus M^\perp$.

(b) *Px and Qx are the nearest points to x in M and in $M^\perp$ respectively.*

(c) *The mappings $P : H \to M$ and $Q : H \to M^\perp$ are linear and satisfies $P^2 = P$ and $Q^2 = Q$. The map P and Q are called the **orthogonal projection onto** M **and** $M^\perp$ respectively.*

(d) *$\|x\|^2 = \|Px\|^2 + \|Qx\|^2$ for every $x \in H$.*

Proof. Since subspaces are convex, we can appeal to Theorem §2.1.1 as we please. We now start to prove each of the statements of theorem:

(a) Let $x \in H$ be arbitrary. Then by the Theorem §2.1.1 there is a unique vector $Px \in M$ such that

$$d(x, M) = \|x - Px\|$$

Define $Qx \in M$ by $Qx = x - Px$. We need to show that $Qx \in M^\perp$. Let $y \in M$. We want to show that $\langle x - Px, y\rangle = 0$. To do so, observe that

$$\left\langle Qx - \langle Qx, y\rangle \frac{y}{\|y\|^2}, y \right\rangle = \langle Qx, y\rangle - \left\langle \langle Qx, y\rangle \frac{y}{\|y\|^2}, y \right\rangle = 0 \qquad (§2.2.1)$$

Now,

$$Qx = \underbrace{\left(Qx - \langle Qx, y\rangle \frac{y}{\|y\|^2}\right)}_{=:v_1} + \underbrace{\langle Qx, y\rangle \frac{y}{\|y\|^2}}_{=:v_2}$$

Note that by equation §2.2.1, v_1 and v_2 are orthogonal and hence by Pythagoras theorem for inner product spaces, we may write

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta^2 = \|Qx\|^2 &= \left\| Qx - \langle Qx, y\rangle \frac{y}{\|y\|^2} \right\|^2 + \left\| \langle Qx, y\rangle \frac{y}{\|y\|^2} \right\|^2 \\
&= \left\| Qx - \langle Qx, y\rangle \frac{y}{\|y\|^2} \right\|^2 + \frac{|\langle Qx, y\rangle|}{\|y\|^2} \\
&= \left\| x - Px - \langle Qx, y\rangle \frac{y}{\|y\|^2} \right\|^2 + \frac{|\langle Qx, y\rangle|}{\|y\|^2} \qquad \geq \delta^2 + \frac{|\langle Qx, y\rangle|}{\|y\|^2}
\end{aligned}$$

and thus, we have that $|\langle Qx, y\rangle| = 0$. This completes the proof of (a).

(b) By uniqueness of part (a), it follows that Px is the nearest point to x in M. It remains to prove that Qx is the nearest point to x in $M^{\perp}$. Needs to be fixed!

(c) Let $x_1, x_2 \in M$. By part (a), we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
x_1 &= Px_1 + Qx_1 \\
x_2 &= Px_2 + Qx_2 \\
x_1 + x_2 &= P(x_1 + x_2) + Q(x_1 + x_2)
\end{aligned}$$

Now taking sums and rearranging, we have that

$$\underbrace{Px_1 + Px_2 - P(x_1 + x_2)}_{\in M} = \underbrace{Q(x_1 + x_2) - Qx_1 - Qx_2}_{\in M^{\perp}}$$

Since $M \cap M^{\perp} = \{0\}$, the linearity of P and Q follows.

Now, let $x \in P$. We need to prove that $P^2 x = Px$. Now note that $Px \in M$. Thus by part (a) we have

$$Px = P^2 x + QPx$$

By uniqueness of part (a), we must have that $Px = P^2 x$. This completes the proof. $Q^2 = Q$ can be proved similarly.

(d) This follows immediately from Pythagoras theorem.

$\square$

Corollary §2.2.5. *Let M be a closed subspace of a Hilbert space H. Then $(M^{\perp})^{\perp} = M$. In case M is a subspace then $(M^{\perp})^{\perp} = \overline{M}$, the closure of M in H.*