

Functional Analysis

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Part I

Topological vector spaces

Chapter 1

Locally convex spaces

1.1 Vector topologies

1.1 (Topological vector spaces). We will define a *topological vector space* as a vector space together with a Hausdorff vector topology. For every topological vector space, there is a balanced neighborhood system at zero.

1.2 (Canonical uniformity and bornology).

1.3 (Continuity and boundedness of linear operators).

1.4 (Metrizability topological vector spaces). Birkhoff-Kakutani

1.5 (Continuous linear functionals). A linear functional $l : X \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ is continuous if and only if $\ker l$ is closed, if and only if $|l|$ is continuous.

1.2 Seminorms and convex sets

1.6 (Locally convex spaces). A topological vector space X over $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} is called a *locally convex space* if there is a convex balanced neighborhood system at zero.

1.7 (Seminorms). Let X be a vector space over $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} . A *semi-norm* is a functional $p : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$p(x) \geq 0, \quad p(\lambda x) = |\lambda|p(x), \quad p(x + y) \leq p(x) + p(y), \quad x, y \in X, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}.$$

For a convex balanced set U such that $U - x$ is absorbing for every $x \in U$, there is a unique semi-norm p on X such that $U = \{x \in X : p(x) < 1\}$. The semi-norm p is called the *Minkowski functional* of U . It is defined by

$$p(x) := \inf\{t \geq 0 : x \in tU\}.$$

In a given topological vector space, open convex sets correspond to continuous sublinear functionals, open convex balanced sets correspond to continuous semi-norms.

Equivalent conditions on the continuity of seminorms, boundedness by seminorms, normability

Proof.

□

1.8. convex hulls

1.3 Continuous linear functionals

1.9. Let $(x_i^*) \in X^{*n}$. We can define $(x_i^*) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^n$. If $x^* \in X^*$ vanishes on $\bigcap_{i=1}^n \ker x_i^*$, then x^* is a linear combination of $\{x_i^*\}$.

1.10 (Hahn-Banach extension theorem). Let $X_0 \subset X$ be vector spaces over $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} . A real functional $q : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be *sublinear* if $q(x+y) \leq q(x) + q(y)$ and $q(tx) = tq(x)$ for all $x, y \in X$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

- (a) For $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ and $q : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sublinear, any linear functional $l_0 : X_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $l_0 \leq q$ on X_0 admits a linear extension $l : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $l \leq q$.
- (b) For $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ and $p : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a semi-norm, any linear functional $l_0 : X_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $|l_0| \leq p$ on X_0 admits a linear extension $l : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $|l| \leq p$.
- (c) If X is locally convex, then a bounded linear functional $l_0 : X_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ admits a bounded linear extension $l : X \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$. If X is normed, we can take l such that $\|l\| = \|l_0\|$.

Proof. (a) Consider a partially ordered set of all linear extensions of l_0 dominated by q . Precisely, we consider the set

$$S := \{l : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid X_0 \subset V \subset X, l_0 = l|_{X_0}, l \leq q\},$$

on which the partial order \subset is given such that for elements $l : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $\tilde{l} : \tilde{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of S we have $l \subset \tilde{l}$ if and only if \tilde{l} is an extension of l . The non-emptiness and the chain condition is easily satisfied, so the partially ordered set has a maximal element $l : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by the Zorn lemma.

Suppose $V \neq X$ and let $e \in X \setminus V$. We want to assign an appropriate value to the vector e to extend our maximal extension l . The inequality

$$l(v) + l(w) = l(v+w) \leq q(v+w) = q(v-e) + q(w+e), \quad v, w \in V$$

implies the existence of $r \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\sup_{v \in V} (l(v) - q(v-e)) \leq r \leq \inf_{v \in V} (-l(v) + q(v+e)).$$

If we define $\tilde{V} := V + \mathbb{R}e$ and $\tilde{l} : \tilde{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\tilde{l}(v+te) := l(v) + tr$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, then \tilde{l} extends l and

$$\tilde{l}(v+te) = l(v) + tr \leq \begin{cases} l(v) + t(-l(t^{-1}v) + q(t^{-1}v+e)) & , t \geq 0 \\ l(v) + t(l(-t^{-1}v) - q(-t^{-1}v-e)) & , t \leq 0 \end{cases} = q(v+te), \quad v \in V, t \in \mathbb{R},$$

which leads a contradiction to the maximality of l . Therefore, we conclude $V = X$.

(b) Note that the real part map $\text{Re} : \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(X, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(X, \mathbb{R})$ is bijective. Note also that $|l| \leq p$ if and only if $\text{Re } l \leq p$ for any complex linear functional $l : V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ on a complex vector space V . It is because $|l| \leq p$ implies $\text{Re } l \leq |l| \leq p$ and conversely $\text{Re } l \leq p$ implies $|l| \leq p$ by the inequality

$$|l(v)|^2 = l(v)\overline{l(v)} = l(\overline{l(v)}v) = \text{Re } l(\overline{l(v)}v) \leq p(\overline{l(v)}v) = |l(v)|p(v), \quad v \in V.$$

Since $|l_0| \leq p$, we have $\text{Re } l_0 \leq p$. Using the part (a), there is a linear functional $l : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\text{Re } l_0 = \text{Re } l$ on X_0 and $\text{Re } l \leq p$. Then, we can deduce $l_0 = l$ on X_0 and $|l| \leq p$. \square

1.11 (Hahn-Banach separation). Let X be a locally convex space over $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} . Let C be a closed convex subset and K be a compact convex subset which are disjoint. Then, there is a continuous linear functional $l : X \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ such that

$$\sup_{c \in C} \text{Re } l(c) < \inf_{k \in K} \text{Re } l(k).$$

Exercises

1.12 (Topology of compact convergence).

Chapter 2

Barrelled spaces

2.1 Uniform boundedness principle

2.1 (Barreled spaces). Let X be a topological vector space. We say a subset $B \subset X$ is *absorbing* if for every $x \in X$ there is a sufficiently large $t > 0$ such that $x \in tB$. A *barrel* is a convex balanced subset of X which is closed and absorbing. A *barrelled space* is a topological vector space in which every barrel is a neighborhood of zero.

2.2 (Uniform boundedness principle). Let X and Y be topological vector spaces. We say that a family $\{T_i\}$ of continuous linear operators from X to Y is *pointwise bounded* or *strongly bounded* if $\{T_i x\} \subset Y$ is bounded for each $x \in X$, and is *uniformly bounded* or *equicontinuous* if

The *uniform boundedness principle* states that a pointwise bounded family is equicontinuous. It is also frequently called the *Banach-Steinhaus theorem*.

- (a) If X is barrelled and Y is locally convex, then the uniform boundedness principle holds.
- (b) If X is complete and metrizable, then the uniform boundedness principle holds.

Proof. (a) Let V be a convex balanced open neighborhood of zero in Y . Our goal is to construct an balanced open neighborhood U of zero in X such that $T_i U \subset V$ for all i . Take a convex balanced open neighborhood V' of zero in Y such that $\overline{V'} \subset V$. Define

$$B := \bigcap_i T_i^{-1} \overline{V'}.$$

Then, B is clearly convex, balanced, and closed. We can see it is also absorbing because for any $x \in X$, since $\{T_i x\}$ is bounded in Y , there is $t > 0$ such that $\{T_i x\} \subset t\overline{V'}$, which implies $x \in tB$ by definition of B . Thus B is a barrel in a barrelled space X , so it contains a convex balanced open neighborhood U of zero. From $T_i U \subset \overline{V'} \subset V$ for every i , we have $\{T_i\}$ is equicontinuous. \square

2.2 Baire category theorem

2.3 (Baire spaces). A topological space is called a *Baire space* if the countable intersection of open dense subsets is always dense.

- (a) If a topological vector space is Baire, then it is barrelled.
- (b) A Baire space is second category in itself.
- (c) A topological group that is second category in itself is Baire.

2.4. Let $B \subset X$ be a closed absorbing subset of a topological vector space X that is Baire. Then, B has a non-empty open subset, and $B - B$ is a neighborhood of zero. If B is convex in addition, then B is a neighborhood of zero.

2.5 (Baire category theorem). The Baire category theorem proves many examples of topological vector space are Baire, in particular barrelled.

- (a) A complete metric space is Baire.
- (b) A locally compact Hausdorff space is Baire.

2.3 Open mapping theorem

2.6 (Open mapping theorem). Let X and Y be topological vector spaces. The *open mapping theorem* states that continuous surjective linear operator $T : X \rightarrow Y$ is an open map.

- (a) If X is complete metrizable and Y is Baire, the open mapping theorem holds.
- (b) If X is a Fréchet and Y is barrelled, the open mapping theorem holds.

Proof. (a) Let U be balanced open neighborhoods of zero in X . It is enough to prove TU is a neighborhood of zero. We first claim the closure \overline{TU} is a neighborhood of zero. Take an balanced open neighborhood U' of zero in X such that $U \supset U' - U'$. Because U' is absorbing and T is surjective, the set $\overline{TU'}$ is closed and absorbing in a Baire space Y so that $\overline{TU'} - \overline{TU'}$ is a neighborhood of zero, hence the claim follows from $\overline{TU'} - \overline{TU'} \subset \overline{TU}$.

Since X is metrizable, we have a countable balanced open neighborhood system $\{U_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of zero in X such that $\overline{U_1} + \overline{U_1} \subset U$ and $U_{n+1} + U_{n+1} \subset U_n$ for all n . It suffices to prove $\overline{TU_1} \subset TU$. Take arbitrary $y_1 \in \overline{TU_1}$. We construct sequences $x_n \in U_n$ and $y_n \in \overline{TU_n}$ as follows: Assuming $y_n \in \overline{TU_n}$, since $\overline{TU_{n+1}}$ is a neighborhood of zero as we have shown above so that $y_n + \overline{TU_{n+1}}$ is a neighborhood of a limit point y_n of TU_n , we have $Tx_n \in y_n + \overline{TU_{n+1}}$ for some $x_n \in U_n$, and we can let $y_{n+1} := y_n - Tx_n \in \overline{TU_{n+1}}$. Then, the partial sum $\sum_{k=1}^n x_k$ is a Cauchy sequence because

$$\sum_{k=m+1}^n x_k \in U_{m+1} + \cdots + U_n \subset U_m, \quad n > m \geq 1,$$

and it converges to $x \in U$ by the completeness of X and

$$\sum_{k=1}^n x_k \in U_1 + U_2 + \cdots + U_n \subset U_1 + U_1, \quad n \geq 1.$$

With this x , we can check $Tx = y_1$ by taking limit on

$$T \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n Tx_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - y_{k+1}) = y_1 - y_{n+1}.$$

□

A first countable topological vector space is metrizable. A locally complete metrizable topological vector space is complete metrizable.

Exercises

2.7. Let (T_n) be a sequence in $B(X, Y)$. If T_n converges strongly then $\|T_n\|$ is bounded by the uniform boundedness principle.

2.8. There is a closed absorbing set in $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})$ that is not a neighborhood of zero;

$$\overline{B}(0, 1) \setminus \bigcup_{i=2}^{\infty} B(i^{-1}e_i, i^{-2})$$

is a counterexample.

2.9. There is no metric d on $C([0, 1])$ such that $d(f_n, f) \rightarrow 0$ if and only if $f_n \rightarrow f$ pointwise as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for every sequence f_n . Note that this problem is slightly different to the non-metrizability of the topology of pointwise convergence.

2.10. We show that there is no projection from ℓ^∞ onto c_0 .

2.11 (Schur property). ℓ^1

2.12. Let $\varphi : L^\infty([0, 1]) \rightarrow \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N})$ be an isometric isomorphism. Suppose φ is realised as a sequence of bounded linear functionals on L^∞ .

- (a) Show that $\varphi^*(\ell^1) \subset L^1$ where ℓ^1 and L^1 are considered as closed linear subspaces of $(\ell^\infty)^*$ and $(L^\infty)^*$ respectively.
- (b) Show that φ^* is indeed an isometric isomorphism, and deduce φ cannot be realised as bounded linear functionals on L^∞ .

2.13 (Daugavet property). (a) The real Banach space $C([0, 1])$ satisfies the Daugavet property.

Proof. Let T be a finite rank operator on $C([0, 1])$, and e_i be a basis of $\text{im } T$. Then, for some measures μ_i ,

$$Tf(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^1 f d\mu_i e_i(t).$$

Let $M := \max \|e_i\|$.

Take f_0 such that $\|f_0\| = 1$ and $\|Tf_0\| > \|T\| - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Reversing the sign of f_0 if necessary, take an open interval Δ such that $Tf_0(t) \geq \|T\| - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ and $|\mu_i|(\Delta) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4nM}$ for all i . Define f_1 such that $f_0 = f_1$ on Δ^c , $f_1(t_0) = 1$ for some $t_0 \in \Delta$, and $\|f_1\| = 1$. Then, $\|Tf_1 - Tf_0\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ shows $Tf_1 \geq \|T\| - \varepsilon$ on Δ . Therefore,

$$\|1 + T\| \geq \|f_1 + Tf_1\| \geq f_1(t_0) + Tf_1(t_0) \leq 1 + \|T\| - \varepsilon.$$

□

2.14 (Bartle-Graves theorem). Let E be a Banach space and N a closed subspace. For $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a continuous homogeneous map $\rho : E/N \rightarrow E$ such that $\pi\rho(y) = y$ and $\|\rho(y)\| \leq (1 + \varepsilon)\|y\|$ for all $y \in E/N$.

Proof. We want to construct a continuous map $\psi : S_{E/N} \rightarrow E$ with $\|\psi(y)\| \leq 1 + \varepsilon$ for all $y \in S_{E/N}$. If then, ρ can be made from ψ .

For each $y_0 \in S_{E/N}$, choose $x_0 \in \pi^{-1}(y_0) \cap B_{1+\varepsilon}$. There is a neighborhood $V_{y_0} \subset S_{E/N}$ of y_0 such that $y \in V_{y_0}$ implies x_0 belongs to $(\pi^{-1}(y) \cap B_{1+\varepsilon}) + U_{2^{-1}}$, which is convex. With a locally finite subcover V_{y_α} and a partition of unity $\eta_\alpha(y)$, define $\psi_1(y) = \sum_\alpha \eta_\alpha(y)x_\alpha$. Then, $\psi_1(y) \in (\pi^{-1}(y) \cap B_{1+\varepsilon}) + U_{2^{-1}}$.

For $i \leq 2$, choose for each y_0 the element x_0 in $\pi^{-1}(y_0) \cap B_{1+\varepsilon} \cap (\psi_{i-1}(y_0) + U_{2^{-i-1}})$. Then, we obtain

$$\psi_i(y) \in \left(\pi^{-1}(y) \cap B_{1+\varepsilon} \cap (\psi_{i-1}(y_0) + U_{2^{-i-1}}) \right) + U_{2^{-i}}.$$

Therefore, $\|\psi_i(y) - \psi_{i-1}(y)\| < 2^{-i-2}$, so it converges uniformly to ψ such that $\psi(y) \in \pi^{-1}(y) \cap B_{1+\varepsilon}$. □

Problems

2.15. Let T be an invertible linear operator on a normed space. Then, $T^{-2} + \|T\|^{-2}$ is injective if it is surjective.

Chapter 3

Weak topologies

3.1 Dual pairs

3.1 (Dual pairs). A *dual pair* is a pair (X, F) of vector spaces over a field \mathbb{F} together with a non-degenerate bilinear form $X \times F \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$. A pair (X, F) of a vector space X and a subspace F of $X^\#$ is a natural dual pair if and only if F separates points of X . For a topological vector space X , we consider (X, X^*) as a canonical dual pair associated to X , and if F is a linear subspace of X^* , then (X, F) is a dual pair if and only if F is weakly* dense in X^* by the Hahn-Banach separation. Note that if X is discrete, then $X^* = X^\#$. If (X, F) is a dual pair, then (F, X) is also a dual pair. A dual pair is never a topological notion. When we consider a canonical dual pair (X, X^*) , we forget the topologies on X and X^* after defining X^* as the continuous dual.

Proof. For a linear subspace V of a topological vector space X , $\overline{V} = V^{\perp\perp}$. If $x \in \overline{V}$, then for $x^* \in V^\perp$, we have $\langle x, x^* \rangle = 0$ by approximation, so $x \in V^{\perp\perp}$. Conversely, if $x \notin \overline{V}$, then the Hahn-Banach extension implies that there is x^* such that $\langle y, x^* \rangle = 0 < \langle x, x^* \rangle$ for all $y \in V$, which means $x^* \in V^\perp$ and $x \notin V^{\perp\perp}$. \square

3.2. Let X be a locally convex space.

- (a) X_σ and X_σ^* are locally convex.
- (b) $(X_\sigma)^* = X^*$.
- (c) $(X_\sigma^*)^* = X$. Every locally convex space is a dual of a locally convex space.

Proof. (a) The Hahn-Banach theorem implies the Hausdorffness.

(c) We will only show $(X_\sigma^*)^* \subset X$. If $x^{**} \in (X_\sigma^*)^*$, then there is a finite subset $\{x_i\}_{i \in J}$ of X such that

$$|\langle x^{**}, x^* \rangle| \leq \sum_{i \in J} |\langle x_i, x^* \rangle|, \quad x^* \in X^*.$$

Since $\bigcap_{i \in J} \ker x_i$ is a closed subspace of $\ker x^{**}$, we have $x^{**} \in \text{span}\{x_i\}_{i \in J} \subset X$. \square

3.3. closure and weak closure of convex subsets

Proof. Hahn-Banach \square

3.4 (Polar topologies). For a vector space X and a subspace $X^* \subset X^\#$, the Mackey topology $\tau(X, X^*)$ on X is the topology of uniform convergence on weakly* compact balanced convex subsets of X^* . We can show $X^* = (X_\tau)^*$, i.e. τ is a dual topology.

Let α is a polar topology on X generated by $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{P}(X^*)$. If $x^* \in (X_\alpha)^*$, then there is $\sigma(X, X^*)$ -closed balanced convex $C \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $|x^*| \leq 1$ on C° .

$$X_\sigma, X_\sigma^*, X_\tau, X_\tau^*, X_\beta, X_\beta^*. (X^*)_\sigma =: X_\sigma^*, (X_\sigma)^* = X^*.$$

- (a) If a locally convex space X is barrelled or metrizable, then X is Mackey, i.e. $X_\tau = X_\beta$.
- (b) The Mackey topology is the finest topology such that $(X_\tau)^* = X^*$.

Mackey-Arens
boundedness, incompleteness

3.5 (Strong bidual).

3.6 (Weak convergence of bounded nets). Let X be a Banach space, D^* a subset of X^* , and $\overline{D^*}$ the norm closure of D^* . For example, if X has a predual $X_* \subset X^*$ and D^* is dense in X_* , then $\sigma(X, \overline{D^*})$ is the weak* topology.

- (a) There is a sequence $x_n \in X$ converges to zero in $\sigma(X, D^*)$ but not in $\sigma(X, \overline{D^*})$.
- (b) A bounded sequence $x_n \in X$ converges to zero in $\sigma(X, \overline{D^*})$ if in $\sigma(X, D^*)$.

Proof. (b) Let $\xi \in \overline{D^*}$ and choose $\eta \in D^*$ such that $\|\xi - \eta\| < \varepsilon$. Then,

$$|\langle x_n, \xi \rangle| \leq \|x_n\| \|\xi - \eta\| + |\langle x_n, \eta \rangle| \lesssim \varepsilon + |\langle x_n, \eta \rangle| \rightarrow \varepsilon.$$

□

3.7 (Alaoglu theorem). Let X be a topological vector space and U be a balanced open neighborhood of zero. The polar $U^\circ \subset X^*$ is weakly* compact.

Proof. The algebraic dual $(X^\#, \sigma(X^\#, X))$ with weak* topology is complete because $X^\#$ is embedded into the product space \mathbb{R}^X as a closed subspace. Note that we have $X^* \subset X^\#$

Consider

$$B_{X^*} \rightarrow \prod_{x \in X} \|x\| B : l \mapsto (l(x))_{x \in X}.$$

Since it is an embedding into a compact space, it suffices to show the closedness of image: for $l(x) := \lim_\alpha l_\alpha(x)$, we have

$$\|l(x)\| \leq \|l(x) - l_\alpha(x)\| + \|l_\alpha(x)\| \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \|x\|,$$

so l is contained in the range. □

3.8 (Eberlein-Šmulian theorem).

3.9 (James' theorem).

Two Krein-Šmulian theorems
Bishop-Phelps theorem

3.10 (Goldstine theorem). Let X be a normed space. Then, B_X is weakly* dense in $B_{X^{**}}$.

Proof. Take $x^{**} \in B_{X^{**}} \setminus \overline{B_X}^{w*}$. By the Hahn-Banach separation, there is $x^* \in X^*$ such that

$$\sup_{x \in B_X} \operatorname{Re} \langle x, x^* \rangle < \operatorname{Re} \langle x^{**}, x^* \rangle.$$

Since the left hand side is equal to $\|x^*\|$, we obtain a contradiction. □

3.2 Compact convex sets

Krein-Milman theorem Choquet theory

Exercises

3.11 (James' space). not reflexive but isometrically isomorphic to bidual

3.12 (Preduals). Let X be a Banach space. A *predual* of X is a Banach space F together with an isometric isomorphism $\varphi : X \rightarrow F^*$. Two preduals $\varphi_1 : X \rightarrow F_1^*$ and $\varphi_2 : X \rightarrow F_2^*$ are said to be equivalent if there is an isometric isomorphism $\theta : F_1 \rightarrow F_2$ such that $\theta^* = \varphi_1 \varphi_2^{-1}$.

- (a) There is a one-to-one correspondence between the equivalence class of preduals of X and the set of closed subspaces X_* of X^* such that B_X is compact and Hausdorff in $(X, \sigma(X, X_*))$. Such a subspace X_* is also called a predual of X .
- (b) If X admits a predual $X_* \subset X^*$, then a $\sigma(X, X_*)$ -closed subspace V of X also admits a predual $X_*|_V$.

Proof. (a) Goldstine theorem for surjectivity.

(b) It is easy if we apply the part (a). We can show more directly. If we let $V_* := X_*|_V$ the image of X_* under the map $X^* \rightarrow V^*$, then we have isometric injections $V \rightarrow (V_*)^* \rightarrow X$. We can show V is $\sigma(X, X_*)$ dense in $(V_*)^*$, hence the closedness proves the bijectivity of $V \rightarrow (V_*)^*$. \square

3.13 (Mazur's lemma).

Part II

Banach spaces

Chapter 4

Operators on Banach spaces

4.1 Bounded operators

4.1 (Bounded belowness in Banach spaces). Let $T \in B(X, Y)$ for Banach spaces X and Y . The following statements are equivalent:

- (a) T is bounded below.
- (b) T is injective and has closed range.
- (c) T is a topological isomorphism onto its image.

4.2 (Bounded belowness in Hilbert spaces). Let $T \in B(H, K)$ for Hilbert spaces H and K . The following statements are equivalent:

- (a) T is bounded below.
- (b) T is left invertible.
- (c) T^* is right invertible.
- (d) T^*T is invertible.

4.3 (Injectivity and surjectivity of adjoint). Let $T : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous linear operator between locally convex spaces.

- (a) T^* is injective if and only if T has dense range.
- (b) T^* is surjective if and only if T is an embedding.

4.2 Compact operators

$K(X, Y)$ is closed in $B(X, Y)$. $K(X)$ is an ideal of $B(X)$. adjoint is $K(X, Y) \rightarrow K(Y^*, X^*)$. integral operators are compact. riesz operator, quasi-nilpotent operator.

4.3 Fredholm operators

4.4. Let E and F be Fréchet spaces. We say $T \in B(E, F)$ is *Fredholm* if its kernel is finite-dimensional and its range is finite-codimensional.

- (a) A Fredholm operator $T \in B(E, F)$ has closed range.
- (b) If $K \in K(E)$, then $1 - K$ is Fredholm.

Proof. (a) For a Fredholm operator $T \in B(E, F)$, let $\text{ran } T^\perp$ be a finite-dimensional subspace of F such that there is the summation gives rise to a continuous bijection $\text{ran } T \oplus \text{ran } T^\perp \rightarrow F$, which is a topological isomorphism by the open mapping theorem.

(b) Let $T := 1 - K$. Since K is a compact identity on the closed subspace $\ker T$, so it is finite-dimensional. Before we see $\text{ran } T$ is finite-codimensional, we first show $\text{ran } T$ is closed in F . Consider a continuous bijection $T_0 : \ker T^\perp \rightarrow \text{ran } T$, where $\ker T^\perp$ is a complement of $\ker T$ in E . Suppose that T_0 is not bounded below so that there is a sequence of unit vectors $x_n \in \ker T^\perp$ such that $Tx_n = x_n - Kx_n \rightarrow 0$. We may assume $Kx_n \rightarrow x$ for some $x \in E$ by compactness of K , which implies $x_n \rightarrow x$ in the closed subspace $\ker T^\perp$. Since $Tx = x - Kx = 0$, we have $x \in \ker T^\perp \cap \ker T = \{0\}$, so we obtain a contradiction $x_n \rightarrow 0$. Thus, T_0 is bounded below, and $\text{ran } T = \text{ran } T_0$ is closed. Now we claim $(E/\text{ran } T)^*$ is finite-dimensional. Since the adjoint $(E/\text{ran } T)^* \rightarrow E^*$ of the canonical projection $E \rightarrow E/\text{ran } T$ is bounded below with image contained in $\ker T^*$, and the compactness of K^* implies that $T^* = 1 - K^*$ has finite-dimensional kernel, $\text{ran } T$ is finite-codimensional. \square

4.5 (Atkinson theorem). Let E and F be Banach spaces.

- (a) An operator $T \in B(E, F)$ is Fredholm if and only if there is $S \in B(F, E)$ such that $1 - ST$ and $1 - TS$ is finite-rank.
- (b) An operator $T \in B(E)$ is Fredholm if and only if $\pi(T)$ is invertible in $Q(E)$.

Proof. (a) Let $T \in B(E, F)$ be a Fredholm operator. Since a finite-dimensional subspace $\ker T \subset E$ and a finite-codimensional subspace $\text{ran } T \subset F$ are complemented, we have closed subspaces $\ker T^\perp$ and $\text{ran } T^\perp$ such that $\ker T^\perp \oplus \ker T = E$ and $\text{ran } T \oplus \text{ran } T^\perp = F$. By the open mapping theorem, the restriction $T_0 : \ker T^\perp \rightarrow \text{ran } T$ is a topological isomorphism. Let $S_0 : \text{ran } T \rightarrow \ker T^\perp$ be the inverse of T_0 and define $S : F \rightarrow E$ such that $S := S_0 \oplus 0 : F \rightarrow E$. Then, $1 - ST$ and $1 - TS$ are finite-rank.

(b) By the part (a) for $E = F$, if $T \in B(E)$ is Fredholm, then $\pi(T)$ is invertible in $Q(E)$. Conversely, if $\pi(T)$ has an inverse $\pi(S)$ in $Q(E)$ for some $S \in B(E)$, then since $1 - ST$ and $1 - TS$ are compact, ST and TS are Fredholm. Then, $\ker(ST) \supset \ker T$ is finite-dimensional and $\text{ran}(TS) \subset \text{ran } T$ is finite-codimensional, so T is Fredholm. \square

4.6 (Fredholm index). locally constant, in particular, continuous. composition makes the addition of indices.

4.4 Nuclear operators

tensor products

Exercises

4.7 (Completely continuous operators). On reflexive spaces, completely continuous operators are same with compact operators.

4.8 (Dunford-Pettis property). A Banach space X is said to have the *Dunford-Pettis property* if all weakly compact operators $T : X \rightarrow Y$ to any Banach space Y is completely continuous.

- (a) X has the Dunford-Pettis property if and only if for every sequences $x_n \in X$ and $x_n^* \in X^*$ that converge to x and x^* weakly we have $x_n^*(x_n) \rightarrow x^*(x)$.
- (b) $C(\Omega)$ for a compact Hausdorff space Ω has the Dunford-Pettis property.
- (c) $L^1(\Omega)$ for a probability space Ω has the Dunford-Pettis property.
- (d) Infinite dimensional reflexive Banach space does not have the Dunford-Pettis property.

4.9.

- (a) (Mazur-Ulam, 1932) A surjective isometry $T : X \rightarrow Y$ between normed spaces is affine.
- (b) (Mankiewicz, 1972) Let U, V be open sets in X, Y , normed spaces. A surjective isometry $U \rightarrow V$ is uniquely extended to a surjective isometry $X \rightarrow Y$.
- (c) (Mori) A surjective local isometry $T : X \rightarrow Y$ between Banach spaces is an isometry, if X is separable. (Use the Baire category)

Solution. (a) T is continuous. It is easy to see for continuous map T that it is affine if and only if T preserves the midpoint. For $x_1 \neq x_2 \in X$ let x_0 be the midpoint. Define inductively

$$C_1 := \{x \in X : \|x - x_1\| = \|x - x_2\| = \frac{1}{2}\|x_1 - x_2\|\}, \quad C_k := \{x \in C_{k-1} : \sup_{x' \in C_{k-1}} \|x - x'\| \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{diam } C_{k-1}\}.$$

Since $x_0 \in C_{k-1}$ and $x' \in C_{k-1}$ imply $x_0 \in C_k$ by $\|x_0 - x'\| = \frac{1}{2}\|(2x_0 - x') - x'\| \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{diam } C_{k-1}$, and since $\text{diam } C_k \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{diam } C_{k-1}$, we have $\{x_0\} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k$. It follows that the midpoint can be detected from the metric structure of X , not depending on the linear structure of X . \square

Problems

1. If $T \in B(L^2([0, 1]))$ is a compact operator, then for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a constant $C_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\|Tf\|_{L^2} \leq \varepsilon \|f\|_{L^2} + C_\varepsilon \|f\|_{L^1}.$$

Proof. 1. Suppose there is $\varepsilon > 0$ such that we have sequence $f_n \in L^2$ satisfying $\|f_n\|_2 = 1$ and

$$\|Tf_n\|_2 > \varepsilon + n\|f_n\|_1.$$

By the compactness of T , there is a subsequence Tf_{n_k} converges to $g \neq 0$ in L^2 . Then, $\|f_{n_k}\|_1 \rightarrow 0$ implies $f_{n_k} \rightarrow 0$ weakly in L^2 , hence also for Tf_{n_k} . It means $g = 0$, which contradicts to the assumption. \square

Chapter 5

Tensor products of Banach spaces

5.1 Injective and projective tensor products

5.1 (Realizations). For Banach spaces X and Y , $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ and $\mathcal{B}(X, Y) = \mathcal{L}(X, Y^*)$ are naturally Banach spaces. Also we have a natural algebraic inclusions of $X \otimes Y$ into $\mathcal{L}(X^*, Y) \leq \mathcal{B}(X^*, Y^*)$, and $\mathcal{B}(X, Y)^*$. Also we have a natural algebraic inclusions of $X^* \otimes Y$ into $\mathcal{L}(X, Y) \leq \mathcal{B}(X, Y^*)$.

5.2. Let X and Y be a Banach spaces, and α be a norm on $X \otimes Y$. We say α is a *cross norm* if

$$\alpha(x \otimes y) = \|x\| \|y\|, \quad x \in X, y \in Y,$$

and a cross norm is *reasonable* if the *dual norm* α^* on $X^* \otimes Y^* \subset (X \otimes Y, \alpha)^*$ of α is also a cross norm.

$$\varepsilon(u) := \|u\|_{\mathcal{B}(X^*, Y^*)}, \quad \pi(u) := \|u\|_{\mathcal{B}(X, Y)^*}.$$

5.3 (Type C and type L spaces).

5.4 (Duals of tensor products).

$$\mathcal{K}(X, Y) \hookrightarrow X^* \hat{\otimes}_\varepsilon Y \leftarrow X^* \hat{\otimes}_\pi Y \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{N}(X, Y).$$

5.2 Vector-valued integrals

harmonic and complex analysis

5.5 (Pettis measurability theorem). Let (Ω, μ) be a measure space and X a Banach space. Let $f : \Omega \rightarrow X$ be a function. We say f is *strongly measurable* or *Bochner measurable* if it is a pointwise limit of a sequence of simple functions.

If μ is complete, then all the pointwise convergence discussed here can be relaxed to the almost everywhere convergence.

- (a) If f is strongly measurable, then f is Borel measurable.
- (b) If f is Borel measurable, then f is weakly measurable.
- (c) If f is weakly measurable and separably valued, then f is strongly measurable.

5.6 (Pettis integrals).

$$L^1 \hat{\otimes}_\varepsilon X \hookrightarrow \mathcal{L}(X^*, L^1) \xrightarrow{*} \mathcal{L}(L^\infty, X^{**}).$$

- Pettis integrable: $L^1 \hat{\otimes}_\varepsilon X$,

- weakly integrable: $\mathcal{L}(X^*, L^1)$,
- Dunford integrable: $\mathcal{L}(L^\infty, X^{**})$,
- Pettis integral: $L^1 \hat{\otimes}_\varepsilon X \cong {}^* \mathcal{L}(L^\infty, X) \subset \mathcal{L}(X^*, L^1)$. It defines $L^1 \hat{\otimes}_\varepsilon X \hookrightarrow \mathcal{K}(L^\infty, X_\sigma)$.

(a) The close graph theorem and the existence of an a.e. convergent subsequence of an L^1 convergent sequence proves a weakly integrable function defines an operator in $\mathcal{L}(X^*, L^1)$.

5.7 (Bochner integrals). Let (Ω, μ) be a measure space and X a Banach space. Let $f : \Omega \rightarrow X$ be a strongly measurable function. The function f is said to be *Bochner integrable* if there is a net of simple functions $(s_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}}$ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} \|f(\omega) - s_\alpha(\omega)\| d\mu(\omega) \rightarrow 0$$

for $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$.

For $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ and $\mu : L^1(\mu) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, the commutative diagram for $\alpha \in \{\varepsilon, \pi\}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L^1(\mu) \hat{\otimes}_\alpha X & \xrightarrow{\mu \otimes \text{id}} & X \\ \text{id} \otimes T \downarrow & & \downarrow T \\ L^1(\mu) \hat{\otimes}_\alpha Y & \xrightarrow{\mu \otimes \text{id}} & Y, \end{array}$$

which is shown with approximation by simple tensors, justifies that T commutes with the integral:

$$T \int f d\mu = \int T f d\mu.$$

The space of Bochner integrable functions $L^1 \hat{\otimes}_\pi X$, factoring through $L^1 \hat{\otimes}_\varepsilon X$, is naturally mapped to the space of Pettis integrals $\mathcal{K}(L^\infty, X_\sigma)$.

- (a) f is Bochner integrable if and only if $\int \|f(\omega)\| d\mu(\omega) < \infty$.
- (b) If f is Bochner integrable, then it is Pettis integrable and the integrals coincides.

Bochner integrable \Rightarrow Pettis integrable \Rightarrow weakly(scalarly) integrable

5.8 (Vector measures). If an element of the Dunford integral $\mathcal{L}(L^\infty, X^{**})$, or the Pettis integral $\mathcal{K}(L^\infty, X_\sigma)$, defines a σ -weakly continuous linear operator $L^\infty \rightarrow X$, then it is called a vector measure?

5.3 Approximation property

dual is Banach. Basis problem, Mazur' duck.

5.9 (Approximation property). Every compact operator is a limit of finite-rank operators.

- (a) An Hilbert space has the AP
- (b)

Proof. (a) Let H be a Hilbert space and $K \in \mathcal{K}(H)$. Since $\overline{KB_H}$ is a compact metric space, it is separable, which means \overline{KH} is separable. Let $(e_i)_{i=1}^\infty$ be an orthonormal basis of \overline{KH} , and let P_n be the orthogonal projection on the space spanned by $(e_i)_{i=1}^n$. If we let $K_n := P_n K$, then $K_n \rightarrow K$ strongly and K_n has finite rank. Take any $\varepsilon > 0$ and find, using the totally boundedness of KB_H , a finite subset $\{x_j\} \subset B_H$ such that for any $x \in B_H$ there is x_j satisfying $\|Kx - Kx_j\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \|Kx - K_n x\| &\leq \|Kx - Kx_j\| + \|Kx_j - K_n x_j\| + \|P_n(Kx_j - Kx)\| \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \|Kx_j - K_n x_j\| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

By taking the supremum on $x \in B_H$, we have

$$\|K - K_n\| \leq \max_j \|Kx_j - K_nx_j\| + \varepsilon,$$

which deduces $K_n \rightarrow K$ in norm.

□

Exercises

Tingley problem

Chapter 6

Geometry of Banach spaces

Part III

Spectral theory

Chapter 7

Operators on Hilbert spaces

7.1 Operator topologies

Projections. Reducing subspaces. Hilbert space classification by cardinal. Riesz representation theorem.

7.1. (a) A Banach space X is isometrically isomorphic to a Hilbert space if there is a bounded linear projection on every closed subspace of X .

7.2 (Riesz representation theorem). Let H be a Hilbert space over a field \mathbb{K} , which is either \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} .

We use the bilinear form $\langle -, - \rangle : X \times X^* \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ of canonical duality. The Riesz representation theorem states that a continuous linear functional on a Hilbert space is represented by the inner product with a vector.

(a) For each $x^* \in H^*$, there is a unique $x \in H$ such that $\langle y, x^* \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle$ for every $y \in H$.

(b) $H \rightarrow H^* : x \mapsto \langle -, x \rangle$ is a natural linear and anti-linear isomorphism if $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ and \mathbb{C} , respectively.

Let H be a separable Hilbert space. Find a positive sequence a_n such that every sequence x_n of unit vectors of H satisfying $|\langle x_i, x_j \rangle| \leq a_j$ for all $i < j$ converges weakly to zero.

7.3 (Normal operators). For $T \in B(H)$, we have an obvious fact $(\text{im } T)^\perp = \ker T^*$. Suppose T is normal.

(a) $\ker T = \ker T^*$.

(b) T is bounded below if and only if T is invertible.

(c) If T is surjective, then T is invertible.

7.4 (Invariant and Reducing subspaces). Let K be a closed subspace of H .

(a) K is reducing for T if and only if K is invariant for T and T^* .

(b) K is reducing for T if and only if $TP = PT$, where P is the orthogonal projection on K .

7.5 (Trace class operators). Let $K \in B(H)$. The *trace* of K is

$$\text{Tr}(K) := \sum_i \langle Ke_i, e_i \rangle,$$

where $(e_i) \subset H$ is an orthonormal basis. The operator K is said to be in the *trace-class* if $\text{Tr}(|K|) < \infty$.

(a) The trace does not depend on the choice of (e_i) .

(b) K is a trace class if and only if $K = \sum_i \lambda_i \theta_{e_i, e'_i}$ for some $(\lambda_i) \in \ell^1(\mathbb{N})$ and orthonormal sequences $(e_i), (e'_i) \subset H$.

(c) $B(H) \rightarrow L^1(H)^* : T \mapsto \text{Tr}(T \cdot)$ is an isometric isomorphism.

Proof. (b) Applying the polar decomposition and diagonalizing the compact operator $|K|$, we are done. Conversely, we can check the diagonalization $K^*K = \sum_i |\lambda_i|^2 \theta_{y_i}$, which implies $|K| = \sum_i |\lambda_i| \theta_{y_i}$. Thus,

$$\text{Tr}(|K|) = \sum_j \langle |K| y_j, y_j \rangle = \sum_i |\lambda_i| < \infty.$$

□

7.6 (Six locally convex topologies). Let H be a Hilbert space.

$$T \mapsto (\|Tx\|^2 + \|T^*x\|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad T \mapsto \|Tx\|, \quad T \mapsto \langle Tx, x \rangle$$

for $x \in H$.

$$T \mapsto \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \|Tx_i\|^2 + \|T^*x_i\|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad T \mapsto \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \|Tx_i\|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad T \mapsto \left| \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle Tx_i, x_i \rangle \right|$$

for $(x_i) \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}, H)$.

(a) A net T_α converges to T strongly in $B(H)$ if and only if $\|(T_\alpha - T)^{\oplus n} \bar{\xi}\| \rightarrow 0$ for all $\bar{\xi} \in H^{\oplus n}$.

(b) A net T_α converges to T σ -strongly in $B(H)$ if and only if $\|(T_\alpha - T)^{\oplus \infty} \bar{\xi}\| \rightarrow 0$ for all $\bar{\xi} \in H^{\oplus \infty}$.

7.7 (Continuity of linear functionals). Let l be a linear functional on $B(H)$ for a Hilbert space H .

(a) l is weakly continuous if and only if it is strongly* continuous, and in this case we have

$$l = \sum_i \lambda_i \omega_{e_i, e'_i}, \quad (\lambda_i) \in c_c, \quad (e_i), (e'_i) \subset H \text{ orthonormal.}$$

or equivalently,

$$l = \sum_i \omega_{x_i, y_i}, \quad (x_i), (y_i) \in c_c(\mathbb{N}, H)$$

(b) l is σ -weakly continuous if and only if it is σ -strongly* continuous, and in this case we have

$$l = \sum_i \lambda_i \omega_{e_i, e'_i}, \quad (\lambda_i) \in \ell^1, \quad (e_i), (e'_i) \subset H \text{ orthonormal.}$$

or equivalently,

$$l = \sum_i \omega_{x_i, y_i}, \quad (x_i), (y_i) \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}, H)$$

(c) For a convex subset of $B(H)$ is (σ) -weakly closed if and only if (σ) -strongly* closed.

Proof. Suppose l is strongly continuous. There exists $\bar{x} \in H^{\oplus n}$ such that

$$|l(T)| \leq \|T^{\oplus n} \bar{x}\|.$$

The functional $l : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ factors through $H^{\oplus n}$ such that

$$A \xrightarrow{\bar{x}} H^{\oplus n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}.$$

□

7.8.

(a) On a bounded subset of $B(H)$, the weak, strong, strong* topologies coincide with the σ -weak, σ -strong, σ -strong* topologies, respectively.

7.2 Spectral theorems

7.9 (Spectral measure). Let (Ω, \mathcal{A}) be a measurable space and H a Hilbert space. A *projection-valued measure* on Ω for H is a map $E : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow B(H)$ with $E(\emptyset) = 0$ such that $E(A)$ is a projection for every $A \in \mathcal{A}$, and one of the following equivalent conditions hold:

- (i) the set function $E_{x,y} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : A \mapsto \langle E(A)x, y \rangle$ is a complex measure on Ω for each $x, y \in H$.
- (ii) the countable additivity holds, i.e. $E(\bigsqcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} E(A_i)$ in the strong operator topology of $B(H)$ for $(A_i)_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathcal{M}$.
- (a) $E(A \cap B) = E(A)E(B)$ for $A, B \in \mathcal{M}$.

Kato-Rellich theorem

For a densely defined closed operator $T : H \rightarrow H$, $\sigma(T^*) = \overline{\sigma(T)}$.

A multiplication operator by any Borel measurable function $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ always defines a densely defined closed normal operator.

—

7.10 (Bounded Borel functions). Let Ω be a compact Hausdorff space and denote by $B^{\infty}(\Omega)$ the space of bounded Borel functions on Ω . The linear combinations of projections in $B^{\infty}(\Omega)$ are called *simple functions*.

- (a) There are natural inclusions $C(\Omega) \subset B^{\infty}(\Omega) \subset C(\Omega)^{**}$ among C^* -algebras. (Every bounded Borel function defines a bounded linear functional on $M(\Omega)$.)
- (b) $B^{\infty}(\Omega)$ is the norm closure of simple functions.
- (c) $B^{\infty}(\Omega)$ factors through all $L^{\infty}(\mu) := M(\pi_{\mu})$ for GNS-representations π_{μ} of $C(\Omega)$.
- (d) The topology of pointwise bounded convergence on $B^{\infty}(\Omega)$ is stronger than the induced σ -weak topology. (It is the bounded convergence theorem.)

7.11 (Borel functional calculus for bounded normal operators). Let $x \in B(H)$ be a normal operator. Consider

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C(\sigma(T))^{**} & & \\
 \cup & \searrow \tilde{\pi} & \\
 B^{\infty}(\sigma(T)) & & \\
 \cup & & \\
 C(\sigma(T)) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & W^*(T) \subset B(H).
 \end{array}$$

- (a) If we endow the topology of pointwise bounded convergence on $B^{\infty}(\sigma(a))$, then the Borel functional calculus $\tilde{\pi} : B^{\infty}(\sigma(T)) \rightarrow B(H)$ is strongly continuous.
- (b) Every von Neumann algebra is the norm closed span of projections.

Proof. (a) By the bounded convergence theorem.

(b) This is because $\sigma(a) \subset \mathbb{C}$ is compact so that it is separable and metrizable; every bounded measurable function is a pointwise limit of simple functions. \square

7.12 (Spectral representation). A *projection-valued measure* on a compact Hausdorff space Ω is nothing but a faithful non-degenerate representation $E : C(\Omega) \rightarrow B(H)$. For a bounded normal operator $T \in B(H)$, there is a natural projection valued measure $\pi : C(\sigma(T)) \rightarrow B(H)$, called the *spectral measure*. We now decompose $\pi = \bigoplus_{\alpha} \pi_{\alpha}$ to cyclic representations $\pi_{\alpha} : C(\sigma(T)) \rightarrow B(H_{\alpha})$ with cyclic unit vectors

ψ_α , which are not unique. Each vector state ψ_α induces a probability measure μ_α on $\sigma(T)$. It is called the spectral measure associated to the cyclic vector ψ_α . We can check that the GNS-representation $C(\sigma(T)) \rightarrow B(L^2(\mu_\alpha))$ of μ_α , also called a *multiplication operator representation* of $C(\sigma(T))$, is unitarily equivalent to π_α , so the direct sum $C(\sigma(T)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_\alpha B(L^2(\mu_\alpha))$ of GNS representations can be defined. Then, we can show the bounded normal operator T is always unitarily equivalent to the multiplication operator on a finite measure space.

Multiplicity theory: For a faithful non-degenerate representation π of a separable abelian unital C^* -algebra A on a separable (maybe?) Hilbert space, there is a unique canonical cyclic decomposition (up to unitary equivalence)

$$\pi \approx \bigoplus_{m=1}^{\infty} \pi_m^{\oplus m} : A \rightarrow \bigoplus_{m=1}^{\infty} B(L^2(\mu_m))^{\oplus m},$$

such that the sequence μ_m measures has disjoint supports. Also we can show that if the measure classes of μ_m , which corresponds to the equivalence classes of cyclic representations without cyclic vectors, are same, then two such representations are unitarily equivalent. (I don't know the detailed proofs yet, for example, where to define support of a measure)

To show the correspondence between the measure-theoretic spectral measure and the operator-algebraic spectral measure, note that a projection-valued measure defines a “normal” unital $*$ -homomorphism

$$\text{span } P(B^\infty(X)) \rightarrow B(H).$$

Then, mimic the definition of Lebesgue integral to construct a unital $*$ -homomorphism $C(X) \rightarrow B(H)$.

Chapter 8

Unbounded operators

8.1 Densely defined and closed operators

We almost always consider the domain of an unbounded linear operator as the union of all subspaces on which a given operator is continuously well-defined. Between complete spaces, the subspaces may be assumed to be closed.

Densely defined operators can be seen as increasing limits of partially defined continuous linear operators.

For X without condition and Y normable, then the continuity of $T : X_\sigma \rightarrow Y_\sigma$ implies the boundedness of $T : X \rightarrow Y$ because if we have $x_i \rightarrow 0$ and Tx_i is not bounded, then the uniform boundedness principle on Y^* proves Tx_i does not converges weakly to zero.

We want to realize the graph $\Gamma(T)$ as the strict inductive limit of Fréchet spaces $\Gamma(T_i)$ with barrelled X_i . The topology on $\Gamma(T_i)$ may not come from the topology of $X_\sigma \times Y_\sigma$. If so, by the closed graph theorem, $T_i : X_i \rightarrow Y$ are everywhere defined continuous linear operators.

Even if the weak topology on $X \times Y$ is not complete but its weakly closed subspace $\Gamma(T)$ can be seen as a Banach space. Which topology is natural on the graph? For closedness, weak topology is the most natural.

I think the most natural setting for densely defined closed operators is the Fréchet space.

8.1. Let X and Y be topological vector spaces. A *linear operator* from X to Y is a linear map $T : \text{dom } T \rightarrow Y$, where $\text{dom } T$ is a linear subspace of X .

8.2. Let X and Y be Fréchet spaces. For a closed operator $T : \text{dom } T \subset X \rightarrow Y$, there is an increasing net $T_i : \text{dom } T_i \subset X \rightarrow Y$ of closed operators such that $\text{dom } T_i$ is closed and $\Gamma(T) = \bigcup_i \Gamma(T_i)$. (Consider the net of finite-dimensional subspaces) Conversely,

(a) a

8.3 (Adjoint operators). Let X and Y be topological vector spaces. Let $T : \text{dom } T \subset X \rightarrow Y$ be a densely defined linear operator. The *adjoint* of T is a linear operator $T^* : \text{dom } T^* \subset Y_\sigma^* \rightarrow X_\sigma^*$ with domain

$$\text{dom } T^* := \{y^* \in Y^* \mid \text{dom } T \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : x \mapsto \langle Tx, y^* \rangle \text{ is continuous}\}$$

such that

$$\langle x, T^*y^* \rangle := \langle Tx, y^* \rangle, \quad x \in \text{dom } T, y^* \in \text{dom } T^*.$$

(a) If $T \subset S$, then $S^* \subset T^*$.

(b) $T^* : \text{dom } T^* \subset Y_\sigma^* \rightarrow X_\sigma^*$ is always closed.

(c) T is closable if and only if T^* is densely defined. If it is, then T^{**} is the closure of T .

(d) T^* is injective if and only if T has dense range, and surjective if and only if T is an embedding.

Proof. Consider the dual pair $(X_\sigma \times Y_\sigma, Y_\sigma^* \times X_\sigma^*)$. We claim that $\Gamma(T^*) = \Gamma(-T)^\perp$ with respect to this pairing. One direction is clear by $\langle (x, -Tx), (y^*, T^*y^*) \rangle = \langle x, T^*y^* \rangle - \langle Tx, y^* \rangle = 0$ for all $x \in \text{dom } T$ and $y^* \in \text{dom } T^*$. Conversely, if (y^*, x^*) is contained in the right-hand side so that $0 = \langle (x, -Tx), (y^*, x^*) \rangle = \langle x, x^* \rangle - \langle Tx, y^* \rangle$, then the linear functional $\text{dom } T \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : x \mapsto \langle Tx, y^* \rangle$ is continuous by $\langle Tx, y^* \rangle = \langle x, x^* \rangle$, so we have $y^* \in \text{dom } T^*$ and $x^* = Ty^*$ by definition of adjoint operators, hence the claim follows.

(a) Clear from the claim.

(b) It is because the complement $\Gamma(-T)^\perp$ is closed in $Y_\sigma^* \times X_\sigma^*$.

(c) Suppose T is closable. If $y \in Y$ satisfies $\langle y, y^* \rangle = 0$ for every $y^* \in \text{dom } T^*$, then the equation $\langle (0, y), (y^*, -T^*y) \rangle = 0$ implies $(0, y) \in \Gamma(-T^*)^\perp = \Gamma(T)^{\perp\perp} = \overline{\Gamma(T)}$, and the closability of T says that $y = T0 = 0$, so $\text{dom } T^*$ separates point of Y , which means that $\text{dom } T^*$ is dense in Y_σ^* . Conversely, if T^* is densely defined, then we can define the double adjoint $T^{**} : \text{dom } T^{**} \subset X \rightarrow Y$, which has the graph $\Gamma(T^{**}) = \Gamma(-T^*)^\perp = \Gamma(T)^{\perp\perp} = \overline{\Gamma(T)}$, so T has the closure T^{**} .

(d) Suppose T is bounded below. Fix $x^* \in X^*$. Since T is bounded below, x^* defines a bounded linear functional on $\text{dom } T$ with respect to $\|x\| + \|Tx\|$, which is embedded in Y as a closed subspace. By the Hahn-Banach extension, we have an element $y^* \in Y^*$ such that $\langle Tx, y^* \rangle = \langle x, x^* \rangle$ for all $x \in X$, which is contained in $\text{dom } T^*$ by the definition of $\text{dom } T^*$. This implies that T is surjective because $T^*y^* = x^*$.

Conversely, suppose T^* is surjective. Let $F := \{x \in \text{dom } T : \|Tx\| \leq 1\}$. Since for every $x^* \in X^*$ we have for some $y^* \in \text{dom } T^*$ such that

$$\sup_{x \in F} |\langle x, x^* \rangle| = \sup_{x \in F} |\langle x, T^*y^* \rangle| = \sup_{x \in F} |\langle Tx, y^* \rangle| \leq \|y^*\|.$$

By the uniform boundedness principle, we have $\sup_{x \in F} (\|x\| + \|Tx\|)$ is bounded, we are done. \square

8.4 (Cores).

8.5 (Sum of unbounded operators).

8.6 (Composition of unbounded operators).

8.7 (Inverse of unbounded operators). Let $T : \text{dom } T \subset X \rightarrow Y$ be an injective linear operator.

$$\text{dom } T^{-1} := \text{ran } T.$$

8.2 Symmetric and self-adjoint operators

8.8 (Symmetric operators). Let H be a Hilbert space. A densely defined linear operator T on H is called *symmetric* if $T \subset T^*$, equivalently,

$$\langle Tx, y \rangle = \langle x, Ty \rangle, \quad x, y \in \text{dom } T.$$

Let T be a symmetric operator. Since $\overline{T} = T^{**} \subset T^*$, we have no critical issue in taking closure. If the closure of T is self-adjoint, then it is called *essentially self-adjoint*. In general, instead of self-adjointness, it is easy to check a given linear operator is symmetric.

(a) Every symmetric extension of T is a restriction of T^* . In particular, T has a maximal symmetric extension.

(b) A maximal symmetric operator is closed.

- (c) A self-adjoint operator is maximal.
- (d) A symmetric operator is essentially self-adjoint if and only if it is indeed the unique self-adjoint extension if and only if the adjoint is symmetric.

Proof. (a) . □

8.9 (Cayley transform). There is a one-to-one correspondence between the unitary operators from K_+ to K_- , the deficiency subspaces.

If T is a closed densely defined symmetric operator, then

$$Ux := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in L^+, \\ (T - i)(T + i)^{-1}x & \text{if } x \in (L^+)^{\perp}, \end{cases}$$

is a partial isometry with initial and final spaces $(L^+)^{\perp}$ to $(L^-)^{\perp}$ such that $\text{dom } T = (1 - U)(L^+)^{\perp}$.

- (a) If T is self-adjoint, then $1 - U$ is injective and $\text{dom } T = \text{ran}(1 - U)$.
- (b) The Cayley transform provides a one-to-one correspondence between self-adjoint operators T and unitary operators U satisfying $\ker(1 - U) = 0$.
- (c)

Let T be a symmetric operator on a Hilbert space H . We will always assume that T is densely defined and closed. We want to ask the following questions: Is T self-adjoint? If not, does T admit self-adjoint extensions? Which self-adjoint extension generate the appropriate quantum dynamics?

Example. Let T be a unbounded linear operator on $L^2([0, 1])$ such that $Tf(x) := if'(x)$ for $f \in \text{dom } T$, where

$$\text{dom } T = C_c^{\infty}((0, 1)),$$

which is symmetric. The closure has the domain

$$\text{dom } \overline{T} = H_0^1((0, 1)),$$

which gives a closed symmetric operator. The adjoint has the domain

$$\text{dom } T^* = H^1((0, 1)) \subset C([0, 1]),$$

which is not self-adjoint. The family of self-adjoint extensions $\{T_{\lambda}\}$ can be parametrized by $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$, where

$$\text{dom } T_{\lambda} = \{f \in H^1((0, 1)) : \lambda f(0) = f(1)\}.$$

The same operator S in the sense that $Sf(x) := if'(x)$

$$\text{dom } S = \{f \in C^{\infty}((0, 1)) : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0\}$$

has no self-adjoint extension because we have deficiency indices $n^+ = 1$ and $n^- = 0$ (maybe).

8.10 (Non-negative symmetric operators). Friedrichs extension. Let T be a non-negative symmetric operator on a Hilbert space H . Consider an inner product $\langle x, y \rangle_1 := \langle (T + 1)x, y \rangle$ on $\text{dom } T$ and its completion H_1 . The inclusion $\text{dom } T \subset H$ is extended to a bounded linear operator $\iota : H_1 \rightarrow H$. Since

$$\langle x, y \rangle_1 = \langle (T + 1)x, y \rangle = \langle (T + 1)x, \iota y \rangle = \langle \iota^*(T + 1)x, y \rangle_1, \quad x, y \in \text{dom } T$$

implies

$$x = \iota^*(T + 1)x, \quad x \in \text{dom } T,$$

we have $\text{dom } T = \text{ran}(\iota^*(T+1)) \subset \text{ran } \iota^*$, so $\iota^* : H \rightarrow H_1$ has dense range and ι is injective. Since ι is injective with dense range, $\iota^* : H \rightarrow H$ is a bounded self-adjoint operator which is injective with dense range because

$$x = \iota x = \iota^*(T+1)x, \quad x \in \text{dom } T,$$

so we can define a self-adjoint operator $\tilde{T} := (\iota^*)^{-1} - 1$ with $\text{dom } \tilde{T} = \text{ran}(\iota^*)$. We can check \tilde{T} extends T as

$$\tilde{T}x = (\iota^*)^{-1}x - x = (T+1)x - x = Tx, \quad x \in \text{dom } T.$$

Krein characterization.

8.3 Spectral theorems

8.11 (Strongly commuting operators). Let M be a von Neumann algebra on a Hilbert space H . A closed densely defined operator T on H is said to be *affiliated with* M if

8.12 (Borel functional calculus for normal operators). Let T be a normal unbounded operator on H . Let $g \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ be such that $g : \sigma(T) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an embedding to a bounded set so that $g(T) \in B(H)$. For example, $g(z) = z/(1+|z|^2)$. The continuous functional calculus for $g(T)$ gives

$$\Phi : C_0(\sigma(T)) \rightarrow C(g(\sigma(T))) = C(\sigma(g(T))) \rightarrow B(H) : f \mapsto f \circ g^{-1} \mapsto f \circ g^{-1}(g(T)).$$

We want to show Φ is independent of the choice of g .

Now obtain a normal extension of it to the universal von Neumann algebra of $C_0(\mathbb{R})$, which contains $B^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. The restriction $B^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow B(H)$ is the bounded Borel functional calculus for T .

For an unbounded Borel f on $\sigma(T)$, there are two methods. One method is the spectral truncation using $f 1_{|f| \leq n}$. The other method is using $h \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ be such that $h^{-1} : f(\sigma(T)) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an embedding to a bounded set, $h(z) = z/(1+|z|^2)$ for example, and take the bounded Borel functional calculus with $h^{-1} \circ f$ and define $f(T) := h(h^{-1} \circ f(T))$. We want to show $f(T)$ is independent of the choice of h .

(a)

8.13. Let $f \in B^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

(a) If $f = 1_{\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}}$, then $f(T) = s(T)$.

(b) $f(T)$ is approximated in norm by projections: an argument on $\langle E(\lambda)\xi, \xi \rangle$ works.

(c) $f(VTV^*) = Vf(T)V^*$ for $V^*Vs(T) = s(T)V^*V = s(T)$. It follows from the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_0(\mathbb{R}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_T} & B(H) \\ \parallel & & \downarrow V \cdot V^* \\ C_0(\mathbb{R}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{VTV^*}} & B(H). \end{array}$$

8.4 Infinitesimal generators

8.14 (Stone theorem).

Cores and invariant spaces?

8.15 (Smooth and analytic vectors). Cores

(a) If T is symmetric and D_0 is dense, then $T|_{D_0}$ is essentially self-adjoint.

8.16 (Resolvent convergence).

8.5 Polar decomposition

If $T : H \rightarrow H$, then for $T = V|T|$, V is a partial isometry which connects from the complement of the kernel to the closure of the range as a unitary. Same for unbounded operator.

$$\text{coim } T \xrightarrow{T} \text{im } T = \text{coim } T^* \xrightarrow{T^*} \text{im } T^*$$

$$\ker T \quad \text{coker } T = \ker T^* \quad \text{coker } T^*$$

T is normal then $\text{coim } T = \text{im } T$.

8.17 (Support projections of operators). Let x be an element of a von Neumann algebra M . The *left support projection* of x is the minimal projection $p \in M$ such that $x = px$, denoted by $s_l(x)$. The *right support projection* of x is defined as the left support projection of x^* . The projections $s_l(x)$ and $1 - s_r(x)$ are also called the *range* and *kernel* projections of x , respectively.

Riesz refinement?

- (a) Support projections of x uniquely exist.
- (b) $x^*yx = 0$ if and only if $s_l(x)ys_l(x) = 0$ for every $y \in M$.
- (c) We have $s_r(x) = s_r(x^*x) = s_r(|x|)$. In particular, $s_l(x) = s_r(x)$ if x is normal.
- (d) If $x^*x \leq y^*y$, then there is a unique $v \in M$ such that $x = vy$ and $s_r(v) \leq s_l(y)$.
- (e) There is unique $v \in M$ such that the polar decomposition $x = v|x|$ holds and that $s_r(x) = v^*v$. Moreover, $x^* = v^*|x^*|$ and $s_l(x) = vv^*$. In particular, $s_l(x)$ and $s_r(x)$ are Murray-von Neumann equivalent.

Proof. (a) Let $x \in M$. Since $\text{im } x = \text{im}(xx^*)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, we may assume $0 \leq x \leq 1$. Then, $x^{2^{-n}}$ is an increasing sequence in M bounded by one, so it converges strongly to some $p \in M_+$. We can check $p^2 = p$ by... We can check p is the range projection of x by...

(d) Suppose $\text{id}_H \in M \subset B(H)$. The operator $v_0 : \overline{yH} \rightarrow \overline{xH} : y\xi \mapsto x\xi$ is well defined because

$$\|x\xi\|^2 = \langle x^*x\xi, \xi \rangle \leq \langle y^*y\xi, \xi \rangle = \|y\xi\|^2.$$

Let $v := v_0s_l(y)$. Then, $x\xi = vy\xi$ for all $\xi \in H$. If $v' \in B(H)$ satisfies $y = v'x$ and $v' = v's_l(y)$, then $y^*(v - v')^*(v - v')y = (x - x)^*(x - x) = 0$ implies $0 = s_l(y)(v - v')^*(v - v')s_l(y) = (v - v')^*(v - v')$, so v is unique in $B(H)$. If $u \in M'$ is unitary, then uvu^* satisfies the same property $y = uvu^*x$ and $uvu^* = uvu^*s_l(y)$, so $uvu^* = v$. Since unitaries span M' , we have $v \in M'' = M$.

(e) Since $x^*x \leq |x|^*|x|$, there is a unique $v \in M$ such that $x = v|x|$ and $v = vs_l(|x|) = vs_r(x)$. Then, $s_r(x) - v^*v = s_r(x)(1 - v^*v)s_r(x) = 0$ from $|x|(1 - v^*v)|x| = |x|^2 - |x|^2 = 0$, and $s_l(x) - vv^* = s_l(x)(1 - vv^*)s_l(x) = 0$ from $x^*(1 - vv^*)x = |x|^2 - |x|^2 = 0$. The partial isometry v is unique since $s_r(x) = v^*v$ implies $s_r(v) = s_r(v^*v) = s_r(s_r(x)) = s_r(x)$. Similarly, $s_l(v) = s_l(x)$. The equality $xv^* = |x^*|$ follows from $xv^* = v|x|v^* \geq 0$ and $|xv^*|^2 = vx^*xv^* = v|x|^2v^* = xx^* = |x^*|^2$. \square

8.18 (Polar decomposition). polar decomposition polar decomposition of symmetric operator? polar decomposition changes spectrum or domains?

support projection

8.6 Decomposition of spectrum

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sigma_p \cup \sigma_c \cup \sigma_r \\ &= \sigma_{ess} \cup \sigma_d \\ &= \overline{\sigma_{pp}} \cup \sigma_{ac} \cup \sigma_{sc}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_p \sqcup \sigma_c \sqcup \sigma_r = \overline{\sigma_{pp}} \cup \sigma_{ac} \sigma_{sc} = \sigma_d \sqcup \sigma_{ess,5}.$$

Exercises

8.19 (Strict topology). Let H be a Hilbert space. Let $(T_\alpha) \subset B(H)$ and $K \in K(H)$.

- (a) The strong* topology and the strict topology agree on bounded sets of $B(H)$.

8.20 (Unitary group). Let H be a Hilbert space.

- (a) The weak topology and the strict topology agree on $U(H)$.

8.21 (Bounded increasing nets). Let T_α be a bounded increasing net of bounded self-adjoint operators on H .

- (a) T_α converges strictly. In particular, $T_\alpha \rightarrow T$ strictly iff $T_\alpha \rightarrow T$ weakly.

Proof. Define T such that

$$\langle Tx, y \rangle := \lim_\alpha \sum_{k=0}^3 i^k \langle T_\alpha(x + i^k y), x + i^k y \rangle.$$

The convergence is due to the monotone convergence in \mathbb{R} . We can check it is a well-defined bounded linear operator by considering the bounded sesquilinear form. Then, $T_\alpha \rightarrow T$ weakly by definition, and σ -strongly because the net is increasing. \square

8.22 (Distributional operators). (a) Every continuous linear operator $T : \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ naturally defines a closable densely defined operator $T : \text{dom } T \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$ with $\text{dom } T := \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R})$.

8.23 (Hydrogen atom). For $V \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, the operator

$$H\psi(x) := -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi(x) - V(x)\psi(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

is called the *Schrödinger operator*, and simply we write $H = -\Delta + V$. The eigenvectors associated to the discrete spectrum is called *bound eigenstates*.

Consider the Schrödinger operator $H := -\Delta - |x|^{-1}$ on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$. We want to investigate the spectral decomposition of H by diagonalization.

- (a) H is self-adjoint.

- (b) $\sigma_d(H) = \{\}$

The orbital comes from the diagonalization of the Laplace-Beltrami operator on the unit sphere.

The periodic Schrödinger operator is diagonalized to the direct integral of elliptic operators defined on the Brillouin torus.

Chapter 9

Operator theory

9.1 Toeplitz operators

invariant subspace problem Beurling theorem Hardy and Bergman and Bloch spaces JB^* triple

Part IV

Operator algebras

Chapter 10

Banach algebras

10.1 Spectra of elements

10.1 (Banach algebras). For a Banach algebra A with multiplicative unit, there is a complete renorming such that $\|1\| = 1$, i.e. we can always assume $\|1\| = 1$. It provides a definition of *unital Banach algebra*.

Let A be a unital Banach algebra.

(a) If $\|a\| < 1$, then $1 - a$ is invertible. So A^\times is open.

(b) $A^\times \rightarrow A^\times : a \mapsto a^{-1}$ is continuous.

(c) $A^\times \rightarrow A^\times : a \mapsto a^{-1}$ is differentiable.

Proof. (a) We can show

$$(1 - a)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k.$$

If a is invertible, then $a + h = a(1 + a^{-1}h)$ has the inverse $(1 + a^{-1}h)^{-1}a^{-1}$ if h is sufficiently small such that $\|a^{-1}h\| < 1$.

(b) Clear from

$$b^{-1} - a^{-1} = b^{-1}(a - b)a^{-1}.$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|b^{-1} - a^{-1} - (-a^{-1}(b - a)a^{-1})\|}{\|b - a\|} &= \frac{\|(a^{-1} - b^{-1})(b - a)a^{-1}\|}{\|b - a\|} \\ &\leq \|a^{-1} - b^{-1}\| \|a^{-1}\| \xrightarrow{b \rightarrow a} 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

10.2 (Vector-valued complex analysis). Let X be a complex Banach space (it is known that Fréchet is also possible. See Rudin p.82). If a function $f : \Omega \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow X$ on a domain is weakly holomorphic, i.e. f defines an operator $X^* \rightarrow \text{Hol}(\Omega)$, then f is clearly Bochner integrable on every contour $\gamma \subset \Omega$, and the Cauchy theorem and the Cauchy formula holds, and f is strongly holomorphic, i.e. complex differentiable in norm.

10.3 (Spectrum and resolvent). Let a be an element of a unital Banach algebra A . The *spectrum* of a in A is defined to be the set

$$\sigma_A(a) := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \lambda - a \text{ is not invertible in } A\},$$

and the *resolvent* of a in A is defined to be its complement $\rho_A(a) := \mathbb{C} \setminus \sigma_A(a)$. We can now define the *resolvent map* $R : \rho_A(a) \rightarrow A$ such that

$$R(\lambda) = R(\lambda; a) := (\lambda - a)^{-1}.$$

If A is clear in its context, we omit it to just write $\sigma(a)$ and $\rho(a)$.

- (a) $\sigma(a)$ is compact.
- (b) $\sigma(a)$ is non-empty.
- (c) If A is a division ring, then $A \cong \mathbb{C}$. This result is called the *Gelfand-Mazur theorem*.

Proof. (a) If $|\lambda| > \|a\|$, then $\lambda - a$ is always invertible, so the spectrum is bounded. Closedness follows from the fact that the set of invertibles is open.

(b) Suppose the spectrum $\sigma(a) = \emptyset$ so that the resolvent function $R : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow A$ is well-defined on the entire \mathbb{C} . Note that $a \neq 0$. Since R is continuous and since

$$\|(\lambda - a)^{-1}\| = \|\lambda^{-1}(1 - \lambda^{-1}a)^{-1}\| = \left\| \lambda^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\lambda^{-1}a)^k \right\| < (2\|a\|)^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k} = \|a\|^{-1}$$

on $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| > 2\|a\|\}$, the function R is bounded. Also, for every $l \in A^*$ we have that the function $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : \lambda \mapsto \langle R(\lambda), l \rangle$ is holomorphic since $a \mapsto a^{-1}$ is differentiable.

Therefore, by the Liouville theorem, the bounded entire function $\lambda \mapsto \langle R(\lambda), l \rangle$ is constant for all $l \in A^*$. Because A^* separates points of A , the function R is constant, which implies $a \in \mathbb{C}$ and contradicts to $\sigma(a) = \emptyset$.

(c) For any $a \in A$, by the part (b), there must be λ such that $\lambda - a$ is not invertible. In a division ring, zero is the only non-invertible element, so $\lambda = a$. \square

10.4 (Spectral radius). Let a be an element of a unital Banach algebra A . The *spectral radius* of a in A is defined to be

$$r(a) := \sup_{\lambda \in \sigma(a)} |\lambda|.$$

- (a) $r(a) \leq \inf_n \|a^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}}$.
- (b) $\limsup_n \|a^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq r(a)$, i.e. $r(a) = \lim_n \|a^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}}$.

Proof. (a) Since $(\lambda - a)^{-1} = \lambda^{-1}(1 - \lambda^{-1}a)^{-1}$ exists if $|\lambda| > \|a\|$, we have $r(a) \leq \|a\|$ for all $a \in A$. For every $\lambda \in \sigma(a)$ and every integer $n \geq 1$ we have

$$|\lambda|^n = |\lambda^n| \leq r(a^n) \leq \|a^n\|,$$

and it proves $r(a) \leq \inf_n \|a^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}}$.

(b) Consider a holomorphic function

$$f : \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| > r(a)\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : \lambda \mapsto \langle R(\lambda), l \rangle$$

for each $l \in A^*$. Since on a smaller domain $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| > \|a\|\}$, the function f can be given by

$$f(\lambda) = \left\langle \lambda^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\lambda^{-1}a)^k, l \right\rangle,$$

we can determine the coefficients of the Laurent series of f at infinity as

$$f(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle a^k, l \rangle \lambda^{-k-1}$$

on $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| > r(a)\}$.

Take λ such that $|\lambda| > r(a)$. Then, the sequence $(a^k \lambda^{-k-1})_k \in \mathcal{A}$ is weakly bounded, hence is bounded in norm by the uniform boundedness principle. Let $\|a^n\| \leq C_\lambda |\lambda^{n+1}|$ for all $n \geq 1$. Then,

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_\lambda^{\frac{1}{n}} |\lambda^{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n}} = |\lambda|.$$

If we limit $|\lambda| \downarrow r(a)$, we are done. \square

10.5 (Spectrum in closed subalgebras). For fixed element, smaller the ambient algebra, less “holes” in the spectrum. Let $A \subset B$ be a closed subalgebra containing 1_A . Note that A may be unital even for $1_B \notin A$.

- (a) B^\times is clopen in $A^\times \cap B$.

10.2 Ideals

10.6 (Ideals). (a) If I is a left ideal, then A/I is a left A -module.

10.7 (Modular left ideals). A left ideal I is called *modular* if there is $e \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $a - ae \in I$ for all $a \in A$. The element e is called a *right modular unit* for I .

- (a) I is modular if and only if A/I is unital(?).
(b) A proper modular left ideal is contained in a maximal left ideal.
(c) I is a maximal modular left ideal if and only if I is a modular maximal left ideal.
(d) There is a non-modular maximal ideal in the disk algebra.

10.8 (Closed ideals). (a) closure of proper left ideal is proper left.

- (b) maximal modular left ideal is closed.

10.9 (Unitization). Let A be an algebra. Recall that we always assume algebras are associative. Consider an embedding $A \rightarrow B(A) : a \mapsto L_a$, where $L_a(b) = ab$. Define

$$\tilde{A} := \{L_a + \lambda \text{id}_{B(A)} : a \in A, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}\}.$$

Note that this construction is available even for unital A .

- (a) If A is normed, then \tilde{A} is a normed algebra such that there is an isometric embedding $A \rightarrow \tilde{A}$.
(b) If A is Banach, then \tilde{A} is a Banach algebra.
(c) $A \oplus \mathbb{C}$ is topologically isomorphic to \tilde{A} as normed spaces.

Proof. (a) The space of bounded operators $B(A)$ is a normed algebra. Then, \tilde{A} is a normed $*$ -algebra with induced norm

$$\|L_a + \lambda \text{id}_{B(A)}\| = \sup_{b \in A} \frac{\|ab + \lambda b\|}{\|b\|}$$

Then, A is a normed $*$ -subalgebra of \tilde{A} because the norm and involution of A agree with \tilde{A} .

(b) Suppose (x_n, λ_n) is Cauchy in \tilde{A} . Since A is complete so that it is closed in \tilde{A} , we can induce a norm on the quotient \tilde{A}/A so that the canonical projection is (uniformly) continuous so that λ_n is Cauchy. Also, the inequality $\|x\| \leq \|(x, \lambda)\| + |\lambda|$ shows that x_n is Cauchy in A .

Since a finite dimensional normed space is always Banach and A is Banach, λ_n and x_n converge. Finally, the inequality $\|(x, \lambda)\| \leq \|x\| + |\lambda|$ implies that (x_n, λ_n) converges.

- (c) Check the topology on $A \oplus \mathbb{C}$ in detail... \square

unitization, homomorphisms, category(direct sum, product, etc.)

$B(\mathbb{C}^n) = M_n(\mathbb{C})$ is simple, but $B(H)$ is not simple.

10.3 Holomorphic functional calculus

10.10 (Holomorphic functional calculus). Let a be an element of a unital Banach algebra A . Let f be a holomorphic function on a neighborhood U of $\sigma(a)$. Let γ be any positively oriented smooth simple closed curve in U enclosing $\sigma(a)$. Define $f(a) \in A$ by the Bochner integral

$$f(a) := \int_{\gamma} f(\lambda)(\lambda - a)^{-1} d\lambda.$$

Let $\text{Hol}(\sigma(a))$ be the Fréchet algebra of all holomorphic functions on a neighborhood of $\sigma(a)$ endowed with the topology of compact convergence. We define the *holomorphic functional calculus* or the *Dunford-Riesz calculus* by the map

$$\Phi : \text{Hol}(\sigma(a)) \rightarrow A : f \mapsto f(a).$$

- (a) $f(a)$ is independent of the choice of γ .
- (b) The functional calculus is an algebra homomorphism.
- (c) The functional calculus is bounded.
- (d) injective.
- (e) unital and $\text{id}_{\mathbb{C}} \mapsto a$.
- (f) spectral mapping.
- (g) power series.

Proof. (a)

□

10.4 Gelfand theory

Banach algebra of single generator semisimplicity and symmetricity

10.11 (Spectrum of a Banach algebra). Let A be a commutative Banach algebra. A *character* of A is a non-trivial algebra homomorphism $\pi : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Denote by $\sigma(A)$ the set of all characters of A and endow with the weak* topology on $\sigma(A) \subset A^*$. We call this space as the *spectrum* of A .

- (a) If A is unital, $\sigma(A)$ is contained in the unit sphere of A^* .
- (b) $\sigma(A)$ is locally compact and Hausdorff.

Proof.

□

10.12 (Gelfand transform). Let A be a commutative Banach algebra. The *Gelfand transform* or the *Gelfand representation* is the following algebra homomorphism

$$\Gamma : A \rightarrow C_0(\sigma(A)) : a \mapsto (\pi \mapsto \pi(a)).$$

- (a) Γ has the image separating points by definition.
- (b) Γ has closed range if A is a symmetric Banach *-algebra.
- (c) Γ is injective if and only if A is semisimple.
- (d) Γ is isometric if and only if $r(a) = \|a\|$ for all $a \in A$.

Exercises

10.13 (Basic properties of spectrum). Let A be a unital algebra.

- (a) $\sigma(ab) \setminus \{0\} = \sigma(ba) \setminus \{0\}$.
- (b) If $\sigma(a)$ is non-empty, then $\sigma(p(a)) = p(\sigma(a))$.

Proof. (a) Intuitively, the inverse of $1-ab$ is $c = 1+ab+abab+\dots$. Then, $1+bca = 1+ba+baba+\dots$ is the inverse of $1-ba$. □

$$C_b(\Omega) \ell^\infty(S) L^\infty(\Omega) B_b(\Omega) A(\mathbb{D}) B(X)$$

10.14. In $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R})$, the modular ideals correspond to compact sets.

10.15 (Disk algebra). (a) Every continuous homomorphism is an evaluation.

10.16 (Polynomial convexity). (See Conway)

10.17 (Inclusion relation on spectra). (a) $\sigma(a+b) \subset \sigma(a) + \sigma(b)$ and $\sigma(ab) \subset \sigma(a)\sigma(b)$ for unital cases.

- (b) $\sigma(a^{-1}) = \sigma(a)^{-1}$ for unital cases.
- (c) $r(a)^n = r(a^n)$.

10.18 (Spectral radius function). (a) upper semi-continuous

10.19 (Vector-valued complex function theory). Let Ω be an open subset of \mathbb{C} and X a Banach space. For a vector-valued function $f : \Omega \rightarrow X$, we say f is *differentiable* if the limit

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0} (\lambda - \lambda_0)^{-1} (f(\lambda) - f(\lambda_0))$$

exists in X for every $\lambda \in \Omega$, and *weakly differentiable* if the limit

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda_0} (\lambda - \lambda_0)^{-1} \langle f(\lambda) - f(\lambda_0), x^* \rangle$$

exists in \mathbb{C} for each $x^* \in X^*$ and every $\lambda \in \Omega$. Then, the followings are all equivalent.

- (a) f is differentiable.
- (b) f is weakly differentiable.
- (c) For each $\lambda_0 \in \Omega$, there is a sequence $(x_k)_{k=0}^\infty$ such that we have the power series expansion

$$f(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\lambda - \lambda_0)^k x_k,$$

where the series on the right hand side converges absolutely and uniformly on any closed ball in Ω centered at λ_0 .

10.20 (Exponential of an operator).

Chapter 11

C*-algebras

11.1 Continuous functional calculus

11.1 (*-algebras). normed?

11.2 (C*-identity). A C*-algebra is a Banach *-algebra A satisfying the C*-identity $\|a^*a\| = \|a\|^2$ for all $a \in A$.

11.3 (Unitization).

$$(L_a + \lambda \text{id}_{B(A)})^* = L_{a^*} + \bar{\lambda} \text{id}_{B(A)}.$$

Proof. The C*-identity easily follows from the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} \|(a, \lambda)\|^2 &= \sup_{\|b\|=1} \|ab + \lambda b\|^2 \\ &= \sup_{\|b\|=1} \|(ab + \lambda b)^*(ab + \lambda b)\| \\ &= \sup_{\|b\|=1} \|b^*((a^*a + \lambda a^* + \bar{\lambda}a)b + |\lambda|^2 y)\| \\ &\leq \sup_{\|b\|=1} \|(a^*a + \lambda a^* + \bar{\lambda}a)b + |\lambda|^2 b\| \\ &= \|(a, \lambda)^*(a, \lambda)\|. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.4 (Gelfand-Naimark representation for C*-algebras). For a commutative C*-algebra A , consider the Gelfand transform $\Gamma : A \rightarrow C_0(\sigma(A))$.

- (a) Γ is a *-homomorphism.
- (b) Γ is an isometry.
- (c) Γ is a *-isomorphism.

Proof. (a)

(b) Note that we have

$$\|\Gamma a\| = \sup_{\varphi \in \sigma(A)} |\Gamma a(\varphi)| = \sup_{\varphi \in \sigma(A)} |\varphi(a)| = r(a)$$

for all $a \in A$. If we assume a is self-adjoint, then since $\|a\|^2 = \|a^*a\| = \|a^2\|$, the spectral radius coincides with the norm by the Beurling formula for spectral radius in Banach algebras:

$$\|\Gamma a\| = r(a) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a^{2^n}\|^{1/2^n} = \|a\|.$$

Hence we have for all $a \in A$ that

$$\|a\|^2 = \|a^*a\| = \|\Gamma(a^*a)\| = \|(\Gamma a)^*(\Gamma a)\| = \|\Gamma a\|^2.$$

(c) By the part (a) and (b), the image $\Gamma(A)$ is a closed unital $*$ -subalgebra of $C(\sigma(A))$, and it separates points by definition. Then, $\Gamma(A)$ is dense in $C(\sigma(A))$ by the Stone-Weierstrass theorem, which implies $\Gamma(A) = C(\sigma(A))$. \square

11.5 (Generators of a C^* -algebra). joint spectrum.

11.6 (Continuous functional calculus). Let A be a unital C^* -algebra, and $a \in A$ a normal element. Then, we have a $*$ -isomorphism

$$C(\sigma(a)) \rightarrow C^*(1, a) : \text{id}_{\sigma(a)} \mapsto a$$

defined by the inverse of the Gelfand transform, which we call the *continuous functional calculus*.

(a) spectral mapping: $\lambda \in \sigma_p(a)$ implies $f(\lambda) \in \sigma_p(f(a))$, $\lambda \in \sigma(a)$ iff $f(\lambda) \in \sigma(f(a))$, composition, ...

11.7 (Normal elements). Let a be an element of a unital C^* -algebra A . We say a is *normal*, *unitary*, and *self-adjoint* if $a^*a = aa^*$, $a^*a = aa^* = e$, and $a^* = a$ respectively. For normality and self-adjointness, the definitions can be extended to non-unital C^* -algebras.

(a) If a is normal, then a is unitary if and only if $\sigma(a) \subset \mathbb{T}$.

(b) If a is normal, then a is self-adjoint if and only if $\sigma(a) \subset \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. (a)

(b) We may assume A is unital. By the holomorphic functional calculus, we have

$$e^{ia} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(ia)^n}{n!} \in A,$$

and the inverse of e^{ia} is e^{-ia} . Since the involution on A is continuous, we can check e^{ia} is unitary by

$$(e^{ia})^* = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-ia)^n}{n!} = e^{-ia}.$$

For every $\varphi \in \sigma(A)$, then by the part (a) the equality

$$e^{-\text{Im } \varphi(a)} = |e^{i\varphi(a)}| = |\varphi(e^{ia})| = 1$$

proves $\varphi(a) \in \mathbb{R}$, hence $\sigma(a) \subset \mathbb{R}$. \square

11.8 ($*$ -homomorphism). Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be a $*$ -homomorphism between C^* -algebras.

(a) φ is determined by self-adjoint elements.

(b) $\|\varphi\| = 1$ if φ is non-trivial.

(c) If φ has dense range, then it is surjective.

(d) If φ is injective, then it is an isometry.

11.9 (Category of commutative C^* -algebras). The following categories are equivalent:

(i) $\text{CC}^*\text{Alg}^{\text{op}}$ with morphisms as non-degenerate $*$ -homomorphisms,

(ii) LCH with morphisms as proper maps,

(iii) CH_* with morphisms as pointed maps.

The following categories are equivalent:

(i) $\text{CC}^*\text{Alg}^{\text{op}}$ with morphisms as non-degenerate $*$ -homomorphisms to the multiplier,

(ii) LCH with morphisms as continuous maps,

The second equivalence can be extended to locally C^* -algebras.

11.2 States

11.10 (Positive elements). Let a, b be elements of a C^* -algebra A . We say a is *positive* and write $a \geq 0$ if it is normal and $\sigma(a) \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. If we define a relation $a \leq b$ as $b - a \geq 0$, then we can see that it is a partial order on A .

- (a) $a \geq 0$ if and only if $\|\lambda - a\| \leq \lambda$ for some $\lambda \geq \|a\|$.
- (b) If $a \geq 0$ and $\sigma(b) \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, then $\sigma(a + b) \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.
- (c) $a \geq 0$ if and only if $a = b^*b$ for some $b \in A$.

Proof. (c) If $a \geq 0$, then let $b := a^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Conversely, we prove $b^*b \geq 0$. Let $c := b(b^*b)_-$. Observe that $c^*c = -(b^*b)_-^3 \leq 0$. Since $\sigma(c^*c) = \sigma(cc^*)$, we have $cc^* \leq 0$ and $c^*c + cc^* \leq 0$. However, $c^*c + cc^* = 2(\operatorname{Re} c)^2 + 2(\operatorname{Im} c)^2 \geq 0$. Thus we have $c = \operatorname{Re} c + i \operatorname{Im} c = 0$, which implies $(b^*b)_- = -(c^*c)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$. \square

- 11.11** (Operator monotone operations). (a) If $0 \leq a \leq b$, then $a^{-1} \geq b^{-1}$.
(b) If $a \leq b$, then $cac^* \leq cbc^*$.

11.12 (Approximate units). Let $M(A)$

Let $I := \{a \in A^+ : \|a\| < 1\}$. Then, for $a \geq 0$,

$$\|ae_i - a\|^2 = \|a(1 - e_i)^2a\|^2 \leq \|a(1 - e_i)a\|^2$$

If we let $a_n := na(1 + na)^{-1}$, then there is i such that $e_i \geq a_n$, so $\|a(1 - a_n)a\| \leq n^{-1}\|a\| \rightarrow 0$ implies $\|ae_i - a\|^2 \rightarrow 0$.

- (a) Exists.
- (b)
- (c)
- (d) separable.

11.13 (Positive linear functionals). Let A be a C^* -algebra. A *state* of A is a positive linear functional ω such that $\|\omega\| = 1$.

- (a) For $\omega \in A^*$, ω is positive if and only if $\omega(e_i) \rightarrow \|\omega\|$.
- (b) If $\omega_0 : V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ on a closed subspace $1 \in V \subset A$ such that $\omega_0(1) = 1$ and $\|\omega_0\| = 1$, then ω_0 is extended to a state of A .
- (c) For a normal element $a \in A$ there is a state ω such that $|\omega(a)| = \|a\|$.
- (d) A self-adjoint linear functional is the difference of two positive linear functional. It is called the *Jordan decomposition*.

Proof. (a)

(b) We may assume A is unital. If we have $\omega_0 \in \operatorname{span}\{1, a\}_1^*$ such that $\omega_0(1) = 1$ and $|\omega_0(a)| = \|a\|$, then the norm-preserving Hahn-Banach extension gives a desired state ω .

Since $\sigma(a) \cup \{0\}$ is compact, there is $\lambda \in \sigma(a)$ such that $|\lambda| = \|a\|$. The Dirac measure δ_λ induces a state ω_0 of $C^*(1, a)$ such that $\omega_0(a) = \lambda$. By the Hahn-Banach extension, there is extension $\omega \in A^*$ of ω_0 with $\|\omega\| = 1$. Since $\omega(1) = \omega_0(1) = 1$, ω is positive by the part (a), and $|\omega(a)| = |\omega_0(a)| = |\lambda| = \|a\|$.

(c) We first show the real dual $(A^{sa})^*$ can be identified with the self adjoint part $(A^*)^{sa}$ of the complex dual. By this identification, we can describe the weak* topology on $(A^*)^{sa}$ as $\sigma((A^*)^{sa}, A^{sa})$.

We may assume A is unital. The closed unit ball of the real Banach space $(A^*)^{sa}$ is weakly* compact. We are enough to show

$$(A^*)_1^{sa} = \overline{\operatorname{conv}}(S(A) \cup -S(A)),$$

where the closure is taken in the weak* topology, because $S(A)$ and $-S(A)$ are weakly* compact and convex due to the unit of A , the closure on the right-hand side is not necessary. Suppose not and take $l \in (A^*)_1^{s_a}$ which is not approximated weakly* by $\text{conv}(S(A) \cup -S(A))$. By the Hahn-Banach separation, there is $a \in A^{s_a}$ such that

$$\sup_{\omega \in S(A) \cup -S(A)} \omega(a) < l(a).$$

If we take $\omega \in S(A)$ such that $|\omega(a)| = \|a\|$ using the part (b), then we get a contradiction to the bound $\|l\| \leq 1$.

□

11.3 Representations

11.14 (Non-degenerate representations). Let A be a C^* -algebra. A *representation* of A on a Hilbert space H is a $*$ -homomorphism $\pi : A \rightarrow B(H)$. We say a representation $\pi : A \rightarrow B(H)$ is *non-degenerate* if $\pi(A)H$ is dense in H .

- (a) Every representation has a unique non-degenerate subrepresentation.
- (b) The following statements are equivalent:
 - (i) π is non-degenerate.
 - (ii) For each $\xi \in H$ there is $a \in A$ such that $\pi(a)\xi \neq 0$.
 - (iii) $\pi(e_i) \rightarrow 1$ strongly for an approximate identity e_i of A .

11.15 (Cyclic representations). *cyclic* if there is a vector $\psi \in H$ such that $A\psi$ is dense in H . Cyclic decomposition

11.16 (Irreducible representations). *irreducible* if there is no proper closed subspace $K \subset H$ such that $\pi(A)K \subset K$. The following statements are equivalent:

- (i) π is irreducible.
- (ii) $\pi(A)' = \mathbb{C}$.
- (iii) $\pi(A)$ is strongly dense in $B(H)$.
- (iv) Every non-zero vector in H is cyclic.

11.17 (Gelfand-Naimark-Segal representation). Let A be a C^* -algebra, and ω be a state on A . The *left kernel* of ω is defined to be

$$\mathfrak{n}_\omega := \{a \in A : \omega(a^*a) = 0\}.$$

- (a) \mathfrak{n}_ω is a left ideal of A .
- (b) $\langle a + \mathfrak{n}_\omega, b + \mathfrak{n}_\omega \rangle := \omega(b^*a)$ is an inner product on A/\mathfrak{n}_ω .
- (c) There is a unique representation $\pi_\omega : A \rightarrow B(H_\omega)$ such that $\pi_\omega(a)(b + \mathfrak{n}_\omega) := ab + \mathfrak{n}_\omega$ for $a, b \in A$.
- (d) $\pi_\omega : A \rightarrow B(H_\omega)$ is a cyclic representation.

11.4 Ideals

pure states, irreducible representations, primitive ideals.

$$(\text{PS}(A), \hat{A}, \text{Prim}(A))$$

For a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0 ,$$

we have

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} PS(I) & \hookrightarrow & PS(A) & \hookleftarrow & PS(B) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \hat{I} & \hookrightarrow & \hat{A} & \hookleftarrow & \hat{B} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Prim}(I) & \xrightarrow{\text{open}} & \text{Prim}(A) & \xleftarrow{\text{closed}} & \text{Prim}(B) \end{array}$$

We have to understand C^* -algebras in the context of homotopy theory, so the pointed topological spaces must be considered. An open set U of a locally compact Hausdorff space X should be recognized as the quotient space $(X, x)/(A, x)$, where $x \notin U = A^c$, hence the ideal $A(U)$ corresponds and the restriction $A(X) \rightarrow A(U)$ does not make sense. In other words, $A(U)$ **is not an analogue of $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$, but of $\mathcal{I}_{(X, X \setminus U)}$** . It is fortunate that the kernel of the restriction, an ideal, can be recognized as the function algebra of the complement, which is not the case in algebraic geometry...? (Can define the quotient X/A for an analytic subset of a complex space X ?)

Then, how can we understand the sheaf theoretic restriction on an open set in operator algebras? How about Banach or Fréchet algebras? Can we consider a “rigid” Zariski topology on the spectrum? (Closed sets in C^* -context are too flaccid)

11.18 (Modular maximal left ideals).

11.19 (Primitive ideals). hull kernel topology

$$PS(A) \cong \{(\pi, \psi)\} / \sim_u, \quad \hat{A} \cong \{\pi\} / \sim_u .$$

A	$PS(A)$	\hat{A}	$\text{Prim}(A)$
$C(X)$	X	X	X
$K(H)$	PH	$*$	$*$
$\tilde{K}(H)$	$?$	$?$	$\{0, K(H)\}$
$B(H)$			

- (a) $\text{Prim}(A)$ is locally compact T_0 space.
- (b) Two maps $PS(A) \rightarrow \hat{A} \rightarrow \text{Prim}(A)$ are continuous surjective open maps
- (c) If A is type I, then $\hat{A} \rightarrow \text{Prim}(A)$ is an homeomorphism.

Every morphism $A \rightarrow M(B)$ induces the following?:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} PS(B) & \twoheadrightarrow & \hat{B} & \twoheadrightarrow & \text{Prim}(B) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ PS(A) & \twoheadrightarrow & \hat{A} & \twoheadrightarrow & \text{Prim}(A) \end{array}$$

Exercises

11.20 (Projections in $M_2(\mathbb{C})$). The space of self-adjoint elements in $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ is a real vector space spanned by

$$1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad q := \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (a) $(p - q)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

- (b) If we let λ_{\pm} be the eigenvalues of $ap + bq$, then $\lambda_+ + \lambda_- = a + b$ and $\lambda_+ - \lambda_- = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$.
- (c) Every functional calculus $f(x)$ of self-adjoint x is a linear combination of x and 1 .
- (d) $ap + bq + c \geq 0$ if and only if $a + b + 2c \geq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$.
- (e) Every projection of rank one is given by $ap + bq + (1 - a - b)/2$ for $a^2 + b^2 = 1$.

11.21 (Operator monotone square). Let A be a C^* -algebra in which the square function is operator monotone, that is, $0 \leq a \leq b$ implies $a^2 \leq b^2$ for any positive elements a and b in A . We are going to show that A is necessarily commutative. Let a and b denote arbitrary positive elements of A .

- (a) Show that $ab + ba \geq 0$.
- (b) Let $ab = c + id$ where c and d are self adjoints. Show that $d^2 \leq c^2$.
- (c) Suppose $\lambda > 0$ satisfies $\lambda d^2 \leq c^2$. Show that $c^2 d^2 + d^2 c^2 - 2\lambda d^4 \geq 0$.
- (d) Show that $\lambda(cd + dc)^2 \leq (c^2 - d^2)^2$.
- (e) Show that $\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 1} \cdot d^2 \leq c^2$ and deduce $d = 0$.
- (f) Extend the result for general exponent: A is commutative if $f(x) = x^\beta$ is operator monotone for $\beta > 1$.

11.22 (States on unitization). Let A be a non-unital C^* -algebra and \tilde{A} be its unitization. Let $\tilde{\omega} = \omega \oplus \lambda$ be a bounded linear functional on \tilde{A} , where $\omega \in A^*$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C}$.

Since A is hereditary in \tilde{A} , the extension defines a well-defined injective map $S(A) \rightarrow S(\tilde{A})$. We can identify $PS(A)$ as a subset of $PS(\tilde{A})$ whose complement is a singleton.

- (a) $\tilde{\rho}$ is positive if and only if $\lambda \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \rho \leq \lambda$.
- (b) $\tilde{\omega}$ is a state if and only if $\lambda = 1$ and $0 \leq \omega \leq 1$.
- (c) $\tilde{\omega}$ is a pure state if and only if $\lambda = 1$ and ω is either a pure state or zero.

11.23 (Representations of $C_0(X)$). Let $A = C_0(X)$ and μ be a state on A , a regular Borel probability measure on a locally compact Hausdorff space X .

- (a) The left kernel of μ is $N_\mu = \{f \in A : f|_{\text{supp } \mu} = 0\}$.
- (b) $H_\mu = L^2(X, \mu)$.
- (c) The canonical cyclic vector is the unity function on X .

11.24 (Representations of $K(H)$).

11.25 (Automorphism group of $K(H)$ and $B(H)$).

11.26 (Approximate eigenvectors).

11.27 (Kadison transitivity theorem).

11.28 (Hereditary C^* -algebras).

11.29 (Extreme points of the ball). Let A be a C^* -algebra and let B_A be the closed unit ball of A .

- (a) Extreme points of $A_+ \cap B_A$ is the projections in A .
- (b) Extreme points of $A_{sa} \cap B_A$ is the self-adjoint unitaries in A .
- (c) Every extreme point of B_A is a partial isometry.

Problems

- *1. A C^* -algebra is commutative if and only if a function $f(x) = x(1+x)^{-1}$ is operator subadditive.

Chapter 12

Von Neumann algebras

12.1 Normal states

12.1 (Von Neumann algebras). A *von Neumann algebra* on a Hilbert space H is a weakly closed $*$ -subalgebra M of $B(H)$ containing the identity operator. We will see later that a $*$ -subalgebra of $B(H)$ is weakly closed if and only if it is σ -strongly* closed. A linear map between von Neumann algebras is called *normal* if it is continuous between σ -weak topologies.

- (a) Every weakly closed $*$ -subalgebra of $B(H)$ has a unit $p \in P(H)$.
- (b) A positive map φ between von Neumann algebras is order continuous if and only if it is normal
- (c) The image of normal $*$ -homomorphism is weakly closed.

12.2 (Normal states). Let $N \subset M$ be von Neumann algebras on a Hilbert space H . The space of σ -weakly continuous linear functionals on M is denoted by M_* .

- (a) M_* is a predual of M .
- (b) The restriction of a normal state of M on N is normal.
- (c) A normal state of N is extended to a normal state of M .
- (d) A state ω of M is normal if and only if $\omega(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle x\xi_i, \xi_i \rangle$ for some $(\xi_i) \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}, H)$.
- (e) M_* is a closed subspace of M^* .

12.3 (Support projections). Let M be a von Neumann algebra on a Hilbert space H . p, Mp, pM_* .

- (a) projections of M , σ -closed left ideals of M , closed right invariant subspaces of M_* .
- (b) For a normal state ω of M , its left hull kernel $\mathfrak{n}_\omega := \{x \in M : \varphi(x^*x) = 0\}$ is a σ -weakly closed left ideal of M , so there is a projection $s(\omega)$ such that $\mathfrak{n}_\omega = Ms(\omega)$. This projection is called the *support* or the *carrier* projection of ω .

Proof. Let \mathfrak{n} be a σ -strongly* closed left ideal of M . Then, $\mathfrak{a} := \mathfrak{n}^* \cap \mathfrak{n}$ is a σ -strongly* closed $*$ -subalgebra of M , whose unit is a projection $p \in M$. If $xp \in Mp$, since $p \in \mathfrak{n}$ and \mathfrak{n} is a left ideal, we have $xp \in \mathfrak{n}$. Conversely, if $x \in \mathfrak{n}$, then $x^*x \in \mathfrak{a}$ implies $|x| \in \mathfrak{a}$ so that $|x| = |x|p$ since p is the unit of \mathfrak{a} , and by the polar decomposition $x = v|x|$, we have $x = v|x| = v|x|p \in Mp$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{n} = Mp$. If two projections p and q in M satisfy $Mp = Mq$, then since there is a unique unit in a σ -strongly* closed $*$ -algebra $pMp = qMq$, hence $p = q$ and the uniqueness follows. □

12.4 (Normal cyclic representations). (a) The GNS representation of a normal state is normal.

- (b) faithful normal states
- (c) Every normal state is a vector state.
- (d) sufficiently large representation, dependence of weak and strong topologies

An action admits a separating vector if and only if it admits a cyclic separating vector, which is equivalent to that the action can be realized as a cyclic representation associated to a faithful normal state, so every normal state is a vector state by the Connes cocycle.

12.2 Density theorems

12.5 (Double commutant theorem). Let H be a Hilbert space. The *commutant* of a subset $A \subset B(H)$ is the von Neumann algebra A' on H consisting of all elements of $B(H)$ that commute every $a \in A$. Let A be a non-degenerate $*$ -subalgebra of $B(H)$. One can describe the von Neumann algebra generated by A in $B(H)$ purely algebraically in terms of commutants as follows.

- (a) If $x \in A''$, for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\xi \in H$ there is $a \in A$ such that $\|(x - a)\xi\| < \varepsilon$.
- (b) A'' is the σ -strong* closure of A .

Proof. (a) Let $\xi \in H$ and let p be the projection onto $\overline{A\xi}$. We claim $p x \xi = x \xi$. For fixed $a \in A$, since $a p \eta$ and $a^* p \eta$ are in $\overline{A\xi}$ for any $\eta \in H$, we have $p a p = a p$ and $p a^* p = a^* p$, which implies $a p = p a p = (p a^* p)^* = (a^* p)^* = p a$, hence $p \in A'$. Thus $x p = p x$ for $x \in A''$. On the other hand, observe that $a^*(1 - p)\xi = (1 - p)a^*\xi = a^*\xi - p a^*\xi = 0$ for all $a \in A$. Then, $\langle (1 - p)\xi, a \eta \rangle = 0$ for any $\eta \in H$, and the non-degeneracy of A implies $p\xi = \xi$. Combining $x p = p x$ and $p\xi = \xi$, we obtain $p x \xi = x p \xi = x \xi$.

(b) Since A'' is weakly closed and A is self-adjoint, it suffices to show A is σ -strongly dense in A'' . Consider the diagonal map $\Delta : B(H) \rightarrow B(\ell^2(\mathbb{N}, H))$, which is a injective unital normal $*$ -homomorphism. Then, $\Delta(A)$ is non-degenerate $*$ -subalgebra of $B(\ell^2(\mathbb{N}, H))$. We can check that $\Delta(A'') = \Delta(A)''$. By applying the part (a) for arbitrary $\xi \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N}, H)$, we deduce the desired result. \square

12.6 (Kaplansky density theorem). We say a continuous function $f : F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ on a closed set $F \subset \mathbb{C}$ is *strongly continuous* if the functional calculus $x \mapsto f(x)$ is If f is a

A $*$ -isomorphism between von Neumann algebras is normal.

12.7 (Approximate units for von Neumann algebras). Let M be a von Neumann algebra on a Hilbert space H . Let A be a σ -weakly dense $*$ -subalgebra.

- (a) There is a net $e_i \in A_1^+$ such that $e_i \rightarrow 1$ σ -strongly*.
- (b) If either A is hereditary in the sense that $AMA \subset A$ or M is countably decomposable, then we may assume $e_i \uparrow 1$.

12.3 Borel functional calculus

Let A be a C^* -algebra. For every weakly* dense subspace F of A^* , we have a weakly*-dense injection $A \rightarrow F^*$. When can the $*$ -algebra structure be extended to F^* using the weak* topology? This is related to that a von Neumann algebra has the σ -strong* topology.

12.8 (Sherman-Takeda theorem). Let A be a C^* -algebra. The bidual A^{**} is called the *enveloping von Neumann algebra* of a C^* -algebra A .

- (a) A^{**} is a von Neumann algebra on a Hilbert space such that the dual of the canonical embedding $A \rightarrow A^{**}$ is an isometric isomorphism $(A^{**})_* \rightarrow A^*$. Such a $*$ -algebra is unique.

- (b) A^{**} enjoys a universal property in the sense that every $*$ -homomorphism $\varphi : A \rightarrow N$ to a von Neumann algebra N has a unique normal extension $\tilde{\varphi} : A^{**} \rightarrow N$ of φ .

Proof. (a) Let $\pi_u : A \rightarrow B(H_u)$ be the universal representation of A constructed as the direct sum of all the GNS-representations of states of A , and let $M := \pi_u(A)''$. Consider the following adjoint maps

$$\pi_u : A \rightarrow M_{\sigma_w}, \quad \pi_u^* : M_* \rightarrow A^*, \quad \pi_u^{**} : A^{**} \rightarrow M.$$

Since

$$\|\pi_u^*(\omega)\| = \sup_{\substack{\|a\| \leq 1 \\ a \in A}} |\omega(\pi_u(a))| = \sup_{\substack{\|x\| \leq 1 \\ x \in M}} |\omega(x)| = \|\omega\|, \quad \omega \in M_*$$

by the Kaplansky density theorem and the normality of ω , π_u^* is an isometry. In fact, the same holds for any non-degenerate representations.

Let ω be a state of A . Since the universal representation π_u has the GNS representation of ω as a subrepresentation, ω is given by a vector state in π_u , which means that it gives rise to a normal state of M which extends ω via π_u . Then, the Jordan decomposition can be applied to verify that every bounded linear functional of A has a normal extension on M , so π_u^* is surjective.

Now the existence of a von Neumann algebra structure via the isometric isomorphism $\pi_u^{**} : A^{**} \rightarrow M$. The uniqueness $*$ -algebra structure follows from the double commutant theorem and Kaplansky density.

- (b) We can define $\tilde{\varphi}$ as the bitranspose of $\varphi : A \rightarrow N_{\sigma_w}$, and it is a unique extension because A is σ -weakly dense in A^{**} . \square

12.4 Predual

12.9 (Conditional expectations). Let A be a closed subalgebra of a C^* -algebra B . Let $\varphi : B \rightarrow A$ be a contractive idempotent surjective linear map. Such a map is called a *conditional expectation*.

- (a) φ is an A -bimodule map.
(b) φ is completely positive.

Proof. Since each conclusion of (a) and (b) still holds for restriction, we may assume A and B are von Neumann algebras by thinking of the bitranspose $\varphi^{**} : B^{**} \rightarrow A^{**}$.

(a) Since the linear span of projections is σ -weakly dense in a von Neumann algebra, we are enough to show $p\varphi(b) = \varphi(pb)$ and $\varphi(bp) = \varphi(b)p$ for any projection $p \in A$.

Let $p \in A$ be a projection and let $b \in B$. Note that the surjectivity of φ implies that $p\varphi$ is also idempotent. Then, where $1 = 1_B$,

$$\begin{aligned} (1+t)^2 \|p\varphi((1-p)b)\|^2 &= \|p\varphi((1-p)b) + tp\varphi(p\varphi((1-p)b))\|^2 \\ &\leq \|(1-p)b + tp\varphi((1-p)b)\|^2 \\ &= \|(1-p)b\|^2 + t^2 \|p\varphi((1-p)b)\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

implies $p\varphi((1-p)b) = 0$ by letting $t \rightarrow \infty$. Putting $1_A - p$ and 1_A instead of p , we obtain

$$(1-p)\varphi((1-1_A+p)b) = 0, \quad \varphi((1-1_A)b) = 0$$

respectively, which imply $(1-p)\varphi(pb) = 0$. Hence for any $b \in B$ we have

$$p\varphi(b) = p\varphi(pb) = \varphi(pb).$$

Similarly we can show $\varphi(b(1-p))p = 0$ and $\varphi(bp)(1-p) = 0$ for $b \in B$, we are done.

(b) Let $[b_{ij}] \in M_n(B)_+$. Let $\pi : A \rightarrow B(H)$ be a cyclic representation with a cyclic vector ψ . Then, $[\xi_i] \in H^n$ can be replaced to $[\pi(a_i)\psi]$, so we can check the positivity of inflations φ_n as

$$\sum_{i,j} \langle \pi(\varphi(b_{ij}))\pi(a_j)\psi, \pi(a_i)\psi \rangle = \langle \pi(\varphi(\sum_{i,j} a_i^* b_{ij} a_j))\psi, \psi \rangle \geq 0,$$

because it follows $\sum_{i,j} a_i^* b_{ij} a_j \geq 0$ by the positivity of b_{ij} from

$$\langle \pi_B(\sum_{i,j} a_i^* b_{ij} a_j)\xi, \xi \rangle = \sum_{i,j} \langle \pi_B(b_{ij})\pi_B(a_j)\xi, \pi_B(a_i)\xi \rangle \geq 0,$$

where π_B is any representation of B . □

12.10 (Sakai theorem). Let A be a W^* -algebra or just a von Neumann algebra in an intrinsic sense, that is, a C^* -algebra together with a predual $F \subset A^*$. Consider the canonical embedding $A \subset A^{**}$ and a faithful unital normal representation $\pi : A^{**} \rightarrow B(H)$, for example, constructed by the Sherman-Takeda theorem. We will show that every W^* -algebra A is embedded in A^{**} as a weakly* closed *-subalgebra, so that A admits a faithful unital normal representation $\pi : A \rightarrow \pi(A)'' \subset B(H)$. In this context, a von Neumann algebra on a Hilbert space can be interpreted as just a W^* -algebra with a choice of a faithful unital normal representation.

- (a) There is an injective *-homomorphism $\pi : A \rightarrow A^{**}$ with weakly* closed image.
- (b) π is a topological embedding with respect to $\sigma(A, F)$ and $\sigma(A^{**}, A^*)$.
- (c) The predual F is unique in A^* .

Proof. (a) By the definition of predual, we have a linear map $\varepsilon : A^{**} \rightarrow A$ defined by the restriction on F , and it is a contractive idempotent surjective map, and hence is a A -bimodule map. Since A is dense in $\sigma(A^{**}, A^*)$ by the Goldstine theorem, and since ε is continuous between $\sigma(A^{**}, A^*)$ and $\sigma(A, F)$, we can see that ε is in fact a A^{**} -bimodule map, which means the kernel is a σ -weakly closed ideal of A^{**} . Thus, we have a central projection $z \in A^{**}$ such that $\ker \varepsilon = (1-z)A^{**}$. Define $\pi : A \rightarrow A^{**}$ such that $\pi(a) := za$. It is a *-homomorphism because z is central. The injectivity follows from $a = \varepsilon(a) = \varepsilon(za) = \varepsilon(\pi(a))$ for $a \in A$, and $x - \varepsilon(x) \in \ker \varepsilon$ implies $zx = z\varepsilon(x) \in zA$ for $x \in A^{**}$ so that the image $\pi(A) = zA = zA^{**}$ is σ -weakly closed in $B(H)$.

(b) Note that $\pi : A \rightarrow A^{**}$ is continuous with respect to the norm topology and $\sigma(A^{**}, A^*)$ so that its adjoint can have the form $\pi^* : A^* \rightarrow A^*$. For π to be an embedding, it suffices to prove the equality $\pi^*(A^*) = F$. First, suppose $l \in A^*$ satisfies $\pi^*(l) \in A^* \setminus F$. Because F is norm closed in A^* , by the Hahn-Banach extension, there is $x \in A^{**}$ such that $\langle x, \pi^*(l) \rangle \neq 0$ and $\langle x, f \rangle = 0$ for all $f \in F$. Since $\langle \varepsilon(x), f \rangle = \langle x, f \rangle = 0$ for every $f \in F$ from the definition of ε and F separates points A , we have $\varepsilon(x) = 0$ and $x \in \ker \varepsilon$ implies $zx = 0$. Take a net $a_i \in A$ such that $a_i \rightarrow x$ in $\sigma(A^{**}, A^*)$. Then, if we take $\xi, \eta \in H$ such that $\langle a, l \rangle = \langle a\xi, \eta \rangle$, then we have

$$\langle x, \pi^*(l) \rangle = \lim_i \langle a_i, \pi^*(l) \rangle = \lim_i \langle za_i, l \rangle = \lim_i \langle za_i \xi, \eta \rangle = \lim_i \langle a_i \xi, z\eta \rangle = \langle x\xi, z\eta \rangle = \langle zx\xi, \eta \rangle = 0,$$

which is a contradiction, so we have $\pi^*(A^*) \subset F$. Conversely, if $f \in F$, then we have $\langle a, \pi^*(f) \rangle = \langle za, f \rangle = \langle a, f \rangle$ because $(1-z)a \in \ker \varepsilon$ acts on F trivially by definition of ε , so $f = \pi^*(f) \in \pi^*(A^*)$.

(c) Suppose F_1 and F_2 are preduals of A . The identity $(A, \sigma(A, F_1)) \rightarrow (A, \sigma(A, F_2))$ is a *-isomorphism between von Neumann algebras, which automatically has σ -weak continuity, so it induces the equality $\sigma(A, F_1) = \sigma(A, F_2)$ of topologies. By taking duals for the two weak* topologies, we get $F_1 = F_2$. □

Exercises

12.11 (Extremally disconnected space). $\sigma(B^\infty(\Omega))$ is extremally disconnected.

resolution of identity normal operator theories: multiplicity, invariant subspaces L^∞ representation
 σ -weakly closed left ideal has the form Mp . II.3.12

Let \mathfrak{m} be an algebraic ideal of a von Neumann algebra M , and $\overline{\mathfrak{m}}$ be its σ -weak closure. If $x \in (\overline{\mathfrak{m}})_+$, then there is an increasing net $(x_i) \subset \mathfrak{m}$ converges to x strongly. II.3.13

binary expansion and hereditary subalgebras