



**Definition** [?]

1. Suppose  $X$  and  $Y$  are normed vector spaces with norms  $\|\cdot\|_X$  and  $\|\cdot\|_Y$ . Further, suppose  $T$  is a linear map  $T : X \rightarrow Y$ . If there is a  $C \in \mathbf{R}$  such that for all  $x \in X$  we have

$$\|Tx\|_Y \leq C\|x\|_X,$$

then  $T$  is a **bounded operator**.

2. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be as above, and let  $T : X \rightarrow Y$  be a bounded operator. Then the **norm** of  $T$  is defined as the real number

$$\|T\| := \sup \left\{ \frac{\|Tx\|_Y}{\|x\|_X} \mid x \in X \setminus \{0\} \right\}.$$

Thus the operator norm is the smallest constant  $C \in \mathbf{R}$  such that

$$\|Tx\|_Y \leq C\|x\|_X.$$

Now for any  $x \in X \setminus \{0\}$ , if we let  $y = x/\|x\|$ , then linearity implies that

$$\|Ty\|_Y = \left\| T \left( \frac{x}{\|x\|_X} \right) \right\|_Y = \frac{\|Tx\|_Y}{\|x\|_X}$$

and thus it easily follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \|T\| &= \sup \left\{ \frac{\|Tx\|_Y}{\|x\|_X} \mid x \in X \setminus \{0\} \right\} = \sup \left\{ \|Ty\|_Y \mid x \in X \setminus \{0\}, y = \frac{x}{\|x\|} \right\} \\ &= \sup \{ \|Ty\|_Y \mid y \in X, \|y\| = 1 \}. \end{aligned}$$

In the special case when  $X = \{\mathbf{0}\}$  is the zero vector space, any linear map  $T : X \rightarrow Y$  is the zero map since  $T(\mathbf{0}) = T(0\mathbf{0}) = 0T(\mathbf{0}) = 0$ . In this case, we define  $\|T\| := 0$ .

3. To avoid cumbersome notational stuff usually one can simplify the symbols like  $\|x\|_X$  and  $\|Tx\|_Y$  by writing only  $\|x\|$ ,  $\|Tx\|$  since there is a little danger in confusing which is space about calculating norms.

### 0.0.1 TO DO:

1. The defined norm for mappings is a norm
2. Examples: identity operator, zero operator: see [?].
3. Give alternative expressions for norm of  $T$ .
4. Discuss boundedness and continuity

**Theorem** [?, ?] Suppose  $T : X \rightarrow Y$  is a linear map between normed vector spaces  $X$  and  $Y$ . If  $X$  is finite-dimensional, then  $T$  is bounded.

**Theorem** Suppose  $T : X \rightarrow Y$  is a linear map between normed vector spaces  $X$  and  $Y$ . The following are equivalent:

1.  $T$  is continuous in some point  $x_0 \in X$
2.  $T$  is uniformly continuous in  $X$
3.  $T$  is bounded

**Lemma** Any bounded operator with a finite dimensional kernel and cokernel has a closed image.

**Proof** By Banach's isomorphism theorem.

## References

- [1] E. Kreyszig, *Introductory Functional Analysis With Applications*, John Wiley & Sons, 1978.
- [2] G. Bachman, L. Narici, *Functional analysis*, Academic Press, 1966.