

Analysis 5 : Functional Analysis

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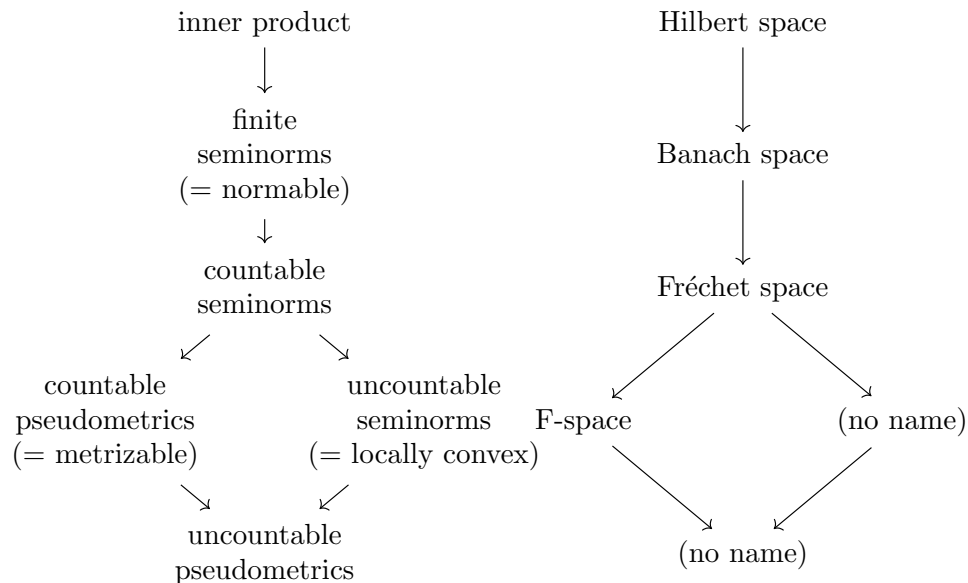
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CHAPTER 1

Topological vector spaces

1. Elementary properties

definition - how to use the continuity of vector space operations effectively homeomorphism by translation and dialation: local base at 0 uniformity pseudometrics, basic classification translation invariant metric completely regular (up to 3.5) boundedness and continuity

2. Classification

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let ρ be a pseudometric. Then,*

$$B(0, 1) \subset \frac{B(0, 1) + B(0, 1)}{2} \subset \frac{1}{2}B(0, 2).$$

If ρ is a seminorm, then the equalities hold.

I say this as $\frac{1}{2}B(0, 2)$ is “fatter” than $B(0, 1)$.

3. Barreled spaces and bornological spaces

3.1. The Baire category theorem.

3.2. Uniform boundedness principle.

THEOREM 3.1 (Uniform boundedness principle). *Let X be a barreled space and Y be a topological vector space. Let $\mathcal{F} \subset B(X, Y)$. If \mathcal{F} is pointwise bounded, then \mathcal{F} is equicontinuous.*

3.3. Open mapping theorem.

THEOREM 3.2 (Open mapping theorem). *Let X be a topological vector space and Y be a metrizable barreled space. Let $T: X \rightarrow Y$ be linear. If T is surjective and continuous, then T is open.*

PROOF. If we let U be an open neighborhood in X , then we want to show TU is a neighborhood. Because T is surjective so that \overline{TU} is absorbent, \overline{TU} is a neighborhood. Note that an open set intersects \overline{TU} also intersects TU .

If there exist two sequences of balanced open neighborhoods $U_n \subset X$ and $V_n \subset Y$ with

- (1) $U_1 + \cdots + U_n \subset U$,
- (2) $V_n \subset \overline{TU_n}$,
- (3) $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} V_n = \{0\}$,

then we can show $V_1 \subset TU$. Here is the proof: Suppose $y \in V_1$. Then,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 y \cap V_1 \neq \emptyset & \longrightarrow & y \cap \overline{TU_1} \neq \emptyset & \longrightarrow & (y + V_2) \cap TU_1 \neq \emptyset \\
 & & \swarrow & & \nearrow \\
 (y + TU_1) \cap V_2 \neq \emptyset & \longleftarrow & (y + TU_1) \cap \overline{TU_2} \neq \emptyset & \longrightarrow & ((y + TU_1) + V_3) \cap TU_2 \neq \emptyset \\
 & & \swarrow & & \nearrow \\
 (y + TU_1 + TU_2) \cap V_3 \neq \emptyset & \longleftarrow & \cdots & &
 \end{array}$$

From the first columns, and by the conditions (1) and (3), we obtain

$$(y + TU) \cap \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} V_n \neq \emptyset.$$

Therefore, the set $y + TU$ contains 0, hence $y \in TU$.

Let us show the existence of such sequences. At first, take $U_n = 2^{-n}U$ for (1). Then we can take $\{V_n\}_n$ with (2) as we mentioned above. Simultaneously we can have it satisfy (3) because Y is metrizable. \square

COROLLARY 3.3. *Let X be metrizable and Y be barreled. Then, the open mapping theorem holds.*

PROOF. The quotient of metrizable space is also metrizable, so Y is a metrizable barreled space. \square

COROLLARY 3.4 (The Banach Isomorphism). *A continuous linear bijection onto a metrizable barreled space is a homeomorphism, i.e. topological isomorphism.*

COROLLARY 3.5 (The first isomorphism theorem). *Let $T : X \rightarrow Y$ be a bounded linear operator between Banach spaces. Then, the induced map $X/\ker T \rightarrow \operatorname{im} T$ is a topological isomorphism.*

CHAPTER 2

Locally convex spaces

1. Seminorms

minkowski functional locally boundedness polar

2. The Hahn-Banach theorem

3. Weak topology

CHAPTER 3

Operators on Hilbert spaces

DO NOT contain topics that can be generalized within Banach algebras or any other operator algebras(e.g. polar decomposition, Gelfand theory, functional calculus, spectral resolution)

THEOREM 0.1. *Let X be complete and Y be complete metrizable. The range of a continuous operator $T : X \rightarrow Y$ is closed if and only if the induced linear isomorphism*

$$\frac{X}{\ker T} \rightarrow \operatorname{im} T$$

has a continuous inverse so that it becomes a topological isomorphism.

PROOF. One direction is easy.

For the other direction, suppose $\operatorname{im} T$ is closed in Y . Note that the metrizability condition of Y is set in order to apply the open mapping theorem. \square

COROLLARY 0.2. *Let $T : X \rightarrow Y$ be a bounded operator between Banach spaces. Then, T is bounded below if and only if $\operatorname{im} T$ is closed and T is injective.*

1. Spectral theory

1.1. Closed operators.

DEFINITION 1.1. An operator A is said to be *closable* if

$$x_n \text{ and } Ax_n \text{ are Cauchy} \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Ax_n = A \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n.$$

Note that the opposite direction is always true.

Properties of closed operators. For closed operators, we introduce a new norm.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let A, B be closed operators between Banach spaces. Then, $A + B$ is closed iff*

$$\|Ax\| + \|Bx\| \lesssim \|(A + B)x\| + \|x\|$$

for $x \in D(A) \cap D(B)$, i.e. A and B are $A + B$ -bounded. It is paraphrased by

$$\|x\|_A + \|x\|_B \sim \|x\|_{A+B}.$$

PROOF. (\Leftarrow) Suppose $(x_n, (A + B)x_n)$ is Cauchy. Then, the inequality gives that Ax_n and Bx_n are Cauchy. Since A and B are closed, we have $\lim Ax_n = A \lim x_n$ and $\lim Bx_n = B \lim x_n$. So $\lim (A + B)x_n = \lim Ax_n + \lim Bx_n = A \lim x_n + B \lim x_n = (A + B) \lim x_n$.

(\Rightarrow) □

THEOREM 1.2. *Let A be a closed, and B be a closable operator between Banach spaces with $D(A) \subset D(B)$. Then, $A + B$ is closed if*

$$\|Bx\| \leq \alpha \|Ax\| + c \|x\|$$

for some $\alpha < 1$.

PROOF.

$$\|Ax\| \leq \|(A + B)x\| + \|Bx\| \leq \|(A + B)x\| + \alpha \|Ax\| + c \|x\|$$

implies

$$\|Ax\| \lesssim \|(A + B)x\| + \|x\|.$$

□

PROPOSITION 1.3 (Closed graph theorem). *For $T \in D_{cl}(X, Y)$,*

$$T \text{ is unbounded} \iff T \text{ is not everywhere defined.}$$

Closed operators,

- (1) provide with the optimal extended domain for adjoint operators,
- (2) have maximal essential domains,
- (3) are closed under invertibility,
- (4) do not distinguish everywhere defined densely defined, since everywhere definedness is equivalent to boundedness.

Decomposition of spectrum for closed operators. When a Banach algebra is realized as a concrete operator space, then the spectral theory on it changes drastically.

Note that since decomposition of spectrum is originated for application to quantum mechanics, this traditional definition is usually for closed operators. Even though the following definitions can be applied for non-closable operators, but it does not make sense in any senses. So, every operator in this subsection is assumed to be *closed*.

Let $X = Y$ in order to see $L(X, Y)$ as a ring. Let $B(X) \subset D(X) \subset L(X)$ be the spaces of *everywhere defined operators*, *densely defined operators*, and *just linear operators* respectively. Note that $D(X)$ is not a vector space. For $T \in L(X)$,

$$\lambda \begin{cases} \text{is in } \rho(T) \\ \text{is in } \sigma_c(T) \\ \text{is in } \sigma_r(T) \\ \text{is in } \sigma_p(T) \end{cases} \quad \text{iff} \quad R_\lambda(T) \begin{cases} \in B(X) \\ \in D(X) \setminus B(X) \\ \in L(X) \setminus D(X) \\ \text{cannot be defined.} \end{cases} .$$

Discrete spectrum is defined to consist of scalars having finite dimensional eigenspace and is isolated from any other elements in spectrum.

Adjoint. Adjoint is defined for densely defined operators: For Banach spaces, we

that is not injective. (I don't know it's surjective)

$$\text{adj} : D_{cl}(X, Y) \rightarrow D_{cl}(Y^*, X^*)$$

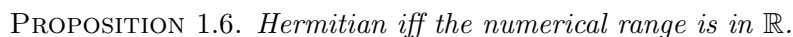
For reflexive X , we have

For $f : X \rightarrow Y$, “I” define the predicate $f : A \Rightarrow B$ by

THEOREM 1.4. *The adjoint $B_{cl}(H) \xrightarrow{\sim} B_{cl}(H)$ can be extended to $D_{cl}(H) \xrightarrow{\sim} D_{cl}(H)$.*

The space D_{cl} is optimized when we think adjoints for reflexive space. unitarily equivalence can defined for $T_1 \in L(H_1)$ and $T_2 \in L(H_2)$.

DEFINITION 1.2. Let $T \in L(H)$ be satisfy $T \subset T^*$, i.e. $\langle Tx, y \rangle = \langle x, Ty \rangle$ for all $x, y \in D(T)$. Then, we have definitions by the following diagram:



PROOF. Since T is dense and $T \subset T^*$, T^* is dense. Therefore, T is closable. \square

2. Compact operators

3. Nuclear operators

CHAPTER 4

Operator algebra

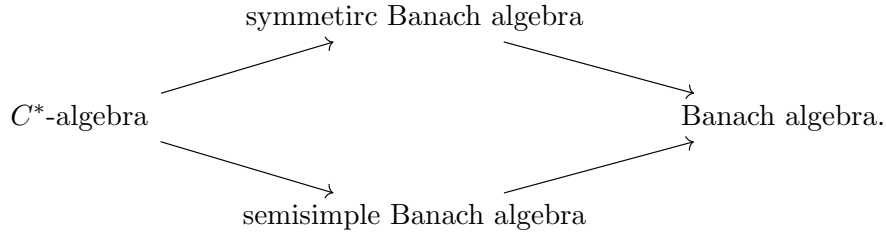
1. The Gelfand-Naimark theorems

THEOREM 1.1. *If x, y commutes, then $\sigma(xy) \subset \sigma(x)\sigma(y)$.*

1.1. Commutative Banach algebras. The Gelfand representation $A \rightarrow C_0(\hat{A})$ can be defined for commutative Banach algebras.

DEFINITION 1.1. A *symmetric* Banach algebra is an involutive Banach algebra for which the Gelfand representation preserves the involution. We will not consider non-symmetric involutive Banach algebras in this section.

Notice the following implication:



Let A be a commutative Banach algebra.

THEOREM 1.2. *If A is semisimple, then the Gelfand representation is a monomorphism; it is injective.*

PROOF. It is because the kernel is given by the Jacobson radical. □

THEOREM 1.3. *If A is symmetric, then the Gelfand representation is an epimorphism; it has a dense range.*

PROOF. The image is closed under all operations except involution, separates points, and vanishes nowhere. If A is symmetric, then the image is closed under involution. Thus, by the Stone-Weierstrass theorem, we get the result. □

C^* -algebras are semisimple and symmetric (even if it is noncommutative).

THEOREM 1.4. *A C^* -algebra is semisimple.*

THEOREM 1.5. *A C^* -algebra is symmetric.*

PROOF 1. It is by Arens. □

PROOF 2. It is by Fukamiya. □

Furthermore,

THEOREM 1.6. *If A is a commutative C^* -algebra, then the Gelfand representation is isometric.*

Since an isometry is injective and has a closed range, therefore, it should be isometric *-isomorphism.