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Lipschitz inverse mapping theorem

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Let  $(E, \|\cdot\|)$  be a Banach space and let  $A: E \rightarrow E$  be a bounded linear isomorphism with bounded inverse (i.e. a topological linear automorphism); let  $B(r)$  be the ball with center 0 and radius  $r$  (we allow  $r = \infty$ ). Then for any Lipschitz map  $\phi: B(r) \rightarrow E$  such that  $\text{Lip } \phi < \|A^{-1}\|^{-1}$  and  $\phi(0) = 0$ , there are open sets  $U \subset E$  and  $V \subset B(r)$  and a map  $T: U \rightarrow V$  such that  $T(A + \phi) = I|_V$  and  $(A + \phi)T = I|_U$ . In other words, there is a local inverse of  $A + \phi$  near zero. Furthermore, the inverse  $T$  is Lipschitz with  $\text{Lip } T \leq (\|A\| + \text{Lip } \phi)^{-1}$  and

$$B(r(\|A^{-1}\|^{-1} - \text{Lip } \phi)) \subset U.$$

*Remark.* The inclusion above implies that  $A + \phi: E \rightarrow E$  is invertible if  $r = \infty$ .

*Remark.*  $\text{Lip } \phi$  denotes the smallest Lipschitz constant of  $\phi$ .