

INTRODUCTION TO ANALYSIS

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CONTENTS

Preface	1
1. Real and Complex Numbers	2
1.1. Real Numbers	2
2. Metric Spaces	2
2.1. Introduction	2
3. Topology	3
3.1. Semi-continuity	3
4. Banach Spaces	5
4.1. Introduction	5
4.2. Linear Functionals	15
4.3. The Baire Category and Closed Graph Theorems	22
4.4. Banach Algebras	27
4.5. Differentiability	28
4.6. l^p Spaces	29
5. Hilbert Spaces	30
6. Convexity	30
6.1. Introduction	30
6.2. Conjugacy	32
6.3. Differentiability	33
6.4. Functional Optimization	34

PREFACE

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1. REAL AND COMPLEX NUMBERS

Note 1.0.1. As a starting point, we will take as fact the existence of the **natural numbers**

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}$$

the **integers**

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

and the **rational numbers**

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} : a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

1.1. Real Numbers.

Definition 1.1.1. Let X be a set and \leq a relation on X . Then \leq is said to be a **total order** if for each $a, b, c \in X$,

- (1) $a \leq a$
- (2) $a \leq b$ and $b \leq c$ implies that $a \leq c$
- (3) $a \leq b$ and $b \leq a$ implies that $a = b$
- (4) $a \leq b$ or $b \leq a$

Exercise 1.1.2. We define the relation \leq on \mathbb{Q} defined by

$$\frac{a}{b} \leq \frac{c}{d} \text{ iff } ad \leq bc$$

Then \leq is a total order of \mathbb{Q} .

Proof. Let $\frac{a}{b}, \frac{c}{d}, \frac{e}{f} \in \mathbb{Q}$. Then

- (1) $\frac{a}{b} \leq \frac{a}{b}$ since $ab \leq ab$.
- (2) if $\frac{a}{b} \leq \frac{c}{d}$ and $\frac{c}{d} \leq \frac{e}{f}$, then $ad \leq bc$ and $cf \leq de$. Multiplying the first inequality by f and the second inequality by b , we obtain $adf \leq bcf \leq bde$. Dividing both sides by d yields $af \leq be$. Hence $\frac{a}{b} \leq \frac{e}{f}$.
- (3) if $\frac{a}{b} \leq \frac{c}{d}$ and $\frac{c}{d} \leq \frac{a}{b}$, then $ad \leq bc$ and $bc \leq ad$. This implies that $ad = bc$. Hence $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$.
- (4)

□

2. METRIC SPACES

2.1. Introduction.

3. TOPOLOGY

Definition 3.0.1. Let X be a topological space and $S, N \subset X$. Then N is said to be a **neighborhood** of S if there exists $U \subset X$ such that U is open and $S \subset U \subset N$. For $S \in X$, we denote the set of neighborhoods of S by \mathcal{N}_S

Exercise 3.0.2. Let X be a topological space and $A \subset X$. Then A is open iff for each $a \in A$, there exists $U_a \in \mathcal{N}_a$ such that U_a is an open of a and $U_a \subset A$.

Proof. Suppose that A is open. Let $a \in A$. Then $A \in \mathcal{N}_a$, A is an open and $A \subset A$. Conversely, suppose that for each $a \in A$, there exists $U_a \in \mathcal{N}_a$ such that U_a is open and $U_a \subset A$. Then $A = \bigcup_{a \in A} U_a$ is open. \square

Definition 3.0.3. Let (X, \mathcal{A}) and (Y, \mathcal{B}) be topological spaces and $f : X \rightarrow Y$. Then

- (1) f is said to be **continuous** if for each $B \in \mathcal{B}$, $f^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{A}$.
- (2) f is said to be **open** if for each $A \in \mathcal{A}$, $f(A) \in \mathcal{B}$.
- (3) f is said to be **closed** if for each $A \subset X$, if $A^c \in \mathcal{A}$, then $f(A)^c \in \mathcal{B}$.

Exercise 3.0.4. Let X, Y be topological spaces and $\phi : X \rightarrow Y$ a homeomorphism. Then for each $A \subset X$,

- (1) $\overline{\phi(A)} = \phi(\overline{A})$
- (2) $\phi(A)^\circ = \phi(A^\circ)$

Proof.

- (1) Let $A \subset X$. Since $A \subset \overline{A}$, we have that $\phi(A) \subset \phi(\overline{A})$. Since \overline{A} is closed, $\phi(\overline{A})$ is closed and thus $\overline{\phi(A)} \subset \phi(\overline{A})$. Conversely, let $x \in \phi(\overline{A})$. Then $\phi^{-1}(x) \in \overline{A}$. Then there exists a net $\langle y_\alpha \rangle \subset A$ such that $y_\alpha \rightarrow \phi^{-1}(x)$. Then $\langle \phi(y_\alpha) \rangle \subset \phi(A)$ and $\phi(y_\alpha) \rightarrow x$. Thus $x \in \overline{\phi(A)}$ and $\phi(\overline{A}) \subset \overline{\phi(A)}$.
- (2) Similar

\square

3.1. Semi-continuity.

Definition 3.1.1. Let X be a topological space, $f : X \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$ and $x_0 \in X$. Then f is said to be **lower semicontinuous (l.s.c.) at x_0** if

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \geq f(x_0)$$

and f is said to be **lower semicontinuous (l.s.c.)** if for each $x_0 \in X$, f is lower semicontinuous at x_0 .

Exercise 3.1.2. Let X be a topological space and $f : X \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$. Then f is l.s.c. iff for each $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $f^{-1}((\alpha, \infty])$ is open.

Proof. Suppose that f is l.s.c. Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x_0 \in f^{-1}((\alpha, \infty])$. Put $\epsilon = f(x_0) - \alpha$. By definition,

$$\sup_{V \in \mathcal{N}_{x_0}} \inf_{x \in V \setminus \{x_0\}} f(x) \geq f(x_0)$$

Choose $V_\epsilon \in \mathcal{N}_{x_0}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{x \in V_\epsilon} f(x) &> f(x_0) - \epsilon \\ &= \alpha \end{aligned}$$

Then $V_\epsilon^o \in \mathcal{N}_{x_0}$ is open and

$$\begin{aligned} V_\epsilon^o &\subset V_\epsilon \\ &\subset f^{-1}((\alpha, \infty]) \end{aligned}$$

So $f^{-1}((\alpha, \infty])$ is open.

Conversely, suppose that for each $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $f^{-1}((\alpha, \infty])$ is open. Let $x_0 \in X$. Put $\alpha = f(x_0)$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define $V_n = f^{-1}((f(x_0) - 1/n, \infty])$. Then for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $V_n \in \mathcal{N}_{x_0}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) &= \sup_{V \in \mathcal{N}_{x_0}} \inf_{x \in V \setminus \{x_0\}} f(x) \\ &\geq \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{x \in V_n \setminus \{x_0\}} f(x) \\ &\geq \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(x_0) - 1/n \\ &= f(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

So f is l.s.c. □

4. BANACH SPACES

4.1. Introduction.

Note 4.1.1. In the following, we will consider vector spaces over \mathbb{C} . There are analogous results for real vector spaces as well, just replace every \mathbb{C} with \mathbb{R} .

Definition 4.1.1. Let X be a normed vector space. Then X is said to be a **Banach space** if X is complete.

Definition 4.1.2. Let X be a normed vector space and $(x_i)_{i=1}^n \subset X$. The series $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i$ is said to **converge** if the sequence $s_n := \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ converges. The series $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i$ is said to **converge absolutely** if $\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \|x_i\| < \infty$.

Theorem 4.1.1. Let X be a normed vector space. Then X is complete iff for each $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i$ converges absolutely implies that $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i$ converges.

Proof. Suppose that X is complete. Let $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$. Suppose that $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i$ converges absolutely. Let $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $m, n \geq N$ and $m < n$, then $\sum_{m+1}^n \|x_i\| < \epsilon$. Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose that $m < n$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|s_n - s_m\| &= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \right\| \\ &= \left\| \sum_{i=m+1}^n x_i \right\| \\ &\leq \sum_{i=m+1}^n \|x_i\| \\ &< \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Thus $(s_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is Cauchy. Since X is complete, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i$ converges. Conversely, Suppose that for each $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i$ converges absolutely implies that $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i$ converges. Let $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$ be Cauchy. Proceed inductively to create a strictly increasing sequence $(n_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $m, n \geq n_i$, then $\|x_m - x_n\| < 2^{-i}$. Define $(y_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$ by

$$y_i = \begin{cases} x_{n_1} & i = 1 \\ x_{n_i} - x_{n_{i-1}} & i \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Then $\sum_{i=1}^k y_i = x_{n_k}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \|y_i\| &= \|x_{n_1}\| + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \|x_{n_i} - x_{n_{i-1}}\| \\ &\leq \|x_{n_1}\| + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{-i} \\ &= \|x_{n_1}\| + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Hence $(x_{n_k})_{k \in \mathbb{N}} = (\sum_{i=1}^k y_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges. Since $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is Cauchy and has a convergent subsequence, it converges. So X is complete. \square

Definition 4.1.3. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces. A linear map $T : X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be **bounded** if there exists $C \geq 0$ such that for each $x \in X$, $\|Tx\| \leq C\|x\|$.

Exercise 4.1.4. Let X, Y be a normed vector spaces and $T : X \rightarrow Y$ a linear map. Then T is bounded iff there exists $r, s > 0$ such that $T(B(0, r)) \subset B(0, s)$

Proof. Suppose that T is bounded. Then there exists $C \geq 0$ such that for each $x \in X$, $\|Tx\| \leq C\|x\|$. Thus $T(B(0, 1)) \subset B(0, C + 1)$. Conversely. Suppose that there exists $r, s > 0$ such that $T(B(0, r)) \subset B(0, s)$. Define $C = \frac{2s}{r}$. Let $x \in X$. Put $\alpha = \frac{r}{2\|x\|}$. Then $\alpha x \in B(0, r)$. So $T(\alpha x) = \alpha T(x) \in B(0, s)$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \|T(\alpha x)\| &= \|\alpha T(x)\| \\ &= |\alpha| \|T(x)\| \\ &= \frac{r}{2\|x\|} \|T(x)\| \\ &< s. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\|Tx\| < \frac{2s}{r} \|x\| = C\|x\|$$

So T is bounded. □

Theorem 4.1.2. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces and $T : X \rightarrow Y$ a linear map. Then the following are equivalent:

- (1) T is continuous
- (2) T is continuous at $x = 0$
- (3) T is bounded

Proof. (1) \implies (2):

Trivial

(2) \implies (3):

Suppose that T is continuous at $x = 0$. Then there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for each $x \in X$, if $\|x\| < \delta$, then $\|Tx\| < 1$. Choose $C = \frac{2}{\delta}$. If $x = 0$, then $\|Tx\| \leq C\|x\|$. Suppose that $\|x\| \neq 0$. Define $y = \frac{\delta}{2\|x\|}x$. Then $\|y\| < \delta$. So

$$\|Ty\| = \frac{\delta}{2\|x\|} \|Tx\| < 1$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tx\| &< \frac{2}{\delta} \|x\| \\ &= C\|x\| \end{aligned}$$

Hence T is bounded.

(3) \implies (1)

Suppose that T is bounded. Then there exists $C \geq 0$ such that for each $x \in X$, $\|Tx\| \leq C\|x\|$.

Let $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{C+1}$. Let $x, y \in X$. Suppose that $\|x - y\| < \delta$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\|Tx - Ty\| &= \|T(x - y)\| \\ &\leq C\|x - y\| \\ &< (C + 1)\delta \\ &= \epsilon\end{aligned}$$

So T is continuous. □

Definition 4.1.5. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces. Define $L(X, Y) = \{T : X \rightarrow Y : T \text{ is bounded}\}$. Define $\|\cdot\| : L(X, Y) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$\|T\| = \inf\{C \geq 0 : \text{for each } x \in X, \|Tx\| \leq C\|x\|\}$$

We call $\|\cdot\|$ the **operator norm on $L(X, Y)$**

Exercise 4.1.6. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces. If $X \neq \{0\}$, then the operator norm on $L(X, Y)$ is given by:

$$(1) \|T\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\|$$

$$(2) \|T\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \|x\|^{-1} \|Tx\|$$

$$(3) \|T\| = \inf\{C \geq 0 : \text{for each } x \in X, \|Tx\| \leq C\|x\|\}$$

Proof. Since $X \neq \{0\}$, the supremums in (1) and (2) are well defined. Let $T \in L(X, Y)$. By linearity of T , the sets over which the supremums are taken in (1) and (2) are the same. So (1) and (2) are equal.

Now, put $M = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\|$, $m = \inf\{C \geq 0 : \text{for each } x \in X, \|Tx\| \leq C\|x\|\}$ and let $x \in X$. If $\|x\| = 0$, then $\|Tx\| \leq M\|x\|$. Suppose that $\|x\| \neq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\|Tx\| &= \left(\|T(x/\|x\|)\| \right) \|x\| \\ &\leq M\|x\|\end{aligned}$$

Hence $M \in \{C \geq 0 : \text{for each } x \in X, \|Tx\| \leq C\|x\|\}$. Therefore $m \leq M$

Let $C \in \{C \geq 0 : \text{for each } x \in X, \|Tx\| \leq C\|x\|\}$. Suppose that $\|x\| = 1$. Then $\|Tx\| \leq C\|x\| = C$. So $M \leq C$. Therefore $M \leq m$. So $M = m$ and the supremum in (1) is the same as the infimum in (3). □

Note 4.1.2. From here on, unless stated otherwise, we assume $X \neq 0$.

Exercise 4.1.7. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces and $T \in L(X, Y)$. Then for each $x \in X$, $\|Tx\| \leq \|T\|\|x\|$

Proof. This is just part of the previous exercise. Let $x \in X$. If $x = 0$, then $\|Tx\| \leq \|T\|\|x\|$. Suppose that $x \neq 0$. Then $\|Tx\| = \|T(x/\|x\|)\| \|x\| \leq \|T\|\|x\|$ □

Exercise 4.1.8. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces. Then the operator norm is a norm on $L(X, Y)$.

Proof. Let $S, T \in L(X, Y)$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$. For each $x \in X$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \|(S + T)x\| &= \|Sx + Tx\| \\ &\leq \|Sx\| + \|Tx\| \\ &\leq \|S\|\|x\| + \|T\|\|x\| \\ &= (\|S\| + \|T\|)\|x\| \end{aligned}$$

So $\|S + T\| \leq \|S\| + \|T\|$.

Using the definition of $\|T\|$, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha T\| &= \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|(\alpha T)x\| \\ &= \sup_{\|x\|=1} |\alpha| \|Tx\| \\ &= |\alpha| \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\| \\ &= |\alpha| \|T\| \end{aligned}$$

So $\|\alpha S\| = |\alpha| \|S\|$.

Suppose that $\|T\| = 0$. Let $x \in X$. Then $\|Tx\| \leq \|T\|\|x\| = 0$. So $Tx = 0$. Since $x \in X$ is arbitrary, we have that $T = 0$. \square

Exercise 4.1.9. Let X be a normed vector space. Then addition and scalar multiplication are continuous on $X \times X$ and $\|\cdot\| : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is continuous.

Proof. Let $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. Let $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times X$. Suppose that $\|(x_1, y_1) - (x_2, y_2)\| = \max\{\|x_1 - x_2\|, \|y_1 - y_2\|\} < \delta$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|(x_1 + y_1) - (x_2 + y_2)\| &= \|(x_1 - x_2) + (y_1 - y_2)\| \\ &\leq \|x_1 - x_2\| + \|y_1 - y_2\| \\ &< 2\delta \\ &= \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Hence addition is uniformly continuous.

Let $(\lambda_1, x_1) \in \mathbb{C} \times X$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $\delta = \min\{\frac{\epsilon}{2(|\lambda_1| + \|x_1\| + 1)}, \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\sqrt{2}}\}$. Let $(\lambda_2, x_2) \in \mathbb{C} \times X$.

Suppose that $\|(\lambda_1, x_1) - (\lambda_2, x_2)\| = \max\{|\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|, \|x_1 - x_2\|\} < \delta$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\lambda_1 x_1 - \lambda_2 x_2\| &= \|\lambda_1 x_1 - \lambda_1 x_2 + \lambda_1 x_2 - \lambda_2 x_2\| \\
 &= \|\lambda_1(x_1 - x_2) + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)x_2\| \\
 &\leq |\lambda_1|\|x_1 - x_2\| + |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|\|x_2\| \\
 &\leq |\lambda_1|\|x_1 - x_2\| + |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|(\|x_1 - x_2\| + \|x_1\|) \\
 &< |\lambda_1|\delta + \delta(\delta + \|x_1\|) \\
 &= (|\lambda_1| + \|x_1\|)\delta + \delta^2 \\
 &< \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\
 &= \epsilon
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $(\lambda_1, x_1) \in \mathbb{C} \times X$ is arbitrary, scalar multiplication is continuous.

Let $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $\delta = \epsilon$. Let $x, y \in X$. Suppose that $\|x - y\| < \delta$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \|x\| - \|y\| \right| &\leq \|x - y\| \\
 &< \delta \\
 &= \epsilon
 \end{aligned}$$

So $\|\cdot\| : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is uniformly continuous. \square

Exercise 4.1.10. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces. If Y is complete, then so is $L(X, Y)$.

Proof. Suppose that Y is complete. Let $(T_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset L(X, Y)$. Suppose that $(T_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is Cauchy. Since for each $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $|\|T_m\| - \|T_n\|| \leq \|T_m - T_n\|$, we have that $(\|T_n\|)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset [0, \infty)$ is Cauchy. Hence $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T_n\|$ exists.

Let $x \in X$ and $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|T_m x - T_n x\| &= \|(T_m - T_n)x\| \\
 &\leq \|T_m - T_n\|\|x\|
 \end{aligned}$$

So $(T_n x)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset Y$ is Cauchy and hence converges. Define $T : X \rightarrow Y$ by $Tx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n x$.

Since addition and scalar multiplication are continuous, T is linear. Let $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $n \geq N$, then $\|Tx - T_n x\| < \epsilon$. Then for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $n \geq N$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|Tx\| &\leq \|Tx - T_n x\| + \|T_n x\| \\
 &< \epsilon + \|T_n x\| \\
 &\leq \epsilon + \|T_n\|\|x\|
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\|Tx\| \leq \epsilon + (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T_n\|)\|x\|$. Since $\epsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, $\|Tx\| \leq (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T_n\|)\|x\|$. Thus $T \in L(X, Y)$ and $\|T\| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T_n\|$.

Note that since addition, scalar multiplication and $\|\cdot\|$ are continuous, we have that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $x \in X$, $\|(T_n - T_m)x\|$ converges to $\|(T_n - T)x\|$ because

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|(T_n - T_m)x\| &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|T_n x - T_m x\| \\ &= \|T_n x - \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} T_m x\| \\ &= \|T_n x - T x\| \\ &= \|(T_n - T)x\| \end{aligned}$$

Let $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ if $n, m \geq N$, then $\|T_n - T_m\| < \epsilon$. Then for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ if $n \geq N$, then for each $x \in X$,

$$\|(T_n - T_m)x\| \leq \|T_n - T_m\| \|x\| < \epsilon \|x\|$$

Combining this with the previous fact, we see that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $n \geq N$, then for each $x \in X$,

$$\|(T_n - T)x\| \leq \epsilon \|x\|$$

In particular, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $n \geq N$, then

$$\|T_n - T\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|(T_n - T)x\| \leq \epsilon$$

This implies that T_n converges to T in $L(X, Y)$. Since

$$|\|T_n\| - \|T\|| \leq \|T_n - T\|$$

it is clear that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T_n\| = \|T\|$ □

Definition 4.1.11. Let X be a normed vector space and $M \subset X$ a closed subspace. Define $\|\cdot\| : X/M \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$\|x + M\| := \inf_{y \in M} \|x + y\|$$

We call $\|\cdot\|$ the **subspace norm on X/M**

Exercise 4.1.12. Let X be a normed vector space and $M \subsetneq X$ a proper, closed subspace of X . Then

- (1) The previously defined subspace norm on X/M is well defined and is a norm.
- (2) For each $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $x \in X$ such that $\|x\| = 1$ and $\|x + M\| \geq 1 - \epsilon$.
- (3) The projection map $\pi : X \rightarrow X/M$ defined by $\pi(x) = x + M$ is continuous and $\|\pi\| = 1$.
- (4) If X is complete, then X/M is complete.

Proof. (1) Let $x, y \in X$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$. Suppose that $x + M = y + M$. Then there exists $m \in M$ such that $x = y + m$. Since M is a subspace, the map $T : M \rightarrow M$ given by $Tx = x + m$ is a bijection. So

$$\inf_{z \in M} \|y + m + z\| = \inf_{z \in M} \|y + z\|$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x + M\| &= \inf_{z \in M} \|x + z\| \\
 &= \inf_{z \in M} \|y + m + z\| \\
 &= \inf_{z \in M} \|y + z\| \\
 &= \|y + M\|
 \end{aligned}$$

So $\|\cdot\| : X/M \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is well defined.

We observe that for each $z, w \in M$,

$$\|x + y + z\| \leq \|x + w\| + \|y + w + z\|$$

Taking infimums over M with respect to z in this inequality implies that for each $w \in M$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \inf_{z \in M} \|x + y + z\| &\leq \inf_{z \in M} \left(\|x + w\| + \|y + w + z\| \right) \\
 &= \|x + w\| + \inf_{z \in M} \|y + w + z\|
 \end{aligned}$$

Again we use the fact that for each $w \in M$,

$$\inf_{z \in M} \|y + w + z\| = \inf_{z \in M} \|y + z\|$$

This implies that for each $w \in M$,

$$\inf_{z \in M} \|x + y + z\| \leq \|x + w\| + \inf_{z \in M} \|y + z\|$$

Therefore, taking infimums over M with respect to w in this inequality yields

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x + y + M\| &= \inf_{z \in M} \|x + y + z\| \\
 &\leq \inf_{w \in M} \left(\|x + w\| + \inf_{z \in M} \|y + z\| \right) \\
 &= \inf_{w \in M} \|x + w\| + \inf_{z \in M} \|y + z\| \\
 &= \|x + M\| + \|y + M\|
 \end{aligned}$$

If $\alpha = 0$, then $\alpha x = 0$. Choosing $z = 0 \in M$ gives $\|\alpha x + M\| = 0 = |\alpha| \|x + M\|$. Suppose that $\alpha \neq 0$. Then the map $T : M \rightarrow M$ given by $Tx = \alpha^{-1}x$ is a bijection and thus $\inf_{z \in M} \|x + \alpha^{-1}z\| = \inf_{z \in M} \|x + z\|$. Hence we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|\alpha x + M\| &= \inf_{z \in M} \|\alpha x + z\| \\
 &= \inf_{z \in M} |\alpha| \|x + \alpha^{-1}z\| \\
 &= |\alpha| \inf_{z \in M} \|x + \alpha^{-1}z\| \\
 &= |\alpha| \inf_{z \in M} \|x + z\| \\
 &= |\alpha| \|x + M\|
 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that $\|x\| = 0$. Choose a sequence $(z_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x - z_n\| &= \inf_{z \in M} \|x + z\| \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = x$. Since M is closed, $x \in M$. Hence $x + M = 0 + M$.

- (2) Since M is a proper subspace, there exists $v \in X$ such that $v \notin M$. Then $\|v + M\| \neq 0$. Let $\epsilon > 0$. Then $(1 - \epsilon)^{-1}\|v + M\| > \|v + M\|$. So there exists $z \in M$ such that

$$0 < \|v + M\| \leq \|v + z\| < (1 - \epsilon)^{-1}\|v + M\|$$

Choose $x = \|v + z\|^{-1}(v + z)$. Then $\|x\| = 1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + M\| &= \|v + z\|^{-1}\|v + z + M\| \\ &= \|v + z\|^{-1}\|v + M\| \\ &> 1 - \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

- (3) Let $x \in X$. Taking $z = 0$, we see that $\|\pi(x)\| = \|x + M\| \leq \|x + z\| = \|x\|$. So π is bounded and in particular,

$$\sup_{\|x\|=1} \|\pi(x)\| \leq 1$$

From (2) we see that

$$\sup_{\|x\|=1} \|\pi(x)\| \geq 1$$

Hence $\|\pi\| = 1$.

- (4) Suppose that X is complete. Let $(x_i + M)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X/M$. Suppose that $\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \|x_i + M\| < \infty$. Let $\epsilon > 0$. Then for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $z_i \in M$ such that $\|x_i + z_i\| < \|x_i + M\| + \epsilon 2^{-i}$. Define the sequence $(a_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$ by $a_i = x_i + z_i$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \|a_i\| &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \|x_i + z_i\| \\ &\leq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \left(\|x_i + M\| + \epsilon 2^{-i} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \|x_i + M\| + \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Since $\epsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, it follows that

$$\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \|a_i\| \leq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \|x_i + M\| < \infty$$

Since X is complete, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$ converges in X . Define $(s_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$ and $s \in X$ by $s_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ and $s = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$. Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = s$, and $\pi : X \rightarrow X/M$ is continuous, it follows that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \pi(s_n) = \pi(s)$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(s_n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + M \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + M \end{aligned}$$

We have that $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i + M$ converges which implies that X/M is complete. □

Exercise 4.1.13. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces and $T \in L(X, Y)$. Then

- (1) $\ker T$ is closed
- (2) there exists a unique map $S : X/\ker T \rightarrow T(X)$ such that $T = S \circ \pi$. Furthermore S is a bounded linear bijection and $\|S\| = \|T\|$.

Proof. (1) Since T is continuous and $\ker T = T^{-1}(\{0\})$, we have that $\ker T$ is closed.

- (2) Suppose that there exists $S_1, S_2 \in L(X/\ker T, T(X))$ such that $T = S_1 \circ \pi$ and $T = S_2 \circ \pi$. Let $x \in X$. Then

$$S_1(x + \ker T) = S_1(\pi(x)) = T(x) = S_2(\pi(x)) = S_2(x + \ker T)$$

So $S_1 = S_2$. Therefore such a map is unique.

Define $S : X/\ker T \rightarrow T(X)$ by $S(x + \ker T) = T(x)$. Then S is clearly a linear bijection that satisfies $T = S \circ \pi$. Let $x \in X$ and $z \in \ker T$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|S(x + \ker T)\| &= \|T(x)\| \\ &= \|T(x + z)\| \\ &\leq \|T\| \|x + z\| \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\|S(x + \ker T)\| \leq \|T\| \inf_{z \in \ker T} \|x + z\| = \|T\| \|x + \ker T\|$$

So S is bounded and $\|S\| \leq \|T\|$. This implies that

$$\|T\| = \|S \circ \pi\| \leq \|S\| \|\pi\| = \|S\|$$

Thus $\|S\| = \|T\|$. □

Exercise 4.1.14. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces. Define $\phi : L(X, Y) \times X \rightarrow Y$ by $\phi(T, x) = Tx$. Then ϕ is continuous.

Proof. Let $(T_1, x_1) \in L(X, Y) \times X$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $\delta = \min\{\frac{\epsilon}{2(\|x_1\| + \|T_1\| + 1)}, \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\sqrt{2}}\}$. Let $(t_2, x_2) \in L(X, Y) \times X$. Suppose that

$$\|(T_1, x_1) - (T_2, x_2)\| = \max\{\|T_1 - T_2\|, \|x_1 - x_2\|\} < \delta$$

. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\phi(T_1, x_1) - \phi(T_2, x_2)\| &= \|T_1x_1 - T_2x_2\| \\
&= \|T_1x_1 - T_2x_1 + T_2x_1 - T_2x_2\| \\
&\leq \|(T_1 - T_2)x_1\| + \|T_2(x_1 - x_2)\| \\
&\leq \|T_1 - T_2\|\|x_1\| + \|T_2\|\|x_1 - x_2\| \\
&\leq \|T_1 - T_2\|\|x_1\| + (\|T_1 - T_2\| + \|T_1\|)\|x_1 - x_2\| \\
&< \delta\|x_1\| + (\delta + \|T_1\|)\delta \\
&= \delta(\|T_1\| + \|x_1\|) + \delta^2 \\
&< \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\
&= \epsilon
\end{aligned}$$

So ϕ is continuous. \square

Exercise 4.1.15. Let X be a normed vector space and $M \subset X$ a subspace. Then \overline{M} is a subspace.

Proof. Let $x, y \in \overline{M}$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$. Then there exist sequences $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M$ and $(y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M$ such that $x_n \rightarrow x$ and $y_n \rightarrow y$. Since M is a subspace, $(x_n + y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M$ and $(\alpha x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M$. Since addition and scalar multiplication are continuous, we have that $x_n + y_n \rightarrow x + y$ and $\alpha x_n \rightarrow \alpha x$. Thus $x + y \in \overline{M}$ and $\alpha x \in \overline{M}$ and hence \overline{M} is a subspace. \square

Exercise 4.1.16. Let X, Y, Z be normed vector spaces, $T \in L(X, Y)$ and $S \in L(Y, Z)$. Define $ST : X \rightarrow Z$ by $STx = S(Tx)$. Then $ST \in L(X, Z)$ and $\|ST\| \leq \|S\|\|T\|$.

Proof. Clearly ST is linear. Let $x \in X$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\|STx\| &= \|S(Tx)\| \\
&\leq \|S\|\|Tx\| \\
&\leq \|S\|\|T\|\|x\|
\end{aligned}$$

So $\|ST\| \leq \|S\|\|T\|$. \square

Definition 4.1.17. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces and $T \in L(X, Y)$. Then T is said to be **invertible** or an **isomorphism** if T is a bijection and $T^{-1} \in L(Y, X)$.

Definition 4.1.18. Let X be a Banach space. Define $GL(X) := \{T \in L(X, X) : T \text{ is invertible}\}$.

Exercise 4.1.19. Let X be a Banach space. Then

(1) For each $T \in L(X, X)$, if $\|I - T\| < 1$, then T is invertible and

$$T^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I - T)^n$$

(2) For each $S, T \in L(X, X)$, if S is invertible and $\|S - T\| < \|S^{-1}\|^{-1}$, then T is invertible.

(3) $GL(X)$ is open.

Proof.

(1) Let $T \in L(X, X)$. Suppose that $\|I - T\| < 1$. Then

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|(I - T)^n\| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|I - T\|^n < \infty$$

Since X is a complete, so is $L(X, X)$ and thus $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I - T)^n$ converges in $L(X, X)$.

Define $(S_k)_{k=0}^{\infty} \subset L(X, X)$ and $S \in L(X, X)$ by $S_k = \sum_{n=0}^k (I - T)^n$ and

$S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (I - T)^n$. Then for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned} S_k T &= S_k - S_k(I - T) \\ &= (I - T)^0 - (I - T)^{k+1} \\ &= I - (I - T)^{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

and $\|S_k T - I\| \leq \|I - T\|^{k+1}$. Since multiplication on Banach algebras is continuous, we have that

$$ST = \left(\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_k \right) T = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_k T = I$$

Similarly $TS = I$. Thus T is invertible and $T^{-1} = S \in L(X, X)$.

(2) Let $S, T \in L(X, X)$. Suppose that S is invertible and $\|S - T\| < \|S^{-1}\|^{-1}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|I - S^{-1}T\| &= \|S^{-1}(S - T)\| \\ &\leq \|S^{-1}\| \|S - T\| \\ &< 1 \end{aligned}$$

So $S^{-1}T$ is invertible. Thus $T = S(S^{-1}T)$ is invertible.

(3) Let $T \in GL(X)$. Choose $\delta = \|T^{-1}\|^{-1}$. By (2), $B(T, \delta) \subset GL(X)$.

□

4.2. Linear Functionals.

Definition 4.2.1. Let X be a normed vector space and $T : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Then T is said to be a **linear functional on X** if T is linear and T is said to be a **bounded linear functional on X** if $T \in L(X, \mathbb{C})$. We define the **dual space of X** , denoted X^* , by $X^* = L(X, \mathbb{C})$.

Definition 4.2.2. Let X be a normed vector space and $p : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then p is said to be a **sublinear functional** if for each $x, y \in X$, $\lambda \geq 0$,

- (1) $p(x + y) \leq p(x) + p(y)$
- (2) $p(\lambda x) = \lambda p(x)$

Note 4.2.1. Let X be a vector space and $\|\cdot\| : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a seminorm, then $\|\cdot\|$ is a sublinear functional.

Theorem 4.2.1. *Hahn-Banach Theorem: Let X be a vector space, $p : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a sublinear functional, $M \subset X$ a subspace and $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a linear functional. If for each $x \in M$, $|f(x)| \leq p(x)$, then there exists a linear functional $F : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that for each $x \in X$, $|F(x)| \leq p(x)$ and $F|_M = f$.*

Exercise 4.2.3. Let X be a normed vector space, $M \subset X$ a subspace and $f \in M^*$. Then there exists $F \in X^*$ such that $\|F\| = \|f\|$ and $F|_M = f$.

Proof. If $f = 0$, Choose $F = 0$. Suppose $f \neq 0$. Then $\|f\| \neq 0$ and there exists $x_0 \in M$ such that $x_0 \neq 0$. Thus $\|f\| = \sup\{|f(x)| : x \in M \text{ and } \|x\| = 1\}$. Define $p : X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by $p(x) = \|f\|\|x\|$. Then p is a sublinear functional on X and for each $x \in M$, $|f(x)| \leq p(x)$. So there exists a linear functional $F : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that for each $x \in X$, $|F(x)| \leq p(x) = \|f\|\|x\|$ and $F|_M = f$. Thus $F \in X^*$ with $\|F\| \leq \|f\|$. Also

$$\|F\| = \sup_{\substack{x \in X \\ \|x\|=1}} |F(x)| \geq \sup_{\substack{x \in M \\ \|x\|=1}} |F(x)| = \sup_{\substack{x \in M \\ \|x\|=1}} |f(x)| = \|f\|$$

So $\|F\| = \|f\|$. □

Exercise 4.2.4. Let X be a normed vector space, $M \subsetneq X$ a proper closed subspace and $x \in X \setminus M$. Then there exists $F \in X^*$ such that $F|_M = 0$, $\|F\| = 1$ and $F(x) = \|x + M\| \neq 0$. (Hint: Consider $f : M + \mathbb{C}x \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by $f(m + \lambda x) = \lambda\|x + M\|$.)

Proof. Define $f : M + \mathbb{C}x \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ as above. Clearly f is linear and $f|_M = 0$. Let $m \in M$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. If $\lambda = 0$, then $|f(m + \lambda x)| = 0 \leq \|m + \lambda x\|$. Suppose that $\lambda \neq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |f(m + \lambda x)| &= |\lambda|\|x + M\| \\ &= \|\lambda x + M\| \\ &= \inf_{z \in M} \|z + \lambda x\| \\ &\leq \|m + \lambda x\| \end{aligned}$$

So $f \in (M + \mathbb{C}x)^*$ and $\|f\| \leq 1$. Let $\epsilon > 0$. A previous exercise tells us that there exist $m \in M, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\|m + \lambda x\| = 1$ and $\|m + \lambda x + M\| > 1 - \epsilon$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |f(m + \lambda x)| &= |\lambda|\|x + M\| \\ &= \|\lambda x + M\| \\ &= \|m + \lambda x + M\| \\ &> 1 - \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\|f\| = \sup_{\substack{z \in M + \mathbb{C}x \\ \|z\|=1}} |f(z)| \geq 1$$

Hence $\|f\| = 1$. The same exercise also tells us that $f(x) = \|x + M\| \neq 0$. Using the previous exercise, there exists $F \in X^*$ such that $\|F\| = \|f\| = 1$ and $F|_{M + \mathbb{C}x} = f$. □

Exercise 4.2.5. Let X be a normed vector space and $x \in X$. If $x \neq 0$, then there exists $F \in X^*$ such that $\|F\| = 1$ and $F(x) = \|x\|$.

Proof. Define $f : \mathbb{C}x \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $f(\lambda x) = \lambda\|x\|$. Then f is linear and $f(x) = \|x\|$. Clearly

$$\sup_{\substack{z \in \mathbb{C}x \\ \|z\|=1}} |f(z)| = 1$$

So $f \in (\mathbb{C}x)^*$ and $\|f\| = 1$. By a previous exercise, there exists $F \in X^*$ such that $\|F\| = \|f\| = 1$ and $F|_{\mathbb{C}x} = f$. \square

Exercise 4.2.6. Let X be a normed vector space. Then X^* separates the points of X .

Proof. Let $x, y \in X$. Suppose that $x \neq y$. Then $x - y \neq 0$. The previous exercise implies that there exists $F \in X^*$ such that $\|F\| = 1$ and

$$F(x) - F(y) = F(x - y) = \|x - y\| \neq 0$$

Thus $F(x) \neq F(y)$ and X^* separates the points of X . \square

Definition 4.2.7. Let X, Y be metric spaces and $T : X \rightarrow Y$. Then T is said to be an **isometry** if for each $x_1, x_2 \in X$, $d(Tx_1, Tx_2) = d(x_1, x_2)$.

Exercise 4.2.8. Let X, Y be metric spaces and $T : X \rightarrow Y$ an isometry. Then T is injective.

Proof. Let $x_1, x_2 \in X$. Suppose that $Tx_1 = Tx_2$. Then $0 = d(Tx_1, Tx_2) = d(x_1, x_2)$. So $x_1 = x_2$. Hence T is injective. \square

Note 4.2.2. Let X, Y be metric spaces and $T : X \rightarrow Y$ an isometry. Then T is clearly continuous. If T is surjective, then T^{-1} is an isometry and therefore continuous. Hence T is a homeomorphism.

Exercise 4.2.9. Let X be a normed vector space and $x \in X$. Define $\hat{x} : X^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $\hat{x}(f) = f(x)$. Then $\hat{x} \in X^{**}$ and $\|\hat{x}\| = \|x\|$.

Proof. Let $f, g \in X^*$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Then

$$\hat{x}(f + \lambda g) = (f + \lambda g)(x) = f(x) + \lambda g(x) = \hat{x}(f) + \lambda \hat{x}(g)$$

So \hat{x} is linear. For each $f \in X^*$,

$$|\hat{x}(f)| = |f(x)| \leq \|x\| \|f\|$$

Hence $\hat{x} \in X^{**}$ with $\|\hat{x}\| \leq \|x\|$. If $x = 0$, then $\hat{x} = 0$ and $\|\hat{x}\| = \|x\|$. Suppose that $x \neq 0$. Then a previous exercise implies that there exists $F \in X^*$ such that $\|F\| = 1$ and $F(x) = \|x\|$. Then we have that

$$\sup_{\substack{f \in X^* \\ \|f\|=1}} |\hat{x}(f)| = \sup_{\substack{f \in X^* \\ \|f\|=1}} |f(x)| \geq |F(x)| = \|x\|$$

Hence $\|\hat{x}\| = \|x\|$. \square

Exercise 4.2.10. Let X be a normed vector space. Define $\phi : X \rightarrow X^{**}$ by $\phi(x) = \hat{x}$. Then ϕ is a linear isometry.

Proof. Let $x, y \in X$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. Then for each $f \in X^*$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(x + \lambda y)(f) &= \widehat{x + \lambda y}(f) \\ &= f(x + \lambda y) \\ &= f(x) + \lambda f(y) \\ &= \hat{x}(f) + \lambda \hat{y}(f) \\ &= \phi(x)(f) + \lambda \phi(y)(f)\end{aligned}$$

So $\phi(x + \lambda y) = \phi(x) + \lambda \phi(y)$ and ϕ is linear. The previous exercise tells us that

$$\begin{aligned}\|\phi(x) - \phi(y)\| &= \|\phi(x - y)\| \\ &= \|\widehat{x - y}\| = \|x - y\|\end{aligned}$$

So ϕ is an isometry. □

Definition 4.2.11. Let X be a normed vector space and define $\phi : X \rightarrow X^{**}$ as above. We define $\hat{X} = \phi(X) \subset X^{**}$. Since \hat{X} and X are isomorphic, we may identify X as a subset of X^{**} .

Definition 4.2.12. Let X be a normed vector space and define $\phi : X \rightarrow X^{**}$ as above. Then X is said to be reflexive if ϕ is surjective. In this case ϕ is then an isomorphism

Exercise 4.2.13. Let X be a normed vector space and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a linear functional on X . Then f is bounded iff $\ker f$ is closed.

Proof. Suppose that f is continuous. Since $\{0\}$ is closed, we have that $\ker f = f^{-1}(\{0\})$ is closed. Conversely, suppose that $\ker f$ is closed. If $\ker f = X$, then $f = 0$ and f is continuous. Suppose that $\ker f \neq X$. Then $\ker f$ is a proper, closed subspace of X . A previous exercise tells us that there exists $x \in X$ such that $\|x\| = 1$ and $\|x + \ker f\| > \frac{1}{2}$. Let $y \in X$. Suppose that $\|y\| < \frac{1}{2}$. Then for each $z \in \ker f$,

$$\begin{aligned}\|z - (x + y)\| &= \|(z - x) - y\| \\ &\geq \|z - x\| - \|y\| \\ &> \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

So $x + y \notin \ker f$. Therefore $f(B(x, \frac{1}{2})) \cap \{0\} = \emptyset$. If $f(B(x, \frac{1}{2}))$ is unbounded, then $f(B(x, \frac{1}{2})) = \mathbb{C}$ by linearity. This is a contradiction since $0 \notin f(B(x, \frac{1}{2}))$. So There exists $s > 0$ such that $f(B(x, \frac{1}{2})) \subset B(0, s)$ and thus f is bounded. □

Exercise 4.2.14. Let X be a normed vector space.

- (1) Let $M \subsetneq X$ be a proper closed subspace of X and $x \in X \setminus M$. Then $M + \mathbb{C}x$ is closed.
- (2) Let $M \subset X$ be a finite dimensional subspace of X . Then M is closed.

Proof. (1) Let $y \in X$ and $(y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M + \mathbb{C}x$. Suppose that $y_n \rightarrow y$. If $y \in M$, then $y \in M + \mathbb{C}x$. Suppose that $y \notin M$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $m_n \in M$ and $\lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $y_n = m_n + \lambda_n x$. A previous exercise tells us that there exists $F \in X^*$

such that $\|F\| = 1$, $F|_M = 0$ and $F(x) = \|x + M\| \neq 0$. Since F is continuous, $F(y_n) \rightarrow F(y)$. Since for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$F(y_n) = F(m_n + \lambda_n x) = F(m_n) + \lambda_n(Fx) = \lambda_n F(x)$$

we have that $\lambda_n F(x) \rightarrow F(y)$. Since $F(x) \neq 0$, this implies that $\lambda_n \rightarrow F(x)^{-1}F(y)$. It follows that $\lambda_n x \rightarrow F(x)^{-1}F(y)x$. Since for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $m_n = y_n - \lambda_n x$, we know that $m_n \rightarrow y - F(x)^{-1}F(y)x$. Since $(m_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M$ and M is closed, we have that $y - F(x)^{-1}F(y)x \in M$ and therefore $y \in M + \mathbb{C}x$. Hence $M + \mathbb{C}x$ is closed.

- (2) If $M = X$, then M is closed. Suppose that $M \neq X$. Let $(x_i)_{i=1}^n$ be a basis for M . Define $N_0 = \{0\}$ and for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, define $N_i = N_{i-1} + \mathbb{C}x_i$. Since N_0 is a proper closed subspace of X and $x_1 \in X \setminus N_0$, (1) implies that N_1 is closed. Proceed inductively to obtain that $M = N_n$ is closed. □

Exercise 4.2.15. Let X be an infinite-dimensional normed vector space.

- (1) There exists a sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$ such that for each $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\|x_n\| = 1$ and if $m \neq n$, then $\|x_m - x_n\| > \frac{1}{2}$.
- (2) X is not locally compact.

Proof. (1) Define $N_0 = \{0\}$. Then N_0 is a closed proper subspace of X . Choose $x_1 \in X$ such that $\|x_1\| = 1$. Using the results of previous exercises, we proceed inductively. For each $n \geq 2$ we define $N_{n-1} = \text{span}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1})$. Then N_{n-1} is a closed proper subspace of X . Thus we may choose $x_n \in X$ such that $\|x_n\| = 1$ and $\|x_n + N_{n-1}\| > \frac{1}{2}$. Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose that $m < n$. Then $x_m \in N_{n-1}$. Thus $\|x_n - x_m\| \geq \|x_n + N_{n-1}\| > \frac{1}{2}$.

- (2) Suppose that X is locally compact. Then $\overline{B(0, 1)}$ is compact and therefore sequentially compact. Using $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \overline{B(0, 1)}$ defined in (1), we see that there exists a subsequence $(x_{n_k})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, $x \in \overline{B(0, 1)}$ such that $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x$. Then $(x_{n_k})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is Cauchy. So there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $j, k \in \mathbb{N}$, if $j, k \geq N$, then $\|x_{n_j} - x_{n_k}\| < \frac{1}{2}$. Then $\|x_{n_N} - x_{n_{N+1}}\| < \frac{1}{2}$. This is a contradiction since by construction, $\|x_{n_N} - x_{n_{N+1}}\| > \frac{1}{2}$. Thus X is not locally compact. □

Exercise 4.2.16. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces and $T \in L(X, Y)$.

- (1) Define the **adjoint of T** , denoted $T^* : Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ by $T^*(f) = f \circ T$. Then $T^* \in L(Y^*, X^*)$.
- (2) Applying the result from (1) twice, we have that $T^{**} \in L(X^{**}, Y^{**})$. We have that for each $x \in X$, $T^{**}(\hat{x}) = \widehat{T(x)}$.
- (3) T^* is injective iff $T(X)$ is dense in Y .
- (4) If $T^*(Y^*)$ is dense in X^* , then T is injective. The converse is true if X is reflexive.

Proof. (1) Let $f \in Y^*$. Then $\|T^*(f)\| = \|f \circ T\| \leq \|T\|\|f\|$. So $T^* \in L(Y^*, X^*)$ with $\|T^*\| \leq \|T\|$.

(2) Let $x \in X$. Let $f \in Y^*$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 T^{**}(\hat{x})(f) &= \hat{x} \circ T^*(f) \\
 &= \hat{x}(T^*(f)) \\
 &= \hat{x}(f \circ T) \\
 &= f \circ T(x) \\
 &= f(T(x)) \\
 &= \widehat{T(x)}(f)
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence $T^{**}(\hat{x}) = \widehat{T(x)}$.

(3) Suppose that $T(X)$ is not dense in Y . Then $\overline{T(X)} \neq Y$. So $T(X)$ is a proper closed subspace of Y and there exists $y \in Y$ such that $y \notin \overline{T(X)}$. By a previous exercise, there exists $f \in Y^*$ such that $f(y) = \|y + \overline{T(X)}\| \neq 0$, $\|f\| = 1$ and $f|_{\overline{T(X)}} = 0$. Let $x \in X$. Then $T^*(f)(x) = f \circ T(x) = 0$. Hence $T^*(f) = 0 = T^*(0)$. Since $f \neq 0$, T^* is not injective.

Now suppose that $T(X)$ is dense in Y . Let $f, g \in Y^*$. Define $h \in Y^*$ by $h = f - g$. Suppose that $T^*(f) = T^*(g)$. Then $T^*(h) = 0$. So for each $x \in X$, $h(T(x)) = 0$. Let $y \in Y$ and $\epsilon > 0$. By continuity, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for each $y' \in Y$, if $\|y - y'\| < \delta$, then $\|h(y) - h(y')\| < \epsilon$. Since $T(X)$ is dense in Y , there exists $x \in X$ such that $\|y - T(x)\| < \delta$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|h(y)\| &\leq \|h(y) - h(T(x))\| + \|h(T(x))\| \\
 &= \|h(y) - h(T(x))\| \\
 &< \epsilon
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\epsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, $\|h(y)\| = 0$. This implies that $h(y) = 0$ and therefore $f(y) = g(y)$. Since $y \in Y$ is arbitrary, $f = g$ and T^* is injective.

(4) For the sake of contradiction, suppose that $T^*(Y^*)$ is dense in X^* and T is not injective. Then there exist $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that $x_1 \neq x_2$ and $T(x_1) = T(x_2)$. Define $x = x_1 - x_2$. Then $x \neq 0$ and $T(x) = 0$. A previous exercise implies that there exists $F \in X^*$ such that $F(x) = \|x\| \neq 0$ and $\|F\| = 1$. Let $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $g \in Y^*$ such that $\|F - T^*(g)\| < \epsilon$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x\| &= |F(x)| \\
 &\leq |F(x) - T^*(g)(x)| + |T^*(g)(x)| \\
 &< \epsilon\|x\| + |g(T(x))| \\
 &= \epsilon\|x\|
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\epsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, we have that $\|x\| = 0$ which is a contradiction. Hence if $T^*(Y^*)$ is dense in X^* , then T is injective.

Now, suppose that X is reflexive and T is injective. Let $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in X^{**}$. Suppose that $T^{**}(\phi_1) = T^{**}(\phi_2)$. Then $T^{**}(\phi_1 - \phi_2) = 0$. Since X is reflexive, there exist $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that $\phi_1 = \hat{x}_1$ and $\phi_2 = \hat{x}_2$. Define $x = x_1 - x_2$. Then $T^{**}(\hat{x}) = 0$. So for each $f \in Y^*$,

$$\begin{aligned} T^{**}(\hat{x})(f) &= \hat{x} \circ T^*(f) \\ &= \hat{x}(T^*(f)) \\ &= \hat{x}(f \circ T) \\ &= f \circ T(x) \\ &= f(T(x)) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that $T(x) \neq 0$. Then a previous exercise implies that there exists $g \in Y^*$ such that $g(T(x)) = \|T(x)\| \neq 0$ and $\|g\| = 1$. This is a contradiction since $g(T(x)) = 0$. So $T(x) = 0$. Since T is injective, this implies that $x = 0$. Hence $\hat{x} = 0$ and thus $\phi_1 = \phi_2$. Thus T^{**} is injective. By (3), we have that $T^*(Y^*)$ is dense in X^* . \square

Exercise 4.2.17. Let X be a normed vector space. Then X is reflexive iff X^* is reflexive.

Proof. Suppose that X is reflexive. Let $\alpha \in X^{***}$. Define $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $f(x) = \alpha(\hat{x})$. Clearly f is linear and a previous exercise tells us that for each $x \in X$,

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &\leq \|\alpha\| \|\hat{x}\| \\ &= \|\alpha\| \|x\| \end{aligned}$$

So $f \in X^*$. Let $\phi \in X^{**}$. Since X is reflexive, there exists $x \in X$ such that $\phi = \hat{x}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(\phi) &= \alpha(\hat{x}) \\ &= f(x) \\ &= \hat{x}(f) \\ &= \hat{f}(\hat{x}) \\ &= \hat{f}(\phi) \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\alpha = \hat{f}$. Thus the map $X^* \rightarrow X^{***}$ given by $f \mapsto \hat{f}$ is surjective and so X^* is reflexive.

Conversely, suppose that X^* is reflexive. Since $\phi : X \rightarrow X^{**}$ given by $\phi(x) = \hat{x}$ is an isometry, $\hat{X} \subset X^{**}$ is closed. For the sake of contradiction, suppose that $\hat{X} \neq X^{**}$. Then there exists $\alpha \in X^{**}$ such that $\alpha \notin \hat{X}$. Thus there exists $F \in X^{***}$ such that $\|F\| = 1$, $F(\alpha) = \|\alpha + \hat{X}\| \neq 0$ and $F|_{\hat{X}} = 0$. Since X^* is reflexive, there exists $f \in X^*$ such that $F = \hat{f}$. A previous exercise tells us that $\|f\| = \|\hat{f}\| = \|F\| = 1$. Since for each $x \in X$, $f(x) = \hat{x}(f) = \hat{f}(\hat{x}) = F(\hat{x}) = 0$, we have that $f = 0$. Thus $\|f\| = 0$, a contradiction. So $\hat{X} = X^{**}$ and X is reflexive. \square

4.3. The Baire Category and Closed Graph Theorems.

Theorem 4.3.1. *Let X, Y be Banach spaces and $T \in L(X, Y)$. If T is surjective, then T is open.*

Corollary 4.3.2. *Let X, Y be Banach spaces and $T \in L(X, Y)$. If T is a bijection, then $T^{-1} \in L(X, Y)$.*

Definition 4.3.1. Let X, Y be sets and $f : X \rightarrow Y$. We define the **graph of f** , $\Gamma(f)$, by $\Gamma(f) = \{(x, y) \in X \times Y : f(x) = y\}$.

Theorem 4.3.3. *Let X, Y be Banach spaces and $T : X \rightarrow Y$ a linear map. If $\Gamma(T)$ is closed, then $T \in L(X, Y)$.*

Note 4.3.1. We recall that $\Gamma(T)$ is closed iff for each $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$, $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$, $x_n \rightarrow x$ and $T(x_n) \rightarrow y$ implies that $T(x) = y$.

Theorem 4.3.4. *Let X, Y be Banach spaces and $S \subset L(X, Y)$. If for each $x \in X$,*

$$\sup_{T \in S} \|Tx\| < \infty$$

then

$$\sup_{T \in S} \|T\| < \infty$$

Exercise 4.3.2. Let μ be counting measure on $(\mathbb{N}, \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}))$. Define $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and ν on $(\mathbb{N}, \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}))$ by $h(n) = n$ and $d\nu = h d\mu$. Define $X = L^1(\nu)$ and $Y = L^1(\mu)$. Equip both X and Y with the L^1 norm with respect to μ .

- (1) We have that X is a proper subspace of Y and therefore X is not complete.
- (2) Define $T : X \rightarrow Y$ by $Tf(n) = nf(n)$. Then T is linear, $\Gamma(T)$ is closed, and T is unbounded.
- (3) Define $S : Y \rightarrow X$ by $Sg(n) = \frac{1}{n}g(n)$. Then $S \in L(Y, X)$, S is surjective and S is not open.

Proof.

- (1) Note that for each $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{\mu,1} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f(n)| \\ &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n|f(n)| \\ &= \|f\|_{\nu,1} \end{aligned}$$

Hence X is a subspace of Y . Define $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $f(n) = \frac{1}{n^2}$. Then

$$\|f\|_{\mu,1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$$

So $f \in X$. However

$$\|f\|_{\nu,1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty$$

So $f \notin X$. Thus X is a proper subspace of Y . Let $g \in Y$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Since the simple functions are dense in $L^1(\mu)$, there exists $\phi \in L^1(\mu)$ such that ϕ is simple and $\|g - \phi\|_{\mu,1} < \epsilon$. Then there exist $(c_i)_{i=1}^k \subset \mathbb{C}$ and $(E_i)_{i=1}^k \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ such that for each $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, E_i is finite, $i \neq j$ implies that $E_i \cap E_j = \emptyset$ and

$$\phi = \sum_{i=1}^k c_i \chi_{E_i}$$

Define $c = \max\{|c_i| : i = 1, 2, \dots, k\}$ and $m = \max \left[\bigcup_{i=1}^k E_i \right]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\phi\|_{\nu,1} &= \sum_{n=1}^m n |\phi(n)| \\ &\leq \sum_{n=1}^m mc \\ &= cm^2 \\ &< \infty \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\phi \in X$ and X is dense in Y . Since X is a dense, proper subspace, it is not closed. Since Y is complete and $X \subset Y$ is not closed, we have that X is not complete.

- (2) Clearly T is linear. Let $(f_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$, $f \in X$ and $g \in Y$. Suppose that $f_j \xrightarrow{L^1(\mu)} f$ and $Tf_j \xrightarrow{L^1(\mu)} g$.

Note that for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$|f_j(n) - f(n)| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f_j(n) - f(n)| = \|f_j - f\|_{\mu,1}$$

and

$$|nf_j(n) - g(n)| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |nf_j(n) - g(n)| = \|Tf_j - g\|_{\mu,1}$$

Thus for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f_j(n) \xrightarrow{j} f(n)$ and $nf_j(n) \xrightarrow{j} g(n)$. This implies that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $nf(n) = g(n)$. Thus $Tf = g$ which implies that $\Gamma(T)$ is closed. Suppose, for the sake of contradiction, that T is bounded. Then there exists $C \geq 0$ such that for each $f \in X$, $\|Tf\|_{\mu,1} \leq C\|f\|_{\mu,1}$. Choose $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n > C$. Define $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $f = \chi_{\{n\}}$. As established above, $S^+ \subset L^1(\mu)$. Then $\|f\|_{\mu,1} = 1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tf\|_{\mu,1} &= n \\ &> C \\ &= C\|f\|_{\mu,1} \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. So T is unbounded.

(3) Clearly S is linear. Let $g \in Y$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\|Sg\|_{\mu,1} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} |g(n)| \\ &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |g(n)| \\ &= \|g\|_{\mu,1}\end{aligned}$$

So S is bounded and $\|S\| \leq 1$. Thus $S \in L(Y, X)$. Let $f \in X$. Define $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $g(n) = nf(n)$. By definition, $g \in Y$ and we have that

$$\begin{aligned}Sg(n) &= \frac{1}{n} g(n) \\ &= f(n)\end{aligned}$$

Hence $Sg = f$ and thus S is surjective. Let $g \in Y$. Suppose that $Sg = 0$. Then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} |g(n)| = \|Sg\| = 0$$

Thus for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $g(n) = 0$. Hence $\ker S = \{0\}$ and S is injective. Note that for each $A \subset Y$, $S(A) = T^{-1}(A)$. If S is open, then T is continuous which as shown above is a contradiction. So g is not open. □

Exercise 4.3.3. Let $X = C^1([0, 1])$ and $Y = C([0, 1])$. Equip both X and Y with the uniform norm.

- (1) Then X is not complete
- (2) Define $T : X \rightarrow Y$ by $Tf = f'$. Then $\Gamma(T)$ is closed and T is not bounded.

Proof. (1) Recall that for each $a, b \geq 0$ and $p \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(a^{\frac{1}{p}} + b^{\frac{1}{p}})^p = \sum_{n=0}^p \binom{p}{n} a^{\frac{n}{p}} b^{\frac{p-n}{p}} \geq a + b$$

Thus $(a + b)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq a^{\frac{1}{p}} + b^{\frac{1}{p}}$.

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define $f_n : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $f_n(x) = \sqrt{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}}$. Then $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$. Define $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $f(x) = |x - \frac{1}{2}|$. Then $f \in Y \cap X^c$. Note that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f \leq f_n$. Our observation above implies that for each $x \in X$,

$$\begin{aligned}f_n(x) &= \left[(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq |x - \frac{1}{2}| + \frac{1}{n}\end{aligned}$$

Thus $0 \leq f_n - f \leq \frac{1}{n}$. This implies that $f_n \xrightarrow{u} f$. Since $f \notin X$, X is not complete.

- (2) Let $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X$, $f \in X$ and $g \in Y$. Suppose that $f_n \xrightarrow{u} f$ and $Tf_n \xrightarrow{u} g$. Let $x \in [0, 1]$. Then $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ and $f_n(0) \rightarrow f(0)$ and $f'_n \xrightarrow{u} g$. Applying the DCT to this sequence of integrable functions that converges uniformly to an integrable function on a finite measure space (a previous exercise) we have that

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(x) - f_n(0) &= \int_{[0,x]} f'_n dm \\ &\rightarrow \int_{[0,x]} g dm \end{aligned}$$

Since $f_n(x) - f_n(0) \rightarrow f(x) - f(0)$, we know that

$$f(x) - f(0) = \int_{[0,x]} g dm$$

. Thus $Tf = g$ and $\Gamma(T)$ is closed.

Suppose for the sake of contradiction that T is bounded. Then there exists $C \geq 0$ such that for each $f \in X$, $\|Tf\| \leq C\|f\|$. Choose $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n > C$. Define $f \in X$ by $f(x) = x^n$. Then $\|f\| = 1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tf\| &= \|f'\| \\ &= n \\ &> C \\ &= C\|f\| \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. So T is not bounded. □

Exercise 4.3.4. Let X, Y be Banach spaces and $T \in L(X, Y)$. Then $X/\ker T \cong T(X)$ iff $T(X)$ is closed.

Proof. Since X is a Banach space and T is continuous, we have that $\ker T$ is closed and $X/\ker T$ is a Banach space. Suppose that $X/\ker T \cong T(X)$. Then $T(X)$ is complete. Since Y is complete, this implies that $T(X)$ is closed.

Conversely Suppose that $T(X)$ is closed. Then $T(X)$ is complete. Define $S : X/\ker T \rightarrow T(X)$ by $S(x + \ker T) = T(x)$. A previous exercise tells us that the map $S : X/\ker T \rightarrow T(X)$ defined by $S(x + \ker T) = T(x)$ is a bounded linear bijection. Since $T(X)$ is complete and S is surjective, S^{-1} is bounded and thus S is an isomorphism. □

Exercise 4.3.5. Let X be a separable Banach space. Define $B_X = \{x \in X : \|x\| < 1\}$. Let $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset B_X$ a dense subset of the unit ball and μ the counting measure on $(\mathbb{N}, \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}))$. Define $T : L^1(\mu) \rightarrow X$ by

$$Tf = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)x_n$$

Then

- (1) T is well defined and $T \in L(L^1(\mu), X)$
- (2) T is surjective
- (3) There exists a closed subspace $K \subset L^1(\mu)$ such that $L^1(\mu)/K \cong X$

Proof. (1) Let $f \in L^1(\mu)$. Since X is complete and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|f(n)x_n\| &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f(n)| \|x_n\| \\ &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f(n)| \\ &< \infty \end{aligned}$$

we have that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)x_n$ converges and thus $Tf \in X$. Hence T is well defined.

Clearly T is linear. Let $f \in L^1(\mu)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tf\| &= \left\| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)x_n \right\| \\ &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|f(n)x_n\| \\ &\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f(n)| \\ &= \|f\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

So T is bounded with $\|T\| \leq 1$.

- (2) Let $x \in X$. Suppose that $\|x\| < 1$. Then $x \in B_X$. So there exists $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|x - x_{n_1}\| < \frac{1}{2}$. Then $2(x - x_{n_1}) \in B_X$. Since for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, $B_X \setminus (x_n)_{n=1}^j$ is dense in B_X , there exists $n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x_{n_2} \notin (x_n)_{n=1}^{n_1}$ and $\|2(x - x_{n_1}) - x_{n_2}\| < \frac{1}{2}$ which implies that $\|x - (x_{n_1} - \frac{1}{2}x_{n_2})\| < \frac{1}{4}$.

Proceed inductively to obtain a subsequence $(x_{n_k})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that for each $k \geq 2$, $x_{n_k} \notin (x_n)_{n=1}^{n_{k-1}}$ and $\|x - \sum_{j=1}^k 2^{1-j}x_{n_j}\| < \frac{1}{2^k}$. Then $x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{1-k}x_{n_k}$.

Define $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $f = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{1-k}\chi_{\{n_k\}}$. Then $\|f\|_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{1-k} < \infty$, so $f \in L^1(\mu)$ and $Tf = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{1-k}x_{n_k} = x$. Now, suppose that $\|x\| \geq 1$, then $\frac{1}{2\|x\|}x \in B_X$. The above argument shows that there exists $f \in L^1(\mu)$ such that $Tf = \frac{1}{2\|x\|}x$. Then $2\|x\|f \in L^1(\mu)$ and $T(2\|x\|f) = 2\|x\|Tf = x$.

So for each $x \in X$, there exists $f \in L^1(\mu)$ such that $Tf = x$ and thus T is surjective.

- (3) Since X is a Banach space and T is surjective, the previous exercise implies that $L^1(\mu)/\ker T \cong X$. □

Exercise 4.3.6. Let X, Y be Banach spaces and $T : X \rightarrow Y$ a linear map. If for each $f \in Y^*$, $f \circ T \in X^*$, then $T \in L(X, Y)$.

Proof. Suppose that for each $f \in Y^*$, $f \circ T \in X^*$. Let $x \in X$, □

4.4. Banach Algebras.

Definition 4.4.1. Let X be a Banach space and an associative algebra. Then X is said to be a **Banach algebra** if for each $S, T \in X$, $\|ST\| \leq \|S\|\|T\|$. If there exists $I \in X$ such that $I \neq 0$ and for each $T \in X$, $IT = TI = T$, then X is said to be **unital** with identity I . An element $T \in X$ is said to be **invertible** if there exists $S \in X$ such that $TS = ST = I$.

Exercise 4.4.2. Let X be a unital Banach algebra. Then $\|I\| \leq 1$.

Proof. Since $I \neq 0$, $\|I\| \neq 0$. By definition,

$$\|I\| = \|II\| \leq \|I\|\|I\|$$

Hence $1 \leq \|I\|$. □

Note 4.4.1. If X is a Banach space, then a previous exercise implies that $L(X, X)$ equipped with composition is a unital Banach algebra where I is the identity operator. It is easy to see that $\|I\| = 1$.

Note 4.4.2. Let X be a Banach algebra. Then the set of invertible elements in X is a group.

Exercise 4.4.3. Let X be a Banach algebra. Then multiplication is continuous.

Proof. Let $(S_1, T_1) \in X \times X$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $\delta = \min\{\frac{\epsilon}{2(\|S_1\| + \|T_1\| + 1)}, \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\sqrt{2}}\}$. Let $(S_2, T_2) \in X \times X$. Suppose that

$$\|(S_1, T_1) - (S_2, T_2)\| = \max\{\|S_1 - S_2\|, \|T_1 - T_2\|\} < \delta$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_1T_1 - S_2T_2\| &= \|S_1T_1 - S_2T_1 + S_2T_1 - S_2T_2\| \\ &\leq \|S_1 - S_2\|\|T_1\| + \|S_2\|\|T_1 - T_2\| \\ &\leq \|S_1 - S_2\|\|T_1\| + (\|S_1 - S_2\| + \|S_1\|)\|T_1 - T_2\| \\ &\leq \delta\|T_1\| + (\delta + \|S_1\|)\delta \\ &= \delta(\|S_1\| + \|T_1\|) + \delta^2 \\ &< \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\ &= \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

□

4.5. Differentiability.

Definition 4.5.1. Let X be a banach space, $A \subset X$ open, $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $a \in A, b \in X$. Define $T = \{t \in \mathbb{R} : a + tb \in A\}$, which is an open neighborhood of a , and $g : T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $g(t) = f(a + tb)$. Then f is said to be

- (1) **right-hand-differentiable** at a in the direction b if g is differentiable from the right at $t = 0$, i.e. if

$$g'_+(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(a + tb) - f(a)}{t}$$

exists. If f is right-hand-differentiable at a in the direction b , we define the **right-hand derivative** of f at a in the direction b by

$$d_+f(a; b) = g'_+(0)$$

- (2) **left-hand-differentiable** at a in the direction b if g is differentiable from the left at $t = 0$, i.e. if

$$g'_-(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(a + tb) - f(a)}{t}$$

exists. If f is left-hand-differentiable at a in the direction b , we define the **left-hand derivative** of f at a in the direction b by

$$d_-f(a; b) = g'_-(0)$$

- (3) **differentiable** at a in the direction b if g is differentiable at $t = 0$, i.e. if

$$g'(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a + tb) - f(a)}{t}$$

exists. If f is differentiable at a in the direction b , we define the **derivative** of f at a in the direction b by

$$df(a; b) = g'(0)$$

Definition 4.5.2. Let X be a banach space, $A \subset X$ open, $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $a \in A$. Then f is said to be

- (1) **right-hand Gateaux differentiable** at a if for each $b \in X$, $d_+f(a; b)$ exists. We define the **right-hand Gateaux derivative** of f at a , denoted $d_+f(a) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, to be

$$d_+f(a)(b) = d_+f(a; b)$$

- (2) **left-hand Gateaux differentiable** at a if for each $b \in X$, $d_-f(a; b)$ exists. We define the **left-hand Gateaux derivative** of f at a , denoted $d_-f(a) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, to be

$$d_-f(a)(b) = d_-f(a; b)$$

- (3) **Gateaux differentiable** at a if for each $b \in X$, $df(a; b)$ exists. We define the **Gateaux derivative** of f at a , denoted $df(a) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, to be

$$df(a)(b) = df(a; b)$$

4.6. l^p Spaces.

Definition 4.6.1. Let $p \in [1, \infty] \cup \{0\}$. We define

$$l^p(\mathbb{N}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N}} & p = 0 \\ \left\{ f \in l^0(\mathbb{N}) : \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |f(n)|^p < \infty \right\} & p \in [1, \infty) \\ \left\{ f \in l^0(\mathbb{N}) : \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |f(n)| < \infty \right\} & p = \infty \end{cases}$$

So $l^0(\mathbb{N})$ consists of the sequences in \mathbb{C} and $l^\infty(\mathbb{N})$ consists of the bounded sequences in \mathbb{C} .

For $p \in [1, \infty]$, we define $\|\cdot\|_p : l^p(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$\|f\|_p = \begin{cases} \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |f(n)|^p \right)^{1/p} & p \in [1, \infty) \\ \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |f(n)| & p = \infty \end{cases}$$

5. HILBERT SPACES

Definition 5.0.1. Let H be a vector space and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Then $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is said to be an **inner product** on H if for each $x, y, z \in H$ and $c \in \mathbb{C}$

- (1) $\langle x, y + cz \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle + c\langle x, z \rangle$
- (2) $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle^*$
- (3) $\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$
- (4) if $\langle x, x \rangle = 0$, then $x = 0$.

6. CONVEXITY

6.1. Introduction.

Note 6.1.1. In this section, we assume all vector spaces are real.

Definition 6.1.1. Let X be a vector space and $A \subset X$. Then A is said to be **convex** if for each $x, y \in A$, and $t \in [0, 1]$, $tx + (1 - t)y \in A$.

Definition 6.1.2. Let X be a vector space and $f : A \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$. Then f is said to be **convex** if for each $x, y \in A$, $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$f(tx + (1 - t)y) \leq tf(x) + (1 - t)f(y)$$

Exercise 6.1.3. Let X be a vector space, $f \in X^*$ and $g : X \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$ constant. Then f and g are convex.

Proof. Let $x, y \in X$ and $t \in [0, 1]$. Put $c = g(0)$. Then

$$f(tx + (1 - t)y) = tf(x) + (1 - t)f(y)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} g(tx + (1 - t)y) &= c \\ &= tc + (1 - t)c \\ &= tg(x) + (1 - t)g(y) \end{aligned}$$

So f and g are convex. □

Definition 6.1.4. Let $f : X \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$. Then f is said to be **affine** if there exists $\phi \in X^*$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$ constant such that $f = \phi + a$.

Exercise 6.1.5. Let $f : X \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$. If f is affine, then f is convex.

Proof. Suppose that f is affine. Then there exists $\phi \in X^*$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$ constant such that $f = \phi + a$. Then ϕ is convex and $g : X \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$ defined by $g(x) = a$ is convex. So $f = \phi + g$ is convex. □

Exercise 6.1.6. Let X be a vector space, $A \subset X$ convex, $f, g : A \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$ and $\lambda \geq 0$. If f, g are convex, then

- (1) $f + g$ is convex
- (2) λf is convex

Proof. Suppose that f and g are convex. Let $x, y \in A$ and $t \in [0, 1]$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (f + \lambda g)(tx + (1 - t)y) &= f(tx + (1 - t)y) + \lambda g(tx + (1 - t)y) \\ &\leq tf(x) + (1 - t)f(y) + t\lambda g(x) + (1 - t)\lambda g(y) \\ &= t(f(x) + \lambda g(x)) + (1 - t)(f(y) + \lambda g(y)) \\ &= t(f + \lambda g)(x) + (1 - t)(f + \lambda g)(y) \end{aligned}$$

□

Exercise 6.1.7. Let X be a vector space, $A \subset X$ convex, $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$ and $g : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. If f is convex and increasing and g is convex, then $f \circ g$ is convex.

Proof. Let $t \in [0, 1]$ and $x, y \in A$. Then convexity of g implies that

$$g(tx + (1 - t)y) \leq tg(x) + (1 - t)g(y)$$

and we have

$$\begin{aligned} f \circ g(tx + (1 - t)y) &= f(g(tx + (1 - t)y)) \\ &\leq f(tg(x) + (1 - t)g(y)) && (f \text{ increasing}) \\ &\leq tf(g(x)) + (1 - t)f(g(y)) && (f \text{ convex}) \\ &= tf \circ g(x) + (1 - t)f \circ g(y) \end{aligned}$$

So $f \circ g$ is convex. □

Definition 6.1.8. Let X, Y be vector spaces, $A \subset X \oplus Y$. For $y \in Y$, define

$$A^y = \{x \in X : (x, y) \in A\}$$

and $f^y : A^y \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$ by

$$f^y(x) = f(x, y)$$

Exercise 6.1.9. Let X, Y be vector spaces, $A \subset X \oplus Y$ convex and $f : A \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$ convex. Then for each $y \in \pi_2(A)$,

- (1) A^y is convex
- (2) f^y is convex

where $\pi_2 : X \times Y \rightarrow Y$, the canonical projection of $X \times Y$ onto Y given by $\pi_2(x, y) = y$.

Proof. Let $y \in \pi_2(A)$, $x_1, x_2 \in A^y$ and $t \in [0, 1]$. Then by definition, $(x_1, y), (x_2, y) \in A$.

- (1) Convexity of A implies that $(tx_1 + (1 - t)x_2, y) \in A$. Hence $tx_1 + (1 - t)x_2 \in A^y$ and A^y is convex.
- (2) Convexity of f implies that

$$\begin{aligned} f^y(tx_1 + (1 - t)x_2) &= f(tx_1 + (1 - t)x_2, y) \\ &= f(t(x_1, y) + (1 - t)(x_2, y)) \\ &\leq tf(x_1, y) + (1 - t)f(x_2, y) \\ &= tf^y(x_1) + (1 - t)f^y(x_2) \end{aligned}$$

and so f^y is convex. □

□

Exercise 6.1.10. Let X, Y be vector spaces and $A \subset X, B \subset Y$. If A and B are convex, then $A \times B \subset X \oplus Y$ is convex.

Proof. Suppose that A and B are convex. Let $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in A \times B$ and $t \in [0, 1]$. Convexity of A and B implies that $tx_1 + (1-t)x_2 \in A$ and $ty_1 + (1-t)y_2 \in B$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} t(x_1, y_1) + (1-t)(x_2, y_2) &= (tx_1 + (1-t)x_2, ty_1 + (1-t)y_2) \\ &\in A \times B \end{aligned}$$

□

Exercise 6.1.11. Let X, Y be vector spaces and $A \subset X, B \subset Y$ convex (implying that $A \times B$ is convex) and $f : A \times B \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$ convex. Suppose that for each $y \in B$, $\{f(x, y) : x \in A\}$ is bounded below. Then $\inf_{y \in B} f^y$ is convex

Proof. Put $g = \inf_{y \in B} f^y$. Let $x_1, x_2 \in A, y_1, y_2 \in B$ and $t \in [0, 1]$. Put $y' = ty_1 + (1-t)y_2$. Then convexity of f implies that

$$\begin{aligned} g(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) &\leq f^{y'}(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \\ &= f(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2, ty_1 + (1-t)y_2) \\ &= f(t(x_1, y_1) + (1-t)(x_2, y_2)) \\ &\leq tf(x_1, y_1) + (1-t)f(x_2, y_2) \\ &= tf^{y_1}(x_1) + (1-t)f^{y_2}(x_2) \end{aligned}$$

Since $y_1 \in B$ is arbitrary, we have that

$$g(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \leq tg(x_1) + (1-t)f^{y_2}(x_2)$$

Similarly, since $y_2 \in B$ is arbitrary, we have that

$$g(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \leq tg(x_1) + (1-t)g(x_2)$$

and f is convex. □

Exercise 6.1.12. Let X be a vector space, $A \subset X$ convex and $(f_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \subset (\infty, \infty]^A$. Suppose that for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, f_λ is convex. Then $\sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} f_\lambda$ is convex.

Proof. Define $f = \sup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} f_\lambda$. Let $x, y \in A, t \in [0, 1]$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f_\lambda(tx + (1-t)y) &\leq tf_\lambda(x) + (1-t)f_\lambda(y) \\ &\leq tf(x) + (1-t)f(y) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\lambda \in \Lambda$ is arbitrary, $f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq tf(x) + (1-t)f(y)$. □

6.2. Conjugacy.

Definition 6.2.1. Let X be a Banach space, $A \subset X$ and $f : A \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$. Define $f^* : X^* \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$ by

$$f^*(\phi) = \sup_{x \in A} [\phi(x) - f(x)]$$

If X is a Hilbert space, we may define $f^* : X \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$ via the Riesz representation theorem by

$$f^*(y) = \sup_{x \in A} [\langle y, x \rangle - f(x)]$$

Exercise 6.2.2. Let X be a Banach space, $A \subset X$ and $f : A \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$. Then f^* is convex.

Proof. For $x \in A$, define $g_x : X^* \rightarrow [\infty, \infty)$ by $g_x(\phi) = \phi(x) - f(x)$. Then for each $x \in A$, g_x is convex since it is affine. Thus $f^* = \sup_{x \in A} g_x$ is convex. \square

Exercise 6.2.3. Let X be a Banach space, $A \subset X$ and $f : A \rightarrow (\infty, \infty]$. Then for each $x \in X$ and $\phi \in X^*$, $f(x) \geq \phi(x) - f^*(\phi)$.

Proof. Clear \square

Exercise 6.2.4.

6.3. Differentiability.

Exercise 6.3.1. Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ be convex and $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then f is convex iff for each $x, y \in A$, if $x \neq y$ then for each $z \in [x, y]$,

$$f(z) \leq f(x) + \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}(z - x)$$

that is, between x and y , the graph of f lies below its secant line.

Proof. Suppose that f is convex. Let $x, y \in A$. Suppose that $x \neq y$. Define $s : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$s(z) = f(x) + \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}(z - x)$$

Let $z \in [x, y]$. Then there exists $t \in [0, 1]$ such that $z = tx + (1 - t)y$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} s(z) &= f(x) + \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}(z - x) \\ &= f(x) + \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}(tx + (1 - t)y - x) \\ &= f(x) + \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}((1 - t)y - (1 - t)x) \\ &= f(x) + \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}(1 - t)(y - x) \\ &= f(x) + (f(y) - f(x))(1 - t) \\ &= tf(x) + f(y)(1 - t) \\ &\geq f(tx + (1 - t)y) \quad (\text{by convexity}) \\ &= f(z) \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, suppose that for each $x, y \in A$, if $x \neq y$ then for each $z \in [x, y]$,

$$f(z) \leq f(x) + \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}(z - x)$$

Let $x, y \in A$. Suppose that $x \neq y$. Define $s : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as above. Let $t \in [0, 1]$. Put $z = tx + (1 - t)y \in (x, y) \subset [x, y]$. Then as shown previously, $s(z) = tf(x) + f(y)(1 - t)$. By assumption,

$$\begin{aligned} f(tx + (1 - t)y) &= f(z) \\ &\leq s(z) \\ &= tf(x) + f(y)(1 - t) \end{aligned}$$

If $x = y$, then $f(tx + (1 - t)y) = tf(x) + (1 - t)f(y)$. So f is convex. \square

Definition 6.3.2. Let

Definition 6.3.3. ∂f

Exercise 6.3.4.

6.4. Functional Optimization.

Exercise 6.4.1. Let X be a Banach space, (S, \mathcal{S}, μ) a measure space, $A \subset X$, $K \in L^0(A, \mathbb{R})$ and $\Lambda \subset L^0(S, A) \cap \{f : S \rightarrow A : K \circ f \in L^1(\mu)\}$. Suppose that A and Λ are convex. Define $\phi : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\phi f = \int K \circ f d\mu$$

Then K is convex implies that ϕ is convex.

Proof. Suppose that K is convex. Let $t \in [0, 1]$ and $f, g \in \Lambda$. Convexity of K implies that for each $s \in S$,

$$K[tf(s) + (1 - t)g(s)] \leq tK[f(s)] + (1 - t)K[g(s)]$$

So

$$K \circ [tf + (1 - t)g] \leq tK \circ f + (1 - t)K \circ g$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \phi[tf + (1 - t)g] &= \int K \circ [tf + (1 - t)g] d\mu \\ &\leq \int tK \circ f + (1 - t)K \circ g d\mu \\ &= t \int K \circ f d\mu + (1 - t) \int K \circ g d\mu \\ &= t\phi f + (1 - t)\phi g \end{aligned}$$

and ϕ is convex. \square